COURT ETIQUETTE.

How the Joint High Diplomats Congratulated Grant.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS.

The Kind and Cut of Coat, Breeches and Cocked Hat for the White House.

OUR REPUBLICAN SIMPLICITY

Ambassadors Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary All in a Rew.

WHO IS THE COURT FOOL?

The Struggles for Place, Power, Precedence and Poppycock Position in the Diplor tic World of Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1873. At the White House on Monday, the Diplomatic Corps, so-called, came to "pay their respects" to the President of the United States and to "congratulate" him on his accession to a second term of office on Chief Executive of the United States. This particular affair was strictly formal, ceremonious and customary, in which respects it differed from a partly similar affair last November, when the diplomats called in a body, but in plain cothes, to congratulate General Grant upon, a reelection, which still lacked the formal ratification of the Riectoral College, and so raised a breeze in the "independent press." Yet the whole proceeding of Monday had an incongruous, and to some extent a ridiculous look, under a form of government wherein the subjects of government are selfruled, and assent no further to personal sovereignty than to set up one of themselves every fourth year to look after the indispensable but mere matters of detail in administration.

The diplomatists began arriving at the Executive and came in carriages or on foot, as distance, economy or other considerations determined. The event partaking of a strictly official charactereven the speeches being arranged with other preliminaries at a "conference" held at the State Department between the Secretary of State and the corps-all the members were in court dress or in military or naval costume, which is the equivatent of a court suit in countries whence our diplomatic forms are borrowed and where the bloodthe useful arts. The one exception was Jugoi Mori, of Japan, who swung around between portice and vestibule in an American overcoat and stove-pipe bat, seemingly uncertain as to what he was to do and dublous as to his exact relations owards "the government" of the United States.

THE COURT DRESS WORN AT WASHINGTON, where there is no Court at which to display it consists of a pair of dark-colored trousers, with a broad gold band down the outer seams; a "tail coat," ornamented with glittering buttons, lace and bullion at will; a military chapeau, and a small straight sword, such as was habitually worn by men of the upper ranks a century ago. If there is anything noticeable about such a dress it is its inferiority to an army or navy uniform in looks, and its failure to suggest anything better than that tiplomacy and diplomatists are, to use the expres tive language of the present day. "played out," and ought, in all propriety, to be consigned to the ob livion that has come upon so many other institutions of the age before steam, electricity and the press. That there is any ease or dignity in the ostume the uncomfortable and awkward looks and movements of the citte class of society disprove when encased within tt. To gentlemen whose business is supposed to be the suppression of the sword in matters of State. led wearing of such a weapon on the few official occasions of their lives must steal upon their consciousness as a bit of irony. To make confusion worse confounded in the matter of dress. lower bits of their dress-swords and gold-banded trousers and having their chapeaus tied up in paper, to be carried in the left hand when coming into the presence of the President, the Cabinet and

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS, including the ladies belonging to it, numbers about one hundred persons, most of whom took part in the proceedings of Monday. Among them are fourteen Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary in rank and title, not one of whom is, in fact, charged with an extraordinary mission or invested with plenary powers. Even the mission or invested with plenary powers. Even the utiles and dignities of cipiomacy, like its functions, are now imaginary and fictitious. Russia has an envoy extraordinary who is, in point of fact, her ordinary representative at Washington; but as the autocrat of all the Russias will not as much as by name imply that any in his dominions possess plenary powers, Baron Offenberg is shorn of ene-haif of the title enjoyed by the representives of England, France, Germany, Portugal, Peru and Guatameia, and other of the great Powers of the world. On our sule we are more modest, having but thirteen E. E's and M. P.'s in all; but then we are not discriminating. for we keep a diplemat of the first rank, the Hon. Joseph P. Root, of Kansas, in Chile, accepting a mere charge d'affaires at Washington in return, while we force plain ministers resident upon the Argentine Coalederation and the United States of Colombia, to say nothing of Turkey, who support extraordinary envoys and powerful ministers—the two characters cembined in one person—at the republican sourt of Washington. Then we keep resident ministers in Belivia, Costa Rica, Greece, Honduras, Nicarauga, Paraguay and other countries, who fail to reciprocate, and wherein our commercial interests are guarded by our consuls.

WHAT DO WE WANT THEM FOR?

It really seems a pertinent question to ask why this country should receive at home and maintain abroad permanent diplomatic representatives. They are properly the appendages of royalty, and especially of absolute monarchies, or at least aristocratic governments. Even in Europe they have become anomalies under the rule of constituent Parliaments and public opinion as spoken by the press, and here was never a fitting place for them at all. Our conservative and castless constitution makers conferred discretionary power upon the Executive to appoint and receive ambassadors and other public ministers; but we were them as a nation young, inexperienced and weak, not free from foreign complications, and existent in a certain degr titles and dignities of diplomacy, like its functions, are now imaginary and fletitious. Russia has an

when the smallest excuse for them had gone or was going.

IN THE EARLY DAYS,
though there was a decided dash of aristocracy in the personnel of the government, there was no attempt to give anything more than a useful character to those sent to loreign parts on the business of the United States, and they came home as soon as the business was ended. A simple letter of advice and instruction from President Washington was all the credentials that Gonverneur Morris produced at London when he went, in 1789, to see if the British government could not be induced to evaquate the Western posts under the treaty of peace, and whether a commercial treaty could nat be constitution were simple charges d'affaires to France and Spain, and these were made upon the spur of urgent business with those countries. Washington, Jefferson and Adams were indifferent as to the names they gave to the agents sent abroad, but they were never guilty of the verbal exaggeration of calling their envoys extraordinary if they were not sent on special matters, nor their ministers plenipotentiary unless invested with foil powers; nor did they er any successer ever appoint an ambassador, although none but agents of that rank are held in

Europe to possess the representative character; that is, to stand for the personality of the sover-eign. Our government has always maintained that the popular sovereignty of this Republic was equal in

eign. Our government has always maintained that the popular sovereignty of this Republic was equal in

RANK AND DIGNITY

to the personal sovereignty of a monarchy, and that a consul, so-called, possesses the representative character as fully as a minister plenipotentiary or even an ambassador, so-called; in other words, that the distinction is an empty distinction of title, wholly separate, in practice, from function. Yet the custom of ioreign courts is followed here at Washington, and the Chevaller Lobo, of Partugai, a diplomat of fourteen months' service, who is accredited as an E. E. and M. P., has precedence of Monsieur Delfosse, the Minister Resident, so-called, of Belgium, whose service has lasted for nearly eight years, and who, if the State Department was consistent with our own facts and contentions, would be the "doyen" or dean of the corps, instead of the Tarkish representative, whom he outranks in seniority by two years. Why should an ambassador be so exalted, when the word expressing his rank, in etymology and origin, is humble and even servile? The envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary is, in these days, a mere bubble of words, and we have an authority as great as Mr. Caleb Cushing that the term charge d'affaires, which has been sunk by misusage to mean only a provisional functionary of the lowest rank, is as generic and comprehensive as any in the diplomatic vecabulary. Where is Jugol Arinori Mort, is as generic and comprehensive as any in the diplomatic inst, though he outranks, in length of service, his brother Ministers from Germany, Brazil, Portugal, Spain, Russia and France; the phlegmatic Schlozer, the wise conteillor Borges, the equestrian members) in American costume, but take his place in the very body of the braided and sworded diplomates.

It is clear that the fathers of the constitution did not intend by their "ambassadors and other public

not intend by their "ambassadors and other public ministers" clauses to ape the manners of royal courts, for while they, after its adoption, held the reins of executive and legislative government, they sent

DIPLOMATIC AGENTS TO FOREIGN COURTS
Only as they were obliged, and, in making the
modest annual appropriation of \$40,000 for the support of diplomatic intercourse with foreign countries, they expressly declared that the money
should come from the duties on imports and tonmare dues, thus stamping our diplomacy with a comshould come from the duties on imports and tonaage dues, thus stamping our diplomacy with a commercial character from the first. As we ever have
conducted our higher diplomatic business through
special agents—and all civilized nations do now,
with the gid of the telegraphs and steam
packets, control their diplomatic negotiations step by step at their own
capitals, it is obvious that there is no further need,
as far as we are concerned, for, resident ministers
or representatives with picnary powers, imaginary
or actual.

The thirteen plenipos and twenty-three plain
residents we send abroad are not, as a rule,
selected for qualities of statesmanship or high
breeding, so that they shed no justre upon the
American name, and render no service adequate
to the cost of themselves and their attaches, to
whom the adage "like master, like man," naturally applies.

whom the adage "like master, like man," naturally applies.

THE DIPLOMATS AT WASHINGTON
are gentlemen outwardly, and, in the main, inwardly likewise, though none but the British legation has preserved at once a constant and a high standard of excellence through all its grades. Tales of speculation in the diplomatic privileges of importation of wines and other articles of luxury or use are not strange to society cars and tongues here, though rarer now than ever before, and it is a question whether any such could be supported if put in the present tense. But these diplomats, like our own, are average representatives of the standards of intelligence and political morality in their respective countries, and, so viewed, are not the social superiors of our native population. They have an easier manner and greater fluency of speech; but they acquire such accomplishments as the cadet midshipmen at Annapolis acquire French and dancing, as a part of their course of professional study. Yet

the cadet midshipmen at Annapolis acquire French and dancing, as a part of their course of professional study. Yet

THE YOUNG WOMEN OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON are run mad over attaches of legation whom they would not condescend to motice did not the names of their charmers appear on Mr. Fish's diplomatic list. The engagement of the daughter of a government official of modest rank and fortune to a third rank attaché of a first rate legation is made responsible for all this; but whatever the moving cause the attachés at large are glad of it, and make the most of their lucky season, lest it be their only one. The native society men are grumpy and spiteful over the situation, and console themselves as they best can by picking holes in their rivals' coats. What they may be further led to do in self-vindication time must reveal. It is one of the unwritten, though historical facts of the Revolution of 1776, that the young colonists who had suffered under the "inselence of office," enwrapped in the scarlet coats and the foppish dress of the younger British army and civil officers, were, to a man, hot for independence, from young from Jefferson to the numblest of them all. Without them, independence would not have been a fact accomplished, and our dimmed and discarded gallants of 1873 may yet work out in vengeance important reforms in government and revolutions in our foreign relations.

THE BURNING OF THE STEAMER ERIE.

Official Report of the Burning of the Noble Craft-The Inspectors of Steam Vessels' Complaint to the Customs Autherities-The Erie's Certificate of Inspection Run Out the Day She Left Here-Captain Tinklepaugh and Officers Praised for Their Conduct in the

The following report has been sent to Captain David D. Smith, Inspector General of Steamboats

David D. Smith, Inspector General of Steamboats at Washington:—

Office of Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels, New York, March 15, 1873.

Andresov Low, Eag., Supervising Inspector second United States District, New York, March 15, 1873.

Andresov Low, Eag., Supervising Inspector second United States District, New York, March 15, 1873.

Sta-In ecouplinance with your instructions of the 6th nit. we hereby submit to you this our report into the circumstances attending the burning of the late steamship Eric, which occurred January 1, 1873, at sea off Paralnayba, ninety miles north of Pernambuco. South America.

The investigation commenced on the 11th nit. by the examination of their y Johnson, second officer, he being the only one belouging to the steamer, having then arrived here. The case was adjourned to the 25th nit, when the investigation was continued by the examination of the first and third assistant engineers. The case was then adjourned to the 5th inst, when the investigation was continued by the examination of E. L. Tinklepaugh, Master; H. P. Beebe, Chief Engineer; S. G. Russell, Oher Officer; John C. Clark, Second Assistant Engineer, and T. H. Bottou, Chief Steward, The Board these adjourned to the 6th inst, when Captain E. Le Fevre, the Superintendent of the company, was examined.

Having exhansted all the evidence that the witnesses could give bearing upon the cause of the disaster, the case was then closed, having occupied four days.

D. 1867, and was thoroughly overtanted and an additional deck put upon ther prior to her alling on her last voyage. She was considering on this perf.

We here desire to state that her certificate of isspection (copy of which is hereby submitted) expired the day after her leaving this port.

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We

To G. W. EMBERE, Esq., Deputy Collector of Cusioms, New York.

The Krie left Pernambuse at four o'clock A. M., Jannary I, 1573, bound for New York. At ten o'clock P. M. of the same day the ship was reported to Captain Tinklepaugh as being on fire; smoke was discovered in the starboard lower coal bunker. The pumps were immediately brought to bear where the fire was supposed to be. After a few minutes the conclusion was arrived at that they were mistaken is the location of the fire, as nothing but smoke was issaing from one of the air streaks in the ceiling.

Immediately after the fire was discovered in the upper between decks, amidships, under the galley—this space was stowed full of coffee close up to the deck, which rendered it impossible to get at the fire until holes were cut in the deck, which was done; but the coffee being stowed flush against the deck it was impossible to get the hose beyond the point where the deck was cut, and the fire receiving an additional supply of air through the opening cut in the deck, spread with great ranidity. The engines were stopped and steam turned into the cargo space by the Chief Engineer on the first discovery of the fire, but, owing to the compact nature of the cargo, the steam was anable to penetrate through it sufficiently till.

The officers and crew fought the fire manfally till.

but, owing to the compact nature of the cargo, the steam was anable to penetrate through its undecently to produce any effect.

The officers and crew fought the fire manfally till twelves o'clock midnight, when it became evisient that the state canid not be saved to captain Tinklepaugh requested on the saved and Captain Tinklepaugh requested the ship was shandoned, the passengers and crew taking to the boats, which by Captain Tinklepaugh's orders had been lowered. The Captain was the last to leave the ship—at that time she was in diam's for between 159 and 200 feet amidships. The boats aid by the burning ship until merning, when they pulled away for land, twelve miles distant, where all were landed afely.

FIRE AFFARATCS, DISCIPLINK, NIC.

All the evidence tends to prove that the ship was thoroughly equipped, that the fire apparatus was in good working order. All of discipline good, the conduct of the officers and crew was excellent, and that the precantions taken and the orders given by Captain Tinklepaugh for the preservation of the lives of his passengers and crew when the fire was first discovered proved him to be well fitted for the responsible command that he held. There is no positive evidence of the origin of the fire, but from the fact that her sister ship—the Outario—took fire in a corresponding place on her last eastward bound passage, and other circumstances that have come to our knowledge, we are of the opinion that

If was CAUSED BY HAME FROM THE GALLEY RANGE, which was new and had been fitted into the ship just prior to her sating from here. The value of the ship and cargo was as holows—bellp, \$420,000; cargo, \$420,000. The spidence taken and other papers in the case are herewith, submitted.

The vidence taken and other papers in the case are herewith, submitted.

District of Albany.

FREE LANCE.

This is a queer world, and people are the queerest

Critics Criticised-Italian and Ethiopian

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

things in it. If I ever committed so grave an offence against society I should make a pun and querist. Some of the queerest entertain extraordinary ideas concerning critics. They seem to think that the critic who neither praises nor cen sures for reasons best known to his friends and chemies must be a fiend in human form, who goes about seeking whom he may devour from pure hatred of his kind. That there are such monsters is possible, for so long as critics, like the rest of creation, are subject to malice, liver complaints and the agonies of dyspepsia, so long will a certain percentage deal in the virus of spleen; but that truth-telling should be stigmatized as abuse is rather more than honesty cares to tolerate. No critic worthy the name delights to condemn, but, loving truth better than Piato and Plato's country, better than Dante and Dante's country, better than Shakspeare and Shakspeare's country, better than Hawtnorne and Bawthorne's country," he tells what his conscience dictates, regardless of conse quences. For daring to be brave he is cordially hated. Who likes to be hated? Now, what does criticism mean? Appreciation. What does mating justly, censure becomes necessary, what right has the critic to dip his pen in honey because of kindly feelings towards the artist? It is this per-sonal regard which is killing the possibility of un-biassed indgment in this country. Tom is a good ellow-makes himself very agreeable at the club has a large lamily, you know, and how can one proing girl, and really it would be too bad to tell her that she can't act. Thus art is killed; for if an and indifferent are treated alike, that putting goes by favor, and that what is really well one receives no greater praise than which is badly done, do you suppose average human nature ences ? Many a time have I heard artists nitterly exciaim, "What is the use of trying to do well? Is right piace, and insult is added to injury by com-mending what I know to be bad." There is no use as long as personality regulates criticism. A fort-night ago, in speaking of "Le Centenaire," I said that in one act Jacques complains of his eyes, stating that even with couble spectacles he cannot read letters distinctly; in another act, contrary to the business of the French drama, Mr. Smitta's Jacques seizes a promissory note written in pencil seventy-seven years before, and quickly reads it without glasses. This oversight is strange in an artist, & What. follows? A writer in an evening contemporary asserts that "Free Lance" is "given to speaking without due consideration of a subject," that if I "had been at all observing I should have seen that Mark does no such thing; in every instance a note is read aloud and then handed to him, but he hardly even glances at it. It is a shame to stullify in this fashion an actor who has always had credit for a fair amount of common sense." Now, in reply, I repeat my previous statement, which was founded upon close observation, and to the truth of which three witnesses besides myself are ready to stand sponsors. I am not given to speaking without due consideration of a subject, and to intimate that my aim is stultification of an admirable actor is simply ridiculous. If Mr. Smith has revised the action referred to I am refoiced; it proves that Mr. Smith not only possesses the lair amount of common sense with which my assailant endows him, but all that common sense that I never doubted to partisans whose blind admiration of an artist leads them to denounce critics who dare to discover imperfections.

And this reminds me how, in November last, I was roundly villided in your columns, Mr. Editor, for having a mind of my own regarding Mme. Lucca. I divined at the time the impartial source of this denunciation; but I little dreamed that Mr. Mar stock would himself inform a curious public how operatic agents seek to suborn the press. There is nothing that ventilates facts so speedily as a good quarrel between partners in business or friendship. The public is made whise if not better by consequent revelations. It may entertain you, Mr. Editor, to know that a bull of exoemmunicat that in one act Jacques complains of his eyes, stating that even with double specta-cles he cannot read letters distinctly; in

Goethe's idea-which is not that of ting aside Goetne's Joean-water is not that of Thomas-the music is pretty and sympathetic, and makes few demands that Mr. Marcizek's broupe cannot fill. Mmc. Luccu's beautiful voice is heard to great advantage. Her number's soil her; her acting is natural and earnest. Miss Kellogg's pure method and beautiful execution shine out in the polance, proving that is the polance, proving that he polance, proving that he polance is not a masterly marched that he had been a single to single the single proving that a masterly marched that he had been a single to sold the marched that he work of the work in mediately and establish our operation of the work immediately and establish our operation of work immediate

composure infinitely creditable to his nerves—as though he had had a previous understanding with the powers of darkness. I like this sort of acting—it adds to the illusion and holds the mirror up to nature. All things considered, Mr. Külter, "Der Preisschitzu" must have given general satisfaction. Still I may be wrong. Setter of its kind is the singing of the Hampton colored students with it adds to the illusion and holds the mirror up to nature. All things considered, Mr. Editor, "Der Preischtita" must have given general satisfaction. Still I may be wrong. Better of its kind is the singing of the Hampton colored students, who have come here for the landable purpose of raising money with which to add new buildings to their excellent college in Virginia. Ten young men and seven young women, half of them thoroughly Ethiopian, appear and sing those plantation songs that deeply interest because of their origin and their sadness. "Why, I thought negro songs were funny," exclaimed a foreigner present at the second concert, "instead of which they are all about Jesus." It is this deeply religious element that gives character to the songs. Picture slavery, histen to these melodies—prayers of the bondmen, and the frequent calls upon Jesus touch the heart with an elequence far beyond the orator's rounded periods or the simulated passion of Italian opera. Homely, quaint metaphor, peculiar to the camp meeting, illustrates the one aspiration of these people, whose harbaric meledies are all in a minor key. The "Ship comes sailing;" "she is loaded with bright angels,"

How do you know they're angels?
Oh, I know them by their meaning.
Oh, youder comes my Jesus!
Haltelujah?

Rain, oh, rain,
Jesus, my Master, rain.
Jesus, my Master, rain.
In the army of the Lord.
I never shall forget that day
When Jesus washed my sine away.
Nobody knows the trouble I see:
Nobody but Jesus.
Nobody but Jesus.

And thus from one song to another the same re-

O Satan's mad and I am glad.

Save me Lord, save me.

The devii is a liar and conjurer;

If you don't mind, he'll conjure you.

Heaven is the bourne of these dusky people.

wish that heaven was mine," they slug.

that heaven was mine," they sing.

Gwine to hover round the wings of Jesus
In the morning,
And I sin't goin' to die any more.

Gwine to put on de starry crown,
In de morning.

Gwine to put on de long white robes,
In de morning.

Gwine to put on de golden slippers,
In de morning.

Oh, done diet Oh, I sin't gwine
To die no more!
I see a letter from de promised land,
Signed and scaled by de bord's own hand.

Search of Liberty's ne a spirited sone

"In Search of Liberty" is a spirited song, with olo and chorus, the latter of which runs. They worked me all the day, without a bit of pay, I took my flight In de middle of de night, While de moon am gwine away.

"De Gospel train is coming," they shout, and, of course, Jesus is on board. There is "no difference in fare," so Get on board, ye children, There's room for many a more. rhaps the most grotesque song is that called w, Ain't That Hard?" The soloist sings—

De fox have hole in de ground,
De bird have nest in the air,
Kberyone have a hiding place,
But we poor sinners have none.
Whereupon the chorus asks— Now ain't that hard? trials, great tribulation; Now ain't that hard? I'm bound to leave this world.

Then another soloist breaks forth-Methodist, Methodist is my name, Methodist till I die: I'll be baptized and live on the Methodist side, And Methodist will I die.

And Methodist will I die.

Again the chorus shouts, "Now, ain't that hard?"
very much to the amusement of the audience. A
third soloist assures us that she will die a Baptist,
a fourth that she will die a Prestyterian, the
chorus always putting the question, "Now, ain't
that hard?" Finally a lifth soloist comes to the
rescue, saying that, while marching on the road—

You had better stop your different names And travel on to God. But still the irrepressible chorus expostulates-

Now, ain't that hard? Now, ain't that hard?

Wonderfully stirring is a hymn composed by a body of slaves, who were not allowed to sing or pray where their old master could hear them, but who, after his death, and by permission of a kinder mistress, broke forth with, "There is a great campmeeting in the promised land." It is simple in its construction as it is effective, and those New Yorkers who abstain from hearing the national music of slavery will lose an entertainment no less suggestive than unique, PREE LANCE.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Liszt's "Dante Symphony." in this city through the medium of his orchestral compositions, and although a few of the musical committee of the Philhar, honic Society seem determined to keep this crazy writer's lucubrations be-fore the public, the popular verdict, as well as that of every reasoning musician, is that such music has decidedly an unhealthy tendency. The "Dante Symphony" has been played here before, far better, too, than it was on Saturday night; but there can be but one opinion about it, and that is decidedly unfavorable. There is an illustration of the "In-ferno" from "Le Divina Comedia." Of course, one must expect, quoting the words of the programme, "everlasting curses" with trumpets and horns, "the frenzy of despair and uproar of the evil spirits" illustrated by violins screaming on the E string, 'celli coming in at intervals with a ludicrous figure, horns blowing out discords, reeds in the ageny of uncouth medulations, centra basses divided between the imitation of an earthquake percussion, Heaven knows where, and a finale worse than all the howors just named. But let the subject be what it may, its illustration in very fundamental principles of the divine art. But Liszt reduces the orchestra to chaos and makes it very unpleasant. Some of his admirers—not the ultra ones—claim for him at least a wonderful knowledge of instrumental effects. Granted; but that is not enough to constitute a composer. There is more strength and grandenr in haif dozen measures of the "Walpurgisnacht" of Mendeissohn or the incantation scene of "Der Freischütz" than one can find in the entire Dante Symphony of Liszt. Why, then, should the directors of the Philharmonic Society insist upon bring-ing forward again and again such works? It only serves to superinduce a nightmare in the poor

ing forward again and again such works? It only serves to superinduce a nightmare in the poor musicians and weariness and disgust in the audience. Still in this symphony there are positive merits: but, alas for the disciples of the Abbate! they are stolen. The choral symphony of Beethoven supplies some of the ideas in the last movement, and the choral for lemale voices there were a number of ladies on the stage Saturday night, but whether they sung or not we cannot say, as nobody in the audience heard them through the heavy fire of brass and string) is taken in many respects bodily from the last work of Beethoven. In fine, we suggest to the audience compelled to listen to and the musicians compelled to play the Daute Symphony the words "Lasciate ogni speranza (della musica) che rol entrate."

The programme on Saturday night commenced in the sunshine of Haydn, the charming "Oxford" symphony, a work of beauty and genial spirit, and ended in the shadow of Liszt. Haydn's work is like crystal in its clear, pure character, but in the slovenly manner in which the orchestra interpreted it there were many queer spots in it. These were the only orchestral works in the programme. There were two soloists, a soprano and a pisnist, Mile. Corradi and Mr. Richard Hoffman. The lady sang the well-known "Bel Raggio." one of the best specimens of Rossin's style that can be found in any of his works. Her execution is correct, if the want of flexibility of her voice be not taken into account, but she fails to show any quality of dramatic sentiment or real feeling. She sang much better than on the occasion of the Musical Fund concert, when we speke of her last; but the impression, as far as expression is concerned, is just the same.

Mr. Hoffman was shipwrecked on the rock on which so many pianists have split. The "Concertstick" of Weber is a work that not one pianist out of a hundred can interpret. There is too much of the lady style of playing, that superficial nicety, about Mr. Hoffman to enable him to attack such a composition. H

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

Even London is to have McCloskey's "great drama," which is somewhat familiar here as 'Acress the Continent." Miss Neilson will be in Pittsburg next week, and

afterward she plays in Cleveland, Chicago and Cincinnati previous to her return to Booth's. "La Dame aux Camélias" is now played at the Gymnase on Sunday nights, to give Mile. Desclée, who impersonates the Femme de Claude, a little

sunounced as in rehearsal at the Gymnase, is the same as "Agnes," in which Miss Ethel made her great success at the Union Square Theatre. Barney Milliams, whose speedy return to this country has been announced, says he "feels honored and obliged to the London and provincial managers for their liberal offers of engagements.

but begs most respectfully for the present to de-

A French lyrical company has been lately shock ing rather than enlightening the city of Guayaquit, in the State of Ecuador. At length it ventured to bring out the "Grande Duchesse." When, during the second act, the impersonates of the heroine shows herself familiar with Fritz, and caresses his hair by passing her fingers through it, the Alcalde of the city, who was there to supervise the perform-ance, arose from his seat, and told the astonished Prenchmen that the piece must go no further, as being insulting to the morality and dignity of the public of Guayaquil. Thus the "Grande Duches came to an untimely end.

THE CUBAN ANTI-SLAVERY COMMITTEE,

They Mistrust the Action of the Spanish Republic on the Abolition Question-A Fervent Appeal to the People of the United States-Belligerent Rights Demanded for the Cuban Patriots.

To the figure of the United States:—

The figure change in the government of Spain and the establishment of a republican form of government has served to create a doubt in the minds of many as to the propriety of further vigorously prosecuting the recent movement inaugurated by the Cuban Anti-Slavery Committee in favor of securing the recognition of belligerent rights to the Cuban revolutionists. Believing that such doubt and consequent apathy may be caused by a want of fuller information of the exact condition of the Spanish Republic and of the Cuban insurrection and its object, we beg leave to submit to the American people this review of the Spanish-Cuban question and of our duty under the circumstances. TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES :-

of the spanish-Cuban question and of our duty under the circumstances.

After many years of oppression, unjust taxation and transfer many years of oppression, unjust taxation and transfer many years of oppression, unjust taxation and the island of Cuba—a tyranny not exceeded by the which forced the American people to take up arms against the mother country—the native Cubans in October, 1868, rose in defence of their rights, and commenced a war having for its object Cuban independence and liberty to the slaws. Gertainly no citizen of our own country, having imbibed the spirit of liberty as handed down from our forefathers, will question the right of any people to rebel against wrong, and, in defence of any people to rebel against wrong, and, in defence of any people to rebel against wrong, and, in defence of any people to rebel against wrong, and, in defence of any people to rebel against wrong, and, in defence of any people to rebel against wrong, and, in defence of any people to rebel against wrong, and, in defence of any people, and we believe we can truthfully say that the great heart of the American people beats in full symbothy since they have made their cause the cause of five hundred the start of the American scopie beats in full symbothy is not the surface of the world which was wanting in the aympathies of the world which was wanting in the aympathies of the world which was wanting in the sympathies of the kept to property in man, and which for eighty years maintained an institution which was in opposition and a contradiction to our own Declaration of Independence, which affirmed that "all men are created equal and are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." But the evil day is passed, and the people have recognized the later that human savery is incompatible with the spirit of said Declaration; and we beneaved to have committee but reflects the feelings of the whole people of the United States when we endeavor to have our government, the fi After many years of oppression, unjust taxation and typannical rolls by the spanish governs

chance THE CURAN PATRIOTS, FIGHTING FOR LIBERTY, with that accorded to their oppressors.

The establishment of the Spanish Republic is undoubtedly a subject for our congratulation. In our endeavors expected to the patriots being erent rights we are not influenced by a patriots being erent rights we are not influenced by the patriots being erent rights we have not because we love the Republic less, below taken not because we love the Republic less, below the existence of a very large party in Spain favorable to existence of a very large party in Spain favorable to emancipation. Indeed, it is with pleasure that we mention the names of

emancipation. Indeed, it is with pleasure that we mention the names of

BENOT, QUINTERO, CASTELAR AND SALMERON,
heading, as they do, a powerful party in favor of emancipation: for the fact is patent that, under the reign of
King Amadeus, these statesmen did all they could to
secure emancipation, as they will, no doubt, now do under
the Republic. We see, however, sensible of the fact that
the power of these men to effect emancipation was
greater during the existence of the monarchy than it is
now; for the party of freedom was strengthened by the
King, whom it was well known favored immediate
ilberty to the slaves. The chances of securing freedom
have unfortunately diminished with the recent change
from a Mosarchy to a Republic.

THE SPAIRS GOVENINERNY, AS EARLY AS 1809,
passed a bill for gradual emancipation, but the government has not been able to introduce any such measures
into the island of Cuba, the pre-slavery party in that
island being sufficiently able to resist the power of the
home government by sending back the Captains General
it is less able to introduce reform measures than was
the monarchy; and we hold the cause of freedom and
humanity first, and high above a simple form of government.

Fellow eitheans, in the island of Cuba, within one

humanity first, and high above a simple form of government.

Fellow citizens, in the island of Cubs, within one hundred miles of our own shores—indeed, so close that we can almost descry the green hills in the distance—are tolling five hundred thousand human beings, with No Boys of Recapt Buy in the Grave.

There is not for them, as there was for our own oppressed and enslaved brethren, a border free State, and beyond that a Canada, where many thousands first breathed God's free air. The north mas, which guided so many in our own land, brings no hope for comfort to the hair million in Cubs; surrounded by an impassable ocean and without a single inon of free soil to which the slave may escape, he tolls on and on through lite without a ray of hope that he shall ever enjoy the blessings of freedom. The grouns of the tolling and tortured captives and the blood of first thousand slain in defence of liberty appeal to us for aid, for some action which shall strengthen them in this their hour of affliction. What signifies it to them

tion. What signifies it to them whether their source and the whether their government by a herpublic or a wonderful states by either is a robbery of their just right to immediate and unconditional freedom. It is with feelings of deep concern that we notice a disposition on the part of a few persons to stay the hand of freedom; that we might await a sign from the Republic, as if republics were always favorable to liberty! While it is possible that such persons may be actuated by the best of motives, we cannot help concluding that they are mistaken when they place the form of a government before the cause of liberty and justice. The simple fact presented us to the control of the control of

gents distinguished themselves at the outset of the rebeilion by adopting into their constitution article 24, which declares.

Which declares the transfer of the transfer of the rebeilion by adopting into their constitution article 24, which declares the cause of decided is inseparably connected with that of the Cuban patriots, and he who bids us stay our efforts a sincle moment is recream to the true spirit of fiberty. We should not be deceived by the occasional bills offered in the Spanish Cortes in favor of emancipation in Cuba and Porto Alica. It must be apparent to every close observer that such bills are always offered immediately after any movement or great meeting of our citizens in favor of Caban recognition. It is our firm conviction that these bills are thus introduced in the Cortes to CHECKMATE OUR DOINGS IN THE UNITED STATES, thereby inducing our citizens to relax their efforts to secure beligerent rights to the Cuban patriots. We sincerely trust that the American people will see the importance of redoubled and continuous efforts in this direction, by petitioning our government at Washington to accord the Cuban patriots that favorable recognition to which they are justly entitled. We particularly regard and anxiously await the action of those old soldiers in the army of liberty who have immortalized themselves by their devotion to the freedom and enfranchisement of four millions in our own country, trusting that they will not consider their work complete while slavery and the slave trade exist in the Western World.

SAMUEL R, SCOTTRON

Chairman Cuban Anti-Slavery Committee.

DOCTOR LIVINGSTONE.

Sir Henry Rawlinson's Estimate of the

Sir Heary Rawlinson's Estimate of the Apostle of Africa.

[From the London Telegraph, March 1.]
Last night there was an overflowing attendance of ladies and gentlemen at the Royal Institution, to listen to a lecture by Sir Henry Rawlinson, K. C. B., on "Lavingstone's Recent Discoveries in Central Africa." Sir Henry Holland, Bart., M. D., President of the Institution, occupied the chair.

Sir Henry Rawlinson said that Dr. Lingstone was not a mere traveller, but a pieneer of civilization and a deadly enemy to the slave trade. In the year 1865 Dr. Livingstone was an idle man in London, anxions to be at his old work of exploration; so, at the suggestion of Sir Roderick Murchison, ne started in 1866 for Africa, via Bombay, to discover, if he could, the nature of the watershed of Central Africa. He landed near Zanzibar, and went one or two hundred miles up the river. Travelling westward, he reached a bleasant elevated country. Further westward, after he was deserted by the Johanna men, he crossed a pleasant country once mere, which the slave traders had never entered. Then he crossed a range of mountains west of Lake Nyassa; he found no game on the hills and had to live for a mouth on mushrosms. The country so far had often been previously traversed by other Europeans, especially by the Portuguese, several of whom have crossed Africa from east to west. Very little being known by the British public about the travels of the Portuguese in these regions, the Royal Geographical Society is about to publish some of their discoveries. After ten months' travel Livingstone entered the lake country, and found it to be one of the most beautiful and luxuriant districts in the world; in fact, when the sea coast is left behind and the central plateau reaches Africa is a far more delightful country than is generally supposed. In the beginning of 1868 his progress to lake Tanganylka was stopped by the numdations. Early in 1859 he was ill for several months, after which, for three years, he was lost to sight, till Mr. Stanley found hi ources of the Congo.

Bridget McSwiggins died yesterday morning in

believue Hospitai. On the 23d ult. deceased was found lying in the hallway of premises 43 Scammel street with a wound in her head, but how the injury was received did not appear. The cause of death will be determined by Dr. Marsh Coroner Young was positived to hold an increast on the body.

THE SPANISH ANTILLES

Condition of Affairs in the Transmarine Colonies of the Republic.

Conflict in Porto Rico Between the Matives and the Unconditional Spaniards Serious Consequences from Widespread and Exciting Causes-Who Is to Blame !- Charges of Conspiracy and Summary Arrests-Cuba More Tranquil-Public Indifference to Mother Country Evenus.

HAVANA, March 8, 1873.

The recent troubles in the island of Porto Rico, whether brought about by the intrigues set on loot by the committee from the Casino Español of this city, or whether the natural outburst of long existing conspiracies and grievances between the natives and the unconditional Spaniards, cannot, with the conflicting and meagre information at our command, be positively stated. As usual, all sorts of stories are affoat, and plots and counter-plots by the native and Spanish elements are everywhere talked of. The Spaniards here, as a matter of course, side with the Spaniards in the sister island, and accuse the natives of inciting riot, with the cry of "Death to Spaniards!" and the same entangled and intentional arguments are have widened the breach between the contending parties in this island and increased the bitter hostility of the creoles to Spain and everything Spanish. As I stated in a previous letter, the natives, and even quite a number of the liberal Spaniards (since the kepublic has been proclaimed in Spain these are visible), charge the late troubles in Porto Rico to the intriguing spirit of the Council of Thirteen of the Casino Español of this city and to the riot, the consequence of the emisaries sent by with planning the affair, getting up the excitement with the view of massacring a few Porto Ricans, and also with prejudicing the views of the new Captain General, Plowes, and preventing him from introducing the reforms of municipal govern-RADICAL PRESS DEPENCE.

The radical journal La Prensa, of Porto Rico, palliates the political signification of the affair with the following explanation:-

with the following explanation:—

Previous to the 18th numerous rumors were current regarding the expected disturbances, and it was reported that on that day the rising would take place of the field laborers, colored artisans and the desperadoes of the neighborhood of Camuy. Don Cayetano Estrella, a resident of that town, was informed that his house would be the first attacked. Being an old and timel man, he informed a number of his workmen, to stay throughout that night with him. They consented, and, with Estrella, took necessary precautions to defend themselves against an attack. These preparations were, undoubtedly, observed by the guardia civil, and these, in company with a number of volunteers, proceeded to Estrella's house and demanded him to open his doors. The excitement which naturally enough seized the insmates resulted in resistance, and in the affray which followed three were killed and a number of prisoners taken to lave the resistance and in the affray which followed three were killed and a number of prisoners taken to Arceibo on the following day were twenty-nine, among them the captain and sergeant of the Camuy militia, Cayetano, Estrella and his two sons, the Judge of Camuy, Salvador Davila, and others, one severely wounded by a subre cut. The authorities have commenced proceedings against them, and are displaying great viciliance and activity in making further arrosis of all to whom susoicion points the lights were extinguished, and the march to Aquadilla, noticed between Quobradillas and Camut, in a farm house, a larige assemblage. Upon knocking against them, noticed between Quobradillas and Camut, in a farm house, a larige assemblage, upon the Medical Camut, in a farm house, a larige assemblage, upon the Medical Camut, in a farm house, a larige assemblage, upon the Medical Camut, in a farm house, a larige assemblage, upon the Medical Camut, in a farm house, a larige assemblage to the woods. One group of men fired upon their pursuers, but without effect, nor differenced in making any arrests.

The foregoing is given by the Spanish press of Porto Rico and Cuba as a further proof that the affair of the 15th at Camuy was not an isolated case, but showed other ramifications of conspiracy. Probably fear of a repetition of that scene of bloodshed caused the inorensive occupants of the house referred to to take refuge in flight.

CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY. Nearly one hundred persons have been arrested for suspected complicity with the Estrelia affair, among them the retiring and newly appointed Judge, the Commander of the military barracks, the Justice of the Peace, the two municipal syndics, a netary, the schoolmaster, sergeant of militia, several police officers and others, all of

them natives of that island. It is evident that there is an intense feeling of excitement among all classes. The separatists, as

tional Spaniards of the island, are said to be spreading the doctrine of opposition to Spain among the country people, and, not content Camuy affair as an example where advantage was taken of the meeting of a number of innocent persons—innocent except for the unlawful purpose of gambling—to call their meeting one of conspiracy and political intent, and fall upon them and commit acts of barbarity and slaughter.

FIRST CONSECUENCES

and commit acts of barbarity and slaughter.

FIRST CONSEQUENCES.

The immediate effect upon the island of Porte Rico is, of course, most disastrous, and will be more so after a short time. Distrust is generally prevalent. The vindictive spirit of the volunteers—a similar institution to that of this island—is much feared. The country people of Porto Rico have always been considered pacific and timid, and have instinctively avoided being mixed up in political conspiracies. Indeed, it may well be doubted that they are in any way hostile to remaining under the protection of the mother country, although they are anxious for the establishment of the promised municipal reforms and the aboution of slavery.

under the protection of the mother country, although they are anxious for the establishment of the promised municipal reforms and the abolition of slavery.

Appairs in Cuba.

Affairs here are at a stand-still. The political and military situation can be summed up in a very few sentences. The proclamation of the Republic in Spain has apparently worked no change in affairs here. The likeness of ex-King Amadeus still presides at all the government offices. The crown is still worn on the caps of the military and volunteer officers. The censor still holds his tight reins on the press. Some of the journals are inclined to turn republican. The Censor promises to be more lenient from day to day, "yet tames not." Et Tribuno, which heads the sheet with "Fira España!" "Fira la Republica!" has for the past lew days published what would occupy the space of one column of the Hebald: and your correspondent, having requested to be informed the reason thereof, was told by one of the employes that the Censor "cut and slashed everything to pieces."

It is furthermore rumored that in the interior cities, where some wild spirits gave vent to their liberal feelings by crying "Fira la Republica!" they were arrested and put into shady quarters. The turncoats holding office are all willing to be credited with democratic ideas, of course only in theory, as they are not acting upon them, but restricting others from doing so.

The insurrection at present is not taken into account. The journals of the island do not chronicle anything, not even the monotonous and stercotyped reports with which they iormerly treated their readers year out, year in.

The subscription for the steasury bonds was closed on the 5th instant. A little over six millions have been taken. The wiscarces of the Casino, numbering thirteen, are to meet in conclave tomorrow (Sunday) and find means, not furnish them, to take up the loan. Rumors are affoat to the effect that a forced loan is to be made, while others, better informed, state that the "thirteen" intend to porti

proportionately to the wealth of each individual Verenuos.

ARTISTS AFTER A REAL "BLOW OUT."

During the week past a strong north wind has been blowing, which has brought us a touch of cool weather. On the afternoon of the 4th an open boat arrived at Cardenas which had been blown off Key West by the sudden setting in of the norther. It contained a party of six Americans, who had been sailing and fishing near Key West. Their names are John Tempieton, Edward Ryse, George Netridge, S. H. Hicks, S. A. Allen and Frederick Martiner, and they belong to an opera bough company at present performing at Key West. The United States Consular Agent at Cardenas, Mr. Charles Bacot, has afforded them the necessary relief.

FATAL RAILBOAD CASUALTY.

On Thursday afternoon last William Hart, a mas thirty-three years of age and born in Ireland, who Fifteenth street in car No. 5 of the Second avenue line, and when in Allen street, near the corner of Broome; he either jumped or fell from the car, and, alighting on the track, had both legs srushed. Mr. Hart was immediately taken to Bellevue Hospital, where death ensued on Saturday evening. The driver of the car was arrested immediately after the occurrence, and on a hearing before a magistrate was discharged to await the result of an investigation before Coroner Herrman, who has been notified. Deceased has left a widow and one child. The remains were removed to the residence of his appther. Err Wrat avenue.