EXPLORATION IN AFRICA.

Surveys by Mr. H. M. Stanley, the Herald Commissioner.

Navigable Channels Into the Interior.

How the Slave Trade May Be Crushed at a Central Point of Transit.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AIDED.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 16, 1874.

Advices have been received from Mr. H. M. Stanley, the HERALD Commissioner in Africa, from Zanzibar, dated October 19, which state that he had surveyed the delta of the Rufigi River and had found two navigable mouths and distinct channels into the interior of Africa.

THE ROUTE OF THE SLAVE TRADERS.

The route of the slave trade crosses this river.

HOW THE TRAFFIC MAY BE SUPPRESSED.

The result of the exploration suggests means of effectually crushing the slave traffic. A steam launch, a steel gun and a few marines stationed along the river would easily accomplish the work.

AMERICAN AID TO COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.

Mr. Stanley while ascending the river gathered valuable information and established a trading station for the exchange of goods and native produce, oils, gums and drugs.

SPAIN.

The Carlists Again in Estella—An Over-Zealous Official Recalled.

BAYONNE, Nov. 16, 1874.

The Carlists have re-occupied Las Taola, near Irun.

TOO ZEALOUS BY HALF.

It is said that the Spanish Consul at this place has been recalled on account of his excessive zeal and his exaggerated reports to his government.

Carlist Soldiers Seeking Amnesty.

MADRID, Nov. 16, 1874.

Several bands of Carlists in the Northeastern Provinces have solicited amnesty.

French Neutral Complaint Against the Spaniards.

PARIS, Nov. 16, 1874.

The local French authorities on the border complain that the Spaniards do not attempt to guard the frontier.

Carlist Troops Returned to Irun.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1874.

A special despatch to the *Standard* from Hendaye says Carlist forces have returned to Irun and are stationed around the town.

FRANCE.

Press Announcement of a Plan of Government.

PARIS, Nov. 16, 1874.

M. Emile de Girardin has assumed the direction of the newspaper *La France*.

In his salutatory he announces that the paper will advocate the maintenance of the personal Septennate until the year 1880; the continuation of the present Assembly until then, but to be renewed in part twice a year; the holding of general elections in March 1880, for a constituent Assembly, to sit four months; an appeal to the nation in July, 1880, for the ratification of the new constitution and a general election for a new Assembly the same year.

COUNT VON ARNIM'S CASE.

The Police Supervision Relaxed—The Day of Trial Fixed.

BERLIN, Nov. 16, 1874.

The physicians of Count Von Arnim say that regular open air exercise is indispensable for the restoration of his nervous system. The City Tribunal has withdrawn direct police supervision over the Count, but he is ordered to remain at home.

THE DAY OF TRIAL.

His trial has been set down for the 7th prox.

ITALY.

Citizen Expression at the Parliamentary Elections Polls—Revolutionist Republicanism Toning Down.

ROME, Nov. 16, 1874.

Ricasoli, Peruzzi La Marmora and Garibaldi have been elected to the Chamber of Deputies.

The latter was returned by two districts in this city, but was defeated in Milan.

SIGNOR SAFFI'S POPULARITY ON THE WANE.

The republican agitator, Saffi, was defeated in three districts, and elected in one, Rimini, in Central Italy.

STRENGTH OF THE PARTIES.

Up to this time 122 members of the Right have been returned against 54 of the Left.

Fatal Collision on an Italian Railway.

ROME, Nov. 16, 1874.

By a railway collision near Bologna one person was killed and forty injured.

POLAND.

Church Clerical Commissions a Cause of Riot.

VIENNA, Nov. 16, 1874.

Riots have recently occurred at several points in Poland on account of the forcible introduction by the government of church reform and the appointment of priests by the imperial authority.

A number of the newly appointed priests have been maltreated by mobs.

MILITARY ACTION AND ARRESTS.

The local governments at the points of disturbance have been reinforced by troops from Warsaw and a number of the ringleaders of the riots have been arrested and imprisoned.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 17—5 A. M.

Recent heavy rains have swollen the rivers and streams in North Lancashire. Considerable tracts of country are inundated, and much damage has been done.

THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

LONDON, Nov. 16, 1874.

Mr. Disraeli has been re-elected rector of the University of Glasgow by 700 votes, against 500 for Ralph Waldo Emerson.

FEELING OF THE VOTERS TOWARD THE CANDIDATES.

The conservative students protested against the election of Mr. Emerson because he was a foreigner, and the liberals against the choice of Mr. Disraeli because of undue influence in his favor of the professors in the University.

INDIA.

Ships in Collision and Sunk.

LONDON, Nov. 16, 1874.

A despatch from Calcutta announces that a disastrous collision has occurred in the Hooghly, both vessels sinking. Steamers have been sent to the scene of the disaster.

No further particulars are yet received.

CENTRAL ASIA.

Russian Material Aid to the Khan of Khiva.

LONDON, Nov. 17—5:30 A. M.

Advices from the Russian advance posts on the Amu-Daria report that Colonel Ivanoff is preparing to cross the river with an armed force to punish the marauding Turkoman tribes, which the Khan of Khiva is unable to control.

THE ARGENTINE REVOLUTION.

A South American Consul Arrested.

MENDOZA, Nov. 13, 1874.

The Chilian Consul at this city has been arrested and the arms torn down from the consulate. It is believed this action was taken because the Consul sympathized with the insurgents.

French Account of the Argentine Political Compromise.

PARIS, Nov. 16, 1874.

A special despatch to *La Liberté*, dated Montevideo, November 11, positively affirms that the civil war in the Argentine Republic has ended with a compromise, by the terms of which Avellaneda resigns the Presidency, and new elections are to be held shortly.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Nov. 16, 1874.

To-day is observed as a holiday here, and business is generally suspended.

ROBBERY AT SEA.

During the voyage of the steamship Columbus from New York for Havana one of the passengers was robbed of a quantity of jewels.

BURGLARY ON SHORE.

A burglary was committed in the academy attached to the cathedral in this city, on Friday night, and booty to the amount of $20,000 was carried off.

Santiago Swept by a Severe Storm.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 11, 1874, Via HAVANA.

Heavy storms of rain have swept this end of the island. The railroads here and at Guantanamo are badly damaged, and no trains are running. The government has granted aid for their repair.

Large quantities of sugar cane all over the country have been levelled.

The towns of Sauna and Tanamo, on the north coast, were flooded, and cattle, goods and houses were swept away.

Some loss of life by the floods is reported.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, Nov. 7, 1874.

The general aspect of the Republic at present is that of peace, and to judge from the tone and information conveyed in the messages of the Presidents of the different States of the Union, every State is more or less progressive and bent on promoting as far as possible public instruction and establishing communication by means of railroad and telegraph. The State of Cundinamarca has at present 342 schools and 13,321 pupils of both sexes, against 108 schools and 5,696 pupils in 1871.

AMERICAN CLAIMS TO BE SETTLED.

The claim of the United States Minister for the capture of the steamer Montijo is to be decided by a tribunal of arbiters. Mr. Bendex Koppel will act for the United States government and Mr. Mariano Tanco for that of Colombia. In case they do not agree Hon. Mr. Bunch will be referred to as a third party.

Costa Rica.

PANAMA, Nov. 7, 1874.

The steamship Ancona arrived last evening with later dates from Central America. The only news of interest is another attempt at revolution in Costa Rica, of which the following are the particulars:—

A REVOLUTIONIST MOVEMENT.

On the 17th October, about midnight, a revolutionary party, made up of Nicaraguans, Salvadoreans and Costa Ricans, attacked and captured the cuartel at Punta Arenas, proclaiming at the same time Señor Joaquin Fernandez as President, he having previously landed at that port with his family under the amnesty. At the time of the capture the commander and his immediate subordinate were absent from the cuartel, but, having induced two officers and five soldiers to follow them, they stationed themselves in a neighboring building and kept up a lively fire for four hours against the revolutionists.

After this they embarked on the steamer General Cañas and proceeded to San Lucas Island, and from thence to Bebedero (the chief port in Guanacaste Province), where they sent to Liberia, in the same province, for troops.

THE CASUALTIES

in the encounter were three wounded on the side of the government.

The revolutionists' loss is not stated.

THE LEADER OFF AGAIN.

It would seem from the official accounts that the inhabitants disarmed the rebels, and that the Señor Fernandez had to leave with his followers the next day (18th), on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Mohango, for some port north in a neighboring republic, having taken with him some $11,000, which he found at the Banco Nacional Agency.

A MORE SERIOUS ASSAULT.

At about the same time the cuartel was taken by a party of Nicaraguans and Costa Ricans, who had pronounced in favor of Señor Fernandez. The affray here was of a more serious nature, the government stating its loss at nine killed, and a greater number wounded.

The President had gone to Punta Arenas.

It is known that peace has been completely reestablished.

Peru.

On the 21st of October the people in Peru were wondering at the activity displayed by the government squadron, which had been distributed along the coast, and the ram Huascar was sent to sea under sealed orders. On the arrival of the English packet steamer at Callao from the south the news came that the Talisman, a large steam vessel, had left Talcahuano under English colors, and proceeding to Quintero, a port about fifteen miles north of Valparaiso, had there received on board a number of discontented and exiled officers and civilians, who, after the fall of Balta, sought refuge in the neighboring Republic.

The consuls of Peru acquainted their government of the circumstance, as the expedition evidently seemed destined to effect a landing on some part of the Peruvian coast.

Up to the day of the steamer's leaving Callao no news of the capture or whereabouts of the Talisman had been received.

CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCES.

The expedition is thought to have some connection with a revolutionary outbreak at Arequipa on the 23d ult., which was put down by the prefect and several conspirators killed. The leader of the movement, Major Vargas Machuca, being fatally wounded, the government of Peru may be considered firmly established and likely to conclude its constitutional period.

Chili.

An usually heavy earthquake was felt in Chili on the 26th ult., about twelve minutes after midnight. Its duration was about thirty seconds, and the direction from east to west. Much alarm was caused in Valparaiso and Santiago. All the public clocks stopped, and the walls of some of the churches and houses were damaged.

The director of the National Observatory found that the shock was followed by an increase of the thermometer of 2 2-10 degrees.

Spanish Movements in Central America.

PANAMA, Nov. 7, 1874.

News has been received in Bogota that two Spanish men-of-war, the Gironda and Tornado were about to bombard Laguayra, and had created great excitement there, the press urging it to be the duty of Colombia to aid Venezuela.

The Colon Telegraph Cable.

PANAMA, Nov. 7, 1874.

The Hamburg steamer Vandalia picked up the Colon cable with her anchor on the 4th inst. In the port and caused it some slight damage, but not sufficient to seriously interrupt the business of the line. The necessary repairs were speedily made, and messages are being received and forwarded.

ANOTHER INDIAN ROUT.

Two Hundred Cheyenne Warriors Whipped by One Hundred Soldiers.

BLOODY FIGHTING.

Rescue of Captive White Girls from Savage Slavery.

HEAD OF NORTH FORK OF MCCLELLAN'S CREEK, TEXAS, Nov. 9, 1874, Via FORT DODGE, KANSAS, Nov. 16.

To-day, near this spot, Lieutenant Frank D. Baldwin, of the Fifth United States infantry, chief of scouts, commanding a detachment, composed of Lieutenant S. Overton's Company D, of the Sixth cavalry, and Lieutenant H. K. Bailey's Company D, of the Fifth infantry, while on a scout, had a brilliant engagement with about two hundred of the Cheyenne Indians, who were before handsomely whipped by Captain H. Farnsworth, of the Sixth United States cavalry, on the 6th inst. To-day, from half-past eight A. M. to half-past one P. M., ninety-eight men and a howitzer fought stubbornly and bravely against more than two hundred Indians. After charging their abandoned camps, under a galling fire, he captured their whole outfit, driving the Indians eight miles from the last position of those successively taken by them. On the hilltops, hard and well won prizes, left as trophies of victory, were recovered by Lieutenant Baldwin, commanding, in the persons of two little starved

WHITE CAPTIVES,

young girls, aged five and seven years, named Germon, whose father, mother, eldest sister and brother were recently massacred in Kansas while going to Colorado as settlers. Two remaining sisters, aged thirteen and fifteen years, are yet held by the Indians, doomed to worse than death.

Two desperate charges were made by the Indians to regain them. They were bitterly repulsed and handsomely charged by Lieutenant Overton's company. The federal troops got close enough to use pistols advantageously. The forces were so much used up after this that the men had to fight afoot. About 80 or 100 trophies were captured and much property destroyed. The camp numbered from 400 to 500, counting women and children. The pursuit lasted for twenty miles, and was not abandoned until four o'clock P. M., when it became useless and impossible for it to be continued longer. The horses were worn out, having had no forage for four days and having marched 230 miles since October 28, and 500 with the present week.

No losses were sustained by our side. Four Indians are known to have been killed. How many more is not ascertained, but at least twenty must have been slain. The bloody state of the field attests that the Indians dragged off rapidly a number of their wounded comrades. Colonel Redmond, Price's battalion, Eighth cavalry, and Major C. E. Compton's command (Sixth cavalry) were at remote supporting distances, left and rear, as also was General Davidson, with the Tenth cavalry. Captain C. D. Neill, Tenth United States cavalry, with one hundred picked men from Davidson's command, took up the trail and pursued the savages, who had gone to the Staked Plains.

Major Marris and Colonel Hartwell, Eighth cavalry, with companies K and L, have gone to the Adobe Walls for effective work, by order of General Miles.

LOUISIANA.

After the Election—Troops to be Withdrawn from the State House—The Kellogg Government Still to be Protected.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16, 1874.

Early this morning a despatch was received from Walker Feran, representing the McEnery government at Washington, by H. N. Ogden, McEnery's Attorney General, stating that to-day the President would order the Commanding General to withdraw the federal troops from the State House, where their presence is understood to give courage to the Returning Board, and instructing General Emory to refrain from using the federal army to protect either party. Early in the afternoon officers of General Emory's staff stated that they had no such information. To-night, as I entered Governor Kellogg's residence to verify this rumor, I encountered Captain O'Reilly, an aid of General Emory, and we entered together. After Captain O'Reilly had retired Governor Kellogg stated to your correspondent that the President had ordered the

WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL FORCES

from the State House, but he denied that the order indicated a withdrawal of federal protection from his government. He stated, however, that he had a long despatch, which he showed your correspondent, and which covered five telegraphic blanks, from Washington on the subject, and that the federal forces would go into winter quarters in this city; but to a direct question whether these troops would be kept here to protect him the Governor made an evasive answer. Since then I have conferred with high military authority, which states that the troops will, in obedience to the order of the Secretary of War, be withdrawn from the State House at six o'clock to-morrow morning, but that the order to sustain Kellogg as the *de facto* Governor with the aid of the troops has not been touched in to-day's telegraphic orders.

THE BOSTON BAPTISTS.

Split on the Open Communion Question.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 16, 1874.

The Baptist ministers of Boston held a lively meeting to-day to condemn the action of certain of their number who passed in the Convention two weeks ago resolutions indorsing the action of the Long Island Baptist Association in disfellowshipping the Lee avenue Baptist church for open communion practices. Considerable feeling was manifested, and quite a split upon the question has occurred. Positive action was deferred.

LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 16, 1874.

The steamer Maggie Bell cleared last night on her last trip of the season with eight Canadian and three American barges, laden with lumber, for Burlington and Albany.

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

Mr. Washburne Summoned to Washington.

The President Calls to His Side His Earliest and Truest Friend.

A NEW CABINET PROBABLE.

Are We to Have Statesmen and Not Staff Officers?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1874.

There is an apparently well grounded rumor in circulation here that on Thursday last the President sent a cable despatch to Hon. E. B. Washburne, our Minister to France, requesting his presence in Washington at the earliest possible moment.

It is understood that Mr. Washburne's advice will be taken as to the time and method of the proposed new departure of the administration, which the recent canvass renders necessary.

THE ARKANSAS IMBROGLIO.

Governor Garland Determined on Smith's Arrest—Action of the Legislature—The Congressional Committee.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 16, 1874.

The city has been unexpectedly quiet to-day, all parties seemingly having concluded that President Grant would speedily settle the gubernatorial contest and prevent a conflict between the friends of the rival governments. Diligent search is being made by the Garland authorities for Lieutenant Governor Smith and Secretary of State Wheeler. The friends of the Smith government are hopeful of a favorable decision. It is conceded here that the precedent of the Dorr (Rhode Island) case is favorable to Smith. Governor Garland to-day sent a message to the Senate recommending the passage of an act authorizing the offering of a large reward for the apprehension of Smith and Wheeler, the present laws only authorizing a reward of $200. A joint resolution was offered in the Senate indorsing Garland's course and pledging all necessary aid. The resolution was referred to a select committee.

INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR GARLAND.

In an interview with Governor Garland to-day he informed your correspondent that he was taking and would continue to take steps to have Smith and Wheeler dealt with according to law, and hoped additional authority would be granted by the Legislature. He said he had not communicated with the United States authorities and would not do so.

Governor Smith sent a despatch to President Grant to-day claiming that Baxter's treachery had as completely usurped the legal State government of Arkansas as did Penn's militia that of Louisiana; that he did not wish to precipitate a conflict unless forced to do so, and asked a favorable decision of the federal authorities to prevent anarchy and bloodshed.

Price, proprietor of the *Republican*, arrested on a charge of treason for publishing Lieutenant Governor Smith's proclamation, had a preliminary examination before the Circuit Court to-day, and was discharged although Garland's Attorney General and the prosecuting attorney of the Sixth Judicial Circuit made strenuous efforts to secure his conviction.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

But little was done by the Congressional Committee to-day. They will probably complete their labors and leave on Wednesday. Judge Poland, chairman of the committee, expresses surprise at the views of Congressman Saylor, of the committee, in regard to the Arkansas case, as reported in the Chicago *Tribune* of the 14th inst., and says it was in bad taste for him to express an opinion when he had failed to meet with the committee here and could know nothing of the evidence elicited. Republicans claim that the facts elicited by the committee are very damaging to the Baxter and Garland governments, while democrats think that Congress, since the late democratic victories, will not dare to interfere.

Sensational Stories from Washington Denied—Profound Peace and no Arrests.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Nov. 16, 1874.

The despatches from Washington reporting large assemblages of the adherents of Smith and hundreds of arrests by Garland are not true. Profound peace and satisfaction with Garland's administration exists everywhere in the State. Smith is still hiding, and no arrests whatever have been made.

No Action Taken by the President—Reports from Republican Sources—The Election for Members of the Legislature.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1874.

No action has been taken on the proclamation of Smith, received by the President Saturday. Attorney General Williams, in conversation this morning, stated that nothing would be done before to-morrow, when the Cabinet meets, and the subject will be discussed.

Telegrams from republicans received here to-day from various parts of Arkansas represent that Smith's adherents continue arming and show determination to maintain their position. Smith's government will be organized either at Helena or Pine Bluff, where the republican element largely preponderates. The Garland government has made at least a hundred arrests thus far, including the editors of the *Republican* newspaper, on a charge of treason to the State.

THE ELECTION

of members of the Legislature under the Garland government, at which no republicans voted, took place October 13, and the election under the Smith government, in accordance with the old constitution, at which no democrats voted, took place early in November.

The President and Attorney General had a conference to-day on Arkansas affairs.

SENSATIONAL ACCOUNTS.

The following despatch was received here tonight by Senator Dorsey from Henry M. Cooper, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Arkansas:—

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 16, 1874.

The excitement throughout the State is increasing. White Leaguers are patrolling the interior towns and visiting plantations, causing the greatest consternation among the colored people, and in many instances inflicting punishment. Many editors of republican papers have been arrested without warrant and put in prison, charged with treason, and bail refused. The republicans are still organizing for self-defence and can protect themselves in large towns and thickly settled neighborhoods. They unanimously sustain Governor Smith. The people do not sustain Garland. The Congressional committee will leave for Washington to-morrow. We hope for relief from Washington. If we cannot get that we must fight it out.

Views of the Contestants—Governor Garland on the Situation—Probability of Smith's Arrest.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 16, 1874.

The *Evening Post and Mail* has special despatches from Little Rock, Ark., from Governor Garland and Lieutenant Governor Smith, in which each presents his own side of the contest. Mr. Smith says the President will hear the case to-morrow, and thinks he will be recognized. Mr. Garland says, "A Legislature is at work under the new constitution, and the people acquiesce in and cordially support the government, and I intend to enforce its authority against all in the State who try to overturn and usurp it, to the utmost of my capacity. Come down and see what a splendid government we have. All is peace and quiet, except that half a dozen people are trying to create a disturbance, and I am trying to find them with warrants to bring them to punishment. The main disturbers are secreted and cannot as yet be found."

Another special says that the number of militia is increasing, and that undoubtedly if Smith is captured he will be assassinated.

EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR AND THE SENATORSHIP.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1874.

The Utica *Observer* this afternoon publishes a letter from ex-Governor Seymour thanking the press of both parties for the kindly mention of his name in connection with the United States Senatorship, but declaring that he prefers to do his duty as a citizen in the walks of private life.

AMUSEMENTS.

Olympic Theatre.

This theatre opened the week with an entirely new and startling programme of novelties. The array of novelties was so extensive that we really have not space to give the catalogue in full. But we must not omit to make favorable mention of Sol Smith Russell, who, as an artist, compares well with Joe Jefferson, and reminds one of the best native character actors on our stage. Mr. Russell is destined to become one of the most popular (if he is not so already) American delineators on our stage. His representations last night exacted great applause, and demanded more encores than the efforts of any other performer. This brief notice of the Olympic, under its present auspices, should not be concluded without cordial mention of the endeavors of the vocalists, Miss Nully Pieris, Miss Alice Harrison and Miss Emma Day, to please the very large and respectable audience present. Gus Williams afforded evidence that he was a great favorite by reiterated calls. The "Fountain of the Innocents" is an especial feature of this remarkable variety performance, and the concluding effort, the drama of "To-Day; or, A Trip Around New York," in which the strength of the company, including Miss Alice Harrison and Messrs. Sam Rickey, Gus Williams and others took leading parts, was well received. A "Slippery Day" was very funny and kept the audience continually in a state of merriment. Altogether the programme presented last night at the Olympic may be pronounced a decided success. The performance, though funny, is not coarse, and can be witnessed with pleasure by even the most fastidious people.

The Lyceum Theatre.

The ever-favorite daughter of Mme. Angot made her appearance in English dress last night at this house under the care of Miss Emily Soldene and her merry blondes. There was a large audience to meet her, and the pretty little theatre looked cosey and bright. Lecocq's delightful music was well rendered by the company, which has improved considerably since the first performance. The choruses were given with vigor and perfect *ensemble*; especially the conspirators' chorus elicited warm applause. Miss Soldene assumed the *rôle* of Mlle. Lange, and gave with such spirit and success the song of Mme. Angot,

To sell fish was her calling,
Mere Angot was her name,

that it received the honor of an encore. It was given with all the dash and *élan* of the best French school of *opéra bouffe*. One of the great charms of Emily Soldene's acting and singing is its spontaneity. We feel that she enjoys what she does as much as the audience, and that she has thrown herself on the stage with enthusiasm. She's so jolly that she coaxes the most saturnine spectator into good humor almost without his knowledge. She was well supported by Miss Robson, who sang the *rôle* of Clairette Angot with archness and spirit. Her voice is very pleasant, and her rendering of the sedition rondo, "Time was when monarchy meant plunder," was deservedly encored. The duet, "Dear Days of Childhood, Time of Gladness," was also given with admirable taste and in a very spirited manner. The frenitz of Mr. Wallace was exceedingly funny, rivalling the agility of the Parisian creator of the *rôle*. Mr. Marshall, as Louchard, was as disagreeable a looking customer as the original must have been under the Reign of Terror. The appointments were remarkably rich and some of the scenes were delightful color pictures. Indeed, the stage setting left nothing to be desired. It is not often that we have the opportunity of witnessing a performance of such even merit. It has the additional recommendation of being perfectly free from anything that could offend the most sensitive. It affords that portion of the public unacquainted with the French language an excellent opportunity of listening understandingly to a work with which they are all partially acquainted. The "Fille de Madame Angot" will be repeated nightly during the week.

Niblo's Theatre.

Mo-mo-ko-Washa! we want an American drama. Kehapakan, "there's millions in it." Klamatachcosney, Histoo, Cappoias, Asiks, Skematzka, red men of the Warm Spring tribe, heroes of the lava beds, avengers of General Canby and capturers of Captain Jack, do ye hear? An American drama—the real article. "Ay, ay, sir," responds Captain Donald McKay. "We have been spending the summer and turning Captain Jack to some purpose in our big tent at Long Branch, Saratoga and other places, and, with the permission from our Great Father, we have entered on a fall and winter campaign among the theatres, and here we are at Niblo's, after 'The Deluge,' in a genuine American drama. By way of variety we call it 'Wild Cat Ned;' or, as you may say, wild scenes among the red men, hunters, white renegades and emigrants in the sage brush plains and among the volcanic canyons of Idaho and Oregon. How will that do? Walk in!" And, walking in, we were in time for the lifting of the curtain on Wild Cat Ned, a Nimrod wildfire as far above Cooper's hero as are the snow peaks of Oregon above the small hills of Kentucky. The first act opens with a modest introduction of the Warm Spring Indian braves, squaws and youngsters by Dr. McKay, and then we have a war chant and an Indian walk-round, garnished with inspiring war whoops, and then we have Wild Cat Ned's cabin on Silver Lake, and the tree bridge—the Indians after Ned—Captain Luke Ryan, a British deserter, and the Indian chief Lapta—a plot to secure the hunter's treasure, which Ned overhears—three cowards—a woman in the lake—Ned to the rescue—the hunter in love—the English deserters challenge Ned and they are badly beaten—treachery—Ned a prisoner—the hunters come in—the tables are turned—the Indians attempt to fire the cabin—escape of the hunters through a trap. Grand tableau!

This is all in the first act, and there are three other acts quite as marked as this by changing scenes, stirring situations, bad scrapes and timely rescues, war whoops and gunpowder. Mr. Waldon as Wild Cat Ned, Mr. Farwell as Luke Ryan, one of the British deserters; Mr. Mestayer as Lieutenant Jones, the other English deserter, and a cockney; Mr. Middleton as James Bludsoe, a reformed renegade; Mr. Munn as Josh Jurbin, first coward; Mr. France as Lapta, the Indian chief; and Miss Johnson as Susie Sampson. Miss Fox as Nettie Sampson and Miss Jones as Clara Stevens in the leading characters, divided the honors of the house. Wild Cat Ned, however, carrying off the lion's share by general consent. To the boys in the galleries the play was perfectly glorious, to the more critical spectators below it was amusing, and to all these real live Indians from Oregon were the redeeming element in this remarkable American drama, together with the genuine wild Western mountain scenery of Silver Lake and Snake River. The play will be repeated every evening till further notice.

Wood's Museum.

The Indian drama of "Little Rifle, or the White Spirit of the Pawnees," with Miss Alice Placide and Charles E. Emmet, better known in the Far West as "Dashing Charlie," in the cast, was produced at this theatre last night. The piece deals with the stirring adventures, hairbreadth 'scapes and startling situations which we are all wont to associate with life on the frontier. It is not devoid of fun, however, and, as usual, we have the nigger and Irishwoman as a kind of offset to the scalping and house burning propensities of the redskins. Miss Placide played the part of Little Rifle with much spirit, but Dashing Charlie's modesty amounted almost to tameness. Mr. Leffingwell played the part of a Western trapper far more forcibly even than the famous scout, and Miss Sandford made a good rollicking Irish girl. The drama belongs to that school of plays which requires plenty of fighting, a good deal of shooting, red light in abundance, startling situations and lots of fun to make it go well; and as it has all these, its production last night may be considered a success.

Brooklyn Theatre—"Alixe."

It is now nearly two years since Augustin Daly inaugurated his season at what is now known as the Globe Theatre, after the destruction of the original Fifth Avenue Theatre by fire, with his own American adaptation of the emotional French play of "Alixe." On that occasion the lady who appeared in the principal character won a great success, and last night, in Mrs. Conway's pretty little house across the river, she repeated her former triumph, supplementing it with the valuable experience and mature power which she has since gained. The Alixe of Miss Clara Morris is one of those dramatic impersonations that produce a magnetic effect on those who witness it. The play itself has all the faults of the French school of the period, and trades upon marital inflelicity to an extreme degree. But the genius of Miss Morris, who has now reached the foremost rank among the celebrities of the American stage, is sufficient to raise even a more inartistic play to public favor. Her emotional power on the stage is very remarkable, and in every scene makes itself felt, the result of a strong mind, trained in the best dramatic school. The rest of the cast was very satisfactory, and the play was placed on the stage in the most creditable manner, under the supervision of the manager, Mr. John P. Smith. On Friday evening Miss Morris appears as Camille, with Mr. Frank Roche as Armand Duval.

Brooklyn Academy of Music—Miss Neilson.

The announcement of the performance of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Brooklyn Academy, with the charming artiste, Miss Adelaide Neilson, as the unhappy daughter of Capulet, was sufficient to fill that house last evening, a significant test of her popularity even in the non-theatrically appreciative City of Churches. In the balcony scene she repeated the triumph which she achieved in New York, and throughout the play she exhibited the qualities of a thoroughly accomplished actress. The rest of the cast was as follows:—Romeo, Mr. J. H. Barnes; Mercutio, Mr. Frank Evans; Montague, Mr. J. Hopkins; Capulet, Mr. H. A. Weaver; Tybalt, Mr. E. F. Mack; Paris, Mr. W. A. Sands; Benvolio, Mr. D. Ralton; Balthazar, Mr. J. Brown; Friar, Mr. W. A. Sands; Apothecary, Mr. J. F. Duell; Nurse, Mrs. Sol. Smith; Lady Capulet, Mrs. Weaver. The play was handsomely placed on the stage, and was appreciated as keenly as on its first representation in New York.

Brooklyn Park Theatre—Mlle. Aimée.

Mlle. Marie Aimée appeared at this theatre last evening, before a crowded house, as Clairette, in the *chef d'œuvre* of *opéra bouffe*, "La Fille de Madame Angot." It is one of her best impersonations, and it lost none of its charms when transferred to a pious atmosphere. Mlle. Nardin is an excellent substitute for Mlle. Minelly as Mlle. Lange, and Kolletz is one of the best tenors in this style of entertainment we have had in this country.

Mlle. Aimée will play the title *rôle* in "La Pericholé" on Wednesday evening. This is her last week in Brooklyn.

Evenings with the Great Composers.

A lecture on the above subject, with pianoforte illustrations, will be given by Mr. J. N. Pattison this evening at De Garmo Hall. The life and characteristics of Beethoven will be explained in the following manner:—1. Sonate Quasi una fantasia, op. 27, "Moonlight." 2. Andante, Con Variazoni, op. 35. 3. Serenata, "Adelaida," Mr. George Simpson. 4. Sonate, Pathatique, op. 13. 5. Sonate, op. 26 (known as the Lechnowsky Sonate).

Verdi's Mass.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

An article having appeared yesterday (Sunday) in your highly esteemed paper under the heading of "Coulisses Chat," which does me great injustice, I rely on your impartiality to print in your next the following few true facts in answer thereto:—

First—I never had a vocal score from Mr. Strakosch.

Second—When the chorus parts of Verdi's "Requiem" were offered to me by Mr. Strakosch I first refused them, having no need of them, possessing myself thirty-two parts and seven scores.

Third—When Mr. Strakosch asked for my singers I told him he could have them, being ignorant at the time that Mr. Strakosch wanted them to sing for nothing, or nearly nothing ($3 per person, under the obligation of attending a number of rehearsals). I paid each of them $5 and more, and $1 extra for each rehearsal.

Fourth—My singers, when aware of the liberality of Mr. Strakosch, very unkindly refused to help gratuitously to fill his pockets. Very truly yours,

L. DACHAUER,
No. 147 East Sixteenth street.

Shakespeare's Historical Plays—Mr. Vandenhoff Invited to Lecture by New York Ladies.

The following correspondence fully explains itself, and announces to the lovers of Shakespeare a series of rare entertainments:—

NEW YORK, Nov. 12, 1874.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF:—

SIR—We learn that you have completed a series of lectures on the historical plays of Shakespeare, with illustrative readings, in which we are assured you have embodied the ripest thoughts of a long and studious life. Recognizing the value of a knowledge of the great dramatist's works, not only in their relation to English literature but to English history, also your pre-eminent qualifications for the task upon which you have been engaged, we venture to express the hope that you will give the ladies of New York an early opportunity to hear these lectures at Association Hall, on such days as may best suit your other professional engagements. Very respectfully,

Mrs. William Astor,	Mrs. Morris K. Jesup,
Mrs. Henry W. Bellows,	Mrs. Bradley Martin,
Mrs. Edward Cooper,	Mrs. E. D. Morgan,
Mrs. Howard Crosby,	Mrs. Henry C. Potter,
Mrs. Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.,	Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt,
Mrs. Benjamin H. Field,	Mrs. Lewis A. Sayre,
Mrs. O. B. Frothingham,	Mrs. S. B. Sherman,
Mrs. F. Bryant Godwin,	Mrs. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.,
Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt,	Mrs. B. H. Van Auken,
Miss S. M. Hitchcock,	Mrs. William Whitney,

and others.

MR. VANDENHOFF'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14, 1874.

To MRS. WILLIAM ASTOR and others:—

LADIES—I accept with pride and pleasure your kind and flattering invitation, and with your permission will appoint five successive Mondays and Thursdays for the delivery of the lectures and readings, commencing Monday, November 30, at 11:30 A. M., at Association Hall.

I am, ladies, yours faithfully,

GEORGE VANDENHOFF.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

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

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at nine o'clock A. M.

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

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