PACIFIC MAIL.

The Ways and Means Committee on Newspaper Rumors.

VINDICATION OF WOOD AND DAWES.

An Informal Talk with the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1875.

The Ways and Means Committee resumed the Pacific Mail Subsidy investigation this morning. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, editor and publisher of the New York *Tribune*, was sworn.

The Chairman—The committee have been very much gratified to see the interest the *Tribune* takes in this investigation. They have read in your paper hints as to the best way of conducting it. They have seen particularly an intimation that a list was in existence, containing the names of twenty members of Congress, including two members of this committee, said to be implicated. Now, will you tell us all that you know about this matter?

WHAT EX-MAYOR HALL KNOWS.

Witness replied that he had no personal knowledge and should think none of the *Tribune* staff had any personal knowledge of the matter; he had heard a number of rumors which he thought could probably be investigated, though he did not undertake to vouch for the nature of the evidence that the examination of these reports might elicit; as a sample of the rumors which were in many men's mouths and flying about New York, he would state that on the 8th ult. Mr. Shanks, city editor of the *Tribune*, handed witness a memorandum to the effect that Mr. A. Oakey Hall had that day said that a member of the Ways and Means Committee was implicated in the Pacific Mail transactions; the memorandum also stated that Hall would probably give evidence upon it; witness communicated this information to a member of the committee.

Q. Have you any other information touching the use of money for the passage of this subsidy that has not already appeared in the testimony before this committee?

Witness stated that with the same qualifications as above he would very willingly state what he had heard.

EX-JUDGE PIERREPONT HAS INFORMATION.

A. W. Bradbury, brother of the ex-President of the Pacific Mail Company, had informed witness of a letter written by ex-Postmaster William S. King to President Bradbury, applying for the sum of $25,000, in which letter King urged compliance with this demand for the reason, among others, that he was writing with prison bars behind him; Bradbury replied that if he (King) did not stop writing such letters he would soon have prison bars before him; witness was informed by Mr. A. Carter that Judge Pierrepont had advised compliance with this demand of King; and, therefore, he suggested that the committee might advantageously call Mr. Pierrepont.

A THOUSAND DOLLAR BILL TEST.

Mr. Reid further stated that he had repeatedly heard that payments were made to members of Congress with part of the money disbursed by Irwin in $1,000 bills, and that the private accounts kept by members with the Sergeant-at-Arms would show what Congressman had deposited such bills; he could give no personal evidence concerning these matters; he had never bribed members of Congress and was never in the lobby, but thought these rumors worth investigation.

Q. What leads you to the opinion you have published that this committee stopped when the evidence leads them to the doors of Congress? A. If I am called upon to vindicate my editorials—

The CHAIRMAN—Excuse me; we simply desire to have your assistance to obtain all the light possible, and we want also to learn why you accuse this committee of stopping short in its duty.

WITNESS—I have been assured that sundry pieces of evidence have been brought before the committee of which it has made no use, and I suggest the advisability of examining the private accounts of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and also the books of Rufus, Hatch & Co., in connection with Samuel A. Hatch.

Q. Have you any knowledge that this committee has not already examined the books of the Sergeant-at-Arms? A. I have not; I only judge so from what has been made public.

Q. Have you any facts or have you ever heard anything from Mr. Irwin or any other person that would aid us in tracing any money to Congress? The witness said he had been informed, as he thinks, by letter from Irwin, that H. B. Laidlaw, of New York, would be a good witness as to the receipt by Congressman Schumaker of a check for $25,000 from California. Mr. Reid never had but one conversation with Irwin. This occurred when Irwin called to thank him for the publication of his letter from Europe. At that time he had understood Irwin to say that he knew of about $900,000 having been expended, and that Colonel Parsons had handled or knew about the handling of some $300,000 more; but he had this morning received a message from Irwin stating that he had certainly misunderstood him in regard to the $300,000; that the latter sum was a repayment to Stockwell not connected with the subsidy, and that Parsons had nothing to do with it.

The witness thought Irwin would probably testify that he continued to pay out money after going to California.

Mr. Reid also said he would be glad to give in private a number of hints which might be of service, and if the committee required would give them publicly now.

Mr. Reid gave the committee the names of witnesses to prove that Irwin had declared that Chaffee had received $28,000 of the subsidy money. It will be recollected that Chaffee recently before the committee denied any connection whatever with such subsidy.

By Mr. Wood—You have taken a very deep interest in this investigation? A. Such an interest as I take in most public affairs, because it seemed to me that it might lead to something important.

Q. You have given us in this examination all the information you have on the subject? A. All that would seem to be at all in the nature of evidence, and a good deal which I think would not be admissible in a court of law; my own impression was that it would have been vastly better to give such hints as I have given in private, and I was ready to do that any time.

Q. Do you not feel it to be your duty to give us any information, without reference to whether it is evidence in any court of law, that would lead us to ascertain the facts? A. Undoubtedly.

Q. Have you done so? A. I have, except as to a number of points, which are quite at the disposal of the committee, but which I think it would be better to give privately.

Q. Have you any suggestion to make which you can make publicly that will enable us to prosecute more thoroughly this investigation? A. They are all of the class of which I have spoken—suggestions that point to the summoning of other witnesses.

Q. Have you ever examined the official records on the debates and votes of this subsidy matter? A. Yes, I examined them at the time pretty carefully, I think.

Q. Have you not done so recently? A. Not recently in detail.

Q. Did you not deem it necessary before you said anything implicating members of Congress to ascertain what their records in the matter were? A. That I knew pretty well, I think.

Q. You have referred in two different articles in your paper to members of this committee as being, in your phraseology, "in subjects of investigation," and intimating that they were not proper persons to sit on this inquiry. Please to name them? A. I have given the name of one who was mentioned; I think, however, that I have never stated it as my opinion that they were not fit members to sit upon this committee, but simply that was a reason why they should redouble their vigilance.

Q. Did you examine my record. A. My understanding was that you were opposed to the subsidy.

Q. When Mr. Shanks made this communication to you of what you understood to be a statement to him from Oakey Hall were you not fully aware of what my course on the subsidy question had been from beginning to end? A. I have just stated what I supposed it to have been.

Q. I am speaking now of absolute knowledge from the *Congressional Record*. A. I had not looked at the *Record* for a year or two beforehand with reference to the subject.

Q. Are you not aware that I made three speeches against it and fought it in every attitude from beginning to end? A. Not quite so positively as that, but I understood that to be your position.

Q. Then had you no doubt as to the information received from Mr. Shanks? A. I think I never have said that I personally accepted it as truthful.

Q. And yet you communicated it in a public manner? A. I said at the outset that I should prefer to give it in private.

Q. Who is the other member of the committee to whom you refer? A. Another member of the committee, whose name was mentioned in the same current way, is Mr. Dawes.

Q. Is it the usual custom in your office, or is it the general practice of leading metropolitan newspapers, to assail public men on such information as that on which you appear to have assailed us in this case?

Witness—First, have I assailed you?

Mr. Wood—Undoubtedly you have.

Witness—Will you let me see the nature of the assault?

Mr. Wood—You have assailed us in the communication which you have just made.

Witness—I proposed to give that in private, and said that I gave it merely as one of the current rumors, which the committee must be aware of.

Mr. Wood—But in the *Tribune* you did not refer to it as current rumor, but as a substantial charge against two members of this committee. Now, I want to know what evidence you have on the subject.

Witness—First produce what I have said. My impression is not that I made the charge as of our own knowledge, but simply said that there was a current suspicion concerning two members of the committee, and my recollection is that the articles very plainly showed, what was certainly very clearly our own intention, that the fact of such a rumor should stimulate the committee to extra exertion. You never were included until this morning. Your name was never mentioned or pointed out in any way in the *Tribune*.

Mr. Wood—Now, I want to say to you that from the beginning of this investigation and all through it there has been one unanimous, determined effort on the part of every member of this committee to get at all the facts, and if you or anybody else can give us the slightest hint that will enable us to investigate this whole matter this committee will follow it out, even into the halls of Congress. You think we have got to the door and will not enter; but we will enter if you only show us the way.

Witness—I think you have got in on one or two cases.

The Chairman—State a little more distinctly what you said a moment ago in reference to Mr. Dawes' name.

Witness—I said simply that in the same way and in the same sort of rumor which connected Mr. Wood with this matter the name of Mr. Dawes was also mentioned, as having been in some way on the list of Commodore Garrison or some other man.

Q. Did you ever hear of any other list except Commodore Garrison's? A. I think not.

Q. Did you ever hear that Mr. Dawes' name was on Commodore Garrison's list? A. The rumor was that Mr. Dawes was implicated in some way with the distribution of this money.

Q. Do you not know that Commodore Garrison's list was a list of those names who this man, Sypher, thought he could control? A. Yes.

Q. Did you learn anything about Mr. Sypher's local or other influence that would lead you to suppose that he could have any control over me? A. It would not seem natural that he should have.

Q. Do you not know that from the very outset I was an avowed supporter of the subsidy? A. I have so heard.

The Chairman—Then there was no occasion to put me on anybody's list as one who could be controlled.

Witness—You will do me the justice, Mr. Dawes, to observe that I have no more undertaken to say that there was a particle of truth in that rumor than in the other; I have mentioned these as rumors which are current and which come to us; you will do me the further justice to remember that I wrote, in a letter to a member of the committee:—"If Dawes does not know he ought to know that his name is currently talked about in this connection."

Q. Have you any supposition that that intimation ever reached me? A. I supposed it would naturally when I sent it to a member of the committee; I sent it to Mr. Beck.

Q. Did you request him to communicate it to me? A. I put it in the exact language I quoted—"If Dawes does not know he ought to know."

Q. Will you give the committee the ground for the rumor that I was implicated in that matter? A. The rumor was simply repeated from mouth to mouth.

Q. Did any ground for the rumor ever reach your ear? A. Nothing that I ever accepted or that I said to any one led me to believe it.

Q. Then it was a rumor, without any reason accompanying it? A. Exactly; the same kind of rumor, except that I did not follow it, that connected a number of other people with the Pacific Mail subsidy that have since been proved to have been connected with it.

Q. Have you any evidence, or any suspicion that furnished any ground for such a rumor? A. If you ask me if I have any evidence against you, I say at once, No.

Q. Have you any ground for a suspicion? A. I do not think I should say that I suspected you in the least, but I should say a great many others have done so evidently.

Q. Have you anything which you can furnish the committee that has been considered a ground for any such rumor? A. I should say I can give no reason for believing the rumor save its current repetition in well informed circles.

Q. Give us the circles in which it was current? A. It is the sort of report which New York newspaper men who go down into Wall street and go among the bankers and business men bring back.

Q. Was the gossip which you said reached you in reference to me confined to this list of Commodore Garrison's? A. No; the gossip which I heard, and which I hear at different times, and to which I attached so little importance that I retained no particulars of it—hearing it as I hear a thousand other rumors—connected you in some way with the payment of the money by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Q. And you communicated it confidentially to a member of the committee, a suspicion in regard to one of his colleagues, and did not communicate it to himself? A. I had received a message from Mr. Beck concerning the affairs of the committee, and had received no message from you; I certainly did not think that was a matter which I had any warrant to approach you about, any more than I had to approach Mr. Wood.

The Chairman—I never heard my name mentioned in regard to the matter until last Thursday, and then I summoned before the committee the man who was represented to have had something to do with it, and it turned out that he never had the slightest thing to do with it himself; I refer to Mr. Chaffee.

Mr. Wood explained that he had not communicated the remark concerning him in Mr. Reid's note, both because the note was marked "Confidential," and he understood the rumor to be referred to merely as idle gossip of no especial consequence, and for the reason that he thought the proper way to bring out the facts was on the examination of Mr. Reid and Commodore Garrison, both of whom the committee had already determined to have before them this week.

Mr. Burchard asked Mr. Reid whether he would suggest that all the members of the House at the time of the passage of the subsidy should be required to produce their accounts and show how they received any sums appearing to their credit, or whether he did not think the committee had really commenced at the right end to trace the alleged disbursements.

Witness intimated that he thought both courses might be pursued, and the committee then ordered the room to be cleared in order to receive from him any information or suggestions that he might think best to communicate in private.

A GOOD-HUMORED TALK.

After the retirement of the crowd there was an entirely informal and good-humored talk on the various points of the testimony given, in which members freely expressed the opinion that it would have been better to get first in a private session many of the things Mr. Reid had just communicated. Mr. Reid explained Mr. Irwin had sent his lawyer to him during his absence from the country to complain of the injustice done by reports that he had fled the country to avoid investigation, and to request as a favor the publication in the *Tribune* of a letter promising to return, which Irwin has since put in evidence; how immediately on his return Irwin called on him to express his thanks for that publication; how he (Mr. Reid) then tried to get at the facts about the distribution of the money, but failed to induce Irwin to go much further than he has since gone with the committee. He explained how Irwin after this interview, the only time they ever met, had sent him numerous hints tending to show where and how more or less important evidence might be procured. He read numerous of these letters for the guidance of the committee in summoning witnesses, and gave other information for which the committee expressed their thanks, and on which they declared their intention to summon witnesses and make a thorough investigation. Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway explained that certain testimony of Mr. Reid, concerning their conversations about Ordway's books, had been misunderstood by the reporters. Ordway assented fully to what he found Mr. Reid had really said, but then explained that the private accounts of members, so far as he kept them, would indicate no such payments as Mr. Dillon's testimony had led persons to expect. He had a list of the members' special deposits, showing few or no accounts which could give rise to any just suspicion of their having received any of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's money. There was also an informal talk between Mr. Reid and the committee, about the credibility of some of the declarations that the money paid by Mr. Abert and others had been for the sole use of those who received it.

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER MAN.

The Ways and Means Committee have summoned C. A. Wetmore, correspondent of a San Francisco paper, to state the grounds for a despatch sent by him reflecting on the integrity of several members of the committee in connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy matter.

THE IRWIN HABEAS CORPUS.

THE WRIT DISMISSED—JUDGE M'ARTHUR ON THE POWER OF COURTS TO INVESTIGATE CONGRESS—THE PRISONER REMANDED TO JAIL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1875.

To day, before Judge McArthur, in the Irwin habeas corpus case, Mr. Durant argued to show that up to 1857 Congress, under the parliamentary law, had power to punish a contumacious witness only by imprisonment until the end of the session. But in 1857 a law was passed requiring cases of contumacy to be certified to the District Attorney to be brought before the Grand Jury. The power of the two houses to punish for contempt was thus exhausted by the special enactment. He claimed, therefore, the release of Irwin, who would give bail for his appearance to be tried for alleged misdemeanor.

Mr. Shellabarger was in the act of rising to respond to Mr. Durant, when Judge McArthur made a few remarks, stating that he had much solicitude in this case, the writ of habeas corpus and trial by jury being alike valuable and dear to every citizen. He had, therefore, granted the writ, and was gratified that the House had acknowledged it was proper to have the the body of the relator before the Court pending the proceedings, which were regulated by statute, and in this case there had been no deviation from the law. He had no doubt of the power of the House to punish or imprison for contempt, but the act of 1857 applied to only a particular class of contempts growing out of investigations, and provided for their punishment, as misdemeanors. Either House had power to punish for both contempts and misdemeanors in the same person, both being parts of the same act. Judge McArthur believed it entirely competent for any court of justice to inquire into the privileges of Congress. The doctrine that Congress is the sole judge of its privileges could not be admitted by any court. The very assumption of such a power would be dangerous.

After a further statement of his views of the case, the Judge said his convictions were clear, and he therefore dismissed the writ and remanded Irwin to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who, by deputy, escorted him back to jail.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Gilbert's delightful play, "Charity," was reproduced last night at this house in order to allow further rehearsals of the new society play announced by Mr. Daly. Two important changes were made in the cast, which would have tried considerably a less excellent company. Mrs. Vanbrugh, a woman with a history, upon whose story the chief interest turns, was played effectively by Miss Annie Graham. It will be remembered that it was in this *rôle* Miss Ada Dyas made her chief success at this house. Miss Graham's conception of the character differed in many important particulars from her predecessor's. There was perhaps less of the quiet, strong English lady in the new conception, but the dramatic points were strongly rendered. Mr. Ringgold replaced Mr. Harkins as Ted Athelney, and left something to be desired. The part requires more vigorous treatment than it received at Mr. Ringgold's hands. Miss Fanny Davenport took her well known part of Ruth Tredgett, and in many of the scenes displayed intense dramatic power. "Charity" will be played again to-night, for the last time this season.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LE JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.

The French Benevolent Society held their annual benefit last night at the Academy before a very large audience. Mlle. Aimée and her entire company appeared in Offenbach's opera "La Jolie Parfumeuse," which was presented on this occasion for the first and, it is to be hoped, for the last time in this city. It may be considered too late in the day to declaim against the general naughtiness of the *libretti* of *opéra bouffe*, but there are limits even to it, and those limits are shamelessly transgressed in "La Jolie Parfumeuse." It was thought that no lower depth of indecency could be reached than in "La Timbale d'Argent" and "Les Cent Vierges," but this last work puts them to the blush. There is no disguise or even polished wit to sugar-coat the broad indecency of the dialogue and situations. The story, as far as presentable, may be briefly told as follows:—Rose Michon (Mlle. Aimée), a pretty perfumer, marries Bavolet (Mlle. Nardyne), and is consigned to the care of La Cocardière (Doubouchet), godfather of the bridegroom, to be taken to her new home. Being in love with the bride he takes her to his own rooms, but is disconcerted by the aversion of the lady, the jealousy of certain danseuses who claim his protection, and the vigilance of the bridegroom and his friends. Everything is brought to a satisfactory conclusion, however, by the safe return of the bride to her lawful lord and master. The music has the true Offenbachian ring about it, but it is of the patchy order, mainly made up of selections from "La Perichole," "Les Brigands," "Les Bavards," "Le Pont des Soupirs" and "Les Cent Vierges." Mlle. Aimée certainly acted and sang the title *rôle* without losing a single point intended by the librettist or composer. Her first aria, "Y'a des gens," was delivered with that effect that may be termed as the beau ideal of *chic*, and from that part of the opera to the end she became the central figure. Kolletz, as Poirot, the friend of the wicked godfather, made a hit in the rollicking *finale* of the first act. The chorus and orchestra, under the direction of Signor Operti, did their portion of the work in the most satisfactory manner.

STEINWAY HALL—THOMAS' CONCERT.

Mr. Thomas' bill last evening introduced many of the brightest selections from his very extensive *répertoire*, and, as usual, the contrasts of styles gave variety sufficient to satisfy the most exacting ear. From the hearty, genial melodies and fresh, delightful instrumentation of Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony to the grand, overpowering measures of the introduction and *finale* of Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" there is a long intervening space, and yet both works, so opposite in character, are the best of their respective schools. Then Raff's orchestral setting of Bach's chaconne, which has been so long the object of violinists' ambition, and Brahm's fanciful arrangement of Hungarian dances, present widely different views of the boundless realms of classical music. A fitting frame for this wreath of classical gems was the third overture to Beethoven's "Leonora," by many considered the best of the immortal quartet. The soloist was a young American pianist, Mr. Constantin Wekkert, who has devoted many years of his life to the study of music at the Conservatoire of Leipzic. His ambition on the occasion led him to select a very dangerous work, dangerous on account of its polyphonic and colossal nature, the concerto, Opus 54, by Schumann, in which Rubinstein's genius shone in its brightest form. Mr. Weikert, in his interpretation of the work, proved himself a master of the enormous technical difficulties with which the work abounds, but we fear that to-day the course of instruction at the Leipzic Conservatoire sacrifices many essential points of touch, expression and poetical imagery to the more mechanical study of *technique*. This was shown in Mr. Weikert's case in the rendering of the Ballad in G minor, of Chopin, in which there was observable a certain hardness of touch and style not congenial to the idyllic music of the Polish poet. Yet the finish of execution shown by this young pianist is a very favorable augury of his future career. Mr. Thomas' fourth symphony concert takes place on February 6.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

There was quite a large audience at this place of amusement last evening. The play given was the sensational drama in three acts called "Dixie." Mr. Johnny Thompson took the part of Dixie. The paper machine of our "colored brother," which is styled in the bills as the Photoeotoidioricuium, was one of the features of the evening's entertainment.

LAMB'S NEW PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.

Last evening was a special occasion among the theatregoers of the City of Churches, as evinced by the success which attended the "testimonial benefit" to the retiring manager of the Park Theatre, Mr. E. Lamb. No doubt the dominant and appreciative cause was that the entertainment was a compliment and a benefit to Mr. Lamb; but then, in addition to that, was presented Boucicault's London Assurance, one of the most popular pieces ever put upon the stage. The people of Brooklyn really require a sedative from the excruciating agony of the interminable Beecher-Tilton trial, and last evening gave them the desired opportunity and which they availed themselves of by filling the building on the other side of the way from the County Court House, in which latter place a different sort of drama is being every day performed. Nothing was omitted to make the testimonial a success and to cheer the parting manager with assurances of appreciation and good will from those to whose pleasure and amusement he has so long catered. The play was admirably cast, every character being well represented—Mr. Brougham as Sir Harcourt Courtly and Edwin Adams as Charles, Mr. Lamb as Meddle and Mrs. Conway as Lady Gay were the prominent figures in the play, and from time to time drew down the applause of the audience. Miss Grey was a very acceptable Grace and Mr. Frank Lamb gave evidence that he was a chip of the old block. The *mise en scene* throughout was all that could be desired.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The performance of the Olympic Theatre is full of pleasant things. To indicate them all and state wherein their merits lie would occupy much more space than can be given. But the best may be briefly spoken of. Mr. Sol Smith Russell again showed those marvellous mimetic powers in which he is possessed, and Mr. Gus Williams in singing his Dutch songs and speaking his Dutch pieces gave expression to considerable quaint humor. Ling Look swallowed fire as if he liked it and after retaining it for a time ejected it as sparkling spray. The most interesting and astonishing performances of the evening were those of the Gernelias. The feats of these gymnasts have never been excelled in this city. The entertainment concluded with what is called "the new Darwinian drama, Guido's Pet; or, the Sensible Ape."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

The handsome little theatre of the San Francisco Minstrels was well attended last evening, and those present were well repaid for their venture through the bad weather to the pleasant home of the minstrels. Every act performed was funny; but the last, besides being of a most ludicrous character, cleverly conveyed a reproach to the writers of modern society plays. It is called "Clotilde; or, The Bruised Heart." Charley Backus played Clotilde with such intense and realistic power as no one ever before believed him to possess. Nobody could help sympathizing with his, or rather her, distresses, persecuted as he, or she, was by the man he, or she, hated, and torn from the fine form of the man (Billy Birch) he, or sue, loved. When the play ended with the death of all the characters everybody was satisfied that poetic justice was done, but upon whom, nobody dared to say.

"WOMEN OF THE DAY."

The new play which Mr. Daly is to produce tomorrow evening to mark the *rentrée* of the Fifth Avenue company in their proper sphere is what the French would denominate a *comedie dramatique*. The scene of action is divided between a villa on the Hudson and the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga, and between the two localities the "Women of the Day," who give the title to the piece, and who half people its ranks, play all manner of amusing pranks with the hearts of their lovers, with the pockets of their husbands and with the susceptibilities of their friends. At the opening of the comedy we find Adelaide Livingston, a young and fascinating widow, who has buried herself in midwinter in her villa up the Hudson, awaiting the visit of Frank Laidlaw, her affianced—a young naval officer who had been her childhood's love. Her marriage, at family solicitation, had parted them for a time, but they had again renewed their early vows after her husband's death, and we find that she at least, is possessed of the fondest hopes, based on the coming marriage. But from love's dream she is rudely awakened when Laidlaw appears and asks her to bid him farewell for ever, as their wedding cannot take place. He evades all questions for an explanation; avoids her penetrating glances. Humiliated, but full of woman's pride, she relinquishes him, surrenders his letters and returns his ring. Yet, determined to know the true cause of her lover's sudden desertion, she conceals her wounded heart beneath a false smile, and affects a friendliness and nonchalance which completely deceive the young officer. She penetrates his secret, and discovers from his ingenuousness that a rival exists in the person of one Clara Hoffman, a lovely young girl, who has just emerged from the classical rusticity of a country seminary and is about to enter society for her first season. The play has chiefly to do with these two women of the world, and mainly with the scheme of revenge, and most natural retaliation, by which the "woman scorned" lures her rival into the perils of the giddy society into which she is introduced, and from which other women of the world rescue her. There is considerable ingenuity displayed in a manœuvre in the third act, by which a butterfly lover whom Clara has coquetted with and then rejected endangers her hitherto spotless reputation and is thwarted. A humorous tinge suffuses every incident of the play, however, even the strictly dramatic, for the purpose of "Women of the World" is rather to make all laugh at their own follies than to make any sign over that which cannot be helped, and what very few would help if they could.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mlle. Corani, the Irish prima donna, is singing at Catania, Sicily.

Clara Morris was announced to appear in San Francisco this week.

The Strakosch Italian Opera Company have been well received in Baltimore.

The London *Athenæum* happily names Handel "the Briareus of choral music."

Mrs. Oates gave the good people of St. Louis "Les Bavards" on Saturday last.

Mr. J. N. Pattison has lectured on music and the great masters at Fall River, Mass.

Mme. Janauschek's "Marie Stuart" seems to have profoundly impressed the Savannah, Ga., public.

The opera season at New Orleans has been brought to a premature close through lack of patronage.

Mme. Sbolgi lately sang Azucena at Les Italiens, Paris. She might have chosen a more euphonious stage name.

Minnie Hauck, the American prima donna, has succeeded Pauline Lucca in the affections of the Berlin public.

Mme. Lichtmay has become very popular in Cincinnati, where she is endeavoring to establish German opera.

"Robert le Diable" proved to be the only successful opera this season at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, Brussels.

Miss Jeannie Jewell Hotchkiss will shortly make her appearance at Steinway Hall in a series of dramatic rehearsals.

Willford Morgan, formerly a tenor of the Kellogg English Opera Troupe, sang at Covent Garden during the Christmas holidays.

A tenor was recently placed *hors de combat* at the Argentine Theatre, Rome, by a piece of iron falling on his head from the roof of the theatre.

The Kellogg English Opera Company commenced a short season at the Philadelphia Academy of Music on Monday night before an overwhelming house.

A critic at the birthplace of Beethoven—Bonn—says that "the tips of Marie Krebs' fingers become, while playing, the abode of the musical Psyche."

The Brooklyn Park Theatre will open on February 1 with a first class variety company, under the management of Colonel William E. Sinn, of Baltimore.

A Charleston (S. C.) critic says that his pen falls utterly to describe Janauschek's Elizabeth, and he must content himself with a feeble, fragmentary commentary.

Mr. William Sinn, one of the ablest variety managers in America, will open the Brooklyn Park Theatre on February 1 for a season of variety entertainments.

Barry Sullivan, at the conclusion of an engagement at Cork, was presented with two massive pieces of plate by the Mayor of the city amid the wildest enthusiasm.

Mr. George F. Bristow, the renowned composer, lectures on "Instrumentation," at the Conservatory, in Knabe's building, Fifth avenue, on Wednesday evening.

Mme. Lucca has been so successful at the Vienna Opera Comique that she has been engaged to sing at the Imperial Grand Opera House. Gye wants her back at Covent Garden.

A Russian composer at St. Petersburg (Ichaikowsky) is writing an orchestral fantasia on "The Tempest." We trust that his measures will be more musical than his name.

Señor Jimenez and his two sons, Jose Julian and Nicasio, negroes of the purest type, are among the best pupils of the Leipsic Conservatoire. The father is a violinist, the elder son a violoncellist, and the younger a pianist. They play trios together like great musical artists, and are received into society and treated like their fellow-students of white blood.

A gushing critic in the Monumental City thus dilates upon Albani in "Lohengrin":— "Albani had already her place in the heart of Baltimore, as was quickly evident when the first cavatina of Elsa broke forth, clear

As the carol of a bird,
The sweetest song ear ever heard,

and the ringing soprano voice held the house spell-bound to its close."

Mrs. Rousby, while playing at the Queen's, London, administered a well-merited rebuke to a party of paper-headed "swells" who occupied a private box, who had evidently been indulging in an extra glass of beer, and who were talking and laughing loudly and continuously. Drawing herself up to her full height in front of the box, with a withering glance of scorn, the fair tragedienne exclaimed:—"Well! 'gentlemen,' when you have quite finished, I will go on." And she went on.

Mme. Amalia Limoni, widow of the late Cuban general, Ignacio Agramonte, having had all her property in Cuba confiscated by the Spanish government, has resolved to devote to the musical stage the remarkable natural talents which a course of study in Paris, Florence and Rome developed to an extent enabling her to take a high position among lyric artists. She was considered in Italy a *primo cartello* artist, and much regret was expressed at the time that she did not at once devote her talents to the profession of which as a pupil she was such a shining light. Mme. Agramonte will appear in concert at De Garmo's Hall, Fourteenth street, on Friday evening next, assisted by several other artists, and will sing some of the most attractive arias in her repertoire.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The New York Sunday School Association held its monthly meeting last evening in the Fourth avenue Presbyterian church, the President, Mr. E. C. Wilder, presiding. Despite the severity of the weather there was a large attendance of members. Mr. Andrew A. Smith was announced as one of the speakers for the evening, but he failed to put in an appearance, as did also the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby. Mr. M. Hazard, editor of the *National Sunday School Teacher*, propounded the evening's lesson, "Preparation for the Conflict," and an address was delivered by Rev. William Paxon, of St. Louis.

THE POLICE AWAKING.

A descent was made by the police of the Fifteenth precinct last night on a gambling den kept by one W. C. Sheridan, alias "Tom Shedd," at No. 700 Broadway. Five persons found in the place at the time were arrested and all the gambling implements were seized. "Shedd," in endeavoring to escape from one of the officers, jumped through a window on to a "shed" and was captured on the roof. The police are just awaking to a sense of their duty, because the Board of Commissioners has ordered the inspectors to hunt up gambling houses and other places of evil resort and make complaints against the captains in whose precincts they are found. Two or three dismissals of captains will settle the whole question, and these are likely to occur this week.

THE SNOW STORM.

The second regular old fashioned snow storm of the year began yesterday morning before many households were stirring. It lasted throughout the day, and though in many respects a decided nuisance it was not wholly an unpleasant visitation. The temperature was rather high, and rain was generally anticipated but failed to come. The snow fall was heavy, covering house tops, streets and sidewalks long before noon. Street travel was but little impeded until late in the evening. As usual, all those whose necessities compel them to travel far were filled with dismay at the prospect of going home after business hours. At no time does the urgency of rapid transit facilities so impress itself on the minds of New Yorkers as at such a period as this. With that supplied, nobody up or down town would care a button for the snow, but as matters stand a man leaves his home on a morning such as yesterday filled with dismal forebodings as to the chances of his return at night.

The snow storm failed to diminish the usual Broadway throng. It might certainly get credit for raising the tone of color in most people's faces and in addition stimulating the flow of animal spirits. Looked at from an artistic point of view it was a most picturesque sight to see the countless myriads of giddy snowflakes whirling through the air, settling on every still and moving object, outlining the forms of trees and architectural buildings and covering up the homely roadways with a mantle of white.

A hundred yards from the Battery the anchored vessels in the harbor were barely recognizable through the close meshes of the weaving snowflakes. The ferryboats moved with caution across the rivers, as through a heavy fog.

The Park was literally buried in snow, the treetops alone indicating the topography of the ground, and the thick covering on the ice forced the suspension of skating. Sleighing was but little favored, for the snow was soft and the air thick with the falling particles. Just a trifle of severe cold was all that was required to give the patrons of sleighing a world of enjoyment. Rain was universally dreaded. Snow of itself is endurable, but when rain supervenes, then indeed, the misery of pedestrians reaches its climax.

Perhaps the schoolboys had the largest share of enjoyment out of yesterday's storm. The exciting pastime of snowballing was vigorously carried on through the afternoon. The material for the game was a little too plastic, but the supply was abundant and the boys were in ecstacies.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, New York:—

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	19	17	3:30 P. M.	35	16
6 A. M.	18	17	6 P. M.	33	13
9 A. M.	20	17	9 P. M.	31	9
12 M.	26	17	12 P. M.	30	4

Average temperature yesterday 13¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 26¾

THE CITY RAILROAD CARS.

The snow storm did much to impede travel on the different lines of the city railroad cars, and the bitter cold blasts that sprung up about five o'clock P. M. added much to the inconvenience of the passengers, especially those who reside in Harlem and its neighborhood. The line of the Third Avenue Railroad was kept tolerably clear by means of snow ploughs during the day, and it was not found necessary to double up the teams until toward night, when everything began to freeze, making it impossible for single teams to draw the loaded cars. The speed made was, even with double teams, very slow, and murmurs of every description could be heard by passengers who anticipated cold dinners and other annoyances by reason of the delay. The Fourth avenue line fared but little better at the lower end of the route, and they did not double up their teams until quite late. At the upper end of the line travel was much impeded, as the teams could not move as fast as usual, and many people who were in a hurry to reach home got out and walked, trusting to their feet rather than wait for the cars. The Broadway cars in the early part of the day were much hindered, but they soon began to put on double teams, after which they ran regular trips, though in the upper part the speed was slow. Down town, however, where it was not necessary for so many stoppages to let passengers off and on, the drivers did their best to make up for lost time. The Belt line and cross-town cars were also blockaded during the greater part of the day, and the cars that are drawn by single horses were scarcely patronized at all, people preferring to walk. Double teams, where they could be used on these lines, were called into requisition after the day was well spent, when a better state of affairs was visible. The Second avenue line fared worse, probably, than any of the others, especially in the lower part of the city, as the up and down hill work was terrible on their animals, although many of their cars had double teams attached. The cars were every now and then being run off the rails, and it required the united strength of passengers, driver and conductor, to get them on again. Toward nine o'clock the carts that were employed to remove the snow from the down-town part of the city caused great inconvenience to the cars by blocking the track, and from Canal street to the City Hall the pace was aggravatingly slow. To-day, however, the travel promises to be better, as large gangs of laborers were put on last night to make travelling bearable.

ACCIDENTS.

Ann Barry, aged sixty years, while passing along Third avenue yesterday morning, fell at the corner of Fifteenth street and received a fracture of the leg.

Richard Goodplow, twenty-eight years of age, residing at No. 242 First avenue, fell yesterday afternoon in front of No. 28 Union square and was seriously injured.

Bernard Coyle, aged forty-three years, of No. 121 West Nineteenth street, slipped on the walk at the corner of Varick and Vandam streets yesterday and broke his leg.

Mary Whelan broke her arm yesterday through falling on the sidewalk in front of her residence, No. 25 Platt street.

STOPPAGE OF NAVIGATION.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 18, 1875.

Navigation on Narragansett Bay from Dutch Island to Providence for sailing vessels is impossible, and it is with great difficulty that the steamers make their trips. This harbor is frozen over beyond the harbor line.

THE WEATHER IN THE NORTHWEST.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 18, 1875.

A telegram from Fort Laramie to-day says that a fearful snow storm is prevailing, with the thermometer forty degrees below zero. A heavy snow fall also is reported throughout the Northwest.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL WILLIAM T. SCOTT.

Colonel William T. Scott, a prominent citizen of Kentucky, died at Frankfort last week aged forty-two years. He was born at Lexington and lived all his life in his native State. During the war he was a strong Union man, and assisted the late Governor Bramlette in recruiting the Third Kentucky infantry, of which he was chosen Lieutenant Colonel. He resigned in 1863. While Bramlette was Governor of the State Colonel Scott held a position on his staff.

GENERAL GEORGE W. CHAMBERS.

General George W. Chambers, one of the oldest citizens of Kentucky, died a few days ago, aged eighty-one years. General Chambers was born at Bardstone, October 21, 1793. He served in the war of 1812. While a young man he removed to Louisville, where he followed the business of a hatter, but afterward studied law and was for over twenty years County Judge. When troops were called to go to Mexico, General Chambers was senior Major General of the State, and consequently entitled, under the State constitution, to command Kentucky's contribution to the army for the Mexican war. President Polk, however, refused to commission him, and his friends say he did not regret it, as he considered "the war a flagrantly unjust one in every point of view, brought about by that Jacobin faction of New York, Tammany democracy." When the rebellion broke out he sympathized with it and went South, returning broken in fortune.

E. B. COOK.

E. B. Cook, the senior editor of the Waterbury *American*, died in that place on Saturday night, aged eighty-two years. Mr. Cook was the oldest editor in Connecticut.

WILLIAM FAGAN, MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

William Fagan, member from Philadelphia of the House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature, died at Harrisburg at an early hour yesterday morning. Mr. Fagan was a well known democratic politician, and proved himself an active and vigorous supporter of the principles of the democratic party in the Assembly.

JOHN D. HOPKINS.

Mr. John D. Hopkins, of Savannah, well known in this country and in the cotton spinning districts of England, died on the 8th inst., in Florida, where he had gone in the hope of recuperating his health, having been for a long time afflicted with pulmonary disease. He was a true Christian gentleman, amiable, generous and brave; he attracted all to him by his noble character as a conscientious Christian and merchant of unimpeachable integrity.

FIRE IN RIVINGTON