THE WAR IN SPAIN.

The Capture of a Herald Special Correspondent Reported.

Marched to Prison by the Republicans and an Explanation Refused.

FIGHTING ON THE ROAD TO IRUN.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 23, 1874.

Intelligence has been received from Spain, but it is not as yet deemed reliable, which reports Mr. MacGahan, the special correspondent of the HERALD, as having been captured this afternoon on the Spanish side of the Santiago ferry by a republican officer, who refused to give an explanation of his action in making the arrest.

MARCHED TO PRISON.

The report states that Mr. MacGahan was marched off to Fontarabia, at the mouth of the Bidassoa, on the dividing line between France and Spain.

Carlists in Force on the Line to Irun—The Hostile Troops Engaged in Battle.

HENDAYE, Nov. 22, 1874.

The Carlist forces have reoccupied the road between San Sebastian and Irun. The royalists now hold again the line to Oyarzun, which lies seven miles southeast of San Sebastian.

ENGAGED IN BATTLE.

Fighting is in progress to-day.

Serrano to Stir Up the Army.

MADRID, Nov. 23, 1874.

Marshal Serrano will go to the north next month for the purpose of expediting operations against the Carlists.

Republican Action Against the Alphonsists.

MADRID, Nov. 23, 1874.

The Spanish government has exiled two generals and several civilians known to be partisans of Prince Alphonso, son of the ex-Queen Isabella.

Other persons are to be sent into exile for the same reason.

All congratulatory telegrams sent from this country to Isabella, on the occasion of the anniversary of her birthday, wherein she was styled "Your Majesty," were stopped.

THE CENSORSHIP OF THE TELEGRAPHS UNIVERSAL.

A rigorous censorship over all despatches is still maintained throughout the Republic.

THE VIRGINIUS INDEMNITY.

The Spaniards Willing to Compensate the United States on the Basis of the Payment to Great Britain.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 23, 1874.

The HERALD correspondent reports from Madrid that the Spanish government has expressed a willingness to pay an indemnity in the Virginius case to the United States on the same basis as that with which Great Britain was satisfied for the outrage perpetrated on her subjects.

OUR FLAG ABROAD.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 23, 1874.

The United States steamer Juniata has arrived at Leghorn from Naples.

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

The Prussian Diplomacy Conciliatory Toward the Republic.

LONDON, Nov. 23, 1874.

Berlin advices report that the reply of Germany to Spain's last note will be presented at Madrid during the present week. The tone is represented to be very conciliatory.

FRANCE.

Republican Triumphs at the Municipal Elections.

PARIS, Nov. 23, 1874.

The republicans were splendidly organized for the municipal elections yesterday, and were generally successful throughout the country.

The conservatives were discouraged, and held aloof from the polls.

COUNT VON ARNIM'S CASE.

The Troubles of the German Journalists Not Yet Ended.

LONDON, Nov. 23, 1874.

Herr Braun, formerly chief editor of the Spener *Gazette*, denies, as far as he is concerned, any knowledge of the revelations made by his colleague, Herr Zehliches, of the efforts of Count Von Arnim to procure the publication of important documents in that journal.

ITALY.

The King's Speech to Parliament—Cash and Citizen Quiet Main Requisites of the Crown—The Foreign Relations Friendly.

ROME, Nov. 23, 1874.

The session of the new Italian Parliament was opened to-day by King Victor Emmanuel in person, with the usual ceremonies.

THE ROYAL SPEECH.

The King, in his speech, returned thanks to the people for their tokens of affection on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne. He urged on Parliament a zealous prosecution of the work of reorganization. Grants would be required only for such expenditures as were evidently necessary, and thus Parliament would be enabled to establish a financial equilibrium and lighten the burdens so nobly borne by the nation.

THE FOREIGN RELATIONS FRIENDLY.

As for the foreign relations, they were on an excellent footing. Italy was friendly with all Powers. Their friendship was a recompense for the firmness and moderation shown by Italians.

BY THE GRACE OF GOD.

The King concluded with an expression of gratitude for divine assistance.

The King was warmly cheered.

ENGLAND.

Fenian Demonstration by Torchlight—The Public Confused by a Dense Fog.

LONDON, Nov. 23, 1874.

There is to be a torchlight procession in Manchester to-night in commemoration of the "Fenian martyrs" who were executed in that city.

FOG, CONFUSION AND ACCIDENTS.

This section of the country is (four P. M.) again enveloped in a dense fog. Travel on land and water is very dangerous.

A number of additional accidents on railways and elsewhere are reported.

BANKS DISCOUNT IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Nov. 23, 1874.

The Continental banks are generally raising their rates of discount.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION TO THE ARCTIC.

LONDON, Nov. 23, 1874.

In view of the Arctic expedition about to be fitted out by the British government Lady Franklin has renewed her offer of a reward of $10,000 for the recovery of official records of Sir John Franklin's expedition.

CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, Nov. 24—6 A. M.

The correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs from Calcutta that public opinion seems to lead to the conclusion that the arrest and imprisonment of Yakoob Khan, who claimed the Ameership, may cause serious complications in Afghanistan, which will compel the Indian government to interfere.

THE ARGENTINE REVOLUTION.

LONDON, Nov. 24—5:30 A. M.

Manuel Garcia, the Special Commissioner of the Argentine Republic in Europe, has received the following despatch, which is published in the *Times* this morning:—

"PERNAMBUCO, Nov. 20, 1874.

"The rebellion is ended. The gunboat Parana has surrendered. Mitré flies to the desert, abandoning all his baggage. PARADO,

"Acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs at Buenos Ayres."

BRAZIL.

PARA, Nov. 23, 1874.

The *Tribuna* (newspaper) of this city contained an article in its issue this morning grossly insulting to the officers of the Portuguese corvette Sagres, which came here for the purpose of protecting the interests of Portuguese subjects. The *Tribuna* subsequently issued a supplement inciting a revolt by the populace, who were already greatly excited in consequence of the arrival of the Sagres.

OFFICIAL APPREHENSION OF A RISING AGAINST FOREIGNERS.

The President of the province has asked the government for means to suppress riotous demonstrations.

There are great fears of a general rising against all foreigners.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 15, 1874.

Congress is appropriating money for new lines of telegraph.

Mr. Plumb intends proposing to commence the construction of a line of railroad from Laredo, on the United States frontier, terminating at one of the Mexican ports on the Pacific coast, probably Manzanilla.

SUBTERRANEAN GROWLINGS A CAUSE OF CITIZEN ALARM.

A terrible subterranean rumbling commenced on the 11th inst. at Guanajuato, and was followed by the trembling of the earth. Many edifices were injured by the shock. The rumblings have since become so continuous that the people are alarmed and many families are leaving.

STATE TREASURY EXPEDIENT AT VERA CRUZ.

The Legislature of the State of Vera Cruz has authorized the establishment of a lottery, with the stipulation that twelve and a half per cent of the profits be paid into the State Treasury. The company has also received permission to establish annual fairs, lasting three months, in the towns of Orizaba and Jalapa, in consideration of the payment of an annual tax of $9,000 each to the municipalities of those places.

ARKANSAS.

Governor Garland Offers a Reward for the Arrest of Smith and Wheeler by Proclamation—Smith Anxious to Communicate with the President.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 23, 1874.

A proclamation was issued by Governor Garland, late this evening, offering a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of Smith and $500 for the arrest of his Secretary of State, Wheeler. The friends of Governor Garland, in conversation this evening, assert that he will accept no adverse decision by the President, relying upon public sentiment to support him in the contest. Beyond this there is but little that is new in reference to the gubernatorial contest.

Smith sent a despatch to Washington to day, asking what additional information was necessary to secure the favorable action of the President. Conflicting reports are coming in from different parts of the State showing the great division of sentiment of the people upon the all absorbing topic.

Hon. J. D. Ward, of the Investigating Committee, left for his home yesterday. Hon. Milton Sayler will leave to-morrow.

A Fatal Railroad Accident Near Madison.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 23, 1874.

A westward bound passenger train on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad jumped the track near Madison, forty miles from Memphis, to-day, wrecking the locomotive, killing the engineer and fatally wounding a fireman. This is the second accident of this kind within a week.

The New Members of the Supreme Court Draw Lots to Determine Their Term of Office.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 23, 1874.

The newly elected members of the Supreme Court met to-day under the new constitution. They drew lots for terms, as follows:—Chief Justice English, six years; Associate Justice Walker, four years, and Associate Justice Harrison, four years.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

The Contest in the Second Congressional District—Goode, the Democratic Candidate, Declared Elected.

RICHMOND, Nov. 23, 1874.

The State Board of Canvassers, consisting of the Governor, Treasurer, Auditor, Secretary of State and Attorney General, met to-day to hear counsel in the case of James H. Platt, republican, and John Goode, democrat, both claiming to be elected in the Second Congressional district. Arguments on both sides lasted over six hours, after which the Board retired to canvass the vote and make up their decision. At twenty minutes to ten o'clock P. M. they threw open the doors and decided that, by the original returns from the district, Platt received a vote of 14,377 and Goode 14,083, which gave Platt a majority of 294. They also decided against the authority of the Commissioners of Election in Prince George, Sussex, Southampton and York counties in sending amendatory returns which would give the district to Mr. Goode by a majority of nearly 200. But they further decided that the Commissioners of Election in Prince George county failed to send the proper certificate with the returns from that county in the time and after the manner prescribed by law.

Owing to this irregularity the Board were necessitated to throw out the whole vote of Prince George county, by which the vote of the district stood:—Goode, 13,521; Platt, 13,390—majority for Goode, 131. Mr. Goode was then declared the member elect from the Second Congressional district and was awarded the proper credentials. This makes the Virginia delegation in the Forty-fourth Congress stand eight democrats and one republican.

THE BLACK HILLS INVADED.

Sixty Miners at Work in the Indian Precinct.

DANGER OF A NEW WAR.

The War Department Asked to Interfere.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1874.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day transmitted to the Secretary of War a copy of a communication received by him from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with a letter from Indian Agent H. W. Bingham, dated from the Cheyenne Agency, Dakota, October 31, to the effect that about sixty white men, miners, are working in the Sioux Reservation, in the Black Hills, and unless they are driven off by the government the Indians will make war upon them.

Secretary Delano, in view of this statement, requests the War Department to instruct the proper military authorities to remove any persons who may be found so trespassing, in order that trouble with the Indians may be avoided.

AN INDIAN CAMP CAPTURED.

Operations of General MacKenzie's Troops in Texas—Squaws, Pappooses and Ponies Seized.

MACKENZIE'S SUPPLY CAMP, FRESH FORK BRAZOS RIVER, TEXAS, Nov. 9, 1874.

General MacKenzie, with all the serviceable horses of his command, left here on the night of October 30, going toward the south and west, or in the direction of the head of the Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos River and head of the main Brazos; marched all night in a piercing cold wind, rested next day and marched the second night. On November 2 saw a few Indians, who fled at the sight of the troops. On the 3d of November saw a party of Indians, who were hunting buffalo, but who scattered and rapidly disappeared at the approach of the troops.

On November 5 the command came upon a camp of eight or ten Indian lodges, which was captured after a short fight, in which four Indians were killed and some wounded, without any loss to our troops. The camp was totally and thoroughly destroyed, everything being burned. The troops captured twelve squaws and seven pappooses and 156 head of horses and ponies. This band of Indians belonged to the Qua-ha-da tribe, which is composed of outcasts from other tribes, principally Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes and some few Apaches. The tribe is a small one. Among the captured squaws are some of the identical prisoners captured by General MacKenzie in his expedition to this section of country in 1872, when 110 squaws and pappooses were brought as prisoners to Fort Concho, and kept there till the spring of 1873, when they were magnanimously sent, in government wagons escorted by the United States military, to Fort Sill, and there released.

The aggregate of Indian lodges destroyed must be over 1,200, with more than 100 Indians killed, by the columns of Generals MacKenzie, Miles, Buel, Davidson, Neill and Price, in three months, and the amount of property lost by the Indians (General MacKenzie, with the Fourth cavalry, alone having captured 1,384 horses) must to them be incalculable. The amount of hardship and privation undergone by that portion of our little army engaged in this Indian war will never be known to the mass of the American people, and it is a pity it is so, for more honest, faithful and harder working servants than our same little army are not to be found inside the boundaries of this Republic, and the reward for it all is reduction.

NUMBERING THE TRIBES.

The Indians Submitting to Counting, Coerced by Hunger and Arms—Red Cloud's Influence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1874.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received a letter from Agent Saville reporting that the Indians under his charge have at last submitted to having a census taken of their number. The count shows that there are belonging to the Red Cloud Agency, 9,330 Ogallala Sioux and 3,000 Arapahoes and Cheyennes, besides some 900 Ogallalas who are off by permission hunting on the Republican River, and about 1,000 Minneconjous and other Northern Sioux, who ran away from the agency rather than be counted. All these Indians have for years resisted being enumerated, as they entertained a superstitious belief that if counted they would speedily lose some of their number, and they have now, with the exceptions above noted, submitted to a census only under the moral suasion of hunger and bayonets, the Agent having positively refused to give them rations on any other terms, and the presence of troops enabling him to maintain this position. Red Cloud's efforts in behalf of the policy of the government have had the effect of reducing the number of his personal adherents from many thousands to barely five hundred. No trouble is anticipated from the Sioux who have run away.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

The Returning Board to Finish Counting This Week—A Ruined Railroad Project.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1874.

Assurances have been given to the democrats that the Returning Board will finish their work this week, and probably the contemplated meeting of whites on Canal street on Wednesday will be postponed. Governor McEnery, General Ogden of the White League and his command are opposed to any demonstrations until the republicans count out the democratic candidates, while hot-headed democrats are for action that will prevent such a result. The

UNION BETWEEN THE BLACK AND WHITE RACES

gains strength daily in the city and country, and large organizations and colored clubs have tendered their services to Ogden. Pinchback, it is understood, is disposed to lead his race into a union with the whites.

RAILROAD RUIN.

As suggested by a St. Louis paper, a heavy partner of Commodore Garrison and other New York capitalists assures me they have expended $14,000,000 on the New Orleans and Mobile and the New Orleans and Texas Railroad. About 160 miles are built, and they will sell their entire interest for $4,000,000. He admits that they have sunk $10,000,000, owing to misgovernment in the State.

THE RETURNS—GOVERNOR KELLOGG'S OPINION.

To-night I have called upon Governor Kellogg at an out-of-the-way office and found him closeted with Marshal Packard and other lights of the radical party. After announcing to Kellogg and Packard that I desired to telegraph to the HERALD their estimate of the results of the election, Governor Kellogg declared that on the State Treasurer the vote would, in his opinion, not vary 250 votes either way. Marshal Packard declined to commit his opinion to the press on either side. Kellogg expresses the belief that the Returning Board will give a fair count that will satisfy the opposition.

THE FEELING OF THE WHITES

is expressed as follows:—"We demand a fair count, or we will have a revolution and allow the United States Army to take the part of quiet spectators of a fight between the people and the Kellogg party."

Attempt to Murder a Sheriff.

FRANKLIN, Nov. 23, 1874.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on Saturday night to murder Mr. Gordy, the Sheriff of St. Mary's parish. Gordy was called up out of bed and fired at through the window. He is only slightly wounded.

Lieutenant Hodgson To Be Tried by Court Martial—Progress of the Returning Board in Counting the Votes.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1874.

A court martial has been ordered by General Emory for the trial of Lieutenant Hodgson upon the charges preferred by General Morrow, who was sent to investigate Hodgson's actions and conduct in Northern Louisiana. It is understood the court will convene at Vienna December 1. General De Trobriand will be President and Captain Luke O'Riely, of General Emory's staff, Judge Advocate.

THE CITY RETURNS COUNTED.

The Returning Board to-day completed the city returns, counting the protested boxes as they were. The argument of the Republican Committee stated in effect that the city election throughout was characterized by non-observance of certain formalities prescribed by law and that their non-observance was a presumption of fraud. There were scarcely half a dozen polling places in the city where all the formalities of law were complied with. The returns from De Soto, Lafayette and Grant parishes have not yet been received by the Returning Board.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera—"Ernani."

The second performance of this once very popular opera of Verdi took place last night at the Academy of Music. The rain interfered materially with the attendance. The case was as before—Elvira, Mlle. Maresi; Ernani, Signor Carpi; Carlo Quinto, Signor Del Puente; Silva, Signor Fiorini. The chief share of the honors was borne off by the tenor and baritone, who sang with much spirit and *brio*, and whose voices were in such admirable condition that great expectations may be formed of them for "Lohengrin" on Wednesday night. Mlle. Maresi did not seem to be in as good voice as at her début this season, and the basso was, as usual, unsatisfactory. Mr. Behrens led the orchestra with marked skill, and the choruses went off without an objectionable hitch to mar their effect. The grand concerted *finale*, "O Sommo Carlo," created quite as marked enthusiasm as on the first night. On Wednesday evening "Lohengrin" will be presented for the first time this season, with all its original splendor. The cast comprises Mlle. Albani as Elsa, Miss Cary as Ortrud, Signor Carpi as Lohengrin and Signor Del Puente as Frederick of Telramund.

Steinway Hall—Mr. S. B. Mills' Concert.

A grand testimonial concert was given last evening for the benefit of the popular pianist, Mr. S. B. Mills, being his first appearance in public this season. He was assisted by Mlle. Donadio and Signor Tagliapetra, of the Strakosch Italian opera company; Mr. Arbuckle, first cornet of Gilmore's band; Dr. Damrosch, violin; Mr. Bergner, 'cello, and Messrs. A. Reiff, Jr., and W. F. Mills, piano. The deserving *beneficiare*, when wheeled on the stage in an easy chair (for his leg is not yet strong enough to dispense with a chair or crutches), was received with a hearty greeting, which fully attested the high esteem in which he is regarded by the public. The concert opened with Beethoven's trio in E flat for piano, violin and 'cello, which was very neatly and smoothly played by Messrs. Mills, Damrosch and Bergner. Mr. Mills gave an exquisite rendering of three Chopin gems, "Berceuse," "Etude, No. 2, op. 25," and "Tarantella," and convinced his hearers that, notwithstanding his severe accident, his fingers have lost none of their cunning. In response to an unanimous encore and a half dozen baskets of flowers tendered to him, he rendered in the most poetic manner the delicious little *morceau* of Schumann, "Am abend." In the second part he introduced the tenth "Rhapsodie Hongroise" of Liszt, and played a duet with his brother. There was a large house, and we understand that the receipts were very considerable.

The Concert Season.

The announcement of the close of the opera season this week will be received with regret by our music loving public, but there will be ample compensation made in the concert hall. The indications are that during the holidays we shall have concerts of the most interesting nature by our resident artists and societies. Mr. Theodore Thomas' second symphony concert will be the distinguishing feature of the week at Steinway Hall. It is announced for Saturday evening, being preceded on Friday afternoon by a grand public rehearsal.

Mr. J. N. Pattison will give the third of his very interesting piano lecture recitals, "Evenings with Great Musicians," at De Garmo Hall this evening. The subject is Handel and the illustrations will consist of the fugue in E minor, chacone in G major and the "Harmonious Blacksmith." Mme. De Ryther and Miss Annie Korle will sing "Lascia che io pianga," "He shall feed His flocks" and "Come unto Him."

Mr. Max Maretzek is organizing a series of concerts for the pupils of the New York Conservatory of Music, with an occasional opera thrown in, and Miss Sophie Flora Heilbron will give four piano recitals at Steinway Hall next month, commencing on the 3d.

The anniversary of the organization of Gilmore's military band will be celebrated at the Twenty-second regiment armory on Saturday next. Organ concerts are also promised at some of the leading churches.

The second concert of the New York Philharmonic Society takes place at the Academy of Music on December 12. The programme, a public rehearsal of which will be given on Friday afternoon of this week, consists of Schumann's third symphony in E flat, Rubinstein's "Triumphal Overture" and the "Carnival Romain" overture of Berlioz.

Niblo's Theatre.

Schiller's terrible tragedy of "The Robbers" was the entertainment at this house last night. In the days of the elder Booth tragedy was the fashion, and for many years after him a tragedy and a farce were the nightly bills of fare at all our theatres. But tragedy, and particularly since the surfeit of real blood and carnage given the country in "our late unpleasantness," has had its day, so that even the masterpieces of "the divine Williams" depend now greatly upon the costumer and upholsterer and the carpenter for their success. And yet this dark tragedy of "The Robbers" last night at Niblo's, without any special accessories for the occasion, was honored with something of that hearty enthusiasm which reminded one of the resounding applause accorded the mighty Forrest as the Gladiator. Mr. E. Eddy, who may claim to be one of the last of the old school of tragedians, was received as Charles de Moor, chief of the robbers, with that earnest applause from the outset to the end which marks the reception of an old favorite.

Mrs. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre.

Sheridan Knowles' splendid play, "The Hunchback," was given at this house last night under conditions favorable to a worthy interpretation. Miss Clara Morris, who has won a high place in the public esteem by the many able creations with which she must be credited in the modern drama, appeared as Julia, and Mr. Robinson, a young actor of much promise, supported her in the *rôle* of the Hunchback. Miss Annie Waite as Helen and Mr. Kennedy as Sir Thomas Clifford fulfilled the requirements of their *rôles* in a very satisfactory manner. Miss Waite, in many passages, displaying vivacity and sprightliness without ever passing beyond the bounds of decorum, her love scenes with her cousin Modus being much relished by the audience. The chief attention of the spectators rested, however, on Miss Morris, who, quitting the paths of the modern drama, in which she acquired well won honor, ventured boldly into the regions of the legitimate. It may be questioned whether at the present stage of this lady's career the venture was a wise one. Certainly the performance last night possessed many merits and recommended itself strongly to a large part of the audience; but it was that part which allowed itself to be swayed more by sentiment than by judgment and that did not stop to decide whether it was the actor or the author that moved them. Yet the old fire was present in the better passages, and indications were not wanting that with time Miss Morris may gain triumphs as legitimate in the higher drama as those she won on the boards of the old Fifth Avenue. But that time is not yet. We are not surprised that Miss Morris has not suddenly reached the pinnacle of dramatic power in the new path on which she has entered—the genius which intuitively masters the difficulties of art that ordinary mortals must be content to climb over come with intervals of ages. It must be especially difficult for a representative of the modern society drama to rise into the purer atmosphere of art, where every feeling of the human heart must be painted in colors at once delicate and bright. The rude patchwork of the modern stage is a poor preparation for the more artistic work. Julia is a character which requires a combination of natural talent and artistic training of the highest order for its proper interpretation. Beginning as the most charming of *ingenues*, she passes through almost every phase of human passion which a pure woman may know before the curtain falls. It is one of the subtlest, at the same time that it is most charming and womanly, characters in the drama. No other heroine is so fully and completely unrolled and developed under the gaze of the audience. We meet Julia with a mind virginal as the lily, and we leave her with a woman's heart fully developed, having known love, disappointment, ambition, remorse and despair, having swept, in fact, the whole gamut of the passions. In those passages where the ingenuousness of the maiden should shine forth as the essential underlying good of the character Miss Morris was weak and unsatisfactory. Her unsophisticated maid was too boydenish for the Julia painted by the dramatist. Her change to the city belle retained no trace of the fragrance of the newly plucked flower. In the stronger passages the lady's success was not unworthy of her reputation. Although her Julia cannot be regarded as a great performance it possesses many points of merit. It is full of promise of better things, and it is from this point of view that it must be regarded as satisfactory by the admirers of this talented lady, who believe that there lies before her a great future if she works wisely to secure it.

Wood's Museum.

Daly's spectacular comedy, "Round the Clock," was produced at this place of amusement last evening to a full house. The gallery was thronged by an eager crowd of full grown men and boys, for whom the sparring exhibition announced in the bills between Joe Coburn and "the Unknown," had an overpowering attraction. The play itself served the purpose of making great merriment, and some of its scenes, depicting the daily life of New York, were quite realistic. Mr. Louis Aldrich as Roderick Kilgobbin made an amusing Irishman. Messrs. Sheldon and Lemingwell contributed largely to the fun of the piece. Miss Belle Howitt, as Juliana Tarter, the pretty baker of tarts and pies, threw a good deal of spirit into her impersonations.

"Round the Clock" will only be retained for a week on the boards, and is calculated to draw those who love a brisk succession of funny incidents.

The Hippodrome.

There was an entirely new bill at this popular place of amusement last evening, and if any one of the hundreds who braved the inclement weather to be on hand in time for the "Fête at Pekin" went away dissatisfied at the close of the night's entertainment, he must certainly have been a very hard person to please; for the programe offered enough amusement in a little over two hours to last an ordinary mortal for a twelvemonth. However, it is pretty certain that anybody who once witnesses the "Holiday of the Celestials" as it was given last night, and the Indian and chariot races and the other interesting features of the programme, will be able to resist the temptation to go and see them again and again. Though the grand procession which preceded and followed the Emperor Haamti in the *fête* was of course lacking in many of those attractions which made the "Congress of Nations" so popular with the audiences that have thronged the Hippodrome night after night, it will be sure to hold its own for a long time to come. The Emperor during the march seemed to be in a happy frame of mind and seated in his royal palanquin, which was brilliant with precious ornaments, nodded condescendingly to his children friends, who were peeping over the borders of his kingdom, and as for the mandarins, who had the honor of carrying the palanquin, supported on their august shoulders, they conducted themselves with all that dignity which became their high station. The Tartar cavalry and the soldiery who preceded the palanquins in which the ladies of the Emperor's Court sat resplendent in gold and silver adorned robes; the citizen guards, with their decorated shields; the chosen officers, the warriors of the Yantse—all went to make up a spectacle that for brilliancy and imposing grandeur could not be surpassed. The *fête* itself was very finely represented, and what with the dancing of the grand ballet, the tricks of the jugglers, the ground and lofty tumbling of the athletes, the performances of Ling Look, "the wonder of the Flowery Land," who made his exit with his sacred car surrounded by dragons that emitted blue blazes and Roman (Chinese?) lights *ad libitum*, the grand folks of the Emperor's Court, as well as his high mightiness himself, had a night's splendid sport. When the things of the Flowery Land were no more the audience were brought to the realization of the fact that they were yet in Uncle Sam's dominion, by the advent of a tribe of Indians who, besides having to fight a lot of Indians, engage in a buffalo hunt, a snow shoe and a hurdle race, had to employ their spare time in chasing, on horseback, a pretty squaw, whom they were all in love with. The race of Deerfoot, the Indian with the horse, the chariot races and the races between the English and American jockeys created a great deal of enthusiasm. The two-horse chariot race especially was rendered very exciting, by the splendid driving of the two young ladies who took part in it, and the audience cheered the winner heartily. The Donnybrook fair and the laughable Lancashire races wound up the evening's entertainment, which, from beginning to end, was certainly of the most enjoyable kind.

Globe Theatre.

There was quite a large audience at this theatre last evening. The bill was an ample one, and included several new attractions. Davis, the ventriloquist, Murray, Ashton and Sealey, the gymnasts, and "La Belle Ardine," among others. The drama of "Luke McCutcheon" was given for the first time. It is not a play to commend itself to the approval of the intelligent public, but the gods in the gallery entered into the fun of it, relishing it largely. It was well put upon the stage and the gentlemen who took the leading *rôles* acquitted themselves handsomely.

Olympic Theatre.

The varied entertainment at this house last evening appeared to give general satisfaction to the audience, which was not large, owing, probably, to the inclement weather. Mr. William Courtwright's "Only Friend," a very quaint, lively personage, brought the comedian considerable applause. The "Musical Mokes" were another laughable set of sketches, the fun being chiefly created by Messrs. Sandford and Wilson. Gus Williams and his "Dutch Fourting Haus" ditties kept the company laughing for fifteen minutes. Altogether the variations in the amusements were extremely agreeable, and the whole was supported by excellent management.

Theatre Comique.

Notwithstanding the unpleasant weather, a very fair audience assembled at this theatre last evening. As Sam Stick says, we are all human, and variety of entertainment is as generally sought as variety of diet. The programme was truly formidable. Messrs. Hart and Harrigan were as amusing as ever in their characteristic Irish sketches. The performance includes imitations of Judeans and Hibernians. The changes were continuous and comical. "The way to raise a grass widow" is not generally known, but the system Hart adopts to secure his ideal is taught at one sitting.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

Sunday concerts are given in Washington.

Edwin Adams opened on Monday at Indianapolis in "Enoch Arden."

Miss Leclercq has met with flattering success on the occasion of her latest visit to Boston.

Mrs. Bowers played in "Eleanor; or, The Fatal Marriage," at Indianapolis last week. She was very well received.

Cal Wagner and his colored minstrels are at Memphis. "The Brooklyn Scandal Club" forms part of the entertainment.

The beautiful Mrs. Rousby will be the next sensation in New York. She will probably appear in "'Twixt Axe and Crown."

"Belle Lamar" ran successfully for three weeks at the Boston. Boucicault's "Mimi" was produced at the Atheneum, and met with equal favor from the Hubbites.

John Brougham has turned the sunshine of his genial face westward. He is underlined to appear at McVicker's, Chicago, as Wilkins Micawber and Daniel Peggoty.

"Clancarty" will be produced this week in Washington, with Mrs. Conway in the cast. Owing to the success of the "Shaughraun," its production in this city is indefinitely postponed.

A portion of the Fifth Avenue company will appear in "Monsieur Alphonse," at the National Theatre, in Washington. Little Bijou Heron will have an opportunity of renewing her infantile triumphs.

Professor Roberts, of "The New York College," will give a course of readings at Association Hall, beginning Thursday, November 26. Selections from Shakespeare, Southey, Bret Harte, Hood and Lowell will be given.

Mrs. Agnes Booth concluded her engagement at the California Theatre with the play of "Elene." It is denounced by the local critics as altogether wanting in plot. It does not even afford opportunity for good acting.

The "Black Crook" was not produced last night at the Grand Opera House. It was found at the last moment that all the parts could not be in working order in time. The management, therefore, resolved to postpone the opening until this evening, when we are assured the "Black Crook" will reappear without fail.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, Nov. 14, 1874.

Since the departure of the steamship City of Tokio, on the 11th inst., for New York, nothing whatever has been received here from the Central or South American Republics.

The steamer due here yesterday from the south coast has not yet been heard from, a delay very unusual in this line, which is noted for its punctuality, and the passengers and mails by her for the United States are therefore likely to be detained on the Isthmus for a week or ten days at least.

THE BRITISH FLAG.

Her British Majesty's flag ship Repulse, Admiral Cochrane, sails hence to-day for Payta, Peru; thence to Honolulu.

COLOMBIA.

PANAMA, Nov. 14, 1874.

The Legislative Assembly of the State of Panama is still in session, but has transacted no business since the last report of interest abroad.

From the interior no later dates have been received.

THE PEOPLE APPREHENSIVE OF THE POLITICIANS.

Political affairs are quiet for the present, but doubtful for the future. Ex-President General Buenaventura Corioso is daily expected back from Costa Rica, *en route* to Bogota, as Senator from this State. His presence on the Isthmus bodes no good.

General Espinosa, late Commander of the State troops, and who attempted a revolution some weeks ago, has been sent on a mission to Bogota, or, in other words, quietly disposed of.

WEATHER REPORT.

The rains at present are very heavy and occur almost daily, as is usual at this season; but notwithstanding an unusually small amount of sickness is reported.

OBITUARY.

William Laytin, a Millionnaire.

William Laytin, the oldest saltmaker of this city, and one of our most enterprising citizens, died at his residence, in Madison avenue, on Saturday last, at the age of seventy-eight years. Mr. Laytin was born in Washington county and came to this city while a young man. His store, in South street, was for a long period well known by all who were interested in the commerce of this port. In those early days he resided in Gouverneur street, between Madison and Monroe, a locality at that time a favorite one with the thrifty mercantile men of the young metropolis. He was, at the time of his death, President of the Brooklyn Ferry Company, a director of the First National Bank of Brooklyn, E. D., and of the American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, the East New York Railroad Company, and a large stockholder in several other corporate enterprises. On Friday he was in attendance upon his business as usual, and continued in apparently perfect health till about eight o'clock, when he was suddenly and violently attacked by gastric fever, which in a few hours, in spite of all medical assistance, put an end to an active and useful life. Mr. Laytin leaves a wife and five children. His property is estimated at between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000. The funeral will take place to-morrow. Flags were displayed at half-mast in his honor yesterday on the Williamsburg ferries.

Counsellor T. B. Mitchell.

Mr. T. B. Mitchell, an eminent and widely known lawyer of the New York State bar, died in Schenectady yesterday afternoon. He was carried from life suddenly, it is thought by disease of the heart. Mr. Mitchell, who was in the prime of life, was an eloquent and fearless advocate, a man who possessed many genial qualities and who was vastly esteemed by his professional associates and also in the political world and by an extensive circle of society.

J. Harvey Lyons.

Mr. J. Harvey Lyons, a prominent New Jersey lawyer, in the forty-fifth year of his age, died at his residence in Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, from the effects of injuries sustained on the 28th of October by being thrown from his carriage on Bull's Ferry road. He was born in Ayrshire, in the west of Scotland, and was passionately attached to the home of his childhood. Twenty years ago he arrived in Hoboken with the few pennies he had earned while at work on a farm, and became a clerk in a tailor's shop. He was possessed of an unfaltering energy, and determined by private study to fit himself for the bar. After two years he was employed by a Mr. Little, under whom he rose so rapidly that his own interests were deemed to clash with those of his employer. Mr. Lyons then established an office for himself, having been admitted to the bar, and became a real estate agent. In this business he amassed a handsome fortune, which now falls to his afflicted wife and daughters. A few years ago he was thrown from his vehicle in Central Park and suffered injuries from which he never fully recovered. Nearly four weeks ago he was again thrown out, from which time he remained unconscious until shortly before his death. His quaint disposition, generous heart and fine social qualities endeared him to the large circle of acquaintances he formed during his career as a lawyer and Master in Chancery. In politics he was a republican and in religion a Presbyterian, having preached several times in churches of that denomination.

A MISTAKE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your paper of to-day you speak of the arrest of Thomas Farrell for keeping a disorderly house at No. 4 Mott street. I live at that number, where there is no disorderly house and against which there is no such charge. Farrell's house is in another ward.

Please make the correction and oblige yours,

J. H. WHITE.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

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

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

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

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents

Died.

BROWN.—On Monday, November 23, WILLIAM H. C. BROWN, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., from his late residence, No. 216 Third street, Brooklyn, E. D., at half-past one o'clock.

CONNOLLY.—MARY CONNOLLY, widow of Peter Connolly, native of Fahey, Eyrecourt, county Galway, Ireland.

Funeral to take place from 421 East Tenth street, on Tuesday, 24th inst., at half-past one o'clock P. M. Friends are respectfully invited.

ORR.—On Monday evening, November 23, WILLIAM ORR, aged 46 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at one o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 154 East Forty-first street.

[*For Other Deaths see Ninth Page.*]

Everyone Afflicted with Those Maladies for which the external application of sulphur has long been known to be efficacious, can prepare a sulphur bath without resorting to public bathing houses. GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP furnishes the means. Sold everywhere. Depot, CRITTENTON'S, 7 Sixth avenue.

An Offer Will be Received for Two TEN CYLINDER HOE ROTARY PRESSES; WILL BE SOLD LOW. ADDRESS THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A.—For a First Class Dress or Business HAT go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

A Pretty Extensive Dry Rot has Gone into the metal truss business since the ELASTIC TRUSS, 683 Broadway, has introduced a new era for ruptured persons and soon cures hernia.

An Extended Popularity.—Each Year finds BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES in new localities in various parts of the world. For relieving Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases the Troches have been proved reliable.

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, corner Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

A.—Kitchen Outfits From $30. Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, $16 50. First class Housefurnishing Goods, Silverplated Ware, China and Glass Ware, at very low prices, at EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S, Cooper Institute Building, corner stores, Eighth street and Third and Fourth avenues.

**Aches, Pains, Neu