

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

WALTON'S GARDEN—GRAND LONDON CHORUS. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—ENGLIS TOM'S CABIN. NEW YORK AQUARIUM—BONCHO BONCHO. BOWERY THEATRE—POLISH JEW. NIBLO'S GARDEN—LEAH. STANDARD THEATRE—FANCHON. BROADWAY THEATRE—THE ENIGMA. PARK THEATRE—CHAMPAGNE AND OYSTERS. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. FIFTH AVENUE HALL—HILLER'S WONDERS. WALLACK'S THEATRE—DIPLOMACE. AMERICAN INSTITUTE—BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—A CELEBRATED CASE. GERMANIA THEATRE—DAS SEITZUNGSTUECK. OLYMPIC THEATRE—SOLDIER'S TRUST. NEW AMERICAN MUSIC—COLUMBIAN. ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ART EXHIBITION. TONY PASTORS—VARIETY. THEATRE COMIQUE—A CELEBRATED HARD CASE. TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY. KUNST THEATRE—THE SPEAKING PHOTOGRAPH. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—THE FUNNY BUSINESS. EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity today will be warm and partly cloudy or cloudy, followed by rains and increasing easterly winds. To-morrow it will be warm and cloudy, with rain.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was fairly active and stocks were strong. Gold was steady all day at 100 7/8. Government bonds were firm, States dull and railroads irregular. Money on call lent at 6 7/8 per cent, the latter being the ruling rate.

NINE REGULAR MATCHES at Crocodmoor this month make a pretty good opening of the rifle season.

Moses will not be torn away from us if he can help it. He puts in the plea that the forged note is unscrupulous and therefore void.

OUR METHODIST MINISTERS have gallantly protested against the proposed repeal of the law allowing women to vote at church elections.

MR. WOOD expects to unfold his tariff policy in the House to-day. The objection to the bill that it will not provide sufficient revenue he does not believe to be well founded.

SOME OF THE TRADES seem to be of the opinion that the way to revive business is to strike. The bricklayers have thrown down their tools and the tailors are beginning to make some awful preparations.

THE YACHTING PROSPECTS for the season are excellent. Extensive preparations are being made by the different clubs, and a keen interest appears to be taken in the coming contests of speed and seamanship.

THERE CAN BE LITTLE DOUBT that the unknown man found dead yesterday morning in the Westchester quarries was murdered, the motive being in all probability robbery. The immediate neighborhood is infested by several lawless gangs of young thieves. It ought not to be difficult for the police to ferret out the murderers.

RECEIVER HIRD, of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, explains in a letter in the "Complaint Book" that he is not able to declare a dividend because the trustees, against whom judgments amounting to more than one hundred thousand dollars have been obtained, have taken appeals. Is there no way of advancing these cases in the interest of the poor, swindled depositors?

CONGRESS.—The election of a Doorkeeper was the chief event in the House of Representatives yesterday. General Shields was defeated by General Field, of Georgia, but immediately after the vote was taken the rules were suspended and a resolution passed authorizing the President to place General Shields on the retired list as a brigadier general. In the Senate the Pacific Railroad bill was debated, but no action taken thereon.

THE WEATHER.—The conditions on the Atlantic coast have undergone but slight changes during the past twenty-four hours. A gradual increase of pressure has taken place over the Middle and Eastern States and Canada, following the movement of the large depression that has recently passed eastward. But in the West and Southwest the weather has become exceedingly stormy, with an unusually low barometric pressure. Two centres of disturbance—one in the region of Eastern Texas and the Lower Mississippi Valley and another in the Missouri Valley—enclosed within a common and elongated depression form the elements of a double great storm, which will affect the districts between the lakes and the gulf during to-day. The northerly disturbance is attended by violent winds from the southeast, southwest and north, the steepest gradient being on the western margin of its area of lowest pressure. The rains preceding this storm centre already extend eastward into the Ohio Valley, and will gradually approach our Atlantic districts during to-day. The southern disturbance is attended by moderate winds, but the rainfall is very heavy. From the conditions of temperature prevailing it is very probable that local winds of unusual force will be experienced during the progress eastward of the two centres, and that these will be dangerous over the Ohio Valley and in the States of Georgia and Alabama. The temperature has risen on the Atlantic coast and in the central districts, but has fallen in the Southwest and beyond the Missouri. Vessels leaving for Southern ports will be exposed to severe weather on and after Wednesday and during the balance of the week. The weather in New York and its vicinity today will be warm and partly cloudy or cloudy, followed by rains and increasing easterly winds. To-morrow it will be warm and cloudy, with rain.

The Moffett Bill Punish.

The Virginia expedient for taxing the retail trade in alcoholic drinks deserves to be considered in two aspects—as a revenue measure and as a temperance measure. Its introduction in other States than Virginia is a pending question in several Legislatures, and as a means of revenue, at least, there is no State where its adoption would be so important as in New York. More liquors are drunk in this State than in any other, partly because New York is the most populous State in the Union; partly because its city population bears a larger proportion to its rural population; partly on account of the greater ratio of people of foreign birth among the inhabitants of our large cities. In a few Western cities the European contingent may be nearly as large in proportion to the whole, but those cities are small as compared with those of the State of New York, and their population is insignificant as compared with that of the agricultural parts of the States in which they are located. New York is, therefore, altogether the most important and promising field for testing this novel method of regulating the sale of intoxicating drinks. It is a curious and piquant experiment which is well worth trying.

We should hesitate to recommend its adoption in States that have license laws or prohibitive laws which are working well or are tolerably enforced, since it is a wise maxim in legislation to let well enough alone. But in New York no great harm would ensue if this experiment should be tried and break down. The retail liquor traffic in this State is so nearly in a condition of chaos that it could not be made worse. This would, indeed, be no reason for floundering through an experiment which had nothing to recommend it. But the Virginia experiment has a great deal to recommend it—its success in the place of its origin; its analogy to the means by which street railroads everywhere have found that they can protect their revenue; the prospect it holds out of large relief from the heavy burden of local taxation. If there is any State in which its merits may be tested with safety and advantage it is the State of New York, where "confusion worse confounded" reigns in the liquor traffic and where a deadlock in the Legislature between the temperance men and the license men blocks all other hope of extrication. It is a titanic triumph which the temperance men have achieved in this Legislature. Licensees are, indeed, restricted by law to innkeepers, but every paltry grogshop has suffered "a sea change" into something strange if not rich, and with every grogshop recognized as an inn there is no impediment to free trade in drinks. So egregious a sham brings the law into contempt and exposes the friends of temperance to derision by exhibiting their zeal as impotent. In the city of New York, at least, there is not a gill less liquor sold over bars than was sold a year ago, or than would be sold now under a liberal and tolerant license law. In spite of the strenuous efforts of the philanthropic temperance men, in spite of their latest signal triumph in the Legislature, the retail liquor traffic goes on, and a larger proportion of it is absolutely illicit and law-defying than was the case before the Court of Appeals delivered its memorable decision. Since experience proves that the trade in liquor cannot be suppressed it is not better that it should be, in some way, regulated and restrained?

The Virginia expedient presents an easy method of releasing the subject from the present unprofitable deadlock. It is so novel and curious and popular that its adoption would require no sacrifice of pride on the part either of the temperance men or of the liquor men. It would at least have the merit of making the retail liquor traffic a means of alleviating the burden of local taxation. The statistics of this traffic in the city of New York show that it is enormous and even appalling. If the State cannot stop it it can at least tax it. The law committee of Dr. Crosby's praiseworthy society declare after investigation that there are in this city 10,995 persons who pay the United States revenue tax as retailers of intoxicating beverages—8,449 of these selling wines and spirits and 2,546 selling malt liquors. Of this vast number only about one-third have been licensed by the Board of Excise. A moderate tax on the separate drinks would yield money enough to pay the interest on the entire city debt, large as that debt is. As the suppression of this traffic is a demonstrated impossibility why should it not be made productive as a fruitful source of local revenue? By this means we could tax not only our resident inhabitants but the "strangers within our gates." The immense number of transient persons always present in this city from all parts of the world consume ardent spirits more freely than our permanent population. They regard themselves while here as on a sort of spree, and drink a great deal more than they are accustomed to do at home, and a great deal more than our own people do with the exception of the lowest and vilest class. It is impossible to prevent this enormous mass of visitors from drinking largely so long as hotels and quasi-hotels are licensed, and it would seem expedient to tax their indulgence for the benefit of the city treasury.

There are good reasons for believing that no other law for levying a tax on the vice of drinking could be so perfectly executed as that of Virginia. Its strict execution would be for the advantage of the party most interested, the liquor dealers themselves. It is not probable that bartenders as a class are more honest than car conductors as a class. The steam railroads protect themselves against their conductors by selling tickets to passengers at their offices. This method is not convenient for the street railroads, but within the last five or six years they have universally adopted some form of the bell punch and find their revenues thereby increased. The Moffett register would be at least equally beneficial to hotel proprietors and liquor dealers as a security against embezzlement by bartenders. By the powerful motive of self-interest this peculiar form of liquor law would

be more efficiently administered than any other which has heretofore been tried. Moreover, this mode of collecting license fees would be more just and equitable than any other. Each dealer would pay in proportion to his sales, whereas, under the ordinary laws on this subject, two dealers may pay the same license fee and one of the two sell ten or twenty times as much liquor as the other. It is fair that each be taxed in proportion to the amount of his sales. As a source of revenue from the liquor traffic this seems incomparably the best measure which has ever been proposed.

There remains to be considered a more important point than that of revenue—that of the morals of the community. In States (if there be such) where the Maine law can be enforced in all its rigor, the temperance men may reasonably object to the Moffett register as well as to every form of permissive sales. But the Maine law can never be enforced except in agricultural States or States in which the cities are few and small. New York is not such a State. More than half our population are dwellers in cities. Prohibition is impossible in large urban communities, and the only practical choice is between an unrestrained and demoralizing carnival of rum and a law for regulating a traffic which cannot be suppressed. A heavy tax on drinking would diminish its amount, and a mode of taxation which would enlist the dealers in its enforcement gives a greater promise of efficiency than any other that could be adopted.

The Lost Metropolis—A Worthless Investigation.

It seems that even the Treasury officials find it difficult to reconcile the report of the Inspector of Steamers at Philadelphia on the loss of the steamer Metropolis with the facts of the case, and that the officer in question has been requested to "revise" his remarks on the disaster and its cause. It is difficult to trace the thread of common interest that unites the members of the complicated organization of inspectors of steamers and their belongings when a case like this comes up for investigation. The blame is nearly always found to rest on some one else. Everybody, and particularly the official body, is innocent of any carelessness in granting certificates of strength, soundness or efficiency of steamboats, boilers, &c., when such are shown not to have been justified by some great disaster. In the case of the Metropolis the official investigation discovered that, although the ship was seaworthy when she left port with the Inspector's certificate to that effect in her cabin, the cargo and the Captain were somehow to blame for her destruction, aided doubtless by the interference of Providence to that end. Nothing is said in the report that could lead to the suspicion that the ship's timbers were rotten and that her inspectors were careless or venal. Yet that suspicion is fast ripening into a certainty in the public mind, and even the Treasury officials who review the evidence cannot shake off its influence. It is even reported that some inspectors will be removed for granting certificates to the Metropolis. Does not this suggest that a close connection exists between the destruction by wreck or otherwise of rotten ships and the rotten system of inspection to which they are submitted? We suppose some notice is taken by the inspecting officers of the character of the cargo to be stowed in the ship's hold. If not the inspection is in many instances a useless formality, because the nature of the cargo often governs the vessel's fitness to carry it. In the case of the Metropolis it is hinted that she was seaworthy enough for passengers, but rather out of condition for railroad iron. A combination cargo of passengers and railroad iron, therefore, settled her fate, and now that her rotten timbers have been scattered for miles along the coast and burned for firewood by the fishermen the officers who inspected her in Philadelphia and elsewhere find out that it was the Captain's fault after all. They should charge some of the blame on the passengers, who, possibly, with the railroad bars, helped to wreck the ship.

Mrs. Tom-Ri-Jon Gets Out.

Happily the adventures of Mrs. Tom-Ri-Jon did not end with their illustration of the coarse and unpleasant phases of city life. They gave, it is true, in their first phase a glimpse of the temporary triumph of malignity and the ruffianly impulses of masculine intolerance. They showed how in a civilized city the streets are infested by men who have so little of the spirit of civilization in them as to fancy that a woman, not dressed in the customary garb of her sex, is not entitled to protection, respect or courtesy; as if all the good will and gallantry of man in general were bestowed upon skirts and crinolines and that sort of haberdashery, and not upon the woman within them. But in a later phase of the adventures of this woman of startling name and uncommon attire we get another part of the story—a demonstration that the city is also the home of the chivalric spirit; that it abounds in men ready to come to the rescue of a woman in trouble, and that, in short, it may fairly claim that against its unpleasant elements it can weigh other elements that will fully restore the equilibrium. Mrs. Tom-Ri-Jon's fine was paid by a gentleman of generous impulses, described in the reports as a doctor and a philanthropist; honorable titles both; and we trust his prescriptions and his kindly acts may always be as effectively adapted to the circumstances.

Gettysburg Claims.

At last the Treasury Department has flatly refused to pay the Pennsylvania farmers for the national use of the ground on which the battle of Gettysburg was fought. For a government to use a man's lands to fight a battle on, and then refuse to pay him rent, is a scandalous transaction. Its like was never heard of before. History is silent as to the payment of rent for the lands on which great battles were fought in former times. How much rent was paid for Waterloo, for Leipsic and Eylau; how much for Blenheim or Pharsalia or Arbeta are facts not mentioned by any writer. It is, consequently, to be presumed that the governments always paid

without disputing the bills, and the payment was, therefore, such a mere matter of course that historians deemed it not worthy of notice. Now that this claim is rejected it is likely that in the next civil war Pennsylvania will refuse to have any battles fought within her limits.

England's Position.

Some sharp words were spoken last night in both houses of the British Parliament against the address to the Queen on calling out the reserves, but no amendment was proposed. Mr. Gladstone called Lord Salisbury's circular a contentious statement, worthy only "the meanest attorney," and advocated the adoption of Germany's proposition for a preliminary conference. But the most noteworthy circumstance was the appearance of Lord Derby in denunciation of the government's position. He declared that England was not drifting but "rushing into a purposeless war" that in any case an alliance with Austria was very doubtful; that the government's present action was taken not because it now believed war to be necessary, but only to take advantage of the existing war feeling, and that the only real issue now between England and Russia, all that stood in the way of a settlement, was "the fear of the loss of dignity" on either side. This account of England's attitude comes from a man who until within a few days was in charge of the whole official negotiation on England's part and who must therefore be held to be fully acquainted with what he criticises. His accession to the opposition in this downright and outspoken manner will greatly strengthen the peace party, as it must deepen the impression already felt as to the insincerity of the government.

Was St. Patrick Jeremiah?

Those who have lightly objected to St. Patrick being called a Frenchman must buckle on their armor anew, for a Wild doctor or rather a Rev. Dr. Wild asserts that St. Patrick was an Israelite and that his name was Jeremiah. We cannot go into the ingenious Doctor's argument, but we must admit that he deals very handsomely with the Irish people in giving them a full grown prophet from the Old Testament instead of a mere "Moscow." The Doctor's arguments must be dealt with on their merits; but if it should turn out that the Irish people are the lost tribes of Israel the standing of the Jews in the world will be greatly bettered. The ten tribes must have taken the great fighting men with them, the rickering dare-devil fellows who brought their carpet-bags out of the wilderness and were all the time "spoiling for a fight." They were the boys that carried the rams' horns, and no doubt put them to more convivial purposes than blowing down the walls of Jericho. When the ten tribes went to Ireland they left behind them in Judea the solid business men; and that would explain how it has come to pass that the people known as the Jews in modern history have been making all the money and the Jews in Ireland have been doing all the fighting. If they were reunited now what a team they would make! The Doctor, we observe, relies greatly on the well known tradition about Jacob's stone pillow, which now rests in Westminster Abbey in front of the English coronation chair. But this is not the only evidence. Take the name Jeremiah itself. Why, there are as many Irishmen who delight in the name of Jerry as in that of Patsy. Now, the Irish people must have some occult reason for picking that name out for such continued reverence. They do not christen their children Solomon or Hezekiah or Isaiah or Nehemiah, but the line of Jeremiahs goes back, we are afraid to say how far. The Doctor also says that the Jews when they first came to Ireland were called the children of Dan. Dan is also a peculiarly Irish name, as everybody knows who has heard of Dan O'Connell, and to-day the tribe of Dan is one of the largest in the country. It is well also to remember that St. Patrick's fame rests strongly on the way "he gave the snakes and toads a twist" and drove them out of Ireland. It is a bad rule that will not work both ways. When Moses did his great rod and snake act before Pharaoh the latter hardened his heart, which induced the holy Hebrew to order up an army of frogs and toads that flopped and croaked all over Egypt. St. Patrick Jeremiah was only reversing the Egyptian snake act. He found the "varmint" in Ireland, and when he twirled his rod as Aaron did we have no doubt, as history records, "the beasts committed suicide to save themselves from slaughter." The question will arise, How are you going to get round the Hebrew nose? This is puerile. Take a *retroussé* Celtic nasal organ and a noble Hebrew proboscis and they will make a pair of Greek or straight noses between them. They have been separated for some twenty-six hundred years. The ordinary Hebrew nose has been developing a bill and the Irish Hebrew nose a hollow, as the Darwinians would argue, during seventy odd generations, but each is still the complement of the other. These two remarkable branches of a common people are to be congratulated on this discovery. It is truly touching. "Shereemiah, mein long lost bruder, by Craythus!" "Sweet mother o' Moses, is that yourself, Abraham?"

A Novel Application For Office.

Ex-Governor J. Madison Wells, of Louisiana, has a novel if not an effective mode of advocating the cause of his friends. He desires to secure for his copatriot, General Anderson, the President's nomination as Collector of the Port of New Orleans, and so he visits the Secretary of the Treasury and endeavors to "cuss" the administration out of the appointment. He is indignant that the Washington people should, as he alleges, have abandoned the New Orleans Returning Board members to their fate during the recent prosecutions, and he apparently demands the Collectorship as a recompense for this cruel injustice. In vain Secretary Sherman urged that he had invited in a letter with Garfield, Matthews and others, extending moral sympathy and support to the New Orleans prisoners. Notwithstanding the remarkable disregard of official decorum which the Secretary manifested in this effort to aid Wells and his associates by subscribing such a letter the ex-Governor refuses to accept it as a

favor of the slightest value. "As for writing letters," the applicant is reported to have said to the Secretary, "you might have written two hundred of them and they would not have been worth any more than so much waste paper; and as for your moral sympathy, if it was deep enough to reach to hell and back it would not have taken General Anderson and me out of jail." There may be truth in this remark; but, as the courts have accomplished that desirable end, is it expedient for Governor Wells to use such arguments in an application to have his fortunate associate appointed Collector in the State by which he has been so recently indicted? We scarcely believe that the President will be disposed to yield to the ex-Governor's forcible but somewhat inelegant plea.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Mayor Wickham is in Washington. Bret Harte has called on the President. Count Montebello, of France, is at the Brevoort House. General Connor, Governor of Maine, is in Washington. Wade Hampton will again run for Governor of South Carolina. Mr. Alexander McCure, editor of the Philadelphia Times, is in Washington. Jefferson Davis, Jr., is twenty-two, and is not handsome, but is good natured and jovious. The Boston Post thinks that Cox bottled up Butler. No; he only poured out the phials of his wrath. Postmaster General Key and his party left Cedar Keys yesterday morning for Key West and Havana. Major Ripley, of the British rifle team, has been visiting Chicago. He will sail for England this week. General Butler threatens to go back into the democratic party. Will he go as the tea or as the chrome? Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas, will try to obstruct the State; but Powell Clayton will try to obstruct him. Secretary Sherman and Attorney General Devens arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday from Washington. Ex-Governor Talbot, of Massachusetts, has, with his family, been visiting Vicksburg and New Orleans, on his way to Texas. The children of ex-Governor Pinchback, of Louisiana, are nearly white, but they have been expelled from the public schools of New Orleans. General Babcock is planting in his orange grove at Melville, Fla., a number of the seedlings sent to him from Europe by General Grant. The President yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of Justin E. Colburn, of Vermont, to the United States Circuit Court at the City of Mexico. Bellamy and Robson sometimes lunch together at a Washington restaurant. Bellamy is said to have regained much of his Washington popularity. Vice Admiral Cooper Ky, in the flagship Belleophon, arrived at Bermuda on the 25th of March and expected to leave for Halifax the first week in May. The Richmond (Va.) State thinks that rich men's sons would more generally learn mechanical trades if labor unions did not limit the number of apprentices. Ex-Secretary of the Navy George M. Robeson has been taken into the Hunter murder case as associate counsel with James M. Scover and Aaron Thompson, who represent the prisoner. Mr. C. C. Foster, proprietor of the Baltimore American, left home yesterday for Europe. He will go out by the Rotunda to Europe. While in this city he is the guest of Judge James C. Kuykendall. Virginia boasts of having discovered a petrified ham. A good many people in New York boarding houses eat petrified hams every day, as well as petrified spring chickens and petrified breakfasts. At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Emmanuel Baptist Church in Albany last evening a unanimous call was extended to Rev. E. G. Robinson, D. D., President of Brown University, to become the pastor of the church. Mr. Jefferson has become cheerful in manner since he has been visiting his Louisiana plantation. Philadelphia is delighted. He recently discovered a blind old negro seeling, and he sent him to a celebrated New Orleans oculist for treatment. General James Shields, the illustrious American soldier whom General Butler so ingeniously praised in Congress, is sixty-seven years old. The old gentleman has a romantic history. In the Mexican war he was just as brave as he was chivalrously erratic. James Parton is living quietly at Newburyport, Mass., in his fifty-seventh year. He labors in the morning and in the afternoon strolls among his lawless, with whom he is popular. He says that he has lost several positions because he is a free thinker. For twenty years he has been engaged on his "Life of Voltaire," which he is trying to make a "one well-written book of his life labor."

WALTON'S GARDEN.

A new version of "Leah," adapted from the German by C. S. Cheltenham, was presented at this theatre last evening to a large audience. The version, although new, bears a close resemblance in many parts to that of Mr. Daly and has the additional merit of being full of action. The characters were cast from the regular company and some of them were happily chosen. Mr. Samuel Perry as Rudolph was excellent, and his rendering of the character was a study. He deserved the applause that was showered upon him. Miss Gussie De Forest, in assuming the character of Leah, did a bold thing; but notwithstanding that, as a singer, she has never done so well. Her acting in the scene, especially good in the scene with Rudolph's marriage with Madeline, was excellent. The rest of the cast was for the most part good. Messrs. Knowles as Father Herman, J. P. Horne as Jacob, F. H. Tannehill as Nathan, and George W. Brown as Abraham were, however, noticeable. The press was well served, several new and handsome scenes having been prepared for its use. The performance was with favorable reception, and judging from the demonstration of applause last evening is destined to have a successful run.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE—"THE MOTHER'S SECRET."

"The Mother's Secret" was played last evening at the Brooklyn Park Theatre. Rachel Macaulay filled the rôle of Seraphine; Miss Emma Pierce that of Elise; Miss Alice Brooks was Deane; Mr. A. H. Hastings, Henri La Point; Mr. Frank Roberts, Monsieur Florian; Mr. H. A. Weaver, Monsieur Gormet; Mr. George Siddons, Abelard; Mr. Charles H. Thompson, Marquis de Jamin; Mr. W. F. Owen, Alfred Dantel; and Miss Gussie De Forest, as Cecile. Despite some negative criticisms, and the audience seemed to be intensely interested. Mr. Hastings was rather too Irish in his conversation. The rôle of the Roberts was also rather deficient in warmth at certain stages of the plot. Miss Pierce received a good deal of applause and deserved it, as she was, of course, the chief of approbation, and both actresses were called before the curtain.

OPENING OF THE NEW CINCINNATI MUSIC HALL.

Though not in an unfinished condition, the first public trial of Cincinnati's new Music Hall, the gift of the city from Reuben Springer, was had last night, on which occasion the chorus of 250 voices rehearsed the chorals parts of Handel's "Messiah." The opening was intended more to familiarize the members of the chorus with the capacities of the hall than to give the 300 invited guests who were present an idea of what would be the pleasure which the Music Hall would afford for the May musical festival, little more than a month hence. The general verdict was favorable and that the scenic portion of the hall was perfect. The hall will comfortably seat 3,500 persons, and is said to be the most perfect room for the purpose in the country.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Sothern began a week's engagement yesterday in Cleveland. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, starts on its second week. More than half the house has been already "booked" by children who propose to attend at the matinee on Wednesday. This version of the old time play is one of the best on the stage. The features of the performance of the "Bushman Girl" at the Grand Opera House last evening was the appearance of Miss Anna Granger Dow as Arline. While not assuming a place among the greater representatives of the character with whom old opera goers are familiar, she illustrated in a quietly artistic way many of its excellences. She has a clear, sweet, beautiful voice, and it deservedly called for the encores to which she responded in rendering the gems of Ballo. She was handsomely supported by the company, a chorus of well trained voices and an excellent ballet under the direction of Misses Augusta and Helene Menzelli. The scenic effects are worthy of praise, and a large audience enjoyed the merit bestowed in its favor. A concert is to be given this evening at Stelway Hall for the purpose of increasing the fund that is to be applied to the erection of a monument to Victor Emmanuel in Rome. The affair is under the management of a number of our resident Italian professors of music, and promises to be one of the most enjoyable of the season. The programme is as follows:—Overture, "Der Freischütz," Weber-Morossi; Messrs. G. Morossi and C. Torrioni; "Coro," "Giuramento," Morcadente, chorus; recitation, "Obsequies of Victor Emmanuel," poem by Bayard Taylor, Miss Clara Morris; recitation, "Ballo in Maschera," Verdi, Mr. Bertelotti; recitation, "Safa," Faem, Misses L. Samuella and E. Auerbach; recitation, "La Sonnambula," Bellini, Miss Alice Homer; recitation, "Ballo in Maschera," Verdi, Mr. H. Thompson and Mr. Bertelotti; recitation, "Luca di Lammermoor," Donizetti, Mrs. J. K. Barton, Miss A. Homer, and Messrs. Bertelotti, Pink, Martinez and Spizorotti; recitation, poem, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Miss Clara Morris; recitation, "Donizetti," Donizetti, Miss L. Samuella and Mr. Pink; recitation, "Traviata," Verdi, Mrs. J. K. Barton; piano solo, "Rigoletto," Morossi, Mr. G. Morossi; recitation, "Coco Nones," Rigoletto, Verdi, Mr. H. Thompson; recitation, "Il Paganini," G. Verdi, Messrs. Martinez and Bertelotti; recitation, "Erasmo," Verdi, Mr. H. Thompson, Messrs. Bertelotti, Pink and Martinez, and chorus.