TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

THE EASTERN DISQUIET.

The Russian Army on the Pruth Prepared for a Winter Campaign.

RUSSIA AND HER TORPEDOES.

A Characteristic Scene in the French Chamber.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1876.

Letters received in Berlin report that the Russian Army of the Pruth has been furnished with clothing suitable for a winter campaign. The Commander-in-Chief's staff, the commissariat, the engineering, artillery and other staffs of the army have been formed. It is stated that Russia has contracted with a German firm for the construction of 3,500 torpedoes. The Foreign Office is not in the habit of publishing denials through the medium of the provincial journals. Therefore very little importance attaches to the following in the Liverpool *Post* of yesterday:—"We have the authority of the Foreign Office for the statement that the circumstantial account of the British plans, which was published by the *Financier* on Friday last, and which stated that in case Russia should invade Turkey a British army corps would immediately occupy Constantinople and defend it against all attacks, is purely conjectural."

A ROW IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

The French Senate, at Versailles, yesterday, after several ballots, elected M. Chesnelong, legitimist, and M. Renouard, of the Left, Senators for life. In the Chamber of Deputies the estimates for public worship were considered and gave rise to an excited debate. Prince Napoleon, speaking for the first time since his election, denounced the dangerous encroachments of the clergy, who had exercised a disastrous influence in recent French history, notably in 1870. He supported a proposal for the reduction of the estimates for public worship.

The clericalist Deputies protested against the speech, which was couched in violent terms.

Mr. Keller, legitimist, declared that the Empire was accountable for the loss of Alsace and Lorraine, and recriminations ensued between the clericalists and the Bonapartists.

M. Gambetta, intervening, referred to the decree abolishing the Empire.

The Baron de Lambert, a zealous Bonapartist, thereupon suddenly rose and shouted "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

An indescribable uproar ensued. When order had been restored M. de Lambert was formally censured.

Another scene followed in consequence of M. Gambetta's referring to the "fanaticisms of a Spanish woman who was made Empress."

AT LOGGERHEADS.

The members of the party of the Left oppose the Ministerial bill offered in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, providing that at funerals of members of the Legion of Honor military honors shall only be rendered to military members dying in active service. The *Republique Française* published an article yesterday condemning the influences which surround President MacMahon, which it said tend to restrain the Cabinet's liberty of action.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S HEALTH.

Prince Bismarck attended the Reichstag for a short time yesterday. He looked in much better health than last spring.

THE THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF MONEY.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in specie were withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for shipment to the United States. Silver was quoted at 54½d. per ounce.

THE WEATHER.

The weather yesterday was wet.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S SPEECH.

"A WILD AND RANDOM TALK."

[From the Daily News.]

Lord Beaconsfield's wild and random talk in the city has produced its natural effects. He has been understood to throw down the gauntlet to Russia, and the Emperor Alexander in person has taken it up. The Moscow speech is evidently a reply to that made in the Guildhall the day before.

ARGUING UPON A FALSE PREMISE.

[From the Morning Post.

By a singular coincidence on Thursday last the Emperor Alexander delivered an address at Moscow only a few hours before Lord Beaconsfield spoke at the Guildhall, and a comparison of the two speeches is sufficient to show how wide are the points of divergence now established between the policy and aims of the two countries. Lord Beaconsfield takes his stand upon the sacredness of treaties and upon the interests of England. The Emperor insists upon the sufferings of his "brethren" and on the honor of Russia.

A MISTAKE.

[From the Liverpool Post.]

On Thursday, the 9th inst., Lord Beaconsfield delivered his foolish and mischievous rhodomontade about England's readiness for war which, but that his known weakness in the country had considerably discredited him abroad, might have worked infinite and instantaneous harm. Even as it was, the speech compelled the Czar to express himself on the next day, Friday, the 10th inst., in a manner which, though moderate and justifiable, certainly does not tend to assure us of ultimate peace. The Emperor Alexander is perfectly frank, and surely not even the most infatuated Russophobists will be able to allege that his language is out of character or inappropriate to the situation in which he finds himself.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

For Saturday, in the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, falling barometer, northeast winds, cloudy and rainy weather, attending the development of a storm centre and lower temperature.

For the Western Gulf States, diminishing northerly winds, rising barometer, cooler, partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer southerly veering to cooler northwest winds, with cloudy or partly cloudy weather and falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, rising barometer, cooler, northwest winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the lake region, southerly winds veering to southwest and northwest, warmer, cloudy and snowy weather, with falling or stationary barometer.

For the Middle and Eastern States, diminishing northwest winds, partly cloudy or clear slightly cooler weather, with stationary or rising barometer succeeding the storm centre now off Nova Scotia.

The rivers will change but little except a fall in the Upper Ohio.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hour, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	40	37	3:30 P. M.	44	43
6 A. M.	40	35	6 P. M.	39	39
9 A. M.	43	40	9 P. M.	36	36
12 M.	45	42	12 P. M.	33	35

Average temperature yesterday 38½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 40

THE HIGH-PRICED RECEIVER.

A NOISY AND DEMONSTRATIVE MEETING OF DEPOSITORS—AN ENDEAVOR TO REMOVE DE WOLF—THE MATTER STILL IN THE HANDS OF THE DEPOSITORS' COMMITTEE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 24, 1876.

A large number of depositors of the Franklin Institution for Savings had a very exciting meeting to-day to hear the report of the committee appointed to examine the receiver's report. The committee, through Mr. W. G. R. Mowry, reported that they had had a meeting at the bank and had asked the receiver questions which they deemed of vital interest to the depositors, but that to one very important question he declined to answer. This was in reference to what amount he had received for his services since the first year of his appointment. In answer to the question as to what he had to show for the money, they ascertained that he had received $2,848,587 77, of which he had paid out $1,406,515 31 to depositors, which did not include his salary, $8,500, nor his expenses, and which would bring the sum paid out to $1,425,214 40. When spoken to in regard to the two and a half per cent charged for collections, he said that he was willing to withdraw this claim and allow the Court to say what percentage he should have. Mr. Mowry, in conclusion, said that it looked to him as if De Wolf meant to get rich out of the bank whether depositors got anything or not, and as if he were going to squeeze the last cent out of them.

In reply to a question from a depositor Mowry said the depositors were entitled to their share of $175,000, after the expenses were paid, and that if the $84,000 interest which the Sprague offered to pay, providing the suits brought by the receiver against them were withdrawn, they would get nearly all the principal and their interest would come out of that sum.

A PROPOSITION TO REMOVE THE RECEIVER.

Quite a sensation was occasioned when James H. Tower moved that the committee be authorized to undertake proceedings for the removal of De Wolf on the grounds of the exorbitant charges and the expensive management of the receivership. This brought out a few friends of De Wolf.

Mr. Christopher Robinson thought the Supreme Court would see that justice was done, and that as arguments were to be heard before the Master in Chancery next Tuesday it would be expedient to wait until then before taking any measure to remove him. Mr. Hezekiah Olney thought it was for the best interests of all concerned to have some one else appointed.

Ex-Governor Hoppin said De Wolf had got to stand or fall by his record, and that his character was at stake. He considered the matter safe in the hands of the Master in Chancery and the Supreme Court, and thought no good would come of ousting the receiver. The interests of the depositors were safe, but in his opinion De Wolf had assumed responsibilities in bringing suits against the Spragues, which he had no business to do, strictly speaking. After praising De Wolf for his discretion upon several occasions in the management of the funds of the bank, he concluded by saying that he wanted him tried by the proper tribunal.

J. W. Davis, one of the depositors' committee, said the committee deemed it advisable to petition the Court to order the receiver to make a report up to the present time, in order that the committee could act more intelligently.

In order to allow a depositor to make a motion to carry out this suggestion the mover of the resolution to have the receiver removed was requested to withdraw his motion, which, however, he declined to do.

Mr. Stephen A. Cooke said that as the accounts of the receiver were not completed he should not be removed, as such action would create suspicions that he had been removed on that account alone. He thought that if the committee were requested to apply to him for permission to examine the accounts down to the present time he would allow them to do so, and he made a motion to this effect.

Mr. J. W. Davis, of the committee, said they had asked permission and were positively refused, his (De Wolf's) reason being that if he allowed them to examine his accounts it would be used by his enemies to his disadvantage.

A FRIEND OF THE RECEIVER.

Joseph T. Snow took a decided stand in favor of De Wolf and there was a strong disposition not to hear him, and in consequence of which there was great confusion.

After order had been restored Snow said he was present to defend De Wolf because the Master in Chancery and his (De Wolf's) counsel told him to do so. He intimated that the Spragues and those officially connected with the bank before its suspension, and who had raised no objection to the money being loaned, were now doing all they could to have the receiver removed, for the reason that if he were removed the Spragues could get their suit out of the courts. He was opposed to his exorbitant charges, but was willing to abide the decision of the courts.

Mr. Robinson, of the committee, gave an estimate of time and expense necessary to secure the action intended in Mr. Tower's motion, and in view of this fact the depositors voted to let the matter of the removal drop for the present, and it was finally decided that the whole matter be left in the hands of the depositors' committee, to report at an adjourned meeting.

THE STATE FINANCES.

RESUME OF COMPTROLLER ROBINSON'S FINANCIAL REPORT—THE VERY HEAVY REDUCTIONS—AN UNSATISFACTORY CONDITION OF THE PRISONS.

ALBANY, Nov. 24, 1876.

Comptroller Robinson has been engaged so steadily upon his report of the financial condition of the State that the tables have been completed in great part, and he has already at hand the most important portion of the data upon which he will form his suggestions and recommendations to the Legislature. So far as he is able to say at present these suggestions and recommendations will be neither very numerous nor very important. They will refer chiefly to the general tenor of the financial showing. As he studies the tables, however, he may change this idea and be more succinct in his criticisms; but he is of the opinion now that the weightiest matters in reference to the finances will come more fitly in his first annual Message. The preparation of the various tables to accompany the report has devolved upon Mr. Henry Gallien, the Second Deputy Comptroller, who has been connected with the Comptroller's office for many years, and has acted as First Deputy since the retirement of Philip Phelps in 1866.

Among the most interesting exhibits shown by these tables it will appear that the State debt has been reduced during the year which ended September 30 over $5,000,000. The reduction last year amounted to only $1,870,770. That such a heavy payment has not in any way encroached upon the necessary current expenditures of the government is shown by numerous other tables which will be presented. The general revenue fund, which represents the "big money bag, in which all the small money bags are contained," will show an actual surplus amounting to more than $700,000, a condition of affairs hitherto unknown in the financial history of the State, a large deficiency having always been shown heretofore when a balance was cast between the expenditures and the appropriations for the State government. The surplus, of course, remains in the general fund and bears its part in the work of reducing taxation next year. The exhibits also show that the one-third mill tax of last year, for the extinguishment of the bounty debt, which matures in April, 1877, will, with the balance of securities in the bounty debt sinking fund, be amply sufficient for the purpose. The contingent debt of the State, which is comprised in a loan of its credit to the Long Island Railroad in 1840, to the amount of $100,000, will also be fully extinguished.

The accounts of the prisons will probably make the most unsatisfactory showing in the forthcoming report. The expenditures have been larger than ever before, exceeding $700,000, and the deficiency will be largely increased. The passage of the prison amendments seems to have been very timely. The expenditures on public buildings have also been very great, aggregating $1,750,000 on the new Capitol, the asylums at Ovid, Poughkeepsie, Buffalo, Middletown, the House of Refuge at Rochester and the Reformatory at Elmira. A portion of this amount includes the unexpended appropriations of 1875.

A CONVICT PARDONED.

GLOVER, THE CONVICTED ROBBER OF THE BOSTON BOYLSTON BANK PARDONED BY THE GOVERNOR—HIS LIBERATION YESTERDAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, Nov. 24, 1876.

William Glover, sentenced to the Massachusetts State Prison March 31, 1874, for twelve years, for breaking, entering and stealing from the Boylston Bank, in Boston, was this afternoon pardoned by the Governor and Council. Two lady friends of the convict visited the prison at noon and waited till about half-past one, when Glover stepped from the north wing into the octagon and was cordially welcomed by his two female friends, who have been instrumental in obtaining his pardon, which, it is said, was granted on account of the fact of his innocence being established. Glover was convicted of being an accessory before the fact in relation to the robbery. Judson, who was the principal in the robbery, is still a convict in the prison. During his imprisonment Glover has behaved splendidly and obeyed the rules of the institution. In speaking of him one of the officers of the prison said:—"Glover is a fine fellow, and one who by his demeanor causes a person to like him." Glover has had charge of the laundry department and has always discharged his duties faithfully. He was extremely happy when he came from behind the bars, attired in his citizen's dress, and after shaking hands with the warden and deputy warden he left the prison.

A COLLAPSED TRIAL.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 24, 1876.

The trial of A. G. Weissert, ex-Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, on an indictment for bribery, terminated abruptly to-day, counsel for the government entering a nolle prosequi.

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1876.

MEETING OF THE CABINET—THE POSSIBILITY OF TROUBLE IN SOUTH CAROLINA ON THE ASSEMBLING OF THE LEGISLATURE CONSIDERED—PRESIDENT GRANT TO SUPPORT GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN.

The critical situation of affairs in South Carolina was the subject of a large portion of the discussion at the meeting of the Cabinet this afternoon, which was attended by a full representation of the heads of the several executive departments. Information was laid before the meeting that in all likelihood two distinct legislative bodies will meet at Columbia next week, each one of which will proceed to inaugurate a Governor. The republican members of the Legislature to whom certificates of election have been issued by the Board of Canvassers will constitute one body, and will inaugurate Chamberlain, while the democratic members who have received certificates, together with the democratic members from the Laurens and Edgefield districts which were thrown out by the republican Board of Canvassers, will, it is conjectured, meet and inaugurate Hampton. The subject was alluded to in the Cabinet meeting to-day, and the fear expressed that trouble would grow out of the complication of affairs. With the trouble all prospective, and in the absence of any requisition from the Governor of South Carolina asking the protection of the federal government against domestic violence, no new policy was decided upon. It was understood, however, that the relative attitude of Governor Chamberlain and the President had not changed, and it would remain as it is at present, and that the President would exercise in behalf of the Governor the good offices which he extended last month, when the peace of South Carolina got beyond the control of its Executive and needed federal interference for its preservation.

The Cabinet then passed to lighter matters, like a banqueting party entering upon dessert, and a good deal of merriment was indulged in at the expense of the Chairman of the National Republican Committee, whose exploit in suspending and hoisting a mammoth elephant on the verge of a yawning abyss, as depicted in an illustrated paper which was handed around the table, was conceded to be an expressive simile of Mr. Chandler's gigantic efforts to save the republican party from the fatality of losing the electoral votes of the three disputed States. This was all that was done in Cabinet concerning the affairs of South Carolina; but the public need not be surprised to learn that the President, in the exercise of his right to order United States troops whither he pleases, will strengthen the force now at Columbia, which comprises some thirteen companies; indeed, a news despatch received here this afternoon says that seven companies had already arrived at Columbia this morning. All this would indicate that the government is determined to have a considerable force of United States troops in and about Columbia, enough, it is believed, to suppress any disturbance which may arise on the occasion of the expected meeting of the two Legislatures and the inauguration of the two Governors next week. The Chamberlain Legislature will be supported by the federal government. In any event a great political commotion in Columbia seems inevitable.

THE ADDITIONAL TROOPS.

Of the additional force of military ordered to Washington it is now thought that little if any of it will consist of cavalry and that almost all of it will be infantry. It is believed that it will be made up of the ten companies of the Eighteenth regiment and a battalion of the Third regiment—sixteen companies in all. The light battery under command of Captain Ramsey, of the Second artillery, comprising four three-inch rifles, now stationed at Fort McHenry, will come here as soon as stables are completed for the horses. The battery will march from Baltimore to Washington, instead of coming by rail, and will make the distance in two days. The detachment of the Third infantry, referred to above, will probably take a transport at Jackson barracks, three miles below New Orleans, and come all the way by water.

ONE OF THE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY INTERVIEWED AS TO RECENT NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

An official of the Navy Department was closely questioned to-day as to the destination of the monitors Montauk, Passaic and Wyandotte, which, several days ago, dropped down to Hampton Roads from the Norfolk Navy Yard. These vessels had been for nearly six months lying at that yard, manned by only a few officers and men, who had kept them in a thorough condition and ready for sea at any time upon the addition of a few men to each. The official promptly said he didn't know where they were going, but that they would probably go to West Point, Va., on the York River, to lay up in fresh water for three or four months, to get their copper cleaned off. He was immediately asked why, if that was all that was meant, they were taken out of the Elizabeth River, whose juniper water is well adapted for the purpose. He said he didn't know. The questioner was not satisfied and wanted to know why a commander was ordered to the Passaic, while the other vessels remained in command of lieutenants, and the lieutenant who commanded the Passaic was relieved from command, but still retained on board. He said it was probably because it was better to have an officer of that rank in command if the station was established at West Point. He was asked why the monitors were not sent to the League Island Navy Yard, where they all had been lying before being fitted out, and which would save the expense of a separate naval station. He said they might possibly go there, but he couldn't say anything about it.

"Now, Commodore," he was asked, "are they not coming to Washington, and will they not arrive some time next week?"

"Well," he answered, "they may probably come here, but they have not been ordered yet. They were ordered to drop down to Hampton Roads to see if the engines would work all right, and we have no vessels at hand yet to tow them up the river, and we didn't think the newspaper men would get hold of it so quickly. There, I'm not going to talk to you any more about it."

AN INTERVIEW WITH ALEXANDER H. STEVENS.

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, arrived in Washington this morning, looking better that he did during the Forty-third Congress. He has gained about ten pounds since June last, when his general health began to improve. He occupies his old quarters at the National Hotel, and is attended by two colored servants, one of whom—Harry—has acted in the capacity of body servant to Mr. Stephens for many years. Notwithstanding his improved appearance he is still a great sufferer from what his physicians term pelvic neuralgia, which at times occasions him intense pain. His right foot is considerably swollen and his left leg has been shortened, by two inches being drawn up at the hip. He is no longer able to rise from his chair without assistance. After being assisted to arise he can walk about the room with the aid of his crutches. For months before leaving his home near Crawfordsville he made it his practice to walk three or four miles about his plantation daily. His rooms were to-day thronged with people who came to pay their respects. With reference to his last election to Congress he said that there was no organized opposition on the part of the republicans. About 1,100 votes were cast for a colored man whose name was not announced until election day.

"Senator Morton," said he, "will probably have something to say about the falling off of the republican vote in my district. I read in a newspaper the other day that a republican stump speaker said that in a certain county in Georgia which in 1873 gave 800 republican majority but three republican votes were cast this year. I conclude that he refers to Wilkes county in my district. This matter is easily explained, the colored people generally adopted me as their candidate and voted for me. "Why," continued Mr. Stephens, "the night before I left for Washington a large number of colored people serenaded me, singing good old-fashioned hymns, and at the depot when I left no less than 200 negroes bade me goodby. It is strange that the feeling between the whites and blacks in the South is not better understood."

Mr. Stephens said he deemed it improper as a representative in Congress to express any opinion in advance as to the action of that body in relation to the Presidential question, but he did not hesitate to express a belief that the coming session will be an exceptionally important one. He deprecates any excitement, and believes it to be the duty of every one to do all in their power to prevent anything like turbulence and disorder. For one he will use his best endeavors to encourage a spirit of moderation and a desire to see that the decision is in accordance with the spirit of the constitution and the laws.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL—ESSIPOFF.

Mme. Essipoff, the Russian pianist, appeared last night for the seventh time at Steinway Hall in a miscellaneous programme, consisting of Schumann's "Carnival," Bülow's "Intermezzo," "Chant Polonais," by Chopin, brought down to piano form by Liszt; Schubert's "Alexander March," similarly treated by Tausig, and a nocturne by John Field. Mr. Vivien played Leonard's fourth concerto for violin superbly, and Mr. Dulcken, the piano accompanist, did much in the work toward making up for the absence of the orchestra. Mrs. Louise Oliver, the vocalist on this occasion, sang charmingly. But, of course, people go to these concerts, principally, to hear Essipoff, and she is the sole attraction. Few artists on the piano can make a success in Schumann's "Carnival." It is a kaleidoscope of tone. "Scenes Mignonnes" is the title the composer gives it, and being only his ninth work, the characteristics of the maestro's style of writing, are not revealed in it. Yet here the difficulties thicken around the interpreter of such music. The programme says:—"Carnival—Scenes mignonnes opus 9—Preambule, (quasi maestoso); Pierrot, (moderato); Arlequin, (vivo); Valse noble, (un poco maestoso); Eusebius, (Adagio); Papillons, (prestissimo); Lettres dansantes, (presto); Chiarina, (passionato); Chopin, (agitato); Estrelia, (con affetto); Reconnaissance, (Animato); Pantalon et Colombine, (presto); Valse allemande, (molto vivace); Paganini, (presto); Aveu, (passionato); Promenade, (commodo); Pause, (vivo); Marche des Davidsbündler contre les Philistius, (non allegro). Those little works *en masse*—for they are opposite in character as are the masks at a Liederkranz ball—will sound ridiculous beneath the fingers of an ordinary pianist. Schumann says that this carnival "originated in an earnest frame of mind and under peculiar circumstances." His annotators say that he wished to photograph on the piano certain composers.

The characters, of course, are typical. They are Florestan, Eusebius, Chopin, Chiarina (Clara Wieck), Estrella (Ernestine) and Paganini, among whom glide the typical masqueraders Pierrot, Harlequin, Pantaloon and Columbine. In "The Papilions" and the march of "David's Allies Against the Philistines," we have before us equally significant reminiscences of the artist's life, while his other pieces—we will confine ourselves to the titles—such as "Préambule," "Aveu," "Coquette," "Replique," "Lettres dansantes," "Promenade," "Reconnaissance," &c., may be considered as supplements to the whole, conformed to it, and proceeding from the free play of fancy. In Kindworth's edition he says of the work, "*sur quatres* notes." Explanatory of this we may quote from a letter from the composer to Moschelles about forty years ago:—"This was almost all written for a special purpose; and all but three of our movements are built upon the notes A, S, C, H, which form the name of a little Bohemian town, where I have a musical friend, and which curiously enough happen to be the only musical letters in my name. I composed the titles afterward. Is not music self-sufficient? Does it not speak for itself? Estrelle is a name such as is put under portraits, to hold the picture fast. Reconnaissance (recognition); Aveu (avowal of love); Promenade (the walk, such as is taken at German balls, arm in arm with your partner.) The whole has no artistic value, the different soul-states only are interesting to me."

The severe criticism of the composer on his own work has not been borne out by the experience of later musical judgment. The forms of the separate pieces may be insignificant, but their musical construction is perfectly clear and transparent. John Field, pupil of Clementi, and yet in his nocturnes so tender and poetical, found a charming interpreter in Mme. Essipoff.

The fair pianist seemed to be transformed into a vocalist. The melody was sung, not played, and the lines of Schlegel were recalled:—

Through every tone there soundeth,
Drawn through earth's gay dreams,
A gentle note that's heard alone
By him who listens from afar.

Bülow's "Intermezzo" is so impregnated with the spirit of Chopin that, as a disinterested returning musical board, we are compelled to protest on the score of plagiarism. Yet, thanks to Essipoff's finished playing, it was encored, and the pianist responded with Schubert's "Les Moments Musicales." Mme. Essipoff appears this afternoon at Steinway Hall in a very interesting programme.

THE CENTAURS OF THE CIRCUS.

Intense excitement was manifested at Barnum's Circus last evening, when Mr. Charles Fish, arrayed in white tights and silken sash, leaned upon his noble Arabian courser and urged him around the ring. The event was one of importance. Mr. Fish had been challenged by the great Brazilian rider, Lowande, for the championship of the world in "bareback" riding, and he was required to do his utmost to retain the glory he had won. Away went the horse and with him went Mr. Fish. John Gilpin himself never dreamed of such a ride. Now the rider was on the head of his horse and then on his tail; now he stood on one foot and again appeared to stand on none. Lowande was not less remarkable for his grace and daring. He seemed a part of the steed he rode, and excelled the endurance of Mazeppa himself. Away! away! went the bold riders in their turns, and sometimes their overturns, till the eye was dazzled with the rapidity of their motion, and all the ordinary ideas of gravitation were banished. Each tried to outdo the other, but in vain. It was Young Lochinvar against Harry Percy. Each seemed perfectly able to "witch the world with noble horsemanship." So close were the merits of the riders that the six judges were equally divided, and could only recommend that the contest should be repeated at a day hereafter to be announced.

And when John Gilpin rides again
May we be there to see.

A MUSICAL TREAT FOR THANKSGIVING.

First class musical entertainments are rarely included among the miscellaneous popular amusements of a holiday season in this city. For the Thanksgiving week, however, there is announced under the somewhat grandiose title "Grand Musical Congress and Centennial Thanksgiving Festival," a series of really excellent performances, to be given at the Academy of Music under the management of Mr. James W. Morrissey. Mr. Morrissey has made a rare combination, including the famous Thomas orchestra, Brignoli, Fritsch, Ferranti, Miss Emma Thursby, Mme. Guiager, Miss Anna Drasdil, Professors Salter and S. B. Mills, with a programme including some of the choicest selections from Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Wagner, Liszt, Mozart, Schubert, Verdi, Balfe and Donizetti. With such artists and a variety of selections not too classically severe to be popular, and with a scale of prices no higher than ordinary theatre rates, it may safely be predicted that this innovation upon the usual catchpenny character of holiday entertainments will have a well deserved success, bringing profit as well as credit upon the manager. The opening concert on Monday evening will include the ballad from the "Bohemian Girl," "Then You'll Remember Me," sung by Brignoli, when he will be heard in English for the first time. The succeeding entertainments will take place on Wednesday and Friday evenings.

NEW YORK PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.

The New York Philharmonic Society gave the first public rehearsal for the second concert of the season at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon. The programme consisted of Schumann's Symphony in C, and portions of the last opera of Wagner's trilogy, "Götterdämmerung." Dr. Damrosch was the conductor.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music was crowded to its utmost capacity yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the first public rehearsal of the grand orchestral society over which Mr. Theodore Thomas wields the baton. The following works were presented:—Symphony No. 7, Beethoven; 1, Poco Sostenuto—Vivace; 2, Allegretto; 3, Scherzo; 4, Finale—Allegro con brio. Invitation a la Danse (adapted for the orchestra by Berlioz), Weber. Nachtgesang, Vogt; Sicilienne, Boccherini; for string orcuestra. Huldigung's March, Wagner.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Professor Cromwell will give an exhibition to-day at the Masonic Temple, of his illuminated illustrations of Paris in the afternoon and Ireland in the evening.

All of the principal places of amusement announce matinée performances to-day.

ITALIAN OPERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your issue of yesterday, among your musical and dramatic notes, you stated that there would be no Italian opera in New York this season. Allow me to say this is a slight mistake. I have taken the Academy of Music, New York, beginning January 8, for my Italian opera company, and will then produce for the first time in New York Wagner's celebrated opera "Il Vascello Fantasma" (the Flying Dutchman), which has already made an immense success in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Your kind insertion of the above will greatly oblige G. CARLBERG.

NOVEMBER 22, 1876.

THE SHAKESPEARIAN REVIVAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The remarkable sale of seats for the representations of "Hamlet" and "As You Like It," and the success of the ticket speculators (notwithstanding the opposition which they have met), are evidences of the growing admiration of our people for the Shakespearian drama. It was in 1776 that David Garrick ended his labors in England. He was the best Hamlet that any foreign stage has as yet produced. But Edwin Booth, coming 100 years after him, is the best Hamlet that has ever lived, Hackett the best Falstaff, Charlotte Cushman the best Lady Macbeth and Edwin Forrest the best King Lear. I am aware that some critics differ from these opinions; but none can consistently deny that the plays of Shakespeare draw larger audiences, command longer runs, and are more often produced in the United States than in any other country. Can the HERALD explain the cause of this effect and at the same time state how it is that America has produced so very few Shakespearian scholars in literature, while the foremost philosophers and authors of Europe and England have been profuse in their writings on Shakespeare? It is worthy of remark that the plays of the two cream poets of England are now being performed at the same time in New York. Did it ever happen in London? Byron, too, it may be said, has "better legs" at Booth's Theatre than he was known to possess on the stage of life; but notwithstanding this his play, as produced by Calvert, is "lame," and that Assyrian scholar may yet get square with the HERALD if he will only claim that it is consistent from that fact. Let it be hoped that Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," soon to be produced at Niblo's, will not be "overdone or come tardy off." It would "disturb Shakespeare's bones."

"GHOST OF HAMLET'S FATHER."

NEW YORK, Nov. 21, 1876.

REPUBLICAN LOSSES IN THE NORTH.

In the following tables the republican majorities in 1868, 1872 and 1876 in the Northern States, and the losses in 1876, compared with the previous years, are shown:—

NORTHERN STATE MAJORITIES IN 1868, 1872 AND 1876.

States.	1868. Rep. Maj.	1868. Dem. Maj.	1872. Rep. Maj.	1872. Dem. Maj.	1876. Rep. Maj.	1876. Dem. Maj.
California	514	—	13,295	—	5,400	—
Conn.	3,045	—	4,758	—	—	2,300
Illinois	51,150	—	56,478	—	20,000	—
Indiana	9,572	—	22,507	—	—	10,000
Iowa	46,559	—	60,114	—	40,000	—
Kansas	17,027	—	33,972	—	25,000	—
Maine	28,036	—	32,335	—	14,000	—
Mass.	77,069	—	74,212	—	40,000	—
Michigan	31,481	—	60,090	—	10,000	—
Minnesota	15,470	—	20,231	—	12,000	—
Nebraska	4,290	—	10,540	—	10,000	—
Nevada	1,262	—	2,177	—	1,000	—
N. H.	6,967	—	5,761	—	3,000	—
New Jersey	—	2,880	14,866	—	—	11,000
New York	—	10,000	53,47[illegible]	—	—	51,500
Ohio	41,428	—	57,531	—	7,51[illegible]	—
Oregon	—	164	4,074	—	1,000	—
Penn.	28,898	—	137,728	—	13,000	—
R. Island	6,355	—	8,336	—	10,000	—
Vermont	32,122	—	30,561	—	20,000	—
Wisconsin	25,399	—	18,515	—	3,000	—
Totals	426,438	13,044	701,545	—	234,916	54,800
Dem maj.	13,044	—	—	—	54,800	—
Net rep. majority's	413,394	—	701,545	—	180,116	—

REPUBLICAN LOSSES AND GAINS BY STATES.

States.	In 1876 Over 1868. Rep. Loss.	In 1876 Over 1868. Rep. Gain.	In 1876 Over 1872. Rep. Loss.	In 1876 Over 1872. Rep. Gain.
California	—	4,886	7,895	—
Connecticut	5,345	—	7,958	—
Illinois	31,150	—	36,478	—
Indiana	19,572	—	32,507	—
Iowa	6,359	—	20,114	—
Kansas	—	7,973	8,972	—
Maine	14,030	—	18,335	—
Massachusetts	37,069	—	34,212	—
Michigan	21,481	—	50,090	—
Minnesota	3,470	—	8,231	—
Nebraska	—	5,710	540	—
Nevada	262	—	1,177	—
N. Hampshire	3,967	—	2,761	—
New Jersey	8,120	—	25,866	—
New York	21,500	—	84,970	—
Ohio	33,942	—	50,015	—
Oregon	—	1,164	3,074	—
Pennsylvania	15,898	—	124,728	—
Rhode Island	—	3,645	—	1,664
Vermont	12,122	—	10,561	—
Wisconsin	22,399	—	15,515	—
Totals	256,656	23,378	523,095	1,664
Rep. gain	23,378	—	1,664	—
Totals	233,278	—	521,429	—

Net republican loss in the Northern States in 1876 over 1868 233,278
Net republican loss in the Northern States in 1876 over 1872 521,429

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Pedro Paes Leme, of the Brazilian Centennial Commission; ex-Governor J. B. Page, of Vermont, and George Jerome, Collector of Customs at Detroit, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. State Treasurer Henry Rawle, of Pennsylvania, is at the Windsor Hotel. J. M. Jopling, of the British Centennial Commission, and Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, are at the Hoffman House. Frederick Billings, of Vermont, is at the Brevoort House. E. C. Banfield, of New Hampshire, is at the Astor House. Lieutenant Robert M. Berry, United States Navy, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Rev. Dr. H. G. Batterson, of Philadelphia, is at the Coleman House. Frederick O. Prince, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Professors J. Henry Thayer and C. M. Mead, of Andover Theological Seminary, are at the Everett House. Congressman George M. Beebe, of Monticello, N. Y., and Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

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