

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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4TH YEAR.....NO. 344

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—THE BOY DETECTIVE. BOOTH'S THEATRE—MIGNON, FAUST, VIE PARISIENNE. NIBLO'S GARDEN—ENCHANTMENT. Benefit Matinee. WALLACK'S—ESTELLE. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—FIFTH FLATS. STANDARD THEATRE—PATINETTA. Matinee. AQUARIUM—PERFORMING ANIMALS. Matinee. ABBEY'S PARK—PETE IN ISLAND. DALY'S THEATRE—ARMY AND NAVAL. Matinee. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—DIEZEL'S GARDENS. Matinee. THALIA THEATRE—THE MAN WHO DROUGHT. Matinee. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA SONNAMBULA. GERMANIA THEATRE—PORTION VON MÜNCHENBERG. HAYES'S THEATRE—THE GALLANT SAILOR. Matinee. BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—STATISTICALS. Matinee. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VALKYRIE. THEATRE COMIQUE—MELBA'S CHRISTMAS. Matinee. KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—THOMPSON STREET FLATS. AMERICAN ART GALLERY—RUSSIAN DRAWINGS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be slightly warmer and cloudy, with rains or snow. To-morrow it will be cloudy and rainy, followed by lower temperature and gradual clearing.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was fairly active and prices generally advanced a point or two. Exchange was dull and rates were lowered. Money on call ruled at 6 per cent on stocks and 5 per cent on government bonds. State and railway bonds were active and steady to strong. Governments were very quiet.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY is a dying belief on the west side of the city; note report of proceedings at Shantytown.

A THREATENED INCREASE of Brooklyn's debt is postponed; General Grant cannot accept the city's hospitalities this winter.

SEVEN INDICTMENTS against the Italian Anzalone, under the "Padrone act," threaten a discouragement of immigration from Italy.

GENERAL JOE JOHNSTON is a sub-commissioner to report upon the reorganization of the army, and is the most competent member of the House for the work.

MR. TYLDER'S BARL' OF MONEY is reported to be emptying into a new and immense railroad scheme—a far better business for it than tormenting the public about an election day long past and another that never can come.

HUSBANDS contemplating divorce, yet loving their children, should learn from the result of a quarrel described on another page that the public may always be relied upon to sympathize with the mother.

THE FINDING of the jury in the case of Brewster vs. Hatch implies that to fee the conclusion of a probable purchaser does not come under the head of undue influence. Moral—Be your own champion.

AGAIN the Pilot Commissioners are compelled to complain of the neglect of the Police Board to provide sewers for the reception of steamboat ashes. Which of the Commissioners is now obstructing Mr. MacLean's efforts?

MR. TALMAGE should not fear the assassination threatened in the interest of the theatres. Theatre-goers want the Tabernacle to be managed just as it is, so that they may have a lively time Sunday nights, when all the other places are shut up.

THE PRESIDENT has offered to Senator Edmunds the position vacated by Justice Hunt. The Senator has accepted. The democratic side of the Senate will be only too glad to rid their chamber of so powerful an enemy by confirming him, while the republicans will sustain a loss almost irreparable.

BOSTON RE-ELECTED MAYOR PRINCE, demoralized, by an increased majority, although General Butler's friends are believed to have worked hard against him. Boston is democratic, as the General also is; but, evidently, her democracy does not propose to train under a new recruit, no matter how distinguished he may be.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception was celebrated at the Vatican on Monday with all the impressive pomp and splendor customary at such celebrations. Our special cable despatch from Rome gives us a graphic picture of the ecclesiastical ceremonies of the day.

THE WEATHER.—The pressure is high over the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the influence of Saturday's disturbance having entirely disappeared. The depressions noticed in the West and Southwest have merged and now form one large disturbance that is moving rapidly over the central valley districts. The retarding influence of the high area that is over the eastern portion of the country is beginning to be felt over the lower lakes, and steep gradients for southerly to easterly winds are forming in those regions. Rain fell throughout the lake regions, central valley districts and on the Gulf coast, and snow was reported in the Northwest and West. The weather was generally fair in the Middle Atlantic and New England States. The winds have been brisk on the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts and in the lake regions, brisk to high over the upper lakes and in the Northwest and fresh in the other sections of the country. The temperature rose slightly in the Middle Atlantic States, decidedly on the Gulf coast and fell in the other districts. There are indications of the approach of a disturbance toward the European coasts. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be slightly warmer and cloudy, with rains or snow. To-morrow it will be cloudy and rainy, followed by lower temperature and gradual clearing.

Light on the Interoceanic Canal.

By common consent the grandest utterance of Saint Paul is in the discourse to the Corinthians where it is averred that though one may have all faith so that he can remove mountains yet without charity he is nothing. This passage well might have served Admiral Ammen for a text to the address to the American Geographical Society last evening, in which he reviewed the Paris Congress that was convened in May to plan how mountains should be removed for a passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and predicted that it must result in nothing because selfishness controlled its proceedings instead of a sincere search for scientific truth and an impartial wish to benefit mankind. Without any flourishes this address expands in very blunt language, of which we report the principal passages, all the charges against the integrity of that Congress that the Admiral intimated some time ago in his report to the Secretary of State after representing our government in its sessions. Reiterated before such an assembly, particularly in view of the speedy arrival of the Vicomte de Lesseps on this continent, for which he has already sailed, they must arrest public attention in both hemispheres. It is no light reproach against Europe—this repeated accusation of the official delegate of the United States government—that a congress invited to consider, in the most polite capital of the Old World, the noblest practical scientific and commercial question of our age, was prearranged by stock jobbers and manipulated solely in the interest of their pecuniary speculations. Admiral Ammen's charges mean precisely this, and they are preferred with the honest indignation of a sailor, even if not with the polished rhetoric of a saint.

The partisans of the Panama project for an interoceanic canal, who were so successful in their management of the Paris Congress, have made some sport since of Admiral Ammen because he was unable to take an active part in its oral debates by reason of his lack of fluency in French. His pungent remarks last evening concerning M. de Lesseps' expectation of "carrying the work through à l'Américaine" certainly prove that he possesses a nice comprehension of the language even if he does not speak it. In brief, his analysis of the Congress is substantially this:—Certain adventurers, having obtained from the Republic of Colombia a concession for a canal by the Panama route on terms that insured them a gift of one-tenth of the capital stock, whatever it might be—ten million dollars if one hundred millions, twenty if two hundred—induced the co-operation of M. de Lesseps by some means not indicated, and with his aid convoked this Congress, in which they themselves named a majority of the members. One-half of all were Frenchmen, although the commercial interest of France in any American interoceanic canal was acknowledged by them to be only a third of that of Great Britain and one-sixth of that of the United States. No less than fourteen of these were employés of M. de Lesseps on the Suez Canal, and thirty-four were associates of the Geographical Society of Paris, a body which the Admiral plainly implies was under the control of the conspirators. Immediately upon the organization of the Congress M. de Lesseps informed it that the sooner it should carry through à l'Américaine—with a rush—the work that was out for it the better for the convenience of members who were anxious to go home, and accordingly, with indecorous haste, in execution of the preconcerted programme, a vote, from which the most intelligent and impartial delegates either dissented or refrained, was passed declaring that a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans is practicable at tide level and should be located on the Panama route. Forthwith subscription papers were opened for the capital stock, with one-tenth of which the adventurers were to reward themselves, but at this point the plot has failed. By reason of the intelligence of the people of the United States scarcely a dollar has been obtained here, and some kind angel's influence has guarded the peasants of France from spoliation of their hard earnings. These are hard words, and as they come from so responsible a source as Admiral Ammen the Vicomte de Lesseps scarcely can rest patient under them with honor. They are especially hard when we remember recent vigorous proceedings in French tribunals against stock jobbing enterprises in which Americans have been concerned. We believe that the Vicomte de Lesseps does not labor under the disability in respect to oral command of our language with which Admiral Ammen has been satirized in respect to his, and therefore we are confident that he will stand on the impartial platform of the American Geographical Society before many weeks have passed to answer them.

Meanwhile, quitting this part of the Admiral's address with the remark that he is correct in assuming that the American people generally believe with him that the Paris Congress and its Panama result were "fancies calculated to deceive the credulous and unwary," we turn with more vivid interest to what he has to say of a canal by the Nicaragua route, in favor of which he is equally correct in supposing that American opinion is substantially unanimous. It is more pleasant to discuss the honest, hopeful and vigorous undertaking which has been approved by the official surveys of the United States and bids fair to be accomplished under our national protection and the supervision of General Grant, than it is to dissect the corpse of what, if Admiral Ammen is correct, is an unscientific foreign stock-jobbing enterprise.

The point which will strike the public in this connection most forcibly, and perhaps with some surprise, is Admiral Ammen's advice that "the government of the United States should consider the question of the interoceanic ship canal as still undetermined," notwithstanding the unanimous recommendation of the Nicaragua route by the commissioners appointed by President Grant in 1872, who filed

their report in 1876, and should convoked an international congress here to which "all the governments that were represented at Paris should send their engineers," to unite with an official commission "of the ablest engineers of our army and the ablest civil engineers of our country" in a final solution of the problem. But it is evident that he makes this proposition to satisfy the world at large and to hold out an olive branch to the Vicomte de Lesseps rather than to clear up any scientific doubts in his own mind. In his recent official report to the Secretary of State he averred that the discussion in Paris, imperfect though it was, "has shown that hereafter in the examination of the question only the Nicaragua and Panama routes need critical examination," and he repeated this avowal last evening and summarized the scientific and commercial motives to prefer the Nicaraguian. In their briefest shape the former are that a tide level canal by the route of Panama is impracticable because it must receive and provide for the whole drainage of the region traversed, in which the mean annual rainfall is one hundred and twenty-four inches, whereas that of the region of the Suez Canal, from which the Vicomte de Lesseps derives his prepossessions, is less than two inches; and that since locks are needful the overwhelming testimony of engineers approves the Nicaragua route as superior for a lock system. The latter, or commercial reasons, fatal to Panama, are, in equally brief shape, that the calculations of the Vicomte de Lesseps' associates require a toll of thirty francs per ton, "which, if imposed on ordinary cargoes at ordinary prices, as wheat, would make a voyage from San Francisco around Cape Horn preferable." But there is no need to dwell on these summaries, for Admiral Ammen announces that the project of creating such an official commission as would be a necessary preliminary to another congress has been "maturely considered by our government and regarded as unnecessary."

This being so, nothing remains for the people of the United States save to promote, encourage and foster by all legitimate means the practical beginning of an interoceanic canal on the route which their government has sanctioned, and Admiral Ammen's assurances of the intelligent and disinterested co-operation of the Nicaraguian government and of the willingness of General Grant to head the undertaking will be read with the liveliest satisfaction.

The Ultimatum of the Utes. We are not informed of the legal grounds on which the Cabinet has decided to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to instruct General Hatch to receive the Indians who committed the White River massacre, with the assurance that they shall be tried outside of Colorado or New Mexico. Their crime was committed in the State of Colorado, and the constitution prescribes that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall be tried "in the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law." It is very clear that these Ute murderers cannot be tried outside of Colorado by the civil authority. This is so evident that the Cabinet does not attempt to contravene it. They have decided that the trial shall be by a military commission. It is not clear, however, by what statutes a military commission acquires jurisdiction. We suppose the government assumes that the atrocious White River massacre was committed in time of war, and thus bring it within the military authority. But this is evidently an afterthought. Had it been the original intention to try them by a military commission General Hatch had only to communicate that purpose to Chief Orny to remove his objections to the locality of the trial. His reason for objecting to a trial in Colorado was the impossibility of securing a local jury from which the murderers could expect justice. In a military trial the members of the court are officers appointed by the government and they would be as fair and impartial in one place as another. The Cabinet having made this decision and given this assurance it now remains to be seen whether the Utes will stand by their engagement and give up the murderers.

Suffrage and Representation. A reasonable call is made upon the Superintendent of the Census of 1880 to collect statistics of the number of persons excluded from suffrage in any of the States by restrictions which should lessen the representation of those States pursuant to the fourteenth amendment of the federal constitution. Although the ratification of that amendment was perfected long before the census of 1870 was taken no statistics of the kind were collected in that year. We observe that the Springfield Republican—good New England authority—admits that if they had been they would have deprived New England of "probably one and possibly two" members of the House of Representatives, and consequently of the Electoral College, by reason of the restrictions existing in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. When we remember that the last Presidential election was determined by a majority of one vote in the electoral count, and that the next bids fair to be very closely contested, the gravity of the omission in 1870 is manifest without argument. If the Superintendent of the Census does not possess the requisite authority to avoid this omission next year there should be no delay on the part of Congress to confer it, so that the facts may be ascertained in season for the next apportionment of Representatives and Electors.

Reforming Election Day. Of registered voters the city of Boston has fifty thousand, of whom about one thousand are women qualified to vote for school committees, yet, although the men outnumber the women fifty to one, we read that out of deference to the gentler sex the polling places are unusually quiet and orderly. If this is to be the result of woman at the polls, and so few of her among so many men, by all means let her vote, no matter if she is not intellectually

the equal of the plantation negro or the newly imported European pauper. If she can reform election day every man will welcome her at the polls, even if she knows so little as not to vote his ticket.

Republican Opposition to the Bayard Resolution.

The news from Washington brings hardly a gleam of hope that those republicans who believe the legal tender clause ought to be repealed will give any efficient support to Senator Bayard's resolution. President Hayes himself shows such an absence of zeal as makes him appear like a wooden guide post which points out the way, but neither walks in it nor cares whether travelers take the right road or the wrong one. The President has had another interview with Representative Fort, and, strange to relate, he admits that Mr. Fort's version of the former interview was substantially correct. "The President assured General Fort with great cordiality that there was no essential difference between their respective understandings of the purport of that interview; and he reiterated that although he adhered to the financial recommendations of his Message, was responsible for them and still believes in them, he would, nevertheless, not feel in the least aggrieved by General Fort's continuing to press the resolution in question, nor by the republicans adopting it if the party disagreed with him."

It is too painfully evident that the President will be easily reconciled to the opposition of Congress to his recommendations. He is like those birds that drop their eggs in the sand and give themselves no concern as to whether they will ever be hatched. If they should be broken or added "it's of no consequence." The President will be as serene, happy and cordial if his excellent views are rejected by his party as if they were adopted. We may as well make up our minds to count him, for all practical purposes, among the indifferent spectators. He does not precisely "look one way and row another," but he heads his boat in the right direction and will not row at all.

This is not the only discouraging sign at Washington. The advisory committee of the republican Senatorial caucus held a consultation yesterday and decided to recommend a policy of inaction on all questions affecting the currency, whether gold, greenbacks or silver, during the present session. Of the eight Senators present only one dissented, and his dissent related merely to the legal tender quality of the greenbacks. Mr. Morrill, as a majority of one, desires legislation on the legal tender notes; but the republican Senators will, doubtless, accept the decision of the almost unanimous caucus committee. Mr. Blaine, too, has been heard from. He was interviewed a day or two since, and said that he would be compelled to vote against Secretary Sherman's recommendation that the legal tender clause be stricken from the law. The President's want of zeal is no doubt a consequence of his perception of the hopelessness of trying to bring the republican party to accept his recommendations.

The general plea is that the country is doing extremely well and that it is unwise to disturb business by introducing any important changes. But Secretary Sherman has demonstrated with perfect clearness that the repeal of the legal tender clause would cause no disturbance—not even a ripple. The notes would remain in circulation because they would continue to be just as good as gold, being redeemable in gold at the will of the holders. The notes of a solvent government, exchangeable for coin at pleasure, with a great accumulated reserve of coin to make the promise of redemption good, derive no support or credit from a legal tender function. They are just as safe as the gold certificates of the government, which are not a legal tender. Secretary Sherman says that the banks would still be permitted to pay Treasury notes, and that to remove any doubt Congress might protect them by suitable legislation. What is the use of making notes a legal tender when the government is amply prepared to pay coin for all that are offered?

Aid for Ireland.

In our cable despatches will be found the points of a leader on the Irish agitation printed in the London Times of yesterday. As will be observed, the latest intelligence from the districts in which the agrarian cry was taken up with the greatest vigor is to the effect that the excitement is diminished, that the people who are able to pay the rent are disposed to pay it, and that the agitation would all go down quietly if not industriously fomented by the men who hope to make political capital out of it. Indeed, unless a large amount of money is subscribed here to nourish this discontent, and an enthusiastic encouragement is given to it, it will come to naught far more speedily than did the famous Fenian uproar. And we do not believe it will get much assistance here. Those who have the means to contribute have learned to scan very closely the propositions of the so-called friends of Ireland. Irish men and women in America, if they pay the rent of the houses at home, and in bad years supply the means to buy the potatoes also, may well doubt whether they have any more to waste on the material to keep up a trumpety agitation which proposes the impossible as its object. Money for food they will give and liberally; money for brass bands and fireworks we do not believe they will contribute.

Ex-Confederates for the Army.

There is no good reason why Congress should not pass the bill, reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee, to repeal that section of the Revised Statutes which provides that no ex-officer of the army, navy or civil service of the late Confederate government shall be appointed to any position in the national army. The South is now a part of the nation, some of her citizens have had considerable military experience, and while it is not easy to see how any ex-officer of the Confederate army can desire the position of second lieutenant, which is the only one to which civilians

are appointed, and serve under superiors ten or more years his juniors, the service might nevertheless be improved by his presence. It is to be hoped, however, that no mock sentimentality will be allowed to shield such applicants from just such a searching examination in present and prospective loyalty as all other civilian applicants have lately been subjected to. The past should not, would not be alluded to, but every officer appointed to the army nowadays should be made clearly to understand and acknowledge that he is the servant of the nation and not of any one of the States composing it, and that any wavering of allegiance, no matter for what cause, is treason. All Northern applicants for military appointments have been required to admit the superior claim of the nation, so Southerners cannot complain if treated in the same way.

Gladstone in Mid-Lothian.

This morning we print in another column a full extract of the third of the series of Mr. Gladstone's remarkable speeches with which he is attempting to capture Mid-Lothian. The enthusiasm with which the ex-Premier has been received and the attention with which his speeches are considered all over England show very conclusively that the great orator's power over the popular mind has not decreased. Whether the great majority of the people of the islands, however, will be willing to accept a liberal government in place of Disraeli's is at present a question which this series of addresses will not decide. Still, it is significant that Gladstone can win from a land virtually politically ruled over by the feudal Duke of Buccleuch, and which has a Tory element strong enough to support Lord Dalkeith for the constituency which the ex-Premier would gain, such almost unexampled enthusiasm, and obtain a "progress" perfectly triumphal in character. The enthusiastic character of his reception is almost unparalleled. A correspondent of the London Times in describing the scenes at West Calder on the occasion of the second great speech, says:—"The Gladstone fever has fairly taken hold of the people—of high and low, of old and young, of women not less firmly than of men. Gladstone, like the east wind, is in the air, and the former seems to make the latter tolerable. Delicate ladies equally with robust men defy the elements in their devotion to the hero of the hour. They stand literally for hours in the muddy streets and at gusty corners, in the dim light of gas lamps as cheerfully as in the broad light of day, on the chance or in the hope of catching a passing glimpse of the sharp features and white locks of the popular favorite." The speech which we print to-day was addressed principally to agricultural hearers, and the speaker, seem to have been greeted with greater enthusiasm than anywhere else in Mid-Lothian. In this oration Mr. Gladstone confines himself chiefly to questions connected with the land, and his views will be found quite worthy of perusal and study. One of his principal points in his third speech was to warn the farmers against hoping for relief from their present difficulties by the creation of small farms of peasant proprietorship, as Mr. Parnell demands for Ireland; yet he proves, on the other hand, that in France the increase of agricultural income during the last thirteen years has been three per cent per annum, while the increase in England has only been three-fifths per cent per annum. Admitting that this increase in France over that in England is due to the growing prosperity of the small peasant proprietors, he is, nevertheless, very earnest in urging that the system of peasant proprietorship, though capable of great extension in the British Isles, should not be pushed to too great an extent, at the expense of the larger estates and the richer proprietors, who are quite as necessary to the well being and development of the country as the petty holdings. This part of the speech is evidently addressed to Mr. Parnell and his followers, and can be studied to advantage by them in their present campaign against the landlords of Ireland.

The Immortality of Three Cent Pieces.

The three cent piece by common consent is a nuisance. If it happens to be one of the small ones it is easily lost, and if of the larger size it is frequently mistaken for a bronze cent or for a silver piece of ten cents. We believe that these odious little three cent coins are no longer manufactured at the Mint. Nevertheless they circulate more freely in proportion to their number than any other species of coinage. Such is the selfishness of human nature that everybody who chances to have one passed to himself makes haste to pass it to his neighbor. There is material for the pulpit in this very active circulation of bad money. Certainly any preacher who could find "sermons in stones" ought to be able to extract moral lessons from the adventures of a three cent piece. The horse car conductors agree that there has been a large influx of them here within the last few weeks. Where have they come from?

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Florida is planting fig trees. The miser has struck the golden mean. Senator Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, is at the Hoffman House. Mr. W. Robinson, Governor of the Bahamas Islands, has arrived from Europe. At least the agricultural showmen of this country have given Mr. Hayes fair play. A salmon caught near Vancouver Island, on the Pacific coast, weighed ninety-eight pounds. Countess Montijo, mother of the ex-Empress Eugénie, once kept a millinery store at Brussels. Señor Don Juan B. Dalla Costa, Minister for Venezuela at Washington, is at the Buckingham Hotel. Ex-Senators George S. Boutwell and William B. Washburn, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In a pawnbroker's window in Washington the best portrait of Alexander H. Stephens ever painted is offered for sale for \$125. Mme. Roux, née Antonette Loisel, has lately died at Neully. She was the mother of Clotilde Loisel, the eugénie, now Mme. de Beauséjour. Many English tenant farmers with capitals of from \$1,000 to \$5,000 are writing to this country, inquiring about the desirability of their settling in Oregon. A dramatist takes leave of another on the Paris boulevards. His excuse is that he has an appoint-

ment with Sarah Bernhardt. "Eh bien!" says the other, "embrasse la pour moi—c'est en fait." Some comment is caused by the fact that a son of the President is in Ohio, trying to manipulate politics concerning the Territories. And, by the way, ex-Governor Denison, who is thought to represent old Lincoln republicanism, is gaining ground, while Garfield is losing.

The Denver News says that all that portion of the Union west of a line drawn north and south through Denver is good for mining and grazing, and not for agriculture and that mining towns should have much manufacturing. Does the News exclude California and Oregon from the list of agricultural States?

The United States Senate, in executive session yesterday afternoon, confirmed the nomination of Secretary McCrary to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eighth circuit, without debate or division. A single objection would have prevented any action upon the nomination yesterday, as it was not reported back from the Judiciary Committee until yesterday afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALIA THEATRE—"THE DEBUTANTE'S HUSBAND."

Mrs. Brunet, Misses Madella, Corbally, Mrs. Caplan, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. G. Fox, Mrs. H. Fox, Mrs. J. Fox, Mrs. K. Fox, Mrs. L. Fox, Mrs. M. Fox, Mrs. N. Fox, Mrs. O. Fox, Mrs. P. Fox, Mrs. Q. Fox, Mrs. R. Fox, Mrs. S. Fox, Mrs. T. Fox, Mrs. U. Fox, Mrs. V. Fox, Mrs. W. Fox, Mrs. X. Fox, Mrs. Y. Fox, Mrs. Z. Fox.

After weeks of careful preparation this play was given at the Thalia Theatre last night. The extensive local advertising accorded the play no less than the fact that it has already been voted a success in Paris and Vienna claimed for the production much public interest. The authors, Melhae and Halvay, entitled their work "Le Mari de la Débutante," and in the German version the original baptism was respected in a literal translation of the name. The story of the comedy is told in a few words. Nina Brunet, a maiden to be married, and to fame unknown, goes with her betrothed, Lambertier, before the magistrate, Mondesir, in order to be married. Mondesir is also an imprecario, and just before the nuptial party arrives he discovers that his prima donna is ill and cannot appear. Instead of performing the ceremony he becomes obstinate with her about his bad luck. He ascertains that the bride, who is handsome, can sing, and he dismisses the bridal party in order to talk in private with the bride to be. The result is a complete utterance of the bride, who, in answer to the question as to whether she will accept the marriage is solemnized, and thereafter the audience is treated to a thoroughly good and faithful performance. The curtain rises on the third act and displays a true novelty—to wit, the stage of a theatre with a recessed view of the audience. The bride and groom stand at the back of the stage, but, in answer to the plaints of the obscured audience, is raised again to the green room. This right is obtained by the bride, who is presented with a magnificent bouquet. Then ensues a scene which shows the bride and groom in a private room. The bride, in a rush hither and thither, ballet girl exercises their legs, gets in evening dress chat with the girls in costume, speaking characters on their lines and the stage manager, who is as wild as a cat, and stage managers are wont to do. The husband of the debutante insists on his right as such to be permitted to go to the green room. This right is obtained, and amid wild confusion he is carried off the stage and put into a proscenium box. When the curtain rises again he is indicated. The bride, in a costume jumps from his box and drags her off the stage. The curtain goes down and the stage manager tries to smooth matters over by informing the audience that the person who acted so strangely is out of his head, when the husband appears and harangues the house. In the final scene the fair Nina gives indications that she is not so much as Lambertier is willing, but finally she returns to him, and thus the play ends.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—"MIGNON."

"Mignon" was sung again last night at Booth's Theatre by Mr. Grau's opera bouffe company, Miles, Paolo-Marie, Angèle and Leroux-Bouvard and Mona. Capoul appearing in the principal parts. The opera was presented with much the same effects and contained the excellences and defects which have already been noted in the HERALD. If there was any change it was for the better and in Miles, Paolo-Marie's Mignon, which improved with the repetition of the opera. The audience of last evening warmly received the quartet of artists that heads Mr. Grau's excellent company, and the "Chorus" of the opera, which was sung by "Adieu Mignon" and the other well known airs were heartily enjoyed. The opera was cut somewhat owing to the indisposition of Miles, who was suffering from no severe cold that he could hardly utter a distinct note. Still, with more suitability than discretion, he managed to appear, and so sing such a part of his score as the opera through to its conclusion. With the exception of Miles, Marie's improvement and M. Jourd's indisposition there was little that was new to note in last evening's performance.

On Thursday "La Camargo" will be given for the first time, the programme for to-night including selected acts from "Le Va Parisienne," "Mignon" and "Faust."

THE ORPHANS' BENEFIT.

To-morrow the mammoth performance for the benefit of the orphans takes place at the Academy of Music. As already announced in the HERALD all the attractions now running at the various theatres, as per announcement elsewhere, will be given at the matinee and evening performances. It is expected by the manager, Mr. J. J. McVicker, that the greatest success yet secured for the orphans will be accorded to this year of grace 1879. A limited number of tickets can be had from the managers of the asylum in Prince street or at the box office to-morrow.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Boucault is said to be at work on a new comedy. The English Glee Club will give a concert to-morrow evening at Chickering Hall. Miss Annie Pixley and Mr. John McDonough are playing "Miles" at McVicker's, Chicago. Mr. John T. Raymond was last week at Chicago and drawing good houses with his play "Wolfer's Boast." At Dalry's Theatre to-day the matinee performance of "An Arabian Night" will be in aid of the Seventh Regiment Armory fund. The Florences are playing the "Mighty Dollar" in Memphis, and go thence to Nashville, Evansville, Ind.; Terre Haute, Chicago, &c. Acts from "Le Vie Parisienne," "Mignon" and "Faust" will be given to-night at Booth's Theatre by Maurice Grau's French opera company. Mr. Sealford, the music publisher, proposes to give several ballad concerts during the season, in which the compositions of Mr. Arthur Sullivan will occupy a prominent place. At the first representation of "Much Ado About Nothing" at the Globe, in Boston, on Monday evening, Miss Cavendish as Beatrice was warmly received. Messrs. Longfellow, O. W. Holmes, Whipple, Osgood and James T. Field were among the audience. Miss Jackson will be the recipient of a benefit this evening at the Standard Theatre. She will appear in "Faintness," which will also be given at the matinee. The theatre will be closed to-morrow and until Saturday night, when the new opera by Messrs. W. S. Gilbert and Fred Clay will be produced. This afternoon will be the occasion of the benefit to the New Bremen Patrick J. Lynch at Niblo's Theatre. The performance will include "Enchantment" and some well known variety specialties. The management have prepared an extra bill of special attractions. The benefit ought to be a success.