SPAIN.

The Intransigentes' Bombarding Fleet Moved from Before Alicante-Heavy Losses of Life on Deck-The "Reds'" War Almost Closed.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Sept. 29, 1873. The insurgent frigates Numancia and Mendez Nunez have left Alicante for Cartagena.

The commander of the Numancia admits that there was a serious loss of life on his vessel during the bombardment of Alicante on Saturday, 27th

It is generally believed that the failure of the insurgents to capture Atlcante will cause the immediate surrender of Cartagena, thus ending the intransigente insurrection.

NUMBER OF THE KILLED IN ALICANTE. Eight persons were killed in Alicante during the

bombardment.

The Carlist Cause Disorganized and Dis-MADRID, Sept. 29, 1873.

The Carlists in the north have recently met with a series of damaging reverses. Discontent and demoralization are spreading in their ranks. It is reported that the famous chief, Saballs, has

been deprived of his command, and that Generals Tristany and Miret have resigned. In the meantime the enthusiasm for the na-tional cause is increasing in the northern prov-

BERGA REINFORCED BY THE REPUBLICANS. The town of Berga, which at one time was in danger of falling into the hands of the Carlists, has been reinforced and supplied with provisions and ammunition.

POLICE MORALE AND DISCIPLINE. The police have closed the gambling houses in

ENGLAND.

A New Lord Mayor Elected for London-Fever in the Metropolis.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 29, 1873. The election for Lord Mayor of London took place to-day and resulted in the choice of Mr. Andrew Lusk, at present an Aiderman and also a member of Parliament.

The right honorable gentleman is a liberal in politics. He is sixty years of age. He is in business as a merchant, shipowner and ship's provision dealer. Mr. Lusk supports the ballot and short parliaments. He was returned to the House of Commons as member for Finsbury, in 1865. FEVEL IN THE METROPOLIS.

The cases of typhoid fever in this city are daily increasing in number, and alarm is felt in some of the infected quarters.

IRELAND.

Freedom with Reform.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, Sept. 29, 1873. .There was a large meeting at Drogheda yesterday in favor of the release of the Fentan prisoners. Several Members of Parliament were present and participated in the proceedings.

HOME BULE DEMONSTRATION IN THE NORTH. There was a great popular demonstration at Cavan to-day in favor of home rule.

A Rough Election Contest Delicately Avoided.

DUBLIN, Sept. 29, 1873. There will be no election in Tralee, The O'Dono ghue, Member of Parliament for that city not having received the expected appointment to a Ministerial office, and consequently not requiring re-

FRANCE.

Pr. Welaton's Fortune-Pere Hyacinthe Among the Tailors.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Sept. 29, 1878. The late Dr. Nelaton left property valued at

Galignani says Pere Hyacinthe has abandoned

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

the cierical garb.

Cable Communication Interrupted on an Asiatic

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 29, 1873. Communication by the telegraph cable between Hong Kong and Singapore is interrupted.

CHOLERA.

Cases Shipped Into the Port of Liverpool.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 29, 1873. A versel with cholers on board arrived at Liverpool this morning.

AFRICA.

The Ashantee War Reports "Satisfactory" to England-Semi-Starvation of the Natives-An American Marine Trader Seized.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 29, 1873. The latest news of the progress of the Ashantee

it is supposed that they are waiting for the endrof the rainy season, unable until then to make any An American vessel was discovered in the act of selling them powder, and has been seized by the

British commander, and a blockade of the coast has been declared to prevent similar occurrences.

CUBA.

Murder by the Insurgents-A Suspicious Look Out to Sea.

HAVANNA, Sept. 29, 1873. A railway train, while wooding between San Jose and Juanita, was attacked by a party of insurgents. One officer and two passengers were

A suspicious steamer has been seen off the south

PORTO RICO.

Citizens in Collision with the Military.

Several conflicts have occurred between the in habitants and the soldiery at St. German, Agua-

YACHTING NOTE.

Yacht West Wind, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Iselin, from New York for the castward, passed Whitestone

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MONEY CRISIS.

Progress of the Consequences of the Movement in London-Failure of Three City Brokers by Dealings in Erie-Bank Action-Discount Advanced-Shipments of Bullion Outward.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 29, 1873. The fallure of three brokers in consequence of the fall in the price of Erie Railway shares, has been

PAILURE IN GERMANY.

One failure is reported from Hamburg. LONDON LOOKING FOR ADDITIONAL FAILURES. It is expected that additional suspensions will be announced in London to-morrow morning.

The Bank Rate of Discount. LONDON, Sept. 29-2 P. M. An announcement which was made at 1:45 P. M., of an increase in the rate of discount of the Bank of England, caused much surprise in financial

circles. Eric Railway shares at 41%. The Directors of the Bank of England at a meeting to-day fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at five per cent.

THE DEMAND The demand for discount at the Bank of England to-day, as well as in the open market, has been heavy at the rate of five per cent.

BULLION IN MOVEMENT OUTWARD.

One hundred and twenty-four pounds sterling of the £638,000 drawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day are for shipment to America. The remainder goes to Germany.

Two hundred and twentty-five thousand pounds sterling in bullion were shipped from Plymouth for New York on Saturday by the steamship Silesia. The steamship America, which sailed from Southampton on the same day for New York, took out

Engagements have been made for the shipment of £50,000 by the steamship Donau, which will sail It is said £500,000 are booked for shipment this

week. BULLION FROM THE BANK ON BALANCE. The amount of builton withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £638,000.

DISCOUNT ON 'CHANGE. The rate of discount in the oven market for three months bills is five per cent, which is the same as the Bank of England rate.

THE CRISIS IN THE COUNTRY.

The Payment of Depositors in Certified Cheeks by National Banks Pronounced Illegal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, 1873. Application was made to the Comptroller of the Currency to-day for an opinion as to the legality of the action of the national banks in substituting certified checks in payment for their current in debtedness to depositors. The Comptroller promptly replied that the action of the national banks in entering into such an arrangement was filegal, and in direct violation of the National Banking act. Several parties, in consequence of this opinion, reported to the Comptroller that the National Metropolitan and Second National banks had refused to cash checks of depositors, whereupon the Comptroller said that he would be ready to-morrow to entertain an application to put both banks in the hands of a receiver. The Comptroller positively declares that every pank that has substituted certified checks in payment of actual indebtedness at its counter has incurred the penalty affixed by the National Banking act, and that he is not clothed with discretionary power if such banks are re-

ported to him. The Situation in Washington. Washington, Sept. 29, 1873.
The city is free from financial excitement. The recent statements received from the North of the mproved condition in affairs have had a tranquilizing effect in Washington to such an extent that

of the money drawn is still in the hands of private persons.

Wool Brokers Suspended in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 29, 1873. Benjamin Bullock's Sons, extensive wool dealers. suspended this morning for a large sum, but they have ample assets to pay all their obligations. Their suspension was caused by the failure of the Their suspension was caused by the failure of the Glenham Manufacturing Company, of New York, who owe them about \$000,000. Joseph Bullock, one of the firm, is a director of the Corn Exchange National Bank, but they owe that institution only \$45,000, which is covered with collateral for twice that amount.

This affair has caused no unusual excitement, and in business circles generally there is a confident tone.

Pittsburg Refuses to Suspend Currency Payments.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 29, 1873. Everything in a financial way wore a bright, cheerful and natty look to-day, and the painful depression and gloom of the past week which pervaded in commercial as well as financial circles seem to have given way before the united and vigorous efforts of financiers and the public gen-erally. The Clearing House Association met this using certified check, a system among themselves in accordance with the New York plan. It was said at the meeting that the majority of the cities had adopted the rule, and as Pittsburg rather stood isolated as a currency-paying city an effort would ultimately be made to drain the city of currency and at such a distance that it would be a long time might follow to the general business interests of the city. But after a careful consideration of the question, and in view of the brightening prospects throughout the country, a majority of those present were against suspension. The action of Chicago in resuming was indicative of a healthy return of the old business relations as they existed before the panic, consequently the following resolution met with unanimous endorsement:— At a full meeting of the Clearing House of Pittsburg, se it resolved, that no change was required in the man-mer of conducting the business of the banks and Clearing

be it resolved, that no change was required in the mainer of conducting the business or the banks and Clearing House.

John D. Scully, of the First National Bark, was very decided in his opposition to following in the footsteps of other cities as to suspending currency payments. He said that instead of Pittsburg being drained of her currency by suspended cities about her, the resuit will be that she will gain in currency, as she will be doing business upon this basis, and will be careful of what she receives, Mr. Harper, of the Pittsburg Bank; Mr. Martin, of the Mechanics' National Bank, and also the President of the Exchange Bank, all agree with Mr. Scully. They think that now the panic is so near over it will redound far more to the credit of Pittsburg not to suspend, even if every other city should do so.

The Lawrence Bank, which closed its doors last week, reopened this morning and transacted business as usual. The Board of Directors of the Security Trust Company are still busy at work, but have not yet completed their arrangements to resume. The Diamond Savings Bank, by prompt action, succeeded in getting all inds checked out that were in the hands of Clews & Co. This morning a circular was received from them stating that they were continuing business and would pay all indebtedness as last as they could realize on collaterals, and that they were receiving opposits which would be used in the most judicious manner possible.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 29, 1873.
The report telegraphed last night that the banks of this city have suspended payment of currency is entirely incorrect, as will be seen by the following resolution passed at a meeting of the representatives of the banking institutions on Saturday:—

certified check plan has been adopted for large

Confidence Returning in Chicago.

CHICAGO, IIL, Sept. 29, 1873. The financial prospects in this city this morning are decidedly brighter. The Union National, the Cook County National and the National Bank of Commerce opened their doors and resumed business at the usual hour this morning, and although they have paid out considerable money there is they have paid out considerable money there is nothing that can be called a run upon either of them, while there have been considerable deposits made. The influx of currency from New York and from the country continues to be large, not less than \$3,000,000 having been received during Saturday and Sunday. Of this incoming currency a good proportion goes directly into the banks and the rest into the hands of commission merchants for the purchase of grain by outside parties. But it all tends to relieve the present stringency. So far as can be learned there is no urgent demand from country banks upon their correspondents here and in all quarters confidence appears to be returning. This view of the situation is based upon interviews with a number of prominent bankers and business men.

The Aspect in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 29, 1873. The financial situation has been very quiet today, and a much more confident feeling has been manifested in nearly all circles. There is a great lack of currency with which to transact lack of currency with which to transact business and discounting is quite limited; but the banks are mostly paying checks in kind, and there is a decidedly more tranquil and hopeful tone. On Change there was a buoyant spirit, and although the volume of business was not large there was more disposition to operate, and nearly all kinds of grain advanced in price. There is still more currency coming to the city than is being sent out, and if the banks would discount more ireely business would rapidly revive and the evidences of the panic soon disappear.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. MILWAUEER, Wis., Sept. 29, 1873.
The Chamber of Commerce met to-day, but adjourned until to-morrow noon, under the follow

Resolved. That this Board stood adjourned under the existing resolutions until Tuesday. September 30, provided that their further adjournment shall not prevent the transation of any new business; and this committee recommends that parties having trades in option shall arrange between themselves for a settlement, or a continuance of contracts until the property can be paid for.

Financial Affairs in Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 29, 1873. There is a greatly improved feeling in the financial situation to-day. The panic has apparently completely subsided. A few certificates from min ing camps and some accounts presented were paid by banks and banking houses. Bankers are per-

by banks and banking houses. Bankers are perfectly confident of meeting every liability.

The First National Bank, which suspended on Saturday, is strengthening its resources and will undoubtedly resume in a few days.

National Bank, Examiner N. H. Langford, from the Pacific coast, is here examining into the affairs of the banks.

H. Wadsworth has been appointed agent for Wells, Fargo & Company at this place.

The tightness in the money market will be likely to cripple business in bullion and ores for the next few weeks, and consequently compel the suspension of smelters.

The Situation in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 29, 1873. At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce this morning, which included the largest assemblage of bankers and business men that has met in Charleston in many years, the, following resolutions were unanimously adopted as indicative of the policy thought most likely to facilitate the movement of Southern produce to market, and enable Southern debtors to settle promptly with their Northern creditors, thus relieving the money pressure all

around:—
Resolved, That the President be instructed to prepare a memorial to the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury, praying that the Secretary place and maintain on deposit with the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston the sum of \$500,000, to be used by him in the purchase from the banks of exchange on New York, and that such memorial be forwarded at once to Washington in the name of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston.
Resolved, That meanwhile the President of this Chamber of such memorial by telegraph to the proper person in Washington.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 29, 1873. The German banks, seven in number, which closed their doors on Saturday morning, made application for membership in the Clearing to-day, and were received. Two other banks were to-day, and were received. Two other banks were admitted, making twenty-one in all. The banks were paying out a limited amount of currency to-day, and the merchants are generally satisfied with the certificate check basis. Manufacturers anti-cipated inconvenience in getting funcs to pay off their hands, but the banks have pledged themselves to look for their interests as far as possible. It is generally believed that the pressure will be of short duration.

Albany Under the New York Plan. ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1873. The banks here are working under the New York

Mesars. Ford & Fuller, brokers, announce suspension until further notice

The Monetary Crisis Felt at Newport. The money pressure which it was hoped would not reach Newport has at last come, and all the banks, eight in number, partially suspended currency payment this morning. The suspension was deemed advisable, and for the present business will have to be done by certified checks, except where amounts less than \$100 are asked, and in such cases greenbacks will be paid.

Manufacturers Stopping Work in New

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 29, 1873. The financial crisis has at length commenced to seriously affect the large manufacturing establishments in this city. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining currency with which to make the weekly and montaly payment of wages of the workmen, and the suspension of orders for work from different parts of the sountry, three of the largest manufactories in the city stopped work. These are Mallory, Wheeler & Co., lock makers: O. B. North & Co., plated ware manufacturers, and J. B. Sargent & Co. manufacturers of hardware. Other firms lear trouble, and there is a disposition to try the eight hour rule. The banks continue to cash checks, but horde all the currency possible.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1873.

At a meeting to-day of the officers of the Boston and Charleston savings banks the following reso lution was passed :-

Resolved, that, in the judgment of this meeting, it is expedient and advisable that the savings banks of floston and vicinity enforce the bylaws of their several institutions relating to the withdrawal of deposits, and, untitotherwise advised, that the savings banks, at their discretion, pay drafts for small amounts only.

Portland Board of Trade. PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 29, 1873.

A meeting of the Board of Trade was held tonight. After a long discussion a resolu-tion was adopted opposing the passage of a law admitting foreign ships to Ameria law admitting foreign ships to American registry, believing that nothing could be more disastrous to the shipping and commerce of the country, and entering into a solemn protest against a policy so calculated to prostrate one of the largest and most important interests of the country. The Board also voted to instruct its delegates to the National Convention to favor a renewal of the reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion of Canada.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 28, 1873.
The Leader says it is authorized to state that the Government has ordered half a million sterling in gold from England. It has also received information that a million sterling has been shipped far New York, and considerable sums for Canadian banks. The feeling in England is confident and hoperul.

The Paterson banks refuse to cash checks on the New York banks, but they will pay their own on better than the city banks will do. The Paterson banks are considered as solvent and substantial as any in the country. One hundred and seventy-five men were discharged from the Grant Locomotive Works in Paterson yesterday on account of the hard times. Over 1,500 men have been discharged from various Paterson establishments during the past week.

In Passaic and other places great difficulty is ex-perienced in getting small bills, and some of the establishments were unable to pay off their em-ployes in consequence.

THE REV. MR. ANCIENT REWARDED.

HALIPAX, Sept. 29, 1873. The Dominion Government have forwarded a gold watch and \$500 to Rev. Mr. Ancient in acknowledgement of his gallant conduct towards the pas-sengers and crew of the ill-fated steamer Atlantic

NILSSON.

Her Pentree as Violetta at the Academy

of Music Last Evening. Mme. Nilsson had nothing to fear in coming before the audience assembled at the Academy of Music last evening. To a very appreciable extent it was composed of personal friends-people who not only loved music and placed a proper value upon it, but who enjoyed an intimacy with the cantatrice and appreciated her not less as a friend than an artist. To expect such an audience o be critical would be to predict a contradiction. It came to enjoy Nilsson, not to vivisect Violetta; to applaud the prima donna, not to depreciate were those belonging to unfortunates, whom a wretched fate at the last moment prevented being present, is merely to state a fact which every reader will have anticipated. To conjecture why Mme. Nilsson should have selected Violetta, when her repertoire possesses rôles fresher, wholesomer and better fit-ted to the display of her more shining talents, would be to explore a domain from which no pio-neer has ever brought back a satisfactory response. A prima donna's motives are labyrinthine-more easily threaded by her manager, often, than by And what is to be said of the manner in which

"La Traviata" was rendered? Certainly nothing very new. In Mme. Nilsson's hands the title role remains now what it was two years ago, a beautiful idealization of an impure and morbid theme. Mme. Nilsson's graceful unfaithfulness to the idea of Dumas is compensated by that artistic chastity which cannot touch a theme without communi cating to it a portion of itself. This peculiarity, which is a strong characteristic of Mme. Nilsson's, made itself feit last night with all its old force. Still, in Mme. Nilsson's interpretation there are several minor points which can be reconciled neither with nature nor with those refined conventionalities which have their home in the drawing room and the saloon Among these flaws may be mentioned the farewell to Alfredo in the second act and the tossing of the bouquet in the first. These are points to which the intelligence of the artist has been repeatedly asked and which she has not deemed fit to remedy. They class themselves among those slight specks of misinterpretation—those inartistic freckles that mar an otherwise exquisite conception. The manner of the adieu is particularly objectionable, because it is a misrendering of one of the most pathetic situations in the opera. No mistress ever bade a final adieu to a lover in such terms as these. The prolongation of the larewell would have awakened suspicion in a more faithful heart, and how the Alfredo, under the circumstances, could have avoided rushing after the Violetta and demanding an explanation on the spot is more than any one who takes pains to reflect upon the situation will find it easy to answer. It was pocitical, it was graceful, it was tender; but it was too lingering, too soitly and sensuously prolix to be justified by the conditions under which it took place. What was required was a generous resolve put into passionate and hasty action. Mine. Nilsson, as a rule, creates a role so intelligently, so conscientiously, so self-sacrificingly that that she can well endure being reminded occasionally of a deect. Fossibly we should cease to give the sun precedence as centre of the solar system if the spots did not obtrude themselves from time to time.

The reception accorded to Mme. Nilsson was exceedingly warm, and for some minutes after her entrance upon the scene the course of the operawas stayed. At the end of the first act, also, she was vehemently recalled and a certain proportion of the applauders expressed themselves in the accustomary language of flowers. An almost equally cordial greeting was bestowed upon M. Victor Capoul, who presented the same graces which were so often referred to a couple of the evening was the debut of Signor del Puente, the new bari-Among these flaws may be mentioned the farewell to Alfredo in the second act and the tossing of the

cordial greeting was bestowed upon M. Victor Capoul, who presented the same graces which were so often referred to a couple of years ago. The novelty of the evening was the debut of Signor del Puente, the new baritone, in the rôle of Germont. Further reference to the qualifications of this young singer will be found elsewhere. The promises of the impressario with respect to the chorus and the orchestra were conscientionsly kept, but it is impossible to say as much for the scenery and the dresses. The scenery indeed, betrayed some attempt at an improvement upon former seasons, but the attempt was meagre when measured with what one has a right to expect. The dresses can scarcely be deemed a brilliant amelioration of the costume of former years. We should like to see a certain homogeneity of taste and expense among the fashionable flutterers who made Violetta's saloons their resort. The disproportion between the dress of the hostess and that of her guests is too giaring to escape comment, and we shall hail the hour when the tinsel conventionalities of stage finery are swept away and something more sterling substituted.

It is pleasant to turn from these slight animadversions to a theme which enables us to accord hearty praise. The labors of Signor Muzio, the chef dorchestre, have borne good fruit. A more admirably organized and more carefully trained band has never been heard within the walls of the Academy. Even the dainty little introduction, commencing with those shifting harmonies for the violins, borrowed from Weber, and the lovely theme, of true Italian sensousness, that is first heard in the opera, with its delicate coloring of wind instruments, were given with such artistic effect that to Signor Muzio the first appliance of the evening was accorded. A little more prominence or strength in the reeds in the opening

violins, borrowed from Weber, and the lovely theme, of true Italian sensadousness, that is first heard in the opera, with its delicate coloring of wind instruments, were given with such artistic effect that to Signor Muzio the first appliause of the evening was accorded. A little more prominence or strength in the reeds in the opening orchestral theme that leads to the first chorus would be desirable. As this sparking subject runs through the first scene of the opera, the melody should be well defined throughout. That strings in the orchestra, on which so much depends for those characteristic effects with which Verdi knows so well how to enhance the interest of a dramatic scene, were remarkable for their promptness, spirit and elan. The brindist passed without exciting any particular attention—a significant proof of the desire of the cultured audience to await the true musical developments in which the later scenes of the opera are so abundant. The charming waltz that follows, as a general illustration of the gaiety of the life of the "Dame aux Camelias" is tempered by the broken dislogue of Voletta and her lover, which is tempered by the broken dislogue of Voletta and her lover, which will be successful that closed the duct, which Voletta commences with "Ah's secto se ver," followed by the passionate accent of Aired, with the claborate cadenza that closed the duct, were delivered with rare effect. The very commonplace chorus that followed led into the celebrated scena and aria that enes the first act. Here the Diva gave the first evidence of the extension of the volume of her voice, which united to her exquisite perfection in phrasing and her thorough acquaintance with all the musicairequirements of the scene, together with that rare purity of tone that crystallizes each passionate utterance of a leart awaking for the first time to a holy love, invests this portion of the opera with absorbing interest.

The tenor solo, which begins the second act, "De Miel Bolienti Spirit," was sung for the first time to a hol sinks back in the arms of all she loves, been invested with more touching significance than last evening. Verdi has many faults, the worst of which is his proneness to sensation, produced by startling and unnatural transitions. But no one can deny him the power of limning with the same lurid power that characterizes Dore the storm of human passions and grouping musical tableaux with the skill of a great artist. "La Traviata" is by no means his best opera; but in it are delicious episodes in music that never fail to captivate the ear of the musician, as well as that of the profamum vulgus. In his "Arda," which Mr. Strakosch will shortly produce, we will find the result of his matured powers. But while there can be found such a representative of "La Traviata" as Christine Nilsson there is no fear but that the popularity of the opera will remain undiminished.

Last evening there was presented for the first

love, a good deal of jealousy and a moderate amount of revenge, the play at last accords virtue, truth and morality that reward which they always merit. The incidents of this drama are of the most startling character, and the house was in full accord with those who sustained the principal parts. The "capture by smugglers" and the "rescue of lovers," together with many other scenes, "captured" the Bowery patrons, and they awarded the verdict that it was a very successful play.

"MME. ANGOT'S CHILD" BY MES. OATES!

A full house greeted Henry J. Byron's English adaptation of Charles Lecocy's comic opera, "La Fille de Mme Angot." Mr. Byron's success in the field of buriesque writing would have warranted a much better English dressing to the music of this piece than he has given it. The play has not been changed in the incidents, but a flavor of punning has been introduced into the dialogue, which smacks more strongly of London than anywhere eise. The company, led by Mrs. James A. Oates, contained a number of aspirants to fame new to the New York boards. Mrs. Oates herself, a vivacious and pretty burlesque actress, now essays the more aspiring grade of opera bougle, and brings to it a lair, fresh voice and a good deal of that rerre which is essential in the rencition. Her singing last night was correct, and performed without particular straining. She received several encores, which were generally well deserved. The new tenor, who comes fresh from the shores of Albion, Mr. W. H. Tilla, has a sweet voice, lairly trained and well managed. In the part of Ange Pitou, the poet, he made a favorable impression, in spite of his perceptible nervousness at the start. But he is a poor actor at best, and if he intends to sing in the comic opera for any length of time he should study the poetry of motion. Mrs. Bowler, as Mile. Lange, the contraits of the piece, was passable. Her voice seems uncertain, and she drops out of tune occasionally. Miss Larkelle as Amaranthe was pleasing. The Pomponnet of Mr. Crane, the Buteux of Mr. H. Brown, and Larivaudiere of Mr. Woodfield will improve when they are more at home in their parts. The orchestra and choruses went very well, with the exception of the female else. The company, led by Mrs. James A. Oates, Buteux of Mr. H. Brown, and Larivaudiere of Mr. Woodfield will improve when they are more at home in their parts. The orchestra and choruses went very well, with the exception of the female chorus at the beginning of the second act, which is a pretty piece of music, in lively time. The scenery was very well painted, the set piece in the third act being really pretty. The costumes were rich and appropriate. Taken on the whole, "Madame Angot's Child;" was fairly successful last evening and promises to be a success with a little more rehearsal. It is impossible to preserve the volatile spirit of French comic opera in translating it into English; but we are here presented with an imitation, like some native champagnes, quite as sparkling as the real article, but lacking its more delicate flavor and bouquet.

BROADWAY THEATRE-"ABOUT TOWN."

The regular winter season of the Broadway Theatre was begun last evening. The strength of the company was employed in presenting a new short one of three acts only, is bright, and possesses a freshness that is charming, when placed in comparison with some other 'new comedies" and 'society dramas." It is "society play;" but it varies in its characters from the idiocy of that kind of drama. In "About Town" the novelty seems spontaneous, and not forced out of the channels of what has seemed to be medern dramatic propriety. This is a great commendation of the plot and the conception of the characters, because even a forced escape from the course made by watery dramatic aptitude would be commendable. The managing mammase well known on the stage—is present in the comedy; but, strangely enough, she is thwarted in her plans by her daughter, a generous young lady, whom one could respect in real life, though laugh at for affectedness and female Dundrearyism. The wealthy young man who, having gone scatheless through many seasons in the city, is at last smitten with the strength of the unitudored grace and beauty of a fondity reared country maid, figures in the play, and the maiden who has snared his heart and jost her own to him has the old-time struggle in mind, pitting father Town" the novelty seems spontaneous, and not country maid, figures in the play, and the maiden who has snared his heart and lost her own to him hus the old-time struggle in mind, pitting father against lover, and reversing the case. But the strongest and newest character of the comedy is that of the father of the pretty rural maid. He has for years, though innocent of crime, carried a shamed brow. He has listened without resentment to his own denunciation by the son of the man whose name he has kept clean by his silence, and he has submitted, for the sake of his own child, to be made an instrument by a souliess, grasping, usurious scoundrel, the burden of whose odium from the world he has carried for years, in the hope some time to be free without dishonoring the memory of his dead comrade and friend. The coinedy ends with the clearance of the lather from the imputation of evil-doing, and the betrothal of the daughter with the man who had denounced her parent as a lelon, but who had become the instrument of his acquittal.

The managing mamma (Lady Westerton) and the thwarting daughter (Florence) are cleverly played by Miss Deland and Miss Leanox. Mr. Kennedy plays Sir Walter Mervyn in a graceful, easy manner, that is very pleasing. Mr. Griffiths, however, has the best part, and one well suited to him. This is enough to say; for it will be understood that the part was well rendered.

SALVINI IN BROOKLYN. The reception given to Salvini at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening was equal to that which he received in New York on his first appearance here. Notwithstanding the rain, which drizbrilliant character, without any intentional abuse of this stereotyped phrase. From the moment when the curtain first rose the attention of every spectator was riveted upon the central figure in the most sublimely passionate of Shakspeare's tragedies, "Othello." The scene of terrible passion in the third act, wherein the efforts of lago are at length victorious over the faith of love, impelled the audience to a display of the wildest enthusiasm. The last act was equally effective. Next Monday the Salvini season is continued in Brooklyn by the rendition of "La Morte Civile," and on the Monday after the Italian tragedian appears there for the last time. lliant character, without any intentional about

MISS NEILSON AT THE PARK TEEATRE.

Miss Neilson appeared for the first time since her return from England at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, last evening. The audience was large and extremely fervent. During the performance of "Juliet" Miss Neilson was almost constantly being presented with bouquets and caskets of flowers. Among the tributes to her were a heart-shaped mass of flowers, having the words "America to Neilson" worked hato it. The performance of "Romeo and Juliet" was very satisfactory on the part of Miss Neilson's supporters as well as on her own.

NEWARK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

This institution opened last night. In spite of the rain the attendance was large. Senator Fre-linghuysen delivered an address on the history of Newark's industries. The opening, as a whole, was a fair success.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER MEDWAY.

QUEBEC, Sept. 29, 1873 The captain of the steamship Medway telegraphs he names of the drowned as follows :-

John Harris, fourth officer. William Smith, seaman. Robert Dorgable, seaman J. Taylor, chief cook. Thomas Reborough.

George Ems. M'KENZIE AND THE KICKAPOOS.

St. Louis, Sept. 29, 1878. Colonel KcKenzie, who raided on the Kickapoo Indians in Mexico some time ago, has arrived here from Fort Clark, Texas. He states that only a part of the Kickapoos have left Mexico for their old reservation in Kansas. The other part of the band has gone still further into Mexico, but it is expected they will return and cause more trouble on the border.

MASONIC TEMPLE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 29, 1873. The Grand Chapter Room in the new Masonic Temple was dedicated this afternoon with appropriate ceremonies by the Grand High Priest briate ceremones by the Grand high Friest, Charles E. Meyer. This morning the visiting brethren from the various jurisdictions inspected the femple. The dedicatory services took place at half-past five o'clock. This evening a grand banquet took place at the Temple, given by the Grand Chapter of Pennsyl-vania to invited guests. The Knights Templar demonstration occurs to-morrow.

BLOODY APPRAY IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 29, 1873. During a banner raising at the tavern of Michael Hannery, No. 1,413 Germantown avenve, to-night, a row occurred, in the course of which Richard Bell struck Michael Trainer on the head with a hatchet, causing a wound which will result fatally. Bell was arrested.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN DERBY. CONN. NEW HAVEN, Sept. 29, 1873.

Charles A. Burritt, a workman in Wilkinson Sunset." It is a romantic drama, illustrating the vicissitudes and adventures of life on the English coast. During its several acts, depicting much

YELLOW FEVER.

A Sad Condition of Affairs in Shreveport.

How the Dead Are Rushed to the Cemetery.

An Appeal to the Country for Help.

SHREVEPORT, La., Sept. 29, 1873. Within the last four days several of the most prominent and useful citizens of Shreveport have fallen victims to the epidemic. The population has been learfully thinned out by sickness and death. We no longer have funerals. The hearses, followed by one or two carriages, dash through the streets the a section of artillery in a battle seeking a position. Then a lew more hearses are driven up. the comins pushed into the nearses and drawn rapidly to the cemetery. This is the case even

The Howards have opened an orphan asylum and are feeding about two-thirds of the resident population. There are lewer deaths and new cases, because there are fewer people. The physicians ap-pointed a committee last week to investigate the origin of the epidemic, and evidence has already been collected showing beyond question that the fever was imported here from Cuba. Drs. Chopin. Bruns and Davidson, who are here from New Orleans, are fully satisfied on this point.

The Shreveport Times of to morrow morning will contain the following appeal, which the Howard Association earnestly request the press of the

contain the following appeal, which the Howard Association earnestly request the press of the country to publish:—

To OUR FELLOW CITITENS—Yellow fever, am epidemic that has already swept away more than 400 of the community, is still raging with unabated fury in our midst. We have now at least 700 siek of all ages, sexes, color and nationalities, all of whom, from the pecular character of the disease, require constant and skilful nursing. In addition to this there are hundreds of people left without a cent and without employment. Among these are many women and little children. All of them must, for the present, be provided for and fed by the Howard Association for there is no work to do and no money to be had. The destitution in our midst is as heartrending as the disease itself, and there is a learful number of deaths. The drain upon the funds of the association has thus far been enormous and the liberal aid sent us by our sister cities is nearly exhausted. Under these painful circumstances we are forced to make this general appeal to the country for additional aid. We have people among us suffering in want, and dying, from all sections of the Union and from all nations, and we feel that the great public heart will respond to this appeal, extorted by the most dire necessity.

Our own resources are nearly exhausted. The wealthy are broken down; the poor are threatened with actual starvation; the sick and dying are about to be deprived of the commonest comforts humanity can offer them. We appeal, not to our fellow countrymen, but to our fellow men, for aid.

L. E. SIMMONS,

President Howard Association.

D. P. MARTIN,

Vice President Howard Association.

D. P. FENNER, M. D.

D. B. MARTIN,
President Howard Association.
D. P. FENNER, M. D.
THOMAS G. ALLEN, M. D.
J. S. CENTLIFF, M. D.
MICKINSON DALSELL, M. D.
GEORGE A. PIKE. The following deaths occurred to-day:-William Taggart, H. Schilling, Samuel Skinn, Emmet Rankin, James Arnold, James Moseley (colored), Rich-

ard Thomas and a child a week old. Total, 8 Yellow Fever at Calvert.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29, 1873. Special despatches from Barnham and Bryan, Texas, to the Picamine, state that there are panics in those places from apprehension of yellow lever, which has broken out in Calvert. Physicians pronounce the disease yellow fever. There is an exodus from Calvert and the adjacent points. Calvert has been quarantined on all sides.

The Disease in Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 29, 1873.

The Board of Health reports one death from yellow fever, and five cases within the last forty-eight

Yellow Fever Abating at the Dry Tortugas.
Latest despatches from Tortugas report the yelow fever as abating at that place. Lieutenans James E. Bell, a rave young officer and a graduate of West Point, died on the 11th inst. Colones L. L. Langdon, the Commandant, absent from his zied drearily enough in the streets, the house was post on account of dangerous illness in his family, well filled, and the audience was of a select and | returned to Tortugas on the 6th inst., on hearing

MAILS FOR EUROPE. The steamship Idano will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool; also the steamship Hansa, for Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at half-past nine o'clock A. M. and twelve

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe will be ready at eight o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

eased lungs, beg him, as he values his life, to t HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute. For a First Class Dress or Business go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHID, 115

If You Have a Dear Friend with Dis-

A.—Ladies, Attention.—Latest Novelty, PATENT SEWING SILK VEIL. Sold in every millinery, tancy and dry goods house. A .— Since Metal Springs Are Superceded by the comfortable ELASTIC TRUSS, 633 Broadway, the fingerpad fellows advertise their worthless rupture belts and bogus elastic trusses. Beware of them.

A .- The Household Panacea

A.—The Household Panacea

FAMILY LINIMENT

is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.—Cramps in the Idmbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side; Rheumatism in all its forms, Billous Colic, Neuraigia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For internal and external use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts and quickening the blood.

The HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is purely vegetable and all healing.

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One Solitaire Ring, 2% carats, 33%, currency.
One Solitaire Ring, 2% carats, 33%, currency.
The above are all due Stones, and have been left with us to sell. The prices are placed unusually low, and at much less than actual cost, in order to insure prompt sales.

BOWARD & CO., Diamond Merchants, No. 222 Firth avenue Dr. Colton sends away scores of people every day from the Cooper Institute with smiling faces. Havana Lettery.-We Sold the \$500.000

The Mayor's Proclamation is Post-poned for ten days, to give the brokers a chance to get on their feet again and exchange their panic white hats for KNOX's fall style dark one, at 212 Broadway, in Pres-cott House and in Fifth Avenus Hotel.

The Safest Bank to Deposit Your Money is at 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker street. Great bargains are offered in Watches, Diamonda &c.; they fever burst. W. H. SANDIFER (established 1945).

The Improved "Elastic Truss," Sold and fitted for St, at POMEROY'S, 74s Broadway, is warranted to be superior to any other. Wedding Invitations, Ball Cards, Mono-ORAMS, CRESTS, CIPHERS, FOREIGN NOTE PA-PERS, JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Window Shades of All Styles-Gile Holland, Swiss, Embroidered, &c. G. L. KELTY & CQ.