# THE NUEVA PAJARO.

## Details of the Destruction of the Spanish Steamship.

## THIRTY-THREE PERSONS MISSING.

## Captain Diaz Recites the Tragic Scenes on Board.

## CONFUSION AND DISOBEDIENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24, 1879.

Your correspondent visited Captain Diaz, of the unfortunate steamer Nuevo Pajaro del Oceano, this evening, and found him still confined to his bed at the Restaurant de la Reforma Español, and suffering from the severe injuries he endured during the terrible disaster which overtook his ill fated vessel. The captain is a man about thirty-eight years old, of large, strong frame, apparently able to endure any amount of bodily fatigue under almost any ordeal. He now lies as helpless as a child, and is dependent on his nurses for the slightest assistance. He seemed to suffer greatly from prostration during his recital of his late unfortunate experience. His narrative was several times interrupted, and he had to wait some time to gain strength in order to continue it.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN DIAZ.

He says the Nuevo Pajaro del Oceano on the 16th of October last left Havana for St. Jago de Cuba, touching at Nuevitas and Giabara, to which last place most of the cargo was consigned. The cargo consisted mostly of provisions for the army, including wines, brandy, rum and petroleum, with a large quantity of arms and ammunition. There were on board, in addition to the officers and crew, four merchants, all of whom are supposed to be lost, and thirteen soldiers, only one of whom was saved. Of the officers of the vessel Captain Diaz and the first and second mates were rescued, and only thirteen of a crew of forty-two were saved. The total of those who were aboard the ill-fated steamer was fifty-nine souls. At the time of the disaster—four o'clock on the morning of the 18th of October—the watch was just being changed, and the captain, with some of his officers, were taking their coffee on the quarter deck, the horizon being clear all around.

GIVING THE ALARM.

There was some light talk and jesting going on at the moment, when suddenly a cry of "Fire!" came from one of the officers of the steamer then in charge. An examination was immediately made of the lower deck. In an instant a flame of fire shot up high into the air, just between the boiler and the main hatch. The pumps were manned at once, and every exertion that men could make was made to subdue the flames. Every moment, however, they seemed to get more intensely hot. The heat of the fire was extreme. In order to avoid, if possible, the smoke which seemed to envelope and stifle the men working at the pumps, the command was passed to "Veer ship."

ENGINEERS STIFLED TO DEATH AT THEIR POSTS.

This gave no relief, however, for the engineers were stifled to death at the engines, and the steamer still moved on. This fanned the fire, which now seemed to take almost entire possession of the doomed vessel, into the wildest fury. As the fire reached the petroleum and other inflammable material, of which the cargo consisted, a tremor seemed to go through the entire length of the main deck, as if the vessel was bursting asunder from some terrible pressure. The fire had now increased to such an extent that the men were dreadfully burned as they stood at the pumps, and now all abandoned them in the wildest terror. In the confusion that ensued the voices of the officers were no longer heard or obeyed, and the utmost disorder and insubordination followed. An attempt was now made to prevent the lowering of the boats in the mad manner in which it was being endeavored, as it was understood that the moment they would touch the water they must fill and all hope of safety in that direction would be lost forever. As the officers endeavored to effect this they were hurled forward by the crew, now crazed with terror, and only intent on saving themselves.

BOATS LOWERED AND UPSET.

The boat on the starboard side forward was lowered and immediately swamped, passing directly under the wheel of the steamer, which was still moving on. The captain, while endeavoring to prevent a like disaster to the boat on the larboard side, was hurled head foremost into the water. This boat also was dashed to pieces. If any one was saved by the boats the captain thinks it must have been those astern, as they were the best on the steamer. Everybody who was able to do so now sprang into the water, preparing to meet death thus rather than endure the pitiless embraces of the raging flames. For a while the sea was black with human beings, clinging desperately to little pieces of wood—anything, in fact, that they could catch—hoping it might save them. The steamer soon burned to the water's edge and disappeared.

STRUGGLING IN THE WAVES.

The situation of those who had jumped overboard was distressing in the extreme. The slightest motion of the waves as they clung desperately to the little pieces of planks threatened to engulf them. Some were bold enough to attempt to better their situation, but met a watery grave. Captain Diaz at one time was near a young man when they saw the lifeboat at a distance. The Captain, seeing a chance to save many lives, told his companions to swim to the boat, and directed the other men in their movements. The young man started boldly forward, but that was the last seen of him. The suffering of the men as they clung to pieces of plank, now made into a temporary raft, was intense. Many were almost devoid of clothing and others entirely naked. The Captain had a ring on one of his fingers and that was all the property he saved. He had no clothing. She second officer fared but little better. He saved only his cap, and was almost as naked as the Captain when he was rescued, his head only being covered.

CLINGING TO A FRAIL RAFT.

With every roll of the sea those clinging to the raft of frail material were in constant danger of being swept off into the water. The exhaustion which followed this constant strain on body and mind wore down the strongest and bravest. When the light of the rescuing steamer was discovered Captain Diaz was found to be almost lifeless and had to be borne aboard the Louisa II in the arms of his second officer, whose attention to him had never ceased for one instant. Captain Diaz informs me that when he was taken aboard the Louisa II he was delirious, and has no recollection beyond his last look at the raft, when he saw one after another of his comrades sink into the waves as the last of their little strength failed.

STORY OF THE RESCUE.

Simon Rivalta, the second officer of the steamer, completed the narrative. He said:—"At about seven or eight o'clock on the evening we were rescued I thought I saw a light in the horizon, and it seemed to be coming directly toward us. My opinion was confirmed by seeing a part green light, and I then was satisfied that the steamer, for such it was, was coming full on to us. I then called upon the men to gather together all the little power of strength they had left and shout as loud as they were able. It was this weak cry of almost dying men that saved us. When we were discovered Captain Voss did all that humanity could do to rescue and relieve us, and we owe him a debt of gratitude that we never can repay. I think I owe my safety to the fact that I waited until our unfortunate steamer from some cause stopped, and then I took to the water."

Señor Pedro Pablo Barreras, one of the passengers saved, says he was in the cabin when he heard the alarm, and at the time was asleep. On reaching the deck he saw at once the desperate condition of affairs, sprang at one bound into the water and sustained himself on a plank until rescued.

THE SAVED.

The following are the names of the saved now here:—

Captain P. DIAZ.
Second Officer SIMON RIVALTA.
PEDRO PABLO BARRERAS.
H. ASTRETAGE.
C. FERNANDEZ.
A. CABALLOS.
M. VILLARES.
A. DEMAS.
T. ABBONICA.
I. R. CORBIERN.
M. ALTA L GONZALEZ.
N. DIAZ.
C. CALDEORA.
J. FERNANDEZ.
R. LOPEZ.
F. SAUREZ.

HONOR THE BRAVE.

The *Picayune*, of this city, says:—"The Spanish Consul at this point has requested Captain Voos, of the British steamer Louisa II, to make an official statement of circumstances attending the saving of the seventeen men rescued from the Pajaro del Oceano. The Spanish Consul will transmit this statement to his government, with the recommendation that a mark of honor be bestowed on the captain and crew of the Louisa II, in testimony of their distinguished services. Of the seventeen now in this city seven are in the hospital. Their injuries consist of bruises and scalds, accompanied by nervous prostration. As soon as all have recovered they will be sent back to Spain or Cuba by the Consul. They have been treated with the utmost kindness."

## A POST OFFICE ROBBED.

POSTMASTER GREEN, OF JERSEY CITY, SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS—HE CLAIMS TO HAVE BEEN ROBBED BY HIS CLERKS, AND MAKES GOOD THE DEFICIENCY.

A startling rumor was spread among residents of Jersey City last evening to the effect that a large deficit had been discovered in the accounts of the Postmaster, Mr. Henry A. Greene. The amount claimed to be short was variously estimated at from $12,000 to $25,000. In order to get at the facts a reporter called upon Postmaster Greene at his residence, No. 145 Grand street, when Mr. Greene made the following statement regarding the affair:—

"About one year ago" said he, "I was taken sick, and my recovery was so slow that almost two months elapsed before I could resume my duties at the office. I, of course, left the entire business in the control of my clerks, and it was during this period that the peculations begun. The deficit is confined strictly to the stamp and postal card accounts, and has been continued for a period of over nine months."

"Are you not obliged to make reports to the government at stated times respecting the amount of sales and the balance of stamps and postal cards on hand at the time of settlement?" he was asked.

"Yes, such a statement has to be rendered every quarter, or four times a year. I was aware that I was being systematically robbed, but I was unable to discover the guilty parties, and for the sole purpose of detecting them I permitted the pilferings to continue. The deficit of each quarter I represented as being accounted for by the amount of stamps on hand. On Saturday, Sunday and Monday last I, together with Agents Parker and Thibault, made a thorough examination of my accounts, and it was then that we discovered the exact amount of the deficit. I at once deposited the amount to the credit of the government in the Sub-Treasury at New York. Both agents expressed their opinion that I had been the victim of misplaced confidence. I have changed the entire manner of doing business. I do not feel at liberty to state upon whom my suspicions rest at present, but I intend to make many changes on the 1st of November. To check any further attempt at pilfering, I propose hereafter to sell to the stamp clerks all stamps and cards, and receive the money for the same at the time of delivery."

## ON THE WARPATH.

ADDITIONAL RUMORS OF AN UPRISING BY UINTAH UTES—RAIDINGS ON THE SETTLERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RAWLINGS, Wy. T., Oct. 24, 1879.

No definite statement has yet confirmed the rumors telegraphed last night of an uprising by the Uinta Utes. The rumors—for they are nothing more—continue, and to-day the following despatch was received by the Assistant Quartermaster at this post from the Sheriff of Sweetwater county:—

GREEN RIVER, Oct. 24, 1879.

Captain GILLES, Assistant Quartermaster:—

Uintah Utes are raiding along the line of Utah and Wyoming. A man, just in from Henry's Fork, reported a small body of Utes coming in, and, when met by settlers, they raised a white flag, and the settlers treated them as friendly. I expect a courier in this evening, and will inform you then.

W. A. JOHNSON, Sheriff.

Indian rumors are thick in Colorado and Wyoming, and have to be seasoned with a large amount of salt, and some of the reports brought by frontiersmen and couriers will bear even stronger pickling. Little idea can consequently be formed of their truthfulness.

SIOUX REPORTED ON THE WARPATH.

YANKTON, D. T., Oct. 24, 1879.

The information from the Indian country is to the effect that last Friday fifty-six lodges of Minnoconjou Sioux, under Chief Burnt Face, left the Cheyenne agency and started out on the warpath. The only depredation so far reported is a profitless raid on a Black Hills wagon train. Two companies of the Eleventh infantry are in pursuit.

## SIOUX RETURNING.

SITTING BULL INDIANS COMING INTO RED CLOUD—INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THEIR TREATMENT—ANXIETY TO FIGHT THE UTES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1879.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs yesterday received a despatch from Agent McGillicuddy, at the Pine Ridge or Red Cloud Agency, saying:—

Twenty Sitting Bull Indians just in with a pass from Major Walsh (the British officer at the nearest post across the border). Many will come when the Missouri freezes. Do you want them fed?

To this Commissioner Hayt replied as follows:—

Require Sitting Bull Indians to surrender their arms and ponies. Place them by themselves under the surveillance of the troops and feed them. Further orders will be sent shortly.

E. A. HAYT, Commissioner.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE AGENT.

Mr. Hayt has sent to Agent McGillicuddy the following telegram:—

The Secretary desires me to say:—"Sitting Bull Indians returning must be looked upon virtually as prisoners of war. They must surrender arms and ponies. The idea must not be permitted to spread that they can simply come back and be fed. Every one of them, if fed, must be made to earn his rations by work for the government, repairing roads, putting up telegraph or other useful work. Enforce this policy strictly and keep them well watched."

ANXIOUS TO ENLIST.

A letter received from the same Indian agent reports that the Sioux under his charge are exceedingly anxious to enlist and "assist the Great Father" in the war against the Utes.

The ill-feeling between the Sioux and Utes dates back so many years as to have become traditional.

## NEW MEXICO INDIANS.

DEPREDATIONS REPORTED—VICTORIA'S BAND DEFEATED AND GOING TO THE MOUNTAINS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24, 1879.

A Tucson despatch says:—"A special to the *Star* from Silver City, New Mexico, to-day, states that depredations have been committed by the Indians since the 15th. There are reports that Victoria's band has divided, one party going in the direction of the Florida Mountains and the other for the Burr Mountains. Captain Boyer has issued a warning to all settlers on the Upper Gila to be on the alert there, that there is great danger ahead. Major Morrow is in hot pursuit of Victoria, with 300 soldiers. The citizens of Silver City have organized a band of fifty men, well equipped, and ready to move at any moment."

## THE PATHFINDER BALLOON.

RECOVERY OF GEORGE BURR'S BODY IN IOWA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 24, 1879.

Information was received here to-night to the effect that the body of Mr. George Burr, one of the victims of the missing balloon "Pathfinder," has been found in the woods near Mills' Station, in Iowa. It was considerably decayed, but the identification was made from the clothing, which bear the initials "G. B." Mr. Burr was paying teller in the St. Louis National Bank, of which his father is the president. He left here with Professor Wise in the Pathfinder on the last Sunday in September. Professor Wise and the balloon are still missing.

## BOREAS IN A TEMPER.

A SUDDEN CHANGE FROM SUFFOCATION TO REFRIGERATION.

For weeks past people in this neighborhood, from the metropolis to distant towns in Jersey, have been complaining of unnecessary heat and of the undue postponement of necessary winter garments. They thought the unnatural prolongation of the Indian summer would last long enough to permit of extra negotiations requisite for the transaction of business with gentlemen who kindly take care of unseasonable clothing. The cold snap came suddenly, the thermometer dropping as suddenly as the protestations of a lover when he finds that his girl has three sisters and a brother to share with her her share of the patrimonial estate. The cold wave has come, and all New York went incontinently into furs and overcoats. All day yesterday the old gentleman named Boreas sang, whistled and symphonied around corners, at front doors, in broken windows and by alleyways. Every time he blew there was a chunk of ice in his wintry bugle. Storm signals were flying from the Equitable Building and snow is falling a few miles to the north. The life saving stations on the lakes will now be terribly exercised, as the fiercest snow storm for years is said to be sweeping over the inland seas.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, No. 218 Broadway:—

| 1878. | 1879. | 1878. | 1879. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. ..... 51 | 46 | 3:30 P. M. .... 69 | 47 |
| 6 A. M. ..... 48 | 42 | 6 P. M. ..... 56 | 40 |
| 9 A. M. ..... 50 | 45 | 9 P. M. ..... 52 | 37 |
| 12 M. ..... 59 | 43 | 12 P. M. ..... 49 | 35 |

Average temperature yesterday ..... 42½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 53½

HEAVY GALES AND SNOW STORMS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1879.

Snow squalls prevail along the Hudson to-day, and the Catskills are covered with snow, the first of the season.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 24, 1879.

A pelting snow storm prevails here this afternoon.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Oct. 24, 1879.

An inch of snow fall at Hazleton to-day, and there was a slight fall here. The weather is very cold.

Advices from Meadville, Pa., report twelve inches of snow as having fallen since one o'clock A. M., and at Titusville and Oil City a light snow is reported.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 24, 1879.

Yesterday afternoon a heavy gale commenced blowing from the northwest, and the temperature fell rapidly. During the night the gale reached the proportions of a tornado. In some parts of the city several chimneys and smokestacks were levelled, and in one place a man was picked up and carried forty feet without serious injury.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Oct. 24, 1879.

Six inches of snow fell last night, accompanied with frost. It is still snowing.

TORONTO, Oct. 24, 1879.

Snow fell this morning throughout the northern and northwestern portions of Ontario to a depth varying from two to nineteen inches.

## MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

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

*Indications.*

For New England, clear or fair weather, rising barometer, northwest to southwest winds and nearly stationary temperature.

For the Middle States, clear or fair weather, northwest winds, shifting to east and south, rising, followed by falling barometer and slowly rising temperature.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, slightly warmer and clear or partly cloudy weather, southwest to southeast winds and falling barometer.

The Tennessee and Savannah rivers will fall slowly.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"RIGOLETTO."

Il Duca ..... Signor Aramburo
Rigoletto ..... Signor Galassi
Sparafucile ..... M. David
Monterone ..... Signor Monti
Marullo ..... Signor Rovere
Borsa ..... Signor Rinaldini
Ceprano ..... Signor Grazzi
Maddalena ..... Mme. Lablache
Giovanni ..... Mlle. Robiati
Gilda ..... Mme. Adini

Mr. Mapleson's opening week of the season has been devoted to introducing a number of his new artists to the New York public, and it is a mild way of expressing the opinion of the New York public to say that they, in turn, have been devoting much of the week to wondering why he introduced them. The company, as far as heard, is composed of a most extraordinary combination of talented and excellent singers, who were here last season, on the one hand, and on the other a selection of newer ones, who, with one or two exceptions, are utterly unfit to undertake the work assigned them. Mr. Mapleson is a man of judgment and experience, and stands to win or lose a good lot of money this season, and it is marvellous that he should have supposed for a moment that the public would be pleased with his selection of new voices. Mme. Ambre and Signor Runcio failed to carry "Traviata" to a success on Monday. Mlle. Valleria was a fair success in "Faust," but M. David, whom Mr. Mapleson had spoken of most highly, went down in a most melancholy failure as Mephistopheles on Wednesday. Signor Aramburo was a partial success last evening, but Mlle. Adini was the most lamentable failure of the week by long odds. With this checkered history of failures and successes in the opening week it is a wonder that the season is not doomed. Two facts have tended to ward off disaster—the association of Campanini, Del Puente and Galassi with the cast, and the promise of the return of other old favorites. All of Mr. Mapleson's selections are not to be quarrelled with, it is true; Valleria was really good and Aramburo acceptable, but if Mr. Mapleson supposed that New Yorkers were going to pay Nilsson prices to hear Ambre or Adini and be satisfied, the supposition was, to say the least, uncomplimentary either to his judgment or the public's taste. The wide difference between the merits of the various members of the troupe would be laughable if it were not a serious reflection on the public.

Signor Aramburo, who sang the score of the Duke last night, possesses a full, powerful voice, the quality of which is more that of a baritone than a tenor in its effect. It has the tone of a baritone set in a higher key rather than that of a pure tenor. It is a robust organ, giving out the upper notes with great effect and taking B flat with great ease and strength in the "Questa o quella," but it lacks the clear, sweet ring of a tenor. The sustained upper notes are well taken, but under rapid articulation the tones weaken. There is a hardness of accent and tone in Signor Aramburo's voice that makes much of his music sound a little coarse in quality, as for instance in the "La donna è mobile," where, though his voice was given out powerfully and held well in command and the aria conceived and taken admirably, it lacked all quality of the sweetness which is associated with tenor songs. Many of his notes are almost organ-like in their fulness and richness, and he sings always with great spirit, but at times when he modulates the power he betrays a throaty quality which is unpleasant. His voice is of good compass and always at his command, but it lacks a refinement which, did it possess it, would make Signor Aramburo one of the best of singers. His stage presence is good, and he acts with considerable grace and dramatic intelligence. He is a long way ahead of Runcio, and at a respectable distance behind Campanini. Among the new comers he shines brilliantly; among the old favorites he makes a respectable showing.

Of Mlle. Adini there is little to say that is pleasant to have to chronicle. Mr. Mapleson may be blamed more than the lady; she did her best, and he did not—both failed in their intentions to please. She has little or no voice to criticise, and little or no style to comment upon, and the disagreeable result must be written down as an absolute and utter failure which reflected on the management as much as on the lady. But one score was well done in a measure of all the lines which fell to her—her share of the famous quartet in the last act. She has no low notes and few high ones; the quality of but one or two in all her range are good. Her phrasing is very bad. She alters the composer's intention at times, as in the "Caro nome il mio cor," where she changed the rhythm of the syncopated passage, and so destroyed the whole originality of the phrase. There were many other faults which it is unnecessary to recapitulate, as a judgment is quickly reached in the matter without a detailed statement of all the sufficient reasons.

Galassi, as the Jester, was in excellent voice, and did much to add to his well earned good name as an accomplished and conscientious artist.

M. David emphasized his failure of Wednesday. Mme. La Bische and all the rest of the cast were excellent in their several parts, and the orchestra and chorus deserve special mention for some of the best results we have heard in the Academy.

Only brief mention can be made of the more prominent numbers. The "Questa O Quella" was finely sung by Signor Aramburo, who added a B flat to the sustained note in the final passage with great ease and effect. The "Deh non parlare al misero" was quite a triumph for Galassi. The duo for Gilda and Rigoletto in the first act, "Veglia O Donna questo fiore," was very bad indeed. Mlle. Adini barely touched the upper notes, taking F in a most weak tone, and she barely reached the lower notes. In the "Caro nome il mio cor" the syncopated passage was treated very inartistically, and all its effects ruined. The Duke's two solos, "Parmi veder le lagrime" and "Possente amor mi chiamo," were cut from the score, and thus, in the entire second act, Aramburo was barely heard. The well known duet, "Tutte le feste," was another failure which Galassi's excellence was powerless to redeem from the faults of the soprano. The "La donna è mobile," while it lacked a sympathetic quality of tone, was otherwise sung in good style and secured Aramburo a loud recall. The quartet in act third will always go well if only half well done, and last night was received with hearty acclamations by the house, Mlle. Adini doing herself some little credit in the selection. The *finales* were up to the average, and Aramburo's repetition of the "La donna è mobile" and Galassi's final scena creditably closed a rendering of "Rigoletto" some portions of which, had Verdi heard it, would have caused him much uneasiness of mind to think that he should be so misrepresented.

JOSEFFY'S RECITAL AT CHICKERING HALL.

1. Sonata—Op. 53, C major ..... Beethoven
2. a. Sonata—G minor } Scarlatti—Tausig
   b. Sonata—F minor }
   c. Variations—F minor ..... Haydn
   d. Novellette, No. 4 } Schumann
   e. Warum? }
   f. Traumeswirren. }
3. a. Mazurka—B flat minor } Chopin
   b. Mazurka—D major. }
   c. Nocturne—F minor. }
   d. Etude, Op. 10, No. 7. }
   e. Au Bord d'une Source ..... Liszt
   f. Soirées de Vienne (Valse caprice, No. 2) ..... Strauss—Tausig
4. a. Gavotte Moderne } Joseffy
   b. Tanzarabeske, No. 1 }
   c. Spinnlied. }
   d. Rhapsodie Hongroise (No. 2) ..... Liszt

A pianist who could hold an immense audience spellbound for over two hours while, with scarcely a moment for rest, he performed a programme containing seventeen pieces of such variety as seen above, would on that account alone merit praise. That the enthusiasm of his hearers as well as his own delight in his art caused him to add three pieces to the already formidable list is a still further proof of his powers viewed from one side alone. The quality of the audience shown in its critical appreciation of the niceties of the artist's performance was one of those matters for congratulation too often passed over in silence. The recital was a success from beginning to end, and the audience rose with such regret and with such long continued applause that Joseffy was fain to play once more—a Chopin waltz—though many were on their way to the door. Here was seen the strange sight of two thousand people half muffled up, some in the aisles, some crowded together, suddenly arrested, as were the people in the palace of the Sleeping Beauty, and so remaining till the player once more broke the spell by leaving the piano.

The Beethoven sonata which opened the recital was played with the same crisp delicacy of touch already noted. Perhaps the translators of these exquisite musical thoughts into words may cavil with the idea that this sonata is the voice of a summer day darkened awhile by clouds that are lit by summer lightnings, and again given back to the glorious guardianship of the sun and the ripplings of the brooks. Every one at will can translate the magical tones of the composer; but it needs a master touch to make them speak. Perhaps in a refinement of criticism it might be said that more breadth here and fullness there were required than Joseffy exhibited; but so consistent was the performance from first note to last that the objection cannot be entertained if it is admitted that he played a single passage well, and who will deny that? Among the astonishing effects was a *sourdine* of the bass with the flash of the treble theme, that, as the French say, "made shoulders touch" among the audience, who could scarcely restrain the impulse to applaud. At the conclusion a great shout of bravos was heard. The two sonatas from Scarlatti, decorated by Tausig, were beautifully played, a long, unbroken trill bringing out the air, being its most sensational feature. Old Father Haydn, who, between the new comers and the old in music, we are allowed to hear so seldom, was next interpreted quite in his quaint spirit. The Schumann selections first brought out the wonders in velocity which Joseffy can accomplish, the way in which the octave passages with the left hand were rendered attracting great applause. Perhaps in Schumann, on the whole, Joseffy has his greatest difficulty. It was noticeable that, uncurbed by the orchestra, his mastery of technique and his quick, impressionable spirit led him last evening to quicken the tempo, and this nerve-thrilling tendency interferes noticeably with his legato passages. It is curious that when his staccato can be refined down to a delicate point, where although each note is clear and perfect yet the passage seems gliding as a whole, he should have any less success with the gliding passages proper. It seems to us wholly a matter of nerves. In Chopin he was very successful, and the difficulties of the Mazourka, D major, were passed as a giant strides over anthills. The brilliant lyrical theme of the Etude was brought out like a string of pearls. His playing of the Strauss-Tausig Waltz was so brilliant that, retiring fatigued for the moment, he was recalled three times, and finally played (as an encore) his now well known transcription of the Bocharini minuet, following later with a Chopin Etude. His own pieces, built up into impossibilities for other artists, were played with great fire, the perfect warbling in trills of his Spinnlied delighting the house. Then came the brilliant Rhapsodie, whose execution was nothing short of the marvellous, causing at its close the curious scene we have noted above.

The programme will be repeated, with a few minor alterations, at the matinée to-day.

THE BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE—"THE HUNCHBACK."

Sir Thomas Clifford ..... Mr. Edward Compton
Master Walter ..... Mr. H. A. Weaver
Lord Tinsel ..... Mr. W. A. Eytinge
Modus ..... Mr. F. W. Sanger
Fatbom ..... Mr. C. H. Bradshaw
Master Wilford ..... Mr. H. A. Weaver, Jr.
Master Heartwell ..... Mr. J. H. Miller
Gaylove ..... Mr. W. G. Reynier
Stephen ..... Mr. M. W. Leffingwell
Thomas ..... Mr. R. Roach
Helen ..... Miss Nellie Morant
Julia ..... Miss Neilson

One of the largest audiences of the season assembled last evening to pay tribute to Miss Neilson on the occasion of her benefit at the Brooklyn Park Theatre. She had no reason to complain of her reception, the house being filled with many distinguished people. The play was admirably presented. The Master Walter of Mr. Weaver was evidently an earnestly studied part, and the subordinate characters were likewise well fitted in their respective places. Miss Nellie Morant as Helen is especially entitled to praise for her excellent acting. Mr. Edward Compton as Sir Thomas Clifford played admirably. He speaks clearly and acts well.

The engagement of Miss Neilson at the Brooklyn Park Theatre has been remarkably successful, and there is scarcely a play with which her name is identified that has not drawn money.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

"La Traviata" at the Academy of Music this afternoon.

Matinées will be given at all of the principal theatres to-day.

Joseffy will give a piano recital this afternoon at Chickering Hall.

Miss Fanny Davenport makes her appearance at the Grand Opera House next week in "Pique."

The Madison Square Company opened last night at Providence, R. I., with the new play, "An Iron Will."

"La Grande Duchesse" will be repeated at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-day, to-night and until further notice.

A matinée will be given to-day at Lent's Circus, opposite the New York Hotel, for the convenience of the ladies and little folks.

A concert is announced this evening at Chickering Hall in aid of the Free Gospel Services that are held there. A number of well known artists will contribute to the attractions of the performance.

Levy, the cornetist, will be among the artists who will participate in the farewell concert of Carlotta Patti to-morrow evening. He will accompany the prima donna in one of Handel's grand arias from "Samson."

A concert will be given at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening in aid of the widow of Charles Hertz. Mr. Steinway has generously given the use of his hall, and an orchestra of forty of the best instrumentalists of the city have volunteered their services. Dr. Damrosch will be the conductor. Among other artists announced are Miss Antonia Henne, contralto; Mr. Jacob Graff, tenor; Mr. Charles Steinbuch, baritone; Messrs. W. F. Mills and Max Liebling, pianists.

Mr. Maurice Grau will give a Sunday concert at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow evening, at which the principal artists of his opera company will appear. Capoul will render an aria from "La Muotti de Portici," and a cavatina from the Marquis d'Ivry's "Amants de Vérone." Paolo Marié will give the air from Mignon, "Connais tu le Pays?" a duo from "La Marjolaine," with M. Jouard, and will take part with Mlle. Raphael and M. Jouard in the popular trio in "Fantinitza." Angèle will sing the brindisi from "Les Bavards" and several other selections. Henrietta Markstein is announced as the piano soloist of the evening. Mlle. Beaudet and M. Juteau are also to take part in the melodious exercises.

## MR. BOUCICAULT'S ILLNESS.

At a late hour last night Mr. Boucicault, Jr., assured HERALD representative that his father, who has been so long suffering from a severe attack of illness, was much better. The son said, "Although my father is much better and there is no likelihood of his dying at present, he is strictly forbidden by his physicians to attend to any business for three months to come."

## AN ACTORS' BRAWL.

F. C. BANGS MAKING MATTERS LIVELY IN A WILKESBARRE HOTEL—RUM AND JEALOUSY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 24, 1879.

Another sensational theatrical episode occurred in this city last evening. A firm of amateur managers of theatricals, Mishler & Miller, brought a company here yesterday and produced the drama of "Dan'l Druce," F. C. Bangs assuming the leading *rôle* and Miss Josephine Bailey personating Dorothy Druce. It appears that in the afternoon Bangs went out from his room, which adjoined that of Miss Bailey, and with some friends imbibed somewhat freely. Upon returning to his quarters he found the door connecting his apartments with those of Miss Bailey locked, whereas the door was ajar when he left. Bangs, when he attempted to open the connecting door became enraged at its being closed and immediately became violent to a desperate degree, accusing Manager Miller of attempting to alienate Miss Bailey. Miller, a rather prepossessing, broad shouldered gentleman, came out upon the hallway, whereat Bangs, who is a powerful man, seized him, and lifting him as though he were a child three times dashed him to the floor. The noise aroused the employés of the hotel, and the proprietor ordered that Bangs and Miller be ejected. Two of the porters went to the task, but the irate actor drove them both down stairs, and then paid his compliments to the terrified Miller again. Soon reinforcements arrived, headed by one Brown, an athletic colored man, but Bangs dispersed the entire crowd and "bounced" Brown incontinently down stairs. The whole crowd sustained severe injuries, and when the actor was finally overcome his clothes were literally torn from his person. The heroine subsequently came to the pacification of Bangs with warm caresses instead of bullets.

## REGISTRATION.

Yesterday was the third day of registration. The following table shows the registration of yesterday, compared with the corresponding days of 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878:—

| *Assembly Districts.* | 1879. *Oct. 24.* | 1878. *3d Day.* | 1877. *3d Day.* | 1876. *3d Day.* | 1875. *3d Day.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1,606 | 1,793 | 1,364 | 1,621 | 1,960 |
| 2 | 1,656 | 1,359 | 1,165 | 1,415 | 1,550 |
| 3 | 1,710 | 1,203 | 1,155 | 1,269 | 1,373 |
| 4 | 1,922 | 1,908 | 1,661 | 1,941 | 2,252 |
| 5 | 1,598 | 1,864 | 1,584 | 1,847 | 2,029 |
| 6 | 1,856 | 1,292 | 1,118 | 1,340 | 1,578 |
| 7 | 2,043 | 1,639 | 1,289 | 1,553 | 1,540 |
| 8 | 1,937 | 2,179 | 1,911 | 2,740 | 2,703 |
| 9 | 1,963 | 2,102 | 1,797 | 1,899 | 2,290 |
| 10 | 2,140 | 1,762 | 1,337 | 2,022 | 1,837 |
| 11 | 1,724 | 2,071 | 1,782 | 1,962 | 2,078 |
| 12 | 1,531 | 1,461 | 1,347 | 1,620 | 1,809 |
| 13 | 1,829 | 1,852 | 1,568 | 1,727 | 1,980 |
| 14 | 1,404 | 1,369 | 1,084 | 1,470 | 1,289 |
| 15 | 2,207 | 2,268 | 1,780 | 2,398 | 2,444 |
| 16 | 1,820 | 2,187 | 1,711 | 1,943 | 2,269 |
| 17 | 2,120 | 3,182 | 2,338 | 3,083 | 2,869 |
| 18 | 2,167 | 2,199 | 1,866 | 1,915 | 2,028 |
| 19 | 1,794 | 1,325 | 978 | 1,181 | 1,205 |
| 20 | 1,815 | 3,744 | 3,074 | 3,389 | 3,561 |
| 21 | 1,644 | 3,552 | 2,727 | 3,252 | 2,954 |
| 22 | 2,067 | — | — | — | — |
| 23d ward | 1,896 | 1,203 | 694 | 1,022 | 889 |
| 24th ward | 1,645 | 550 | 450 | 454 | 554 |
| Totals | 44,115 | 44,215 | 35,820 | 42,973 | 45,022 |

Decrease from third day, 1875 ..... 907
Increase over third day, 1876 ..... 1,142
Increase over third day, 1877 ..... 8,295
Decrease from third day, 1878 ..... 100

The grand total registration was as follows in the following years:—

In 1875 ..... 144,838
In 1876 ..... 183,054
In 1877 ..... 143,615
In 1878 ..... 158,914

# FLOODS IN JAMAICA.

## Fearful Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.

## OVERWHELMED BY THE WATER.

## Peasants and Mules Drowned While Returning from Market.

KINGSTON, Oct. 16, 1879.

The eastern half of this island was visited from the 11th to the 14th inst. inclusive with deluges of rain, which, swelling the mountain torrents and the streams around Kingston, has resulted in a fearful destruction of life and property. The main arteries of communication from Kingston, the capital, were rendered impassable, the railroad train lines imbedded in sand, the former of which are still unworkable. Telegraphic communication with the outside world has been suspended, but the newly opened line to St. Ann's Bay, on the north side, has since been repaired. The loss of life among the peasantry on Saturday, when the storm was at its height, was terrible. Many returning to their homes after disposing of their produce in Kingston attempting to cross the "gullies" which traverse the Liguanea Plains and spread out far and wide like a sea in such weather, were swept out to sea in many cases, in others their bodies have been found deposited on the banks. Houses have been swept away, bridges destroyed, chasms opened in the roads, and in the streets of Kingston water and gas pipes exposed. Among the numerous casualties one instance will suffice. Some peasants attempting to cross the Dry River, seven miles to the east of Kingston, found themselves at length upon an island with a raging torrent before them. Huddled together with their donkeys and produce they awaited with heartrending shrieks the incoming of the waters, which, rising gradually, at length overwhelmed them all. Not one single human body has been recovered.

BODIES SWEPT OUT TO SEA.

Another account says:—"The injury to property, caused by the floods, in Kingston, St. Andrew and the Port Royal mountains, is immense. Some thirteen lives were lost in Kingston, while horses, mules, sheep, goats, huge trees and timber, bridges, houses and sacks of coffee and plantain trees were swept out to sea. Great distress prevails among the poor. The telegraph land lines have been thrown down and communication with many districts entirely stopped. No accounts have been received in Kingston from any of the other parishes. Business has been almost entirely suspended in consequence. Captain Webster, of the Atlas steamer Etna, reports that on the morning of the 13th, about twenty miles northeast of Morant Point, he passed numbers of dead horses, sheep, cows, goats, logs of mahogany and of cedar.

Bishop Tozer, of Zanzibar, is expected here on Monday next in the packet steamer from Southampton. Formidable preparations are on foot for his public reception on landing. He is to be the guest of the Lieutenant Governor for a time.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE CALAMITY—PEASANTS WASHED AWAY WHILE ATTEMPTING TO REACH THEIR HOMES.

KINGSTON, Oct. 16, 1879.

The one absorbing topic now occupying public attention is the recent heavy rain. Commencing on Saturday, the 11th inst., and lasting almost without cessation until Monday evening it has been prolific of disaster. Old residents remember that in 1848 there was a somewhat similar experience, but every man whose memory extends so far back agrees with his fellows in admitting that not even during that historical downpour was there such destruction of life and property as has been caused by the one just over. Saturday is the general market day throughout the island. Early in the morning the peasantry gather in large numbers in the several towns and villages, where they dispose during the day of their fruit and garden produce, returning to their homes in the gloaming. This city, as the metropolis of the colony, is, of course, the great centre of this weekly trade. From daybreak on Saturday the open space in front of the handsome Victoria Market presents a scene of indescribable confusion and activity. By dusk the noise is over, the peasants have sold their produce, made their purchases and are on their return journey. Although it had been a very rainy week a large number of people were collected in town on Saturday last, as usual, and many of them had come long distances. The day over they trooped out of the city, hastening home.

CAUGHT BY THE FLOOD.

Just at this time began the heaviest rain of the year. Drenched to the skin the po