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44TH YEAR.....NO. 296

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

STANDARD THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE.
ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—DAVID GARRICK.
DALY'S THEATRE—WIVES.
ABERLE'S THEATRE—KEEN EYE.
THALIA THEATRE—DIE FLEDERMANS.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—RESCUED.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—ENCHANTMENT.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—HOBBIES.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—EXHIBITION.
AQUARIUM—MERRY TUNERS—PINAFORE.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
WALLACK'S—CONTEMPT OF COURT.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—RIP VAN WINKLE.
GERMANIA THEATRE—HARUN AL RASCHID.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH FLATS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL.
LENT'S NEW YORK CIRCUS.
THEATRE COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARD CHOWDER.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—NO PINAFORE.
AMERICAN DIME MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.
HAVERLY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE—MIGHTY DOLLAR.
BROADWAY THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cool and cloudy, with occasional rains. To-morrow it will be colder and fair.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were very active and advanced to still higher prices. Money was steady at 7 per cent for call loans on good stock collateral. Governments, State and railway bonds were all in demand at higher figures. Exchange was dull and unchanged.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES with Japan is said to be increasing. It should, for our exports last year amounted only to three and a half millions.

THERE IS CELESTIAL DELIBERATENESS about the young men who are intending to study Chinese at Harvard. None of them appeared when the new professor prepared to open his classes.

AN EFFORT IS TO BE MADE to organize a national agricultural society. There is no other country in the world where such an association could be so easily and cheaply managed or do as much good.

THE STREET CLEANING BUREAU reports the number of miles of streets cleaned and loads of garbage removed during the past quarter, but does not enumerate the neglected streets and unemptied ash barrels and garbage boxes.

TEXAS SHOULD LOSE no time in looking after "land and emigration" agents abroad, if the story told to a HERALD reporter by a disgusted English immigrant is correct. There is plenty of good land in the State, and it needs just such farmers as are said to have been deceived.

HANLAN IS STILL WILLING to row Courtney for the six thousand dollar purse, but demands a guarantee that the Union Springs sculler shall appear when the race is called. If Courtney accepts let him put his boats in a fire and burglar proof safe and keep the combination all to himself.

WHEN JOSEPH B. BUZZELL was hanged in New Hampshire last July for the murder of Susan Hanson the HERALD suggested that the evidence upon which he was convicted was insufficient. Yesterday another man was sentenced to imprisonment for life for committing the murder for which Buzzell suffered. But detectives must live.

THE DEATH of an officer of General Merritt's staff by an Indian bullet, while he was hunting many miles distant from camp, is not a surprising event. In warfare with savages, either in Zululand or Uteland, prudence is quite as essential a military virtue as courage. The wonder is that General Merritt should permit hunting parties at all in his present situation.

THE MOST PROMINENT of the cases against the various persons who have been injuring the harbor by dumping ashes and garbage inside the limits goes over until another term of the court. Do the guilty parties imagine the case will be pigeon-holed until forgotten? The HERALD has special reason to keep it in mind and before the public.

THE HUMOR OF THE CANVASS.—Mr. Charles Foster, the Governor-elect of Ohio, who has arrived to assist Mr. Cornell's canvass, bids fair to push Mr. Evarts hard as a political joker. He expresses fear that the large republican majority in Ohio impairs Mr. Sherman's chances in the Republican National Convention, and cautions New York republicans, if they have any Presidential candidate of their own in view, against rolling up so large a vote as to take the State out of the doubtful category for next year.

THE WEATHER.—The eastward progress of the depression that overlies the lake regions was rapid during the latter part of yesterday and the pressure within it is decreasing steadily. The area of high barometer that is over the Atlantic coast districts tends to impede the movement of the disturbance and thereby cause steep gradients for southerly winds to form. The barometer continues below the mean over the Gulf of Mexico and is rising very quickly in the Northwest. Rain has fallen in every section of the country east of the Mississippi River, being heavy and destructive to cotton crops in the Gulf States. The temperature has risen in all the districts except the Northwest and upper lake regions, where a decided fall has occurred. The winds have been brisk over the lakes and in the Upper Missouri and Mississippi valleys, fresh on the Atlantic coast and light elsewhere. The approaching disturbance will probably be very severe on the Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook, during the next few days. The weather over the British Islands is fine. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cool and cloudy, with occasional rains. To-morrow it will be colder and fair.

Effect of Reviving Prosperity on Party Politics.

There was published in the month of August a report, at second hand, of a conversation between Mr. Tilden and a democratic visitor at Greystone, which seemed so characteristic that few who know Mr. Tilden doubted its genuineness. Like most second hand reports of a free conversation it was probably inaccurate in details, but its main substance so evidently bore the impress of Mr. Tilden's mind as to preclude the idea that it had been invented by some imaginative person and put in Mr. Tilden's mouth. What was alleged in connection with the publication was that the conversation was had with a well known democratic Congressman, who repeated it in Washington to the correspondent of a newspaper. As there has never been any denial it is probably safe to trust the strong internal marks of genuineness.

In the conversation alluded to Mr Tilden was represented to have said that a democratic success in the next Presidential election is of far-reaching importance in view of the certain revival of business. He predicted a career of prosperity extending through many years, and thought that the party which happened to be in power in its early stages would be likely to retain control of the government for an indefinite period. This line of observation illustrated not only Mr. Tilden's peculiar shrewdness, but his limitations. It assumes that the mass of his countrymen are men of his own coldly intellectual type, who set no great value on anything beyond success. In the absence of any powerful stimulus fitted to act on the popular imagination it will no doubt always hold true, as Mr. Tilden assumes, that masses of men are swayed by pecuniary interest, and that an administration has good chances for retaining its hold on public confidence so long as the industry and business of the country are prosperous. But from the moment that anything occurs to set the popular mind in a ferment the sense of pecuniary interest becomes weaker than the green withes with which the Philistines vainly endeavored to bind the limbs of Samson. Who stopped to weigh business consequences when the electric news spread over the country that the rebels had fired upon Sumter? What did our Revolutionary fathers care about pounds or pence when they emptied the cargoes of tea into Boston Harbor? In a quiescent state of public feeling pecuniary interest is undoubtedly the supreme motive which sways great communities; but this motive is as frail as a cobweb from the moment that strong passions are aroused and fervid enthusiasm comes into play. It was the favorite maxim of the first Napoleon that "imagination rules the world," and hence his constant efforts to dazzle and astonish his countrymen and to intoxicate them with the brilliancy of his achievements. The love of property and even the love of life are weak motives against any strong impulse of the popular heart. Mr. Tilden underestimates the force of those popular enthusiasms which his cold and calculating nature does not share. But, in the absence of great and pervading passions, the politics of a free country are pretty sure to hinge on fiscal questions and the condition of business.

Now, even assuming that for the next ten or twenty years we are to have no political questions which do not turn on business considerations, Mr. Tilden's reasoning has one serious flaw. He had no accurate perception of the date when the tide of returning prosperity would begin to flow in. He seemed to expect its beginning in the first years of the next administration, whereas, in point of fact, it began within less than a month of that remarkable conversation. Instead of operating to keep in power the party which carries the next Presidential election its tendency is to continue in power the party under whose auspices the new era of prosperity comes in. Had the revival of business been delayed until 1881, Mr. Tilden having been in the meantime elected President, he would have fallen heir to the financial policy of his predecessor, as he did in State politics after his election as Governor. But a revival of business which begins so satisfactorily in 1879 will exert its chief political effect in 1880, especially as it can be so clearly traced to the recent resumption of specie payments, of which the whole credit belongs to the republican party. The revival has come too soon to aid any other party than the one which is the author of resumption measures, and under whose ascendancy these measures are bearing their full fruit.

The astonishing democratic victories of 1874—the "great tidal wave," as it was called—took place the next year after the desolating panic; and had the distress continued without alleviation the democratic party might have gained control of the government and had its chances of continuing in power through the succeeding period of prosperity. Mr. Tilden is like an almanac maker who should miscalculate for the year 1881 the astronomical phenomena of 1879. He was correct in thinking that business prosperity would keep in power the political party under which it should take place, but he did not read aright the signs that it was so very near. With a due rectification of dates Mr. Tilden's reasoning points to the probability of a new and long lease of power to the republican party.

But this conclusion would not necessarily follow if the democratic party had some great issue to present capable of stirring popular enthusiasm. It has no such issue, and its statesmen lack the genius to discover one. Mr. Tilden's threadbare fraud issue could take no hold on popular feeling, even if the cipher disclosures had not smothered it and made it odious. The democratic crusade against the federal Election law was conducted with such indiscreet and reckless violence as to react against the party and exclude all genuine popular sympathy. The democrats are destitute of any popular rallying cry potent enough to counteract the great advantage possessed by the republicans in the brilliant fruits of resumption. The whole tide of business, the whole logic of events, is against them.

It would be a great mistake to attribute the long and brilliant success of the old democratic party to the soundness of its financial policy. It was due to quite other causes. The Embargo caused a severity of commercial distress which would have swept the party out of power if it had not been able to kindle patriotic indignation against England for impressing our seamen. The second war against England, which soon followed, electrified the popular heart and insured the ascendancy of the democratic party for the next generation. The brilliant victory of New Orleans, at the close of the war, made General Jackson a popular idol, and the party subsisted for a long time on the enthusiasm inspired by his heroic qualities. It was badly defeated under his immediate successor, in consequence of financial distress, unrelieved by anything which could rouse the popular heart; but it soon recovered itself by a skilful appeal to the passion for national aggrandizement in the annexation of Texas. But public prosperity could not retain it in power when it had no longer any appeal to popular enthusiasm, and when the whigs fell heir to such an incentive. Although the war with Mexico was a democratic war two distinguished whig generals bore off all the brilliant honors, and one of them was elected President. Such is the great advantage of having something to offer which inspires the feeling of patriotism or the strong popular tendency to hero worship. If the old democrats had a great card in the hero of New Orleans the old whigs had afterward a great card in the hero of Buena Vista.

The democratic party at present, besides resting under a financial cloud, is destitute of any inspiring policy and has no great popular hero; the republican party, on the other hand, basks in commercial sunshine of its own creation and has in its ranks a military hero whose fame is brightened with fresh lustre by reflection in a universal mirror of foreign appreciation. Although it might safely rely on the former of these advantages it seems more than half inclined to venture on the seductive experiment of utilizing the latter.

The Puzzle in Asia.

So far as concerns antagonizing Russia there appears to be little difference between an absolute annexation of Afghanistan to the domains of the Empress of India and the plan of controlling the government of the country by a British resident, supported by a British army, and leaving a titular Ameer on the throne. This is disclosed by our special cable despatch to-day as the scheme of Lord Lytton, and is reported as under favorable consideration by a Cabinet Council. The situation does look serious, indeed.

In a despatch from Simla it is stated that the report of the Russian occupation of Merv is "known to be untrue." Perhaps the next report from India will be a correction of the denial. Russia has intended this occupation for a year, and two expeditions were on foot to accomplish it. One was to move from the Oxus across the Kizil-Kum, the other from the Caspian Sea. That from the Caspian is in retreat; that from the Oxus, we are told, has succeeded. In these two facts perhaps we may discern the plan of the expedition, for it is supposable that the Caspian column was a feint intended to draw the defenders of Merv far away from the neighborhood of that city in order to expose it uncovered to the rush of the troops across the Kizil-Kum. Menaced from the side of the Caspian, the Turcomans concentrated their resistance in that direction, and drove before them the Russians, who perhaps gave way with well feigned confusion until they were as far from Merv as is on the other side the point at which the Turkestan columns were to be concentrated, and then these columns rushed across the sands and surprised the city. All that we know of the Russian plans is in accordance with such a scheme; and it is difficult to understand how anything but the fact of the capture could have informed the people of Merv of what was on foot. Without the presence of the Russians at Merv how could they have known of this intention?

The Blair Verdict.

The jury in the Blair case has finally declared the prisoner not guilty. Doubtless this verdict was in fact obtained in defiance of the rule of unanimity. All the twelve men did not believe the accused guiltless, any more than all the twelve believed him guilty. But a majority were from the first, perhaps, in favor of acquittal, and a few of another mind. If the jury had been discharged at an earlier day they would have remained of their respective opinions, there would have been a failure to agree and a miscarriage of justice. But they held together until the minority surrendered—worn out with fatigue and anxious to get away. Consequently this verdict is the verdict of a majority; only the minority agreed to formally "make it unanimous," just as they do in the conventions. How large a proportion of verdicts is reached in that way? Perhaps there is more or less of this moral pressure on a minority in the greater number of the cases that are given to a jury. We do not hold the verdicts any less valid for this reason. Only we would prefer that it should be the principle of the law that a majority should decide rather than that this fact should be brought about in defeat of the law. It comes to the same thing with regard to justice if a man is acquitted because eight or nine favor that and the rest assent in order to get away as if the law authorized the nine to acquit and disregarded the three. But when the three are obstinate or cantankerous it is not the same, and the law should remove the possibility of the evil they can do. We have, by the practical coercion of juries that is permitted, some of the advantages of the majority rule; but one ugly man may deprive us of that advantage in any given case. The verdict in this case, as rendered, determines the law of the relations of householders and servants in a manner of which servants disposed to give way to a violent temper will do well to take notice.

The Yorktown Monument.

Two years hence will occur the centennial of the surrender of a British army and a naval force by Earl Cornwallis, at Yorktown, Va.; and by the arrival of that day the people of the Old Dominion hope they may secure the monument which Congress voted should be erected on the scene of the surrender. We believe the people throughout the whole country will sympathize with that hope. Fortunately there is neither North nor South in the cultivation of the great remembrances that come from beyond the time of our savage slave war schism. If there is any aspect in which we are and always have been one people it is in the glory we feel in the achievements of our Revolutionary fathers—in those achievements not so great in the strictly military sense as many we have seen, but as great as any the world ever saw in their intention, greater than most in their results. Virginia was thrilled with the story of Lexington as profoundly as was Massachusetts. "Our brethren are already in arms," was the way the story passed in their homes. And Virginia can never outdo the North in appreciation of the great men the old State contributed to the cause. For the sense of unity, brotherhood, and a common nationality that is inseparable from the revival of those memories we hope the revival may continue and that the centennial movement may not die out. Especially we hope the question of this Yorktown monument may be taken earnestly in hand. Congress voted a great many monuments that have not been built; for the Congress was just in its recognition of heroic deeds, but the country was poor and could not carry out the generous views of the Legislature. Now, however, the country is rich enough to meet the moral obligation of all those votes, and should do it. We sincerely hope that the movement initiated by the preliminary celebration of to-day may be crowned with success ere the hundred years come round.

A Cheerful Word for Mr. Lewis.

Unlike the elevated railroads, the greenback-labor party was built with two legs to stand on. The collapse of the "Ohio idea" has knocked out only half of its underpinning. It seems very much disheartened by that, though it should not be. The financial post of its platform was a rotten stick all through, but the labor post contains a little really sound timber. Mr. Harris Lewis, its candidate for Governor of this State, has no cause to be discouraged by the result of the Maine, Ohio and Iowa elections. On the contrary, in that result, correctly considered, his party has fulfilled one-half of its mission. It was its destiny to prove to the world, both by the fortunes of its independent organization and by the fate of its coalitions with other parties, that the American people believe that honesty is the best policy in financial dealings. This proof it has amply afforded by encountering defeat everywhere it has itself contested an election and by bringing defeat upon the heads of the democrats everywhere they have coquetted with it. Now let it drop the word "greenback" from its title and apply itself to demonstrating in some less mortifying way that the American people are equally capable of dealing wisely with all the relations of labor to capital and government—and then Mr. Harris Lewis, if he runs long enough, may be elected Governor yet.

The Sale of a Kingdom.

The extinction of royalty in North America by the death of the last of the Montauk Indian Pharaohs a few months ago was followed yesterday by the sale of the last fragment of the territory of which his ancestors were monarchs for generations before the first white man invaded Long Island. Our despatches give a full description of the proceedings. A resident of Brooklyn is the purchaser of the breezy headland whose name is so familiar in political oratory as the antithesis to Niagara in describing the boundaries of the State of New York. It is indeed a magnificent domain, and many a proud title springs in Europe from landed possessions which are insignificant by comparison. One of the unsuccessful bidders at the sale is described as an agent of Mr. Tilden. Failing first in the contest for the American Presidency and again in the struggle for the Bulgarian throne, Mr. Tilden now is loser also in a struggle for the kingdom of Montauk. When will the tide of his luck turn?

Emancipation in Cuba.

If we may trust the brief despatch from Madrid the boldness of General Campos in staking the existence of his Ministry upon an honest fulfilment of Spain's pledges to abolish slavery in Cuba bids fair to be rewarded with success. The "planters plan," which would have postponed a total emancipation for several generations, by freeing only infants born hereafter and the present slaves only upon reaching sixty years of age, has been overruled by the committee having the subject in charge, and a measure is recommended to the Cortes which, if correctly reported, will terminate Cuban slavery in 1884 and meanwhile prepare the slaves in some degree for the duties and responsibilities of liberty by treating them as hired laborers under a five years' contract.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tennyson's place in Surrey is called Aldworth.

Democratic flag poles in Ohio are standing jokes.

Senator Thurman will hereafter train on a lighter diet.

Edward Freeman, the English writer, is in ill health.

Secretary Evarts left the city last evening for Washington.

Ex-Secretary McCulloch will build a country residence near Washington.

Love is sweet, and so is sugar, but sometimes there is a good deal of grit in both.

An eminent English engineer says that for every person who dies of typhoid fever some one should be hanged.

In London, says *Truth*, business was almost brought to a standstill during the Hebrew celebration of the Atonement.

Stanley Matthews will deliver the oration before the Army of the Cumberland at the forthcoming meeting in Washington.

A committee of the London Beefsteak Club have requested the withdrawal from membership of Messrs. Lawson and Labouchère.

A reporter, who interviewed Miss Emma Abbott, innocently remarks, "there were several subjects upon which she did not speak."

Mr. Bass will retire from Parliament, and *Truth* thinks that in case Mr. Gladstone is defeated in Midlothian he might be elected in Mr. Bass' place.

The Yale Corporation have elected Dr. E. S. Dana assistant professor of natural philosophy, and Drs. Carmalt and Bacon to professorships in the medical department.

Tichborne, the claimant, as a prisoner, has asked the use of the Bible, "Macaulay's History of England," and "Gibbon's History of Rome," but the authorities have denied his petition.

The manager of the Globe Theatre in Boston has employed boy ushers, because men are always trying to be "mashers" with the ladies of the audience, and he says that some day he intends to have lady ushers.

The fact that ex-Senator Ramsay, of Minnesota, is negotiating for the Creswell building at Washington—a very large house, with a ballroom—leads to the belief by many that the ex-Senator will become Secretary of War when Secretary McCrary is appointed District Judge in Iowa.

Ex-Senator Foote, of Mississippi, is president of the New Orleans Mint. His daughter, who is the wife of ex-Senator Stewart, of Emma Mine fame, and who is again wealthy, is living at "Castle Stewart," Washington, wherein there are some real Gobelin tapestry hangings which cost $10,000.

London *World*, writing of plays with a purpose, such as Charles Reade's "Drink," which was taken from "L'Assommoir," says that the playhouse is not the fountain of moral instruction, and that while it is the business of the pulpit to preach morality, it is the business of the stage to provide amusement alone.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"FAUST."

Faust.....Signor Campanini
Mephistopheles.....M. David
Valentino.....Signor Del Puente
Wagner.....Mr. Broderick
Siebel.....Mme. Lablache
Martha.....Mlle. Robiati
Margherita.....Mlle. Alwina Valleria

It is now evident that Mr. Mapleson did not put his "best foot foremost" on Monday last, when he produced "Traviata," as the rendering of "Faust" last evening was in every main detail an improvement on the performance given on the earlier date. In addition to the interest attaching to Mlle. Valleria's début the opera had strong incentives to success in being the medium for the reappearance of Campanini and Del Puente, two artists who in themselves are capable of carrying almost any cast through the score creditably by their individual excellence. Mlle. Valleria made a pleasant impression and proved herself a good, though not a great, singer, and gave evidence of qualities likely to make her a popular favorite with the greater part of her public. The début was not the appearance of a Nilsson or a Gerster, but it was the *entrée* of a singer who is even, rather than brilliant, and of general excellence rather than special genius. Mlle. Valleria has a good presence, is graceful, and is what might be termed a "sober minded actress," capable of judiciously conceived dramatic work, which would be ranked as thoroughly good on any operatic boards, though it would fall below the higher standards of the speaking stage. However, the main question is her voice and her use of it. She possesses a voice which is naturally beautiful in quality and includes some ringing notes within its compass. It is of good range, and is pure and well rounded in most of its tones. Her registers are fairly good all the way up rather than specially brilliant in any one. Any difference that does exist in their comparative qualities is in favor of her upper and medium registers, the former being clear and good and the latter resonant, while the lower notes are not so well developed as they might be. Her singing was noticeable for its fulness and roundness rather than for the flexibility of her voice, her trills being only fair and at times slightly nasal, as she executes them on "o" instead of "ah." She often phrases remarkably well, but not evenly, sometimes displaying carelessness on concluding notes. On her lower notes she is—but only rarely—a trifle nasal, and once or twice during the evening—for instance, in the church scene—her ear was defective, and she flatted nearly a semitone. Her *entrée* was very successful, her phrasing of the recitative and melody being of a fine quality, which "brought down the house," simple as were the few bars which she sang. The spinning song was also very good, and, while the jewel song was more popularly effective than artistically strong, she went on through the evening and scored a hit, but not a triumph. Mr. Mapleson has a serviceable artist in her, but it is not likely that the New York public will consider that with Ambre and Valleria he has brought his company to the standard of his former season. In those members of last season's troups who are with him now the public seem abundantly satisfied, but in the new comers he is weak. Ambre and Runcio failed to be satisfactory; Valleria is accepted, not as a substitute for absent favorites, but as a clever artist, and David is only midway in the quartet.

David is a basso profundo undoubtedly, but not of such depth of tone that he is beyond "deep sea sounding," as the reports from abroad suggested. He uses the tremolo to an exaggerated extent, which so blurs the purity of his intonations that often the note is unrecognizable. The effect of this vibration is unpleasant to American ears though it is permitted in the French methods. M. David's power being ample, the vibration is more noticeable than it otherwise would be, and consequently all effects, as of a sustained note are lost—each one seems thrown out by power of vibration rather than as the result of sustained breath upon the vocal chords. His ear is not quite true, and was seriously in fault in the second act and in the church scene, and he took serious liberty with the tempo once or twice. As an offset to these faults it may be said that he has compass and power and quality of tone, his shortcomings being the result of style or method, which were exaggerated last night by the nervousness incident to a first appearance.

The appearances of Campanini and Del Puente were the signals for long continued applause, which expressed a welcome to the artists and pointed a moral to the management which need not be dwelt upon here. Campanini has lost nothing in his voice during his absence after making allowance for the change of climate, and Del Puente has considerably improved. Throughout they not alone pleased the audience, but added to their laurels.

In the first act Campanini's opening recitative was phrased beautifully, and was most finished and elegant, and the "Io bramo la giovinezza" was exquisitely done. M. David's introductors bars were greatly marred by his nervousness, and it was not until the duo that he recovered when he and Campinini sung the duo with great spirit. The village chorus was flat but sung in good time and the curtain fell on small results except for Campinini. Del Puentes *entrée* was effected most gracefully in the second act and his "Dio possenti" was admirably rendered. Mephistopheles's "Dio dell' oro" was ineffective, and out of time and tune, though later M. David did himself greater credit. Margheretta has but a few lines in the act, but sung them most delightfully and won a round of hearty and honest applause from the best part of the house. In the third act Campanini made a grand effort in the "Salve dimora," taking the ii flat superbly and making a most effective use of the *mezza voce*. Under a prolonged encore he repeated the aria even better. "The Spinning Song" for Mlle. Valleria—a difficult one in its way. Most singers labor over it, but Mlle. Valleria sang it most easily, and it would have been quite a triumph but for the closing phrase, which was carelessly done in the concluding notes. Still it was as a whole excellent. "The Jewel Song" was not quite so successful, as it fell a little below the expectations raised by the first part of the "Spinning Song;" in the closing notes, the first being sustained and the latter a fifth, she indulged in an unusual effect by dropping with a suddenness that was more electrifying than artistic to the lower note, with nothing of portamento in the passage. The effect suggested—to make a homely simile—dropping over a precipice rather than gliding down on an incline, and the audience applauded its cleverness, if not its musical dignity. The duo "Damemi Ancor" between Campanini and Volleria was charming, and the "Sempre Amor" which follows was sung with an abandon and soul that was irresistable.

The trio in the third act went more than well, and Del Puent's final aria and acting in the death scene were thoroughly creditable. The serenade by M. David and the trio were done with various degrees of excellence, the serenade being unsatisfactory. It may be said just here that M. David's nervousness must be the excuse for many criticisms which may not have to be repeated.

The prisph scene was admirable work, the duo, "Si See Tu," going well, and though the final trio threatened at one time to show Mlle. Vallina and Mr. David to disadvantage with Campannini, they both saved themselves in the climax and made a grand ending, in which they all produced a most creditable musical and dramatic effect.

The effect of the whole opera on the house—which was over two-thirds full—was that it was a great improvement on Monday's performance, but still below the "Faust" of last year.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CONCERT.

A large and fashionable audience assembled at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night to enjoy a musical performance in which a number of well known artists afforded a completeness of enjoyment that is not always attached to occasions of this kind. Chief among the attractions of the evening was the presence of Miss Annie Louise Cary, whose fine contralto was heard at its best in Handel's "Awake, Saturna" and the aria "Iris, Hence Away," and subsequently in Buck's pretty song, "I Love Thee." Each of these called for an encore and flowers. Mr. S. B. Mills, the well known pianist, played Chopin's "Impromptu" and his own "Fairy Fingers," and later his own barcarolle, No. 2, and valse caprice. It is needless to praise an artist so well known and appreciated. The Temple quartet from Boston also rendered a number of selections that were handsomely received. The entertainment afforded an opportunity for the first appearance here in late years of Señor Diaz Albertini, a young Cuban violinist, who has achieved a fine reputation abroad as a virtuoso on his instrument, and who gives promise of much excellent work in the future.

He selected for his initial performances "Les Souvenirs de Bade," by Leonard, a composition that is familiar to all young pupils in the conservatories, and in part second played a ballade and polonaise by Vieuxtemps. That the young artist possesses talent of a high order is unquestionable; but in its exemplification he illustrates more of the poetry and gentleness that one would naturally expect from a nature of his sunny land, than the strong and impressive method with which others of his compeers have portrayed the wealth of sentiment that underlies the works of the great composers. Possibly he was not heard in his most effective selection, for it is said that Albertini possesses emphasis, dignity and passion, and that as a boy he astonished even his masters; but if so, the power did not fully arouse his audience last evening. One can easily observe, however, that he is sympathetic, that his technique has been carefully nurtured and that he comes before the public fully competent, as far as his strength and nature will permit, to present all the beauty that may be exacted from the violin. We have heard Wilhelmj and Rémenyi too recently to declare that Albertini is better than either.

HAVERLY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE—THE "MIGHTY DOLLAR."

The Florences seem to be attended by good luck. Wherever they have appeared this season large audiences have followed, and in spite of the age and familiarity of the "Mighty Dollar" the unctuousness and humor of the play have everywhere attracted a remunerative throng. At Haverly's Brooklyn Theatre last night scarcely a seat was to be had after the rising of the curtain. This has been the experience during the week. The portraiture of their respective characters by these two artists is so full of individuality and so strongly suggestive of a type that has become more or less known in public circles that the satire is at once understood, enjoyed and applauded. The play entirely derives its vitality from the broad treatment with which it is invested by these two comedians, and it owes its success to the excellent caricature which they never fail to represent. The Bardwell Slote of Mr. Florence and the Mrs. General Gilflory of Mrs. Florence are artistic creations that will stand apart by themselves. In keeping with her character as one of the *bon ton*, Mrs. Florence uses the opportunity to display the arts of the milliner, and her most diabolical French is not an offset to the admiration that is occasioned among the fair sex by her picturesque and admirable costumes. They appear at Haverly's until the end of the week.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

"Wives," at Daly's Theatre, promises to be the real success of the dramatic season.

The Boston Juvenile Pinafore Company make their début this afternoon at the Aquarium.

The original Church Choir Pinafore Company will follow the Florences next week at Haverly's Theatre, in Brooklyn.

The London Grand English Opera Company have come to grief. They disbanded at Newport, and are making their way to New York.

Mr. Henry E. Abbey has purchased the sole right for the United States and Canada of Sims' comedy, "Crutch and Toothpick." It will be produced during the season.

Miss Adelaide Neilson last night drew to the Brooklyn Park Theatre one of the largest audiences ever assembled in that place. Even standing room could not be conveniently obtained.

Mr. Frederick and Miss Ethel Guy have arrived from England, and commenced a series of performances similar to those given by Mr. Robert Heller and Miss Haidee Heller. They are now in New England.

"La Traviata" will be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this evening by Mapleson's Opera Company, with Signor Campanini as Alfredo, Galassi as Germont, Mlle. Ambre as Violetta and Mlle. Robiati as Annina.

Mlle. Lotto Davene, the marvellous acrobat now performing in "Enchantment" at Niblo's Garden, throws down the gauntlet. She writes to the HERALD:—"I hereby challenge any acrobat in the world, male or female, to compete with me in the act of ascending and descending the trapeze cord. I hold that I can display the greatest skill, strength and endurance, and will lay the sum of $500 as an earnest of my belief."

In aid of the Chickering Hall free Gospel services a concert will be given there on Saturday evening, in which the following artists have generously volunteered to appear:—Mrs. Belle Cole, soprano; Miss Corina Goodell, soprano; Miss Antonia Henne, contralto; Mr. Christian Fritsch, tenor; Mr. M. L. Bartlett, basso; Mr. Henry Galt, humorist; Mr. A. D. Hubbard, pianist; Mr. Caryl Florio, accompanist. The programme is well varied, and promises an entertaining performance.

The benefit performance of Mlle. Paola Marié will be given this evening at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. She will appear for the first time in America in "La Grande Duchesse"—a work in which she has achieved no little success. The incident is related that when the manager of the Bouffes Parisienne was last year preparing for a revival of this opera he found himself in a quandary in regard to the leading *rôle*, and wavered in his choice between the two artists—Aimée and Marié. Offenbach, the composer, settled the difficulty with the following expression of opinion:—"It is said that the *rôle* of the Grande Duchesse is not yet assigned. If it is true, as is said, that Paola Marié does not leave for America at once, and that she remains at the Bouffes, why look elsewhere? Meilhac and Halévy might perhaps object that Paola Marié's height will make her a petite grande duchesse; but, on the other hand, what a phenomenal voice, what admirable talents! On that account the composer does not hesitate for an instant to confide to her the superb *rôle* of the Grande Duchesse. If, as I hope, my collaborateurs share my appreciation, I am convinced that the public will unanimously ratify our choice." Paola Marié played the *rôle* with success. Having taken Aimée's place in Paris, she now assumes it in America.

MR. BOUCICAULT RETIRES.

THE VETERAN ACTOR OBLIGED BY ILL HEALTH TO LAY ALL BUSINESS ASIDE—HIS TROUBLE WITH MAURICE GRAU AT AN END.

Booth's theatre will be closed on Monday next. The illness of Mr. Boucicault, its manager, has been pronounced by Dr. Alexander Mott, his medical attendant, to be paralysis. A consultation to which Dr. Metcalfe was called yesterday confirmed that opinion. Although his condition is critical their opinion is that with entire rest and seclusion from business he will recover. His engagement at Wallack's Theatre, which was to commence next month, has been postponed till next season. Mr. Theodore Moss has undertaken the transaction of all Mr. Boucicault's business affairs.

This temporary retirement of Mr. Boucicault will put an end to his trouble with Mr. Maurice Grau regarding a contract which he made with the latter gentleman some time ago. By this contract it appears Mr. Grau, who is the manager of the French Opéra Bouffe Company, now at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, was to have the right to transfer his company to Booth's on the 24th of November next for an engagement of three weeks. There were rumors yesterday, however, that the French company was not going to Booth's, because Mr. Boucicault's company refused to travel, and inquiry elicited the fact that Mr. Grau had brought an action against Mr. Boucicault to compel the performance of the contract. The agreement was in writing, and was signed and delivered on the 15th inst., and it is upon this instrument that Mr. Grau's action was based. The stipulations in the agreement were that Mr. Grau was to furnish his troupe, orchestra, costumes and the entertainment on the stage, together with the usual advertising, printing and posting, and Mr. Boucicault was to supply the theatre, heat, gas, carpenters, scene painters, gasmen, property men, cleaners, ticket sellers and check takers, together with the use of scenery and properties. Mr. Boucicault was to have had one-fifth of the gross receipts, Mr. Grau guaranteeing that such fifth share should not fall below $1,000 weekly. Considerable correspondence passed between the gentlemen without an amicable understanding being reached and finally Mr. Grau obtained an order from the Court of Common Pleas restraining Mr. Boucicault from interfering with the performances of the other's troupe in Booth's Theatre. This action, of course, is now at an end, on account of Mr. Boucicault's retirement, and the operatic performances will go on, as originally projected.