

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD published every day in the year. Three cents per copy (Sundays excluded). Ten dollars per year, five dollars for six months, two dollars and fifty cents for three months, or at a rate of one dollar per month for any period less than three months, Sunday included, Postage free.

WEEKLY HERALD—One dollar per year, free of postage. NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS—Remit in drafts on New York or Post Office money orders, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All money remitted at risk of sender. In order to insure attention subscribers wishing their address changed must give their old as well as their new address. All business, news letters or telegraphic dispatches must be addressed New York Herald. Letters and packages should be properly sealed. Selected communications will not be returned.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET. LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET. PARIS OFFICE—RUE DE LA PAPE, 10. NAPLES OFFICE—NO. 7 STRADA PACCA. Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XLIV.....NO. 58

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

THEATRE COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARD BALL. LYCEUM THEATRE—HELIOT. WALLACK'S—SPRINGFIELD. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—LALU. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER. NEW YORK AQUARIUM—THE RINGING HOON. NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE LITTLE DRIZZLE. BOWERY THEATRE—OVALANDROW. STANDARD THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFOR. PARK THEATRE—ENGAGED. BROADWAY THEATRE—THE BOGEMAN. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFOR. GERMANIA THEATRE—THE MARCHER BY BALLER. AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEATRE. MASONIC HALL—THE MIDDLET. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—HIS MUD SCOT. TONY PASTORS—PINAPORE BOLEMAN. TIVOLI THEATRE—LALU. STEINWAY HALL—STREPTON BURNAL. MATINEE. KUTZ GALLERY—SALAMOND CLUB PICTURES. ACADEMY OF DESIGN—WATER COLORS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be very cold and clearing, with rain turning to snow. To-morrow it will be cold and fair.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was active, but feverish and weak at the close. Government bonds were steady, States dull and railroads irregular. Money on call lent at 2 1/2 to 3 per cent, advanced to 4 and closed at 3 per cent.

THE RISE IN THE THERMOMETER has probably something to do with the fall in coal.

WHERE IS DENIS KEARNEY? Here is a "moon-eyed leper" suing an Irishman in Brooklyn.

AS IF BRAZIL had not troubles enough already the religious spectra has been raised to add to her complications.

THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAW had a narrow escape in the Senate yesterday. There was a majority of only one against its repeal.

THE RAIN OF YESTERDAY and last night did a good deal of street cleaning, but the non-cleaning Commissioners will draw the money.

THE EFFORT YESTERDAY to show by Dr. Gray that Commodore Vanderbilt was insane was a sad failure. It may be possible to convince the inmates of a lunatic asylum that such was the fact.

IN THE CENSUS BILL as it passed the House it is provided that the President shall appoint the supervisors by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. When these officers are nominated the Senate will be democratic.

THE GREAT cattle raising districts are elsewhere described in our columns. Within comparatively a few years the raising of cattle has grown into enormous proportions and become one of our most important industries.

IF ANY DEPENDENCE can be placed in the official despatches the plague in the province of Ceara, Brazil, is on the decline. Little hope is entertained, however, that the population of that section will escape almost total extinction.

THE APPLICATION of property holders for the appointment of a commission to lay out rapid transit routes in the annexed district is an indication that that section is at last to be made a sharer in the advantages of the steam roads. The petition, it is understood, is made in the interest of the Third avenue "L."

AT THE MEETING of the Fish Culturists yesterday Mr. Roosevelt read an interesting paper on the habits of eels, which for so many years have been a wonder and a mystery to the physiologists. It is probable we shall soon know all that is to be known about these curious creatures.

COMMISSIONER CAMPBELL'S annual report contains some interesting statistical and other information in regard to the operation of his department during the past year. He may be correct in the opinion that the electric light cannot be used for street illumination, but that is a point upon which the public will seek advice from Mr. Edison rather than from him.

THE WEATHER.—The storm centre has now moved northward into Canada, being diverted in that direction by high pressures off the coast and the influence of the Alleghany range. The snowfall has, therefore, receded northward, being followed by rain over a considerable area, which extends even to Nova Scotia. From the Northwest the pressure has rapidly increased over all the region west of the Alleghany, and very cold northwest winds are prevailing, which change to westerly over Tennessee and easterly in the West Gulf States. Over the lakes the winds are generally westerly to southwesterly and strong to high. Along the Atlantic coast they are southerly to southwesterly and strong. Heavy gales have prevailed in the Central Mississippi Valley and northward, but these have now moderated considerably. They occur locally, however, along the lower lake shores. A "norther" is prevailing on the West Gulf coast as the southern area of high barometer moves toward the Lower and Central Mississippi Valley. Temperatures have risen very decidedly along the Atlantic coast States, but have fallen very low west of the Mississippi. During to-day a marked fall of temperature will be experienced in this locality. Our cable reports from Europe announce the continuance of disastrous storms in Central and Southern Europe. Spain has suffered severely, and several villages and farms have been destroyed in Navarre and Asturias. Loss of life is also reported. The centre of general disturbance has moved southward of England. Strong northeast winds now prevail in the Channel. In New York and its vicinity to-day the weather will be very cold and gradually clearing, with rain turning to snow. To-morrow it will be cold and fair.

The Federal Election Law—Will there be an Extra Session?

The democrats are perpetually doing things which verify General Grant's well known prediction that their political opponents may always rely upon democratic blunders to help them out if they get into a tight place. The hitching of a repeal of the federal election law upon the Appropriation bill which provides for the salaries of the civil officers of the government is an indefensible act of folly. It will, of course, be rejected by the Senate, and we do not believe that the House will stand by its action, although an influential part of the democratic press is insisting that this ought to be done.

If the House should not yield the President will be compelled to call an extra session. But what would the democratic party gain by an extra session? It may be said, indeed, that an extra session would be a session of the new Congress, in which the democrats will have a majority of both houses. Most certainly the federal election law could be repealed by the new Congress; but for what intelligible reason should the democrats wish to repeal it in July or September rather than at the regular session, which begins in December? It makes no practical difference whether it is repealed this year or next. The federal election law will be inoperative in the elections of the present year, like a sword rusting in its scabbard. It applies only to elections in which members of Congress or Presidential electors are to be chosen, and neither Representatives nor electoral colleges are to be voted for in the autumn of 1879. A repeal now or during the coming summer would have no advantage over a repeal next winter. The law, even if it continues to stand in the statute book, cannot again come into play until the elections of 1880, and the attempt to force its repeal now is an act of inexcusable haste. Why threaten to disorganize the government for so utterly frivolous a difference in a mere date? A repeal of the federal election law in July, 1880, would bring every practical advantage which would attend its repeal in July, 1879, since it has no application to intermediate elections.

Besides, the forcing of an extra session would almost compel President Hayes to interpose his veto and throw upon the democrats in Congress the responsibility of disorganizing the government. Are they prepared to adhere in an extra session to the revolutionary policy which they are adopting now? If they are going to yield at all they had better yield now than at an extra session. It would be meretricious bravado to put the country to the expense of an extra session and then surrender their position if the President should interpose his constitutional negative. If they force an extra session they will advance to a position where they are certain to encounter an ignominious defeat. Although they will have a majority of both houses in the next Congress they will not have a two-thirds majority in either house. Their whole action will be blocked by the President's veto. What will they do then? Will they accept the tremendous responsibility of stopping the supplies and disorganizing the government? Will they dare to adjourn the extra session after the veto without passing the Appropriation bill? If they venture upon such an act of idiocy and inanity every election will go against them in every Northern State.

The stopping of the supplies necessary for keeping the wheels of the government in motion is so extreme and violent a measure that nothing can justify it except the necessity of warding off an evil greater than anarchy, if indeed there can be a greater evil. Assuredly the federal election law is not one of those intolerable evils which would justify a dissolution of the government. The democratic party has for four years stopped itself from setting up such a pretence. It has had a majority of the House of Representatives for the last four sessions—that is to say, for the last two Congresses. It could at any time within these six years have lacked a repeal of the federal election law upon some indispensable appropriation bill and have forced the government into a crisis by adhering to its position. The fact that it attempted nothing of the kind is a practical confession by the democratic party that the federal election law did not justify so extreme a resort. With this law in full operation the democrats have elected a majority of three successive Houses of Representatives, and have (as they claim) elected one President of the United States. If Mr. Tilden was cheated out of his election by fraudulent returning boards that fact, or that fraud, cannot be charged to the federal election law, and, in point of fact, it has never been so charged. What color of reason, then, can there be for making so violent and revolutionary a war on the federal election law at this stage of affairs? The law applies only to elections in which Representatives in Congress or Presidential electors are chosen, and in spite of it the democrats have elected a majority of two successive Houses of Representative and (in their own opinion) one President. With what face, then, or with what decency can they pretend all of a sudden that the law is so intolerable an evil that it is better to disorganize and dissolve the government than to endure it longer?

But even this irresistible argument does not fully expose the indescribable folly of the present attempt. The capital point to be considered in this stage of the controversy is the fact that the federal election law will be inoperative in the elections of the present year. To repeal it now would have no practical effect and bring no practical advantage which would not equally attend its repeal at the first regular session of the next Congress. The democratic party will have the same control of both houses then that it would have in an extra session. What, then, is the good of an extra session? If the federal election law could be applied to the elections of 1879 the action of the present House would be intelligible, though not wise. But since a repeal of the law a year hence would accomplish every practical result that could be expected from its repeal either at this session, or at an extra

session in the summer or autumn, it is folly and nonsense to threaten a stoppage of the supplies and a dissolution of the government, or at least the expense of an extra session, as a means of forcing this year the repeal of a law which, by its own terms, cannot again come into play until Presidential electors and a new Congress are chosen in 1880. There has seldom been a more unreasoning and mistimed display of political fanaticism and folly.

The absurdity of this attempt is so manifest and so flagrant that we are confident the cooler and wiser part of the democratic Senators will not countenance or abet it. They will not concur in the repeal of the federal election law in this irregular and revolutionary way, and when the Appropriation bill shall have been acted upon by a conference committee sufficient moral influence will be exerted upon reasonable democrats in the House to cause them to recede. We are confident that there will not be an extra session.

A Needed Reform in College Government.

Our columns for three days past have registered formal insurrections of the students of two colleges against alleged oppression on the part of the respective faculties. The disturbance at Trinity College has, we learn, been adjusted by the students acknowledging their fault—a purely disciplinary one. Similar outbreaks have occurred during the past twelvemonth at various other colleges and are calculated to excite anxiety as to the workings of the existing codes of discipline at all similar institutions. It cannot be denied that a spirit of insubordination is painfully rife among the students of many of our colleges, who have frequently brought dishonor upon the fair fame of ancient and reputable halls of learning. It is humiliating to American citizens in general to be obliged to admit that highly favored class of young men who enjoy the privilege of receiving a collegiate education often observe a line of conduct which testifies but scant gratitude to their benefactors. The insolent and brutal treatment to which new comers at American colleges are frequently subjected by the classes immediately above them, though it may be paralleled by the practice of "fagging" in vogue at the great English schools, is nevertheless an evil which reflects discredit upon the faculties which are powerless to prevent it, and calls loudly for a remedy.

Can such a remedy be found? We believe that it can. In our judgment the sole feasible method of government of American collegians, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-two, consists in an appeal to their honor as "gentlemen and scholars" and admitting them to a limited self-government, by means of class officers of their own election. There are, of course, many so-called colleges where the average age of students at entrance is less than that above indicated, but of these we do not now speak. It is self-evident that the amount of self-government which can be conceded to collegians must vary with their average age, but such institutions as Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Princeton, Amherst, &c., are frequented by a class of students who really exercise self-government in many of the most interesting concerns of collegiate life.

The student who enters one of the higher colleges or universities should be taught to regard himself as having given his parole of honor to comport himself as "a gentleman and a scholar." He rightly regards himself as having emerged from the condition of stigmatized tutelage, and usually claims to be "a man." Under proper conditions he will readily make it a point of honor to comport himself in such manner as to merit the approval of a "jury of his peers," elected from his own class, and which would naturally be composed of its best members. The officers of the class, by whatever name they may be known, would have more immediate relations with the faculty than their constituents, would have a consultative voice in the rules and regulations enacted, would be the natural representatives of the class in the settlement of all difficulties, would feel a keen sense of class honor and responsibility and could safely be trusted as the jury for dealing with the minor follies, and offences of their classmates. Is not such a system of limited self-government by collegians worthy a fair trial?

A Legislative Trick.

It is an old trick of our legislators at about the middle of a session to introduce resolutions fixing the day of final adjournment at an early date. It looks well in the eyes of constituents. Here is Senator Smith or Assemblyman Brown, as the case may be, anxious that the business of the session shall be done up promptly and the members adjourn and go home, saving expense to the State. What an honest, straightforward, high-toned representative Senator Smith or Assemblyman Brown must be! But then Senator Smith and Assemblyman Brown are both very well aware that the resolution of final adjournment is a mere piece of claptrap; that it does not and cannot expedite the adjournment a single hour; that such resolutions are always kept flying about in the two houses until the business of the session and the work of the lobby are completed, and that then, and not until then, the hour is fixed at which the hammers of the presiding officers shall come down simultaneously on the Senate and Assembly desks. Mr. Jacobs was truthful, although he might have been in error, when he pronounced a final adjournment resolution in the Senate yesterday "pure buncombe."

Rough on David. Yesterday Mr. David Pender, sometimes distinguished by the playful appellation of "The Kid," left this city to take up a prolonged residence in a mansion at Sing Sing, beautifully located on the picturesque banks of the Hudson. This change of abode was sudden. It was occasioned by a fondness for diamonds and the disregard of the sacred privacy of a lady's ear. Mr. David Pender, in school book doggerel, chose to steal what wasn't his'n, and being caught has gone to prison. The incident is not a new one, except in one important particular. Other

enterprising youths do steal, and occasionally suffer incarceration; but very rarely indeed does Justice lay hands on an offender in New York so speedily as she did on David and make the interval between his enterprise and his reward so brief. According to Mr. Pender's idea, it is "hard" on him. "It's rough on me," says the playful "Kid"; "I didn't mean to injure the lady, and I only got eighteen dollars for my share of the proceeds." Well, perhaps it was "rough" on him—the hero of the "rough diamond" he may be henceforth called—and any philanthropists who sympathize with him can address their letters of condolence until further advice to "David Pender, Esq., Sing Sing." As the sentence is an extreme one he may probably obtain a pardon in five years if he behaves himself.

Warning to the Blissville Bullies.

If Shakespeare had been an American and had lived in the days of distillery stables, pleuro-pneumonia, swill milk and diseased cow beef we might well believe that he must have had Blissville in his mind's eye when he wrote his oft-quoted line, "What's in a name?" A rose called by any other name would swell as sweet, and Blissville stanches would be as offensive if the place had been christened Blissville, Fever Hollow or Soabtown. Still the pretty, peaceful, honey-suckle-suggesting word "Blissville" suggests to the mind a vision of Acadia, and we might expect to meet Evangelical wandering among its trees and flowers instead of encountering a swill milk maid with a corduroy countenance and a formidable tongue bent on a felonious attack on a respectable physician's hat and gloves. Or we might picture Blissville as akin to Auburn—"Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain"—and look among its picturesque scenery for the quiet parsonage house and the "man to all the country dear," little anticipating the appearance instead of a gang of crop-haired, ruffianly rowdies, such as are to be found in a certain locality in our own sweet Auburn.

Now, we can assure the demonstrative friends of the Blissville stables, who seem to be anxious to prove to the world that the residents of that charming locality are as unwholesome and offensive as their own diseased cows, that the Herald cannot be deterred from discovering and exposing such abuses and nuisances by any threats uttered against its employes. Our reporters, in the peaceful pursuit of their legitimate duties, must not be interfered with or molested. If they are, and the proper authorities are unwilling or unable to protect them they are fully capable of protecting themselves, and will at all times be prepared to do so. They are always ready, in accordance with their instructions, to look to the police authorities and those who exercise official police duties, for the protection to which all peaceable and orderly citizens are entitled; but if this legitimate aid fails them or is willfully withheld they will not hesitate to defend themselves against illegal interference. We desire the Blissville rowdies to understand this thoroughly, and, as their cowardice is probably proportionate to their ruffianism, we have no doubt that they will profit by the information.

The Season of Fasting.

As this is the season of fasting when by abstinence the Christian seeks to chasten the body and to draw the mind to the contemplation of the vanity of all human indulgences, an evening contemporary favors its religiously disposed readers with a list of the different kinds of fish now offering on the market to enable them to carry out the rigid instructions of the Church in regard to their lenten duties. There are bluefish, shad from Savannah and North Carolina, shad roes, red snappers, crisp little smelts, green smelts, land-locked salmon, salmon trout, blackfish, the glorious bass, white perch, yellow perch, "cis-cos," brought from the Western waters in refrigerator cars; eels, herring, halibut, whitefish, cod, "groupers," mackerel and a variety of pan fish, to say nothing of oysters, clams, scallops and crabs. The list shows what an advantage we enjoy in the variety and quality of our fish over any other country and what a splendid opportunity the New York markets present for a pious observance of the lenten season. As a proof of the religious bent of our people we are told that the demand is active, especially for the more choice and delicate qualities of fish. When our Saviour was led into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil, we are to do "And when he had fasted forty days and forty nights he was afterward an hungred." (St. Matthew, iv, 2.) Will our Lent keepers be an hungred after fasting on the luxuries of our amply stocked fish markets?

Responsibility for the Pittsburg Riots.

The press of Pennsylvania is just now engaged in an animated controversy as to who is bound to pay for the great destruction of property caused by the railroad riots of July, 1877. By the strict letter of the law they would fall upon the county of Alleghany, in which Pittsburg is situated, just as the great draft riots here had to be compensated by the city and county of New York. The people of Pittsburg dispute the justice of such a rule. They say that the railroad riots did not originate in their county; that they were not planned by people residing there whom the county authorities could have controlled, but were the result of a widespread conspiracy which happened to be executed in the city of Pittsburg.

It is not disputed that the sufferers ought to be compensated, but it is contended that the losses should be paid out of the State treasury. It would be a heavy and crushing burden to the one county which was the scene of the riots, but a light burden to the State at large. Had it been a mere local disturbance the county might justly have been held responsible; but, inasmuch as it was a general conspiracy of railroad employes extending over a wide region, and as the destruction of property did not begin until the State authorities and State troops had assumed control, it is maintained, with a great appearance of justice, that the State, and not the county, should make compensation for the damages.

An English Murderer.

Charles Peace, who was hanged at Leeds, England, yesterday for a murder committed some years ago, was one of those characters who, in spite of an "absolute moral repugnance," attract such attention to their careers that they pass easily into what is loosely termed the romance of crime. Here was a murderer with a price on his head coolly taking up his residence in quiet and respectable suburbs of London, passing himself off as a British household of easy means and refined tastes—particularly addicted to costly violins—and at the same time pursuing a career of burglary which mingled audacity and success in equal proportions. Like all criminals of his kind, however, he fell at last into the toils. He who had baffled all the detectives and hoodwinked whole communities was arrested on one of his robbing expeditions by an ordinary policeman, though after a desperate struggle. He was some time in custody before it was known who he really was. He will recall to Americans the equally strange career of the murderer Ruloff, executed at Binghamton in this State some eight years ago, who pursued burglary as a means of livelihood, not stopping at murder, but who devoted his spare time to profound philological studies and was deeply versed in the whole body of modern science.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator Sargent believes that Chinamen are foreign to his tastes. The Chinaman, meanwhile, is a little queerculous about the affair. General Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. John Chinaman replies to the attack with a good deal of industrious fat irony. Mr. Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, is at the W. Windsor Hotel. Will Congress please pass a law prohibiting more than fifteen El Perkinses to come to this country on one vessel? Fresh cod is improved by putting into the water in which it is boiled a small quantity of horseradish and vinegar. Gilmore is so used to hearing his band play that on nights when he is travelling in the cars he takes ten grains of quinine so as to have music in his ears. "Threepence, gentilly," says an English critic, "may be exceedingly respectable, but it is sometimes very unscrupulous, and the professional begging letter writer or swindler who has seen better days is a more pestilent person than an ouvrier clamorous for remunerative industry." Sidney Hall, the English artist, whose work on the London Graphic has never been more brilliant than it was while he was accompanying the Prince of Wales in India, and who came to America in the suite of Princess Louise, has been requested by the Queen to return immediately, so that he may paint the portrait of the Duke of Connaught, whose marriage is announced. Mr. Hall will leave New York by steamer to-day. London Trade.—"Considering that most educated persons are supposed to have a smattering of arithmetic, and that so many persons are fond of wagering, it has always surprised me how few people seem to have the most elementary knowledge of the rules that regulate probabilities. If it is 1 to 2 against a horse winning the Derby and 3 to 1 against another horse winning the St. Leger, what are the odds against the double event? Nine persons out of ten would reply 1 to 1; but they are really 23 to 1. The first horse has one-seventh chance of winning the race and the second horse one-fourth chance, and 4 multiplied by 7 is 28. So, again, how can the odds against either of two given horses winning a race be calculated in a minute? Let the odds against the first horse be 4 to 1 and against the second horse 6 to 1; multiply 6 by 4 and deduct 1, then add 4+1-6-1. The totals are 23 and 12, therefore the odds against the two horses coupled are 23 to 12."

OBITUARY.

NEZIAH WRIGHT, who died yesterday afternoon at his residence, No. 36 Seventh street, was an old and respected inhabitant of this city. His birth occurred at Lyman, N. H., August 10, 1804, and at the age of twenty years he went to Albany and engaged in business as an engraver, being admitted to the firm of Rawdon, Clark & Co. in 1827. Some months later he came to this city and established a branch of the firm under the name of Rawdon, Clark & Co., H. B. Hilditch, Edson. This was merged the following year into the American Bank Note Company, now located at No. 142 Broadway, of which Mr. Wright became the treasurer, and retained the position until the year 1873, when his resignation was necessitated by ill health. Since then, however, he has continued to be connected with the company as a heavy stockholder and trustee. Mr. Wright was supposed to be probably the oldest bank note engraver in the country, having been engaged in the business over fifty years. For forty years he had lived in the house in which he died. He was a man of sterling integrity and exemplary deportment, being noted particularly for his generosity to the poor.

CHARLES CAMBLOS, one of the oldest members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange and an active and well known business man, for half a century identified with commercial and financial affairs, died at his residence, on Walnut street, on Tuesday afternoon. He was born in Philadelphia November 7, 1807, and commenced business in the counting house of Ames Brothers in 1829, where he remained until 1850, when he formed a partnership with Robert Johnson for conducting the banking and stockbroking business. For many years Mr. Camblos and his associates have conducted business in the partnership with Mr. Johnson lasting for only two years. He leaves a wife and nine children—four sons and five daughters—and a large and valuable estate.

HUGH McILVAIN, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, and president of the Lumberman's Insurance Company, died yesterday, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He was born in 1815, in the old borough of West Philadelphia, where the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot now stands, lived there until forced to leave on account of improvements of the railroad, when he built a handsome residence on a portion of the estate late of his father-in-law, John Gibson. He was an active member of the Society of Friends, and a trustee of the city. He was a worker among the poor, always ready to assist and help the needy, to give his time and money for such purposes. Although very active in his own affairs, he was never too busy to drop his work and help his friends and fellow men. He represented many estates as executor and trustee, and was very efficient in settling complicated estates. He leaves a widow and nine children and a large estate. He was a near relative of Lucrotia Mott and was one of the earliest and most prominent members of the Anti-Slavery Society.

CONSELHEIRO MARCELLINE DE BRITO. On January 27 Conselheiro Joaquim Marcelline de Brito, President of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, died at Rio Janeiro, at the age of nearly eighty years. He was born at Bahia, obtained his lawyer's degree at twenty-three, served in various judicial capacities and as President of several provinces; was Minister of the Empire in 1846, entered the Supreme Tribunal in 1856, and in 1864 was appointed its President. He was Grand Cross, Commander and Knight of the Imperial Order of the Rose. As a lawyer he was held in high repute, and he was generally respected for his independence and integrity in his judicial functions.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

At No. 32 Oliver street last evening lay the remains of an old lady, Mrs. Mary McGrath, who had reached the age of 106 years and 4 months, and who had never during her long life, previous to a fortnight ago, experienced an hour's sickness. She was born at Hilltown, county Down, Ireland, and during her later years she related many interesting reminiscences of the oppression of the penal laws in the Emerald Isle. At the close of the last century, she came to America twenty-six years ago and made her home in New York. Mrs. McGrath was born in 1812, in the old eighteenth children, and many of her grandchildren surrounded her lifeless remains last night. Her face showed not the slightest trace of a wrinkle, and her hair would stand a glance that would have led you to suppose her second century before death summoned her.

AMUSEMENTS.

"LOHENGRIN" AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Lohengrin.....Signor Campanini. Trillemund.....Signor Del Puente. Elsa.....Signor F. Araldo. The Swan Song.....Signor Francesco. Richard Wagner's romantic opera of "Lohengrin," with Signor Campanini in the title role, and Mrs. Geister as Elsa, attracted a very brilliant audience last night to the Academy of Music. It is a long time since the New York musical world has had an opportunity of hearing a performance of this most popular work of the Bayreuth Meister, and Mrs. Geister's Wagner's music therefore hailed Mr. Mapleson's decision to give it with considerable pleasure. It is scarcely possible that those among the audience, however, who know anything about Wagner's music, who have ever listened to a performance of "Lohengrin" before, could have left the Academy with the most favorable impressions. Indeed, it may be asserted that it is scarcely possible to conceive of a performance of "Lohengrin" more thoroughly incomplete and wretched. It is true that Signor Campanini made a most brilliant Lohengrin, and Signor Foll a majestic and excellent voiced King; but Mrs. Geister's first essay to delineate the charming character of Elsa, was far from being satisfactory, while the music was so conscientiously of time, and Signor Araldi signally failed, as do most Italian conductors, to give a sympathetic rendering of the orchestral score. It would occupy much space should we attempt to detail the imperfections and sins of last night's performance. Did we not know that Mr. Mapleson cast off the shackles of his former position, we might have been inclined to believe that the performance of "Lohengrin" was either intended as a huge joke or as a deliberate insult to our New York Wagnerites. The rehearsal had evidently been very dry, while the cuts were made so relentlessly that a few more might have left only Lohengrin and Elsa to sing out the opera alone. The entire score and duet between Friedrich and Ortrud, for instance, at the beginning of the second act, was left out, and the singing commenced with Elsa's "Song to the Night." The result was, as may be supposed, quite disastrous, considered from an artistic standpoint. It was a picture of light and shade, and the singing of the chorus was disgraceful. There was, in short, scarcely a scene in which praise could be conscientiously bestowed. Campanini's Wagnerian rendering of the title role, however, compensated somewhat for the deficiencies, the sins of omission and commission noted to-day. The entire score made the third act almost superb in spite of his surroundings. His long narrative, in which he tells the story of his coming to the white and wherefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a piece of musical declamation which would have delighted King Ludwig. The singer was greeted at his conclusion with a genuine burst of hearty applause, most loudly and enthusiastically. Signor Foll distinguished himself by a rendering of the character of King Henry in a very majestic and noble manner. The entire score, therefore, was a