

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

STANDARD THEATRE—OUR NEW FUTURE. BROADWAY THEATRE—THE FOOT OF THE MOUNTAIN. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—HENRY DUMORTY. NEW YORK AQUARIUM—TROPICAL FISHES. WALLACK'S THEATRE—DIPLOMACY. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—CHIMES OF NORMANDY. BOWERY THEATRE—THE SKELLS. NIBLO'S GARDEN—GASCON. PARK THEATRE—AMIE. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A CELEBRATED CASE. STEINWAY HALL—CONCERT. TIVOLI THEATRE—VALENTY. SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE—PATRIOT. TONY PASTOR'S—VARIETY. EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 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 slightly cooler and cloudy, with rains, followed by clearing from the southwestward and rising temperature. Tomorrow it will be warm and partly cloudy or fair.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was dull, but very strong. Gold was steady all day at 100 1/2. Government bonds were very strong. States dull and railroads higher. Money on call was easy at 3 1/4 per cent.

TRAINS ON THE GILBERT ROAD before the end of the month is the pleasant rapid transit prospect.

MARYLAND PUTS in a modest demand for an appropriation to build a forty mile canal connecting the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bay.

IT DOES NOT make much difference to Jersey City that her so-called milk is more than fifty per cent water. She is more deeply interested in other fluids.

A RAILROAD CORPORATION at Long Branch is endeavoring to finish up the work of the hard times by totally destroying some of the best villa sites at that point.

THE DEMOCRATS would not make General Shields a doorkeeper, and, from the debate in the Senate yesterday, it is not very probable that the republicans will make him a retired brigadier general.

IN THE OPINION of the Senate Judiciary Committee there is no necessity to pass a law declaring the right of women to become councillors of the Supreme Court of the United States. If councillors, why not judges?

A NUMBER of colored men in Alabama have successfully laid the foundation of what promises to be an important Southern industry—namely, the cultivation of raw silk. This is better than Communism or office-seeking.

THE TAMMANY ALDERMEN propose to stop the street sprinkling and choke us with dust this summer because the Commissioner of Public Works will not give them all the patronage they want. Tammany's abhorrence of cold water is hereditary.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS have come under the ban of the Reformed Presbyterians. They look upon them as a desecration of the Sabbath and will endeavor to induce the rich railroad and steam boat members of their congregations to discourage them.

THE PROVISIONS of the law upon the conduct of ships and steamboats in fogs, in regard to which there seems to be a great deal of uncertainty, are elsewhere fully set forth. To comply with the law it is necessary to ring a bell as well as to sound a horn.

THE JERSEY COURTS are fertile in trials for poisoning. As if the Voshburgh case were not sufficient a companion has been found for it in the arraignment of a Mrs. Bethel, who is accused of poisoning two old people who objected to her marriage with their son.

THE UNFORTUNATE idiot children in the public institutions are, it appears, even worse treated by the fat officials whose duty it is to care for them than the insane, whose sufferings were partially described in the HERALD a short time ago. Scruvy has been allowed to break out among these poor creatures, and fourteen deaths have already taken place.

THE DEMANDS of the socialistic labor party, as the Communists prefer to be called, are elsewhere given in their own language. They desire that all the railroads, canals, telegraph lines and steamboats shall become common property as soon as possible and that everybody shall have a free pass for himself and family. Wages are to be abolished and the whole world is to be converted into a grand gift enterprise.

THE WEATHER.—The movement of the low pressure from the Upper Mississippi Valley over the lake region has been quite rapid and attended by light rains and local storms of thunder and lightning. Southward and westward of the centre of low barometer the pressure is rising, while that in advance of the disturbance is slowly falling. The highest barometer is now on the New England coast. Violent winds have also prevailed at some points in the lake region, caused by the formation of steep barometric gradients by the advance of the depression. So far the heaviest winds have been felt on the western and southern shores of Lake Erie. In the New England and Middle States and on the South Atlantic coast light rains prevailed yesterday with the southerly winds. The temperatures fell in the West and varied very little over the central and Eastern districts, except in New England, where it is generally lower. The pressure has fallen, with light rains on the Pacific coast. In New York and its vicinity today the weather will be slightly cooler and cloudy, with rains, followed by clearing from the southwestward and rising temperature. Tomorrow it will be warm and partly cloudy or fair.

A Needed Change in Our Navigation Laws.

It is to be regretted that the popular phrase, "free trade in ships," has come into current use among those who advocate a reform of the navigation laws. We have frequently employed the phrase ourselves, presuming too much, perhaps, on the intelligence and candor of readers. It is not only calculated to mislead persons of narrow information, but it furnishes occasions for cavils and sophistry which require no refutation when addressed to persons who really understand the subject. "Free trade in ships," in a broad and absolute sense, is not what is meant, and in order that the question may be disambarrassed of injurious misconceptions we will state the real views of those who urge a modification of the navigation laws. The question is of immediate importance in connection with the impending war between England and Russia. The merchant ships of each will be subject to capture by the war vessels and armed cruisers of the other, and will seek the protection of other flags, as our own merchant vessels did during the civil war, when the Alabama and her comrades were scouring all the seas in pursuit of merchant ships carrying the flag of the United States. The vessels of the belligerent Powers will be sold cheap, as ours were during the civil war, and it is desirable that American citizens should have a chance at the great bargains which will be offered. Our navigation laws, as they stand, preclude Americans from purchasing English and Russian ships at a small fraction of their cost and obstruct our recovery of what we lost when the greater part of our mercantile marine was transferred to Englishmen for less than the value of the ships. Why should we be prevented from getting back what we then lost?

It is not absolute free trade in ships that is wanted for this purpose, but only a simple and very limited change in our navigation laws. American registers are given at present only to American built ships of exclusive American ownership. What we advocate is only a repeal of the clause requiring that the ships shall be American built, leaving the requirement of entire American ownership in full force. English or Russian owners must not be allowed to smuggle their vessels under the protection of the neutral American flag. There must be an absolute change of ownership. The law which forbids an American register to be given to any vessel in which foreigners have any proprietary interest, wholly or in part, must be maintained in all its rigor, forfeiting the vessel, as now, for any misrepresentation or prevarication on the point of ownership, and making the forfeiture as absolute in the case of a mortgage or any form of indirect interest as if the vessel avowedly had foreigners among the persons who had a pecuniary interest in it. This great feature of the present law should not be changed at all. But when in the stress of war and to avoid capture by cruisers British ships come to be offered for sale at half their real value, there is no good reason why Americans should not have their chance among the fortunate purchasers. The proposition is not to give frightened British shipowners the protection of our flag, but to put Americans, on a level with other neutral peoples in purchasing at great bargains the property which British shipowners will be forced to sell at a tremendous loss. If great bargains are to be made in merchant ships why should not Americans have an equal chance in bidding at forced sales of property below its real value?

The granting of American registers to foreign built ships of exclusive American ownership would conflict with no real American interest. Our present shipowners would not be interfered with, because the purchased vessels would continue to perform under the American flag the same voyages which they are now performing under a foreign flag. They would continue to carry the same freights which they carry at present, and would, therefore, create no new competition. What American shipowner outside an asylum for the insane can imagine that his business would be obstructed by the sale of the Cunard line to a New York Company? The Cunard steamers would continue to do precisely the same business when sailing under the American flag which they have heretofore done when sailing under the English flag, and with no greater encroachment on the profits of American built ships. What difference can any sane American shipowner think it would make to him whether the Cunard line wears the Stars and Stripes or the Union Jack? It could carry no more passengers or freight under the American than under the British flag, and it is only by what it carries for pay that it can interfere with the business of the present owners of American ships. It is all the same to those latter whether the Cunarders are owned by Americans or Englishmen, the business in either case being one in which our present shipowners are in no condition to compete. They would, therefore, lose nothing if the Cunard line should be purchased by Americans and sail under the American flag. But while they could lose nothing other Americans would be gainers. The profits of that great line would go into American instead of into British pockets. Its earnings would be transferred from the debit to the credit side of the account in the general balance of trade. The present owners of American shipping would not be injured, and the profits of that great line would swell American instead of swelling British gains. We have selected the Cunard line as an illustration, but the same reasoning will apply to all ocean going ships which wear foreign flags. The profits of building ships is a bagatelle in comparison with the profits of sailing them, and if the events of the impending war shall enable Americans to purchase foreign ships at a fraction of their value, and put us on the way to supremacy upon the ocean, it would be a fatal folly and blindness for Congress to obstruct so magnificent an opportunity. It requires but a single change in our long-standing navigation laws to put great bargains and great prizes within the reach of our citizens. Congress may properly retain the same close monopoly of the American coasting trade which has always been

enjoyed by our citizens. No foreign ship can take freight from one American port to another American port, and so far as we are aware no advocate of change has ever favored any infringement of the existing monopoly of the coasting trade. So long as only American built ships can ply between American ports American shipbuilders will be sure of a large and lucrative business. Our domestic tonnage engaged in the coasting trade is altogether greater than the whole tonnage, American and foreign, which is employed in international commerce. In the coasting trade no competition is possible; but in the foreign trade the ships of other nations have always been as free to bring and carry freights as our own. We advocate a change in the navigation laws only in respect to foreign trade. Our foreign trade is in the hands of foreign shipowners because they can use cheap vessels while we are compelled to employ dear ones. But if Congress would permit American registers to be given to ships cheaply purchased from foreigners, of exclusive and bona fide American ownership, we might speedily recover, during the great impending war, all that we lost during our civil war when American ships were sold to foreigners at a great sacrifice.

Count Schouvaloff's Mission.

Our special cable despatch giving the latest news from our correspondent at St. Petersburg indicates the probability that the negotiations between England and Russia are assuming a more pacific phase. This is evidently due to the representations of Count Schouvaloff, who has sought to impress on the Czar the inadvisability of pressing for an absolute fulfillment of the terms of the Treaty of San Stefano in the face of the British protests and warlike preparations. But it is clear enough that the Russian government when making concessions to England does not comply with the wishes of the Russian people. A peaceful solution, if reached, will be the work of the palace party at St. Petersburg and will be by no means a popular settlement of the difficulty. As our despatch announces, general discontent is manifested in Russia at the turn affairs are taking, and the popular movement is becoming so decided as to cause considerable uneasiness. The success of Count Schouvaloff's mission is, therefore, likely to create as much trouble for the Russian government as it had failed. Already speculation is busy with the altered relations between England and Russia and is forming anti-Austrian plots out of the wild suspicions that pervade the political atmosphere. The growing popularity of Ignatieff, the father of the San Stefano Treaty and the strategic dispositions of the Russian army at Constantinople must suggest to the diplomatists that there are many moves of the game yet unplayed. The return of Count Schouvaloff to London will probably give the situation a more definite character, if it does not dissipate the war clouds altogether. The sensational despatch from Ottawa declaring that the Canadian Government has been informed that war is inevitable needs confirmation, but the news is not inconsistent with the probabilities.

Captain Howgate's Colony.

In a few days, as reported, Lieutenant Schwatka's expedition to continue the search for Sir John Franklin's papers will start for the Arctic regions. As an expedition it is a wide departure in its scheme and method from former Arctic expeditions, and is an experiment involving certain of the points that are to be more fully tried by the Howgate colony, if the appropriation is obtained. Since there are to be only five white men in Schwatka's party it is to depend in great part on the co-operation of Esquimaux, and will test in some degree the capability of a small party to sustain itself by an adoption of native methods of life and supply. Captain Howgate's plan is to try this same theory, but on a more extensive scale—for it starts altogether from the opinion that the white man is not only the equal of the Esquimaux, but his superior in his own peculiar attributes. All travel, adventure and discovery hitherto made have resulted certainly in demonstrating that the white man of European race is superior to all other races of men on their own ground, whether in Africa or the Arctic circle; but his superiority as shown has always been due to his intelligence, that has enabled him to avoid the full effect of the conditions of life that bear without qualification on the native. Dropped in the Arctic regions and abandoned in great part to the ordinary conditions of Arctic life without the inherited endurance of the people of the frozen regions, will the white man of the temperate zone stand the test? If he does the Howgate colony scheme will initiate a great advance upon the ordinary plans of Arctic discovery; and there will be as much difference between what is known of the Arctic circle and what may be learned by the study of permanent colonies as there commonly is between what is known of the history of a family by one who lives in it and what is known by one who visits it once a year. But it is a serious question with persons the most experienced in Polar exploration whether a man can repeat an Arctic winter, and consequently whether the whole expedition will not have to be renewed every year.

Waked Up.

Recorder Hackett's proposition on the subject of the indictment of delinquent public officials has not been without its effect on the Board of Health. Suddenly the Board has made the discovery that it possesses a real and not a visionary power only for the suppression of industries or occupations that are nuisances and injurious to the health of the people. Hence it now refuses to grant permits to workers in bones, fat and shells of the kind it has hitherto granted freely, and not that only, but also it has retired and abrogated many permits hitherto given. Apparently the courts are determined to sustain the Board in a proper enforcement of the law. Judge Gildersleeve yesterday refused to quash an indictment against a manufacturer who claimed that his establishment was beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. It was

held by the Judge that an establishment near the county line that creates a nuisance affecting people on our side of the line is within the jurisdiction of our courts.

The Potter Investigation Committee.

We do not perceive that Speaker Randall's selection of the members of the committee of eleven to investigate the Florida and Louisiana frauds is exposed to valid objections, with the single exception of General Butler. General Butler is indeed the ablest and most astute member of the committee; but, considering his course for the last two weeks, his appointment as a republican seems almost farcical. His leanings and sympathies are supposed to be against the President, and, as the republicans are allowed only four of the eleven members of the committee, it is something very different from an exhibition of fairness to place upon the committee as a republican a man who voted with the democrats in bringing on the investigation. But if General Butler should regard himself as an attorney retained to take care of the republican side the fidelity to clients in which he was never known to fail will make him a valuable ally of the republican branch of the committee. There are good reasons for believing that the democratic case is a great deal weaker than has been represented, and General Butler is the kind of man to tear the democratic case into tatters if there is nothing in it. We shall not be surprised if the democrats find that they have "caught a Tartar" in procuring his name to be foisted into the list of investigators. He has too much penetration to be blinded or bamboozled or to have the wool pulled over his eyes by democratic exaggerations, and, if the democratic case is as weak as we think it, Butler is a man who will take delight in stripping off the mask. He is the keenest of cross-examiners, and there will be little left of the democratic witnesses when they have passed through his hands if they have nothing to offer but humbug testimony. If he supports the side he is appointed to represent the democrats will rue the day when they urged his selection.

With the exception of General Butler there is nothing in the selection of the committee which calls for much comment. Its inevitable chairman, Mr. Potter, is a candid and fair-minded gentleman, in whose honor the country will repose confidence. We do not believe that his partisan feelings will stifle his sense of justice. The other democratic members of the committee will be disposed to make out as strong a case as they can, but if General Butler should prove true to the side he is supposed to represent no undue advantage can be won by the democratic investigators. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, who is also appointed as a republican, is a just and discreet man, and his protest against unfair action by the majority will have more weight than that of a violent partisan. It is noticeable that none of the four republican members of the committee was a member of the last Congress. None of them, therefore, will have any fear of being personally damaged by the result of the investigation. If Butler, in spite of the auspices under which he is appointed, should prove true to his own side, there is little chance that bogus festivity will escape exposure.

Georgia Chivalry.

Let us suppose a case for the consideration of the chivalric and fire-eating people of Georgia. We will suppose that one of the gallant sons of that paradise of illicit whiskey had married a lady and had made the discovery after marriage that his wife had previously been in intimate and questionable relations with another man; that he had thereupon notified his rival not to attempt to renew his intimacy with the lady; that despite this request his rival had thrown himself in the wife's way, boasted that he could wear her affections from her husband and spread scandalous reports about the latter calculated to break up his home. We will suppose further that the husband had entered a ballroom and, finding this rival dancing with his wife, had walked up to him, chivalric fashion, and shot him dead in his tracks or driven a Bowie knife through his heart. Does any one imagine that a Georgian jury could be found from the Tennessee border to Florida and from the Savannah River to the Chattahoochee that would not have acquitted the infuriated husband almost without leaving the court room? Yet what would be chivalry in a husband's murder in a wife, according to Georgia's idea of manhood, and so the Georgia chivalry declare Kate Southern guilty and condemn her to the gallows. It is to be hoped that the Governor of the State is not a Georgian fire-eater.

A Welcome Instalment.

The Commissioner of Public Works has awarded the contract for macadamizing Fifth avenue from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-second street, and the work will proceed at once. Proposals were invited some time ago, but the opening of the bids was postponed by order of the Common Council to await the action of the bill introduced in the Legislature creating a commission to select the pavement to be used. Fortunately the Commissioner is now free to proceed with the work in the manner desired by the people. It is to be hoped that some way may be found to macadamize the avenue from Washington square to Fifty-ninth street. The successful bidder undertakes to do the work from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-second street at the rate of about one thousand six hundred dollars a block, or twenty thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars for the thirteen blocks. From Waverly place to Fifty-ninth street there are fifty-two blocks, so that to macadamize that portion of the avenue would at the same rate cost a trifle over eighty-three thousand dollars. This is an insignificant sum as compared with the importance of making the principal, and, it may be said, the only avenue for pleasure driving through the city, a thoroughly good road. The bids for the longer distance would, besides, be likely to be lower than those opened by the Public Works Department yesterday.

The English Parliament and the Sepoys.

Some interest will be felt in the discussion that has just begun in both houses of Parliament on the point of the constitutionality of the use by England of her Indian army in Europe, though it will be felt, of course, that the objectors are less eager to defend the constitution than to use it as an implement against the war policy. The declaration that "no forces shall be raised or kept in time of peace outside of India without the consent of Parliament" would in the circumstances be a sharp rebuke of the government; yet everybody recognizes that it would only be a simple assertion of a well recognized constitutional principle. Part of the system of the English government machinery is formed in order that England may be left without an armed force in Europe unless Parliament is regularly called to appropriate money for its support. It is, therefore, the "prerogative" of Parliament to say whether England shall have an army in Europe and how many men there shall be in the army if there is one; but the pursuit of the Ministerial programme would put an end to that. If a British sovereign may use the Indian army in Europe the Parliamentary control over the war-making power is lost. Perhaps the issue is not a vital one just now, and nobody apprehends that a sovereign would be dangerous to English liberties to-day if Parliament were tied up in other respects as well as this; but it can hardly be understood here with what tenacity these points of constitutional consequence are maintained in England, and that tenacity will give interest to this debate.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Governor McCree, of Kentucky, is in Washington. Peter Cooper visited Lookout Mountain last Thursday. Fanny Elster tripped on the very light fantastic verge of eighty-four. An English clergyman in New Jersey says "to that 'th' hears to 'ear let 'em 'ear.'" Mme. Shiskin, wife of the Russian Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel. The Philadelphia Bulletin editor recognized a long lost shortcake by a strawberry mark near one eye. The Hessian fly is to be coming. A hundred years ago you could see the Hessian fly the other way. Mr. Tilden seems to be like the dried apple which wanted some hot water on it before it swelled to a majority. Associate Justice Ward Hunt, of the United States Supreme Court, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening from Washington. A load of cowards sent into a New Jersey town recently, and a man who stood on the sidewalk exclaimed, "There must be going to be a Lydia Thompson troupe here soon." The Paterson Free, on the authority of a scientific collector, says that candles can be purchased in New York at less than the price of sugar, terra alba, at a cost of three cents a pound, being used. Owing to the storm yesterday forenoon Vice President Wheeler, Mr. Hayes and party did not go into the Adirondack woods as they had intended, but remained at Malone whence they will go to-day and will remain in the forests about a week. Professor Baird, the successor of Professor Henry as Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, was born in Reading, Pa., fifty-five years ago. We hope that Professor Baird will have the articles in the museum properly labeled, so that a mere newspaper man may read as he runs. Turner's Falls Reporter.—"If Edison would now only invent a country editor who could, with a head-and-shoulder attachment, write three or four columns of brilliancy in seventeen minutes for a paper that didn't begin to pay he would improve on the prevailing animal, we fancy." Right Rev. Thomas Hendricks, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Rhode Island, sails for Europe on Wednesday, in steamer Algeria. He will visit Rome and pay his respects to the new Pope. While in Ireland he will procure a block of variegated colored marble for the corner stone of his new cathedral. His duties will be performed during his absence by Very Rev. L. S. McMahon, of New Bedford. In Washington the son of a prominent statesman sent this letter to a young lady:—"Dear Miss—I want you to come around to our house if you can't get anybody to come around to your house and fetch you around to our house I will go around to your house and fetch you around to our house. The young lady is said to have been saying to have said that she said, saying, that is to have said, that the said she said she was about to say that she was about coming around to our house. Oh, six come our house, any way."

AMUSEMENTS.

"ESCAPED FROM SING SING" AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE. This startling sensational drama was enacted last evening at the above theatre, with Mr. G. W. Barry in a multiplicity of characters. The play went merrily along through its prologue and four acts, the occasional thrills and shudders which such shudders through the auditor, being quickly obliterated by the bounding doings of the central actor, who has a great many suits of clothes as aliases enough to satisfy Superintendent Walling. Tom Whiffen was there, too, like a fly in omelette, and there were nineteen other speaking people, who helped the affair along more or less. The title indicates the nature of the piece, and it is worth the whole attraction money to see Mr. Barry, after braining a number of wardens, swim out of captivity. Mr. Barry and his drama will form the attraction here through the week. NIBLO'S GARDEN. The romantic drama of "The Gascon," adapted from the French by Miss Rose Leslie, was produced at Niblo's last evening before a large audience. There were the wails that seem almost inseparable from a first night's performance, and it was after midnight before the curtain fell on the last act. Notwithstanding this, however, the interest of the audience seemed to increase as the drama proceeded, the applause at the close being equally earnest. The drama resembles its French namesake, particularly in the first and last acts, and abounds in sensational and romantic situations. The earlier portions of the play are laid in France, and the last portions in Scotland during the reign of Mary Stuart. The plot, as the bill would indicate, follows the fortunes of the plucky and brave French hero, from a good-for-nothing adventurer, in the first act, glides gracefully into a pattern of gallant daring and honor in the second. Mr. Arnold's rendition of the character is full of conversational and active life. Miss Rose Leslie as the Queen was fairly commendable in face, figure and delivery, and her nice touch of French accent added a quaint interest to the part. The character of Shadrach, a Jewish money lender, was well interpreted by Mr. J. F. Peters. The play needs much editing. It runs too long, and common sense will indicate the changes necessary. STEINWAY HALL.—MRS. J. H. HACKETT'S TEMONIA. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, a very small audience greeted Mrs. James H. Hackett on the occasion of her appearance last night; nevertheless she received a warm welcome. The entertainment consisted of musical and literary selections. Among the former were several fine organ solos by Mr. James G. Collins, the song "Tell Me, Mary, How to Woo Thee," and "Once Again," by Mr. Alfred Wilder. Lucia's "Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 13," by Mr. H. G. Korteber, and a cavatina from "Lucia," by Mrs. Hackett. The latter readings of Mrs. Hackett were naturally the features of the evening, and in these she did not disappoint those who are familiar with her fine abilities. The balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet," the quarrel scene in the "School for Scandal," between Sir Peter and Lady Teazle, and the murder scene from "Macbeth," were all rendered in a manner that showed the careful study of an artist who is in love with her profession. Mrs. Hackett has an excellent voice for recitation, well adapted to dramatic recitation, and yet there is still room for much improvement. GRAND OPERA HOUSE. The first presentation of "The Celebrated Case," which had such an extraordinary and brilliant run at the Union Square Theatre, was given at the Grand Opera House last evening before one of the largest audiences that ever filled that house. Despite the

miserable state of the weather the entire auditorium was packed long before the curtain was rung up and at no time during the performance was there a vacant seat in any part of the gallery. The scenery was the same as that used at the Union Square and the company the same with the exception that Miss Kate Mueck took the part of Chonachino and Miss Lisa Vernon that of Madeleine. Miss Agnes Booth's part at the Union Square. The plot was a good one, and it was with the closest attention by the audience, which proved an enthusiastic one; indeed so much so that they applauded the scenes and scenes and scenes in a loud and hearty manner. The piece is certainly destined to be played before full houses during the time that it is to be played at the Grand Opera House.

PARK THEATRE—AMIE.

Mlle. Alm6 inaugurated the last week of her successful engagement at this theatre last night with Offenbach's popular opera of "Harlequin" to a numerous audience. The opera has ever been a favorite since its first production, and though of late it has seldom been given it is always well received. Alm6, of course, was the soul of the production, and her best representations. She was full of life and vivacity last night and sang well. Mollard gave an excellent rendering of the character of his Bear, and his song with Alm6 near the close of the first act brought down the house. His solo in the third act was good. Duplantier, as the Duke, was excellent. The conductor of King Beche, and Mezi6res made the most out of the part of Popolano. Jourd as Count Oscar played carefully, but the part was mostly of the audience. The smaller parts were all well sustained.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE—"OUR BACHELORS."

The Brooklyn Park Theatre last evening, in spite of the storm, witnessed the assembling of a considerable audience; and it was kept in almost continuous laughter by the humor of "Our Bachelors." The cast is that by which the piece was produced in New York. It was decidedly the funniest representation that has been made in Brooklyn this season. The performance was smooth and symmetrical. The music, especially the songs, were three times sung before the curtain. During the intervals between acts the merriest one or two broke out again, and the whole audience joined in the congratulations and applause. The dress circle was not so full as last time.

GRACE CHURCH—ORGAN RECITAL.

An organ recital will take place to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock at Grace Church, when the qualities of the new organ will be exhibited under the direction of Mr. S. F. Warren, assisted by Mr. Dudley Hood, Mr. Henry Carter, George W. Morgan, and Mr. George W. Warren, all excellent organists, and by Miss Julia Hubbel, soprano, and Mr. George Simpson, tenor. The selections are exceptionally fine. The instruments comprises what are called the respective church, gale, and electric organs, and also a new and improved system of bellows, built for the purpose of the angle forced by the east wall of the south transept and the chancel wall. The gallery organ is a remarkably sweet-toned instrument, most, built in 1830 by Henry Erben, stands, as heretofore, at the west end of the chancel, over the main entrance. The details of this organ, and its organ over the intersection of the nave and transept. These organs are connected, by means of electric action, with the keyboard, and the electric action is brought under the complete control of one performer. Notwithstanding the acoustic and other difficulties in the way, the recital has succeeded, by a perfect system of mechanism, in obtaining a sweet-toned sound of response almost incredible. When it is considered that a distance of 150 feet separates these organs from each other, and that a twenty miles of electric wire has been used to connect them, the magnitude of this part of the work alone can hardly be overestimated.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Jerome Hopkins commences a series of piano lessons this evening at No. Haven. Miss Kate Claxton appears at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Friday and Saturday evenings, May 24 and 25, in the "Two Orphans." Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence have arrived in London, and will probably open in "The Mighty Dollar" at the Globe Theatre early in June. Mlle. Eliaz Galmberli's farewell concert will take place this evening at Steinway Hall. She will be assisted by a number of excellent artists. The Italian opera will be produced this evening at the Academy of Music on Friday next in "Il Trovatore," with Signorina Gemma Donati in the rôle of Leonora, will include the contralto Signora Gaidotto and the tenor Bacchi, from the Strakosch troupe. Signor Patrizio performed according to his new programme last night, and will do so during the remainder of the week. He is an exceedingly clever artist, and notwithstanding his inability to speak English well, enables one to pass very enjoyable evenings. In the "Chimes of Normandy" last night at the Union Square Theatre, Mr. Henry Peakes supplanted Mr. C. H. Morton as Gaspard the Miser and produced an admirable effect. He showed himself as an excellent actor as well as singer and elicited warm praise. The "Chimes" are full of melody, and several are evidently winning the public ear. The "Christmas Carol" of Dickens and the comic pastime of "Humpty Dumpty's Dream" which were to have been given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening, will be produced this evening for the first time in New York. It is a good show as Mr. Fiske desired, and a dress rehearsal, with closed doors, took the place of the announced public performance. A good many were disappointed, but tickets bought will serve to-night, and it is hoped that the extra redness of Humpty Dumpty's topknot will go far to compensate for the postponement. The Lotus troupe of British blondes, who are described as "sensational burlesque artists," made their appearance last night at Tony Pastor's Theatre, in addition to the ordinary vaudeville company. After some entertaining variety business the performance concluded with an extravaganza entitled "Atlanta," in which the blondes make merry in a clever way over song and dialogue. They are a comely and shapely set of young women. There is a remarkable display of limbs in the piece, over which Talmage and Beecher could preach harrowing sermons, but nothing so bad that it could be remitted. The production is the performance. The production is neither good nor bad, it is a bit of between which serves to while away an hour or two for those, and is not exactly suited for any but the boldest of women.

NEW ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

PROFESSOR J. S. NEWBERRY'S LATEST GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF NEW YORK. At a regular meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences, held in the building of the New York Academy of Medicine, No. 12 West Thirty-first street last evening, Professor J. S. Newberry read a very interesting paper on the later geological history of New York island and harbor. He illustrated his subject with a number of maps showing the different channels of the lower harbor and of the North and East rivers. In the first portion of this paper Professor Newberry referred particularly to what is known in geology as the glacial period, and explained that the rocky formations in and around New York showed by their shapes and hardness that they had been rounded, depressed, polished off and cut down, by what is known as a real erosion. Through the whole portion of New York island can be found polished surfaces of striated rocks. On Long Island, however, this rocky formation is not seen to any extent, but in place of it is a quantity of gravel, and when Staten Island is approached the rocks are found to be striated. The whole island is composed of transported material brought hither during the glacial period. Long Island, naturally, the Professor said, was evidently nothing but a moraine; but from Cape Cod to Staten Island the effect of the glacial period was to raise the north is shown to such an extent that there was abundant evidence that the continent stood formerly 500 feet higher than it does now. In regard to the channel around New York the sea bottom could be traced from Florida to Sandy Hook Bar and to Hellgate Point, East River, where a groove was cut through the resistant rock. In the bottom of the North River nothing is found but a mass of clay; for which reason it would be easy to tunnel it and the idea of bringing the river seaward out of place, therefore, on that account. Professor Newberry continued at length on the formations of rock and the course of the channels and around New York and then invited discussion. Several gentlemen stood up who endeavored to dispute some of his theories, and some who tried to modify them. Among the latter were Mr. J. M. Smith, Mr. Collingwood, one of the engineers connected with the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge, who have some views on the subject. He said that on the New York side while digging up the ground the rocks were found to be striated. He said they found solid rock, at a distance of seventy-eight feet they found solid rock, at a distance of ninety-two feet they found solid rock, and at a distance of one hundred and twenty feet they found boulders and pebbles. On the Brooklyn side at that depth hard clay was found, and at a distance of one hundred and thirty feet they found pebbles, and underneath them boulders weighing ten or twelve tons. In the East River in the section known as the rocky formations in and around New York, where the approaches to the bridge are being built, were found beneath the mud, clay, gravel, and the boulders. The last was through the resistant rock. In the bottom of the water mark, and some of the foundations will be ten or twelve feet below water mark. After Mr. Collingwood's remarks the Professor closed his paper with the detection of the members and their guests.