# FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

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## THE RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

SOME RESULTS OF THE CATACAZY QUARREL—SCENE AT A DIPLOMATIC DINNER AT COPENHAGEN—THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA IRRITATED AT THE RECEPTION OF THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS BY PRESIDENT GRANT.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—It is said that the Government here has received a circular from Prince Gortschakoff on some incidents arising out of the recall of M. Catacazy from Washington. This circular was rendered necessary by the conduct of Mr. Kramer, the American Minister at Copenhagen. It seems that, at a dinner-party at the house of the German Minister at Copenhagen, where all the resident diplomats were present, Mr. Kramer said he had received a letter from his Government containing an explanation of the Catacazy affair, and that he would read it to them. The Russian Minister objected to the proceeding, as the place was not suitable, and as it was an affair which did not concern all the world. Mr. Kramer said something about maintaining the honor of his country, and rose with the letter in his hand. The Russian Minister then rose to go, as he could not listen to it, when the host interposed, and said that he could not allow the letter to be read in his house, as it would be an insult to his colleagues. The American Minister then sat down again but said he would call on every person present the next day and read it to them separately. This he did, and they, of course, reported it to their Governments. It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Russian Cabinet feels very much irritated over this affair, as well as vexed at the prominence given to the Catacazy affair in the President's Message; and it is rumored that a decided coolness is likely to spring up between Russia and the United States in consequence. It is known here that Prince Gortschakoff appointed M. Catacazy, who was at that time a favorite of his, and that the Emperor for some time objected to confirm the appointment. It is thought that possibly the Prince may have fallen into some disfavor on account of the disgrace which has fallen on the Minister.

A gentleman who has just returned from St. Petersburg says, that trouble may come even from the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis. Everybody seems very well satisfied with the popular reception given to the Grand Duke in New-York and the other great cities, which is contrasted with the coolness of his reception by the President. It is asserted that the President did not return the call of the Grand Duke, and offered him no hospitality. Here, and I believe also in Russia, when a near relative of a reigning sovereign arrives, the Emperor goes in person to meet him at the railway station, and subsequently they exchange formal visits. That the call of the Grand Duke should not have been returned is considered a great breach of politeness in spite of the alleged rule that the President never makes calls. Considering the well-known hospitality of the American people, and especially the way in which the Grand Duke has been received and welcomed, it seems very absurd that they should be taxed with any failing on this score. Yet my informant says that it is the common talk of St. Petersburg society that the President did not invite the Grand Duke to dinner, nor even offer him a crust of bread. The Emperor is said to feel the slight exceedingly, and, unless some reasonable explanation is offered, he will not allow the Grand Duke to return to Washington. They say that the Empress, who is very fond of her son, and who reads with avidity all that is said of him in the American papers, when she heard of his reception in Washington, grew pale, and said, "Why did we ever let him go to America?"

## M. CATACAZY'S MISSION—ITS PURPOSE TO PROCURE THE REJECTION OF THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

*From the Hamburger Correspondent.*

M. Catacazy has long been one of Prince Gortschakoff's favorites, but he is even less known to Russian society and the Russian public than most of the foreign diplomatic agents employed by Russia, as he is by birth a Greek, and, as such, has no connections in the country. It is said that Prince Gortschakoff regards him as an adept in Eastern affairs, and he has always shown special eagerness in looking after the "orthodox" interests of Russia in the Bosphorus. It is this zeal which has led the astute Greek to abandon his usual prudence and leave his post at Washington. When at the beginning of the year the Black Sea affair was under consideration by the London Conference considerable anxiety prevailed among Russian diplomatists. They feared that in consequence of the improvement which was just then occurring in the relations between the Washington Cabinet and the English Government, Lord Granville's resistance to the proposal for giving up the neutrality of the Black Sea might become stronger, and Russia's position in London, which was based on her friendship with America, grow more difficult. The appointment of a new American Ambassador in London, which was so propitious for the Andrew affair, was sent to be made, and M. Catacazy was instructed to do his utmost to prevent the acceptance of the British proposals for an arrangement, and to obtain the appointment of an Ambassador who would not be impressed with favor in London. M. Catacazy was over-zealous in carrying out these instructions; he negotiated with the rival parties in America, and finally entered into an intrigue against President Grant and Mr. Fish, with the view of compelling them by party pressure to adopt the Russian programme in the Alabama question. When the President discovered this he threw the whole responsibility of the intrigue on Prince Gortschakoff, and the relations with the Russian Government consequently assumed the same friendly footing as before. Prince Gortschakoff strove hard to protect his favorite, but in vain, and at length the President behaved to M. Catacazy with such "Yankee *sans gêne*" that the latter's position became untenable.

## THE LATE ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LETTER FROM QUEEN VICTORIA TO HER SUBJECTS THANKING THEM FOR THEIR EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY.

The following is the text of the letter, recently published in England, from Queen Victoria to her subjects:

"WINDSOR CASTLE, Dec. 26.—The Queen is very anxious to express her deep sense of the touching sympathy of the whole nation in the expression of the alarming illness of her dear son, the Prince of Wales. The universal feeling shown by her people during those painful days, the prayers, and the sympathy evinced by them with herself and her beloved daughter the Princess of Wales, as well as the general joy at the improvement of the Prince of Wales's state, have made a deep and lasting impression on her heart which can never be effaced. It was, indeed, nothing new to her, for the Queen had met with the same sympathy when, just 10 years ago, a similar illness removed from her side the companion of her life, the best, wisest, and kindest of husbands. The Queen wishes to express at the same time, on the part of the Princess of Wales, her feelings of heartfelt gratitude, for she has been as deeply touched as the Queen by the great and universal manifestation of loyalty and sympathy. The Queen cannot conclude without expressing her hope that her faithful subjects will continue their prayers to God for the complete recovery of her dear son to health and strength."

## M. THIERS ON THE INCOME-TAX.

HE OPPOSES THE MEASURE—HIS OPINION OF THE OPERATION OF INCOME TAXES IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

On the 26th of December, in the French National Assembly, President Thiers, in speaking in opposition to the proposal for an income tax, said:

"Two objections have been made against an income tax. I myself make the particular objection that it is a double tax, and, moreover, is essentially arbitrary. In the present state of society it is the most arbitrary tax that can be devised. To show how it becomes a double tax, I must enter into some details respecting the fiscal systems of England and France. It would be a misconception to introduce an income tax here. Our system of taxes is the most laborious, the most equitable work of the Revolution of 1789. One of its objects, and one of its most certain consequences, was to effect an equitable distribution of taxation. In England the Revolution did not accomplish all that was done in France, and so it was possible there at a later period to think about an income tax which is somewhat less arbitrary. In America the tax has that character in such an extent that the President of the Republic proposes its immediate abolition."

M. Thiers then reverted to the English system of taxation, and declared that an income-tax which could be borne in that country would be unendurable in France. Speaking of his career, M. Thiers he recalled the circumstances under which that statesman became a Free-Trader, saying: "At the moment when in 1842 he attained to power, succeeding a Whig Ministry, a reduction of one-half of the corn duties was proposed. Sir R. Peel then offered a noble challenge to the English aristocracy, and proposed the total abolition of the corn laws. It was in that manner that he became a Free-Trader, and perhaps unconsciously acted in the true sense of English interests. For myself I admit, yes, I do, that I am an old and consistent Protectionist. [Laughter and applause.] Well, if I were an Englishman I declare I would be a Free-Trader. [Laughter.] For that is the true interest of England, whose carcapass constitutes its fortune. Free-Trade has made the fortune of England." [A voice, "The Free-Trade Treaty has ruined our fabrics in France."] The President replied that that subject would be discussed upon another occasion, and continued his arguments to demonstrate the facility with which an income tax could be imposed in England, where landed property and farms were but lightly taxed, the amount being $14,000,000 against $64,000,000 in France. The remainder of the $41,000,000 raised by the income tax was raised from other sources which had not been previously burdened. In France the case was different. The tax collector could not say to a man already so heavily charged, "You are rich; you have 50,000 francs a year; you must pay more taxes," when already he was surcharged on all sides. The President agreed with some previous speakers who had compared the income-tax with the ancient *taille*, or *vilain* tax, which pressed indiscriminately upon all incomes, and even upon a mere appearance of comfort. The *tailles* alone formed one half of the ancient tax, or $12,000,000, but today this would represent $120,000,000. The internal Customs duties and the *gabelle* made up the remainder of the tax. Vauban, an honest and heroic man, gave advice to Louis XIV., which unfortunately was not listened to, and strongly recommended a modification of the system without having recourse to any new scheme of arbitrary taxation. "Surely," added the President, "you would not add a new element of disturbance to the troubles which surround us? No, you will not do so; you do not desire to become accomplices in an arbitrary system. There must be nothing arbitrary, high nor low. [Applause.] Well, gentlemen, you who are making so loyal a trial of the Republic, you must act like dogs, and every day I perceive by your sensible views that you are loyally making this experiment. [Protests from the Right and applause from the Left.] I address myself to those who are really careful for the Republic. I entreat them to import into the Republic naught but justice, and not to act like an absolute power, flattering the people, while at the same time deceiving them. Unite with me—a man who is capable of listening to reason, an honest man-loving justice. It is not sufficient to pronounce the word riches; the tax must rest upon a real manifestation of riches. It is upon this ground that I entreat you to reject the proposition for a tax upon incomes in general, not only by a majority, of which I am certain, but by a very large majority."

## OPENING OF THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE—THE EMPEROR PROPOSES NEW BASES OF COMPROMISE.

The Austrian Reichsrath was opened on the 23th ult. by the Emperor in person. In his speech from the throne the Emperor pointed out that his readiness to grant such extreme concessions as would be compatible with the unity of the State had not succeeded in effecting the desired internal harmony. The Crown, by referring the different Provinces for a remedy for their claims to such means as the Constitution offers to them, has not only had in view the right of the whole Empire, but also the real interests and protection of the separate kingdoms. The first task of the Government, which is composed of men belonging to the representation of the whole country, is, the Emperor said, to strengthen the constitutional and legal basis, and to insure everywhere absolute obedience to the laws. The Government, on its part, will accede to the wishes of Galicia so far as they are confined to that Province, and are compatible with the conditions of the unity and the power of the whole Empire. The complete independence of the Reichsrath must be assured by the unbiased selection of the representatives of the Empire. The proper means to achieve the direct incorporation of this view of Austrian constitutionality will be brought forward at the proper time for the purpose of its realization in such a manner that all interests entitled to representation shall be protected. In the mean time bills will be submitted for the prevention of abuses of the constitutional elections.

The speech from the throne then recommends the settlement of the educational question. The Government intends earnestly, but with moderation, to carry out the laws on primary instruction, and will also decide the pending questions on the Universities. The Government will further make certain necessary preparations for filling up the gaps created by the suspension of the Concordat, in the legislation on the relations between the Catholic Church and the State. While pointing out that the unity of political labor is the surest means to harmonize contradictory interests and to reconcile all parties, the speech from the throne deplores the more that some portions of the population have neglected to be represented on the ground on which alone any understanding can be attained. The Emperor urgently exhorts the representatives to devote their undivided efforts to the solution of practical questions to satisfy the material and spiritual wants of the country. The people of Austria, who are weary of constitutional conflicts, ask for peace and order, so that they may enjoy those rights so freely secured to them by the Constitution. The present European situation is most favorable to the consolidation of Austrian internal interests, and a hope is felt that the friendly relations of Austria with foreign Powers may be calculated to strengthen the maintenance of universal peace. The speech concludes by expressing the expectation that the unification of the peoples of Austria may be successfully achieved on national bases, and in accordance with the spirit of the age.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

A new Alpine line beside the St. Gothard Railway seems to be about to be undertaken, thus making a second communication between Switzerland and Italy. The concession has been asked for with a subvention of about $7,000,000. The road will go over the Spligen.

It appears certain that a general assault will be made in the House of Commons against denominational instruction and denominational schools. *The London Morning Post* contends that the opposition to the Education Act is not a conscientious opposition; that it proceeds from the same class of men who went into the lobby with Mr. Miall when he brought forward his motion for the disestablishment of the Church of England, and that the agitation for unsectarian teaching is part of the agitation for the disestablishment of the Church.

*The London Saturday Review* says: "It is not a little surprising that a Russian diplomatic agent should behave with the indiscretion which is attributed to M. Catacazy, and the persistence of Prince Gortchakoff in retaining him in his post is still more unaccountable." With a perception of American policy rarely found in that journal, it adds: "The incident will probably not produce any coldness between Russia and the United States, but it indicates the superficial nature of the friendship which is sometimes ostentatiously announced."

The Right Hon. Hugh Childers, M. P., ex-Secretary of the British Navy, addressing his constituents on the 28th ult., said, in reference to the Treaty of Washington, that perhaps to some people it was not pleasant to remember the great cost which had been entailed on many Englishmen as the result of their practical sympathy with the slave-holding States in that Rebellion; and he could not forget that in the course of the war he met with some opposition in that hall when he expressed his conviction that the Northern States were in the right and would win. Therefore it was that he now hoped the Treaty of Washington would have, or, might he say, had had, the effect of bringing the two nations together, and he maintained that Englishmen ought to feel thankful to the statesmen who brought about such results.

*The London Times* of Dec. 30 says that the declaration of a dividend of 2½ per cent on the preferred stock of the Erie Railway Company is considered in England merely to be a feint resorted to by Messrs. Gould and Fisk in their alarm at the proceedings, criminal or otherwise, which are about to be immediately instituted against them under the direction of Gen. Sickles, who will act for the interest of the shareholders, according to the plan arranged on their behalf by Mr. McHenry and Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt. Hence it is not to the dividend notice, but to the circumstances which have drawn it forth, that the improvement in price is to be attributed. From the reports current there is reason to hope, *The Times* adds, that almost in the first days of the new year justice will be vindicated with sufficient completeness to redeem the American character and the course of American finance from the damage inflicted by this concern.

Persons practicing medicine in England without legal qualifications incur the risk of a heavy penalty. At Shrewsbury, on the 21st ult., a Mr. Thos. Andrews of Keltown was charged with an infringement of the Medical act, by falsely assuming the title of M. D. It was proved that defendant, who had been for some years a druggist in the town, had recently sent out a bill for professional attendance, had attached M. D. to his name, and had "M. D." painted underneath his name on a lamp in front of his door. For the defense, it was shown that defendant had received a diploma of the Medical University of Pennsylvania; and Mr. Motteram, barrister, who appeared for the defense, contended that even if the college had no power to grant the diploma, if defendant believed that it had, the charge must fail to the ground, and cited cases in support of his view. He called Mr. George Lever to swear to the authority of the diploma, which he did. Being asked to read it (it was in Latin), the witness declined to do so, and subsequently said that the knowledge of Greek and Latin was looked upon as a secondary consideration in the medical university alluded to. He visited the university, and attended lectures; but he believed diplomas, after an examination by a duly authorized board in England, were granted. He had no idea, however, what the nature of the examination was. The Bench fined defendant £100, but granted a case for the superior courts.

The Abbé Gratry, writing to the new Archbishop of Paris to congratulate him on his appointment, says: "I wish at least to-day to say to you, Monseigneur, what it appears to me perhaps does not require to be said—that, like all my brethren in the priesthood, I accept the decrees of the Council of the Vatican. Anything which I may before that decision have written upon that subject which is contrary to those decrees I efface." The Archbishop replies thanking him for the letter, observing also that he knew him too well to doubt his entire docility toward the decisions of the Church. Père Hyacinthe writes to Abbé Gratry in a very different strain, and in the course of his long letter says, "If you have ceased to see in the Council of the Vatican an assembly without authority, because it was without liberty, tell us so frankly. Do not content yourself with merely saying so, but give us the proofs which have determined your conviction and explain to us the signs by which henceforth a pseudo council may be distinguished from a legitimate and Ecumenical Council. If you admit the two pretended dogmas of the personal and separate infallibility of the Pope *absque consensu Ecclesiæ*, and of his universal episcopal jurisdiction, do not attempt to give them an interpretation which is opposed to the evident and natural meaning of the decrees, the only one, moreover, which is accepted and imposed by the Roman authority, but show to us how that meaning agrees with the facts of history which you have so learnedly established and discussed."

*El Comercio* of Lima publishes a note which casts a singular light on the recent course of Peruvian politics. It will be remembered that, in the recent elections, a majority of the electors returned were in favor of Pardo for President. However, when the electors were about to meet, President Balta adopted the extraordinary measure of proposing to them a candidate of his own, a Dr. Arenas. It was conjectured at the time that this was merely a scheme to give the Presidency to Gen. Echenique, a relative of President Balta, and an unsuccessful candidate in the elections. The note in question was written by Gen. Echenique, and is as follows: The Government being fully convinced of the dangers now threatening the country, has determined, with my advice to propose Dr. Arenas as the official candidate, he is my *alter ego*. Far from being actuated by any private feeling of ambition, and perceiving that this is the only manner through which our party can triumph and our cause be successful, I consent to withdraw my name. All the departmental authorities are ordered by the Government to insure the success of this new ticket, and I rely upon you to immediately take *such* steps with the concurrence of the Prefect of your Department as will facilitate the important necessary labors. Dr. Arenas will also write to you personally on this subject.

# HOME NEWS.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY AT HUDNUT'S, NO. 218 BROADWAY.

| 9 a. m. | Noon. | 5 p. m. | Midnight. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20° | 20° | 22° | 14° |

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PARK METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE WEEK ENDING AT 2 P. M., JAN. 13.

| BAROMETER. | Inches. | THERMOMETER. | Degrees. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mean | 30.095 | Mean | 31.0 |
| Maximum at 9 a. m., Jan. 8 | 30.292 | Maximum at 4 p. m., Jan. 12 | 48.5 |
| Minimum at 12 p. m., Jan. 12 | 29.616 | Minimum at 7 a. m., Jan. 8 | 12.0 |
| Range | .676 | Range | 36.5 |

REMARKS.

No rain. Direct travel by the wind during the week, 1,285 miles.

## PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

*Fifth Avenue Hotel*—Ex-Gov. Burnside of Rhode Island, Gen. H. L. Stewart of Chicago, and ex-Congressman C. V. Culver of Pennsylvania. *St. Nicholas Hotel*—Gov. Davis of Texas, Gov. Hadley of Arkansas, Rear-Admiral W. Rogers Taylor, U. S. N.; Judge Warren Currier of St. Louis, and J. P. Newcomb, Secretary of State of Texas. *New-York Hotel*—Admiral J. R. Tucker of the Peruvian Navy. *Brevoort House*—Joseph Price, Treasurer of the Great Western Railway of Canada, and Capt. Cook of steamship Russia. *Astor House*—Gen. G. H. Giddings, Washington. *Clarendon Hotel*—Baron Bunsen of Berlin. *Metropolitan Hotel*—Judge Tourgee of North Carolina.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

Arrests last week, 1,257; marriages, 141; births, 399; deaths, 475.

Saturday was celebrated as New Years' day on board the Russian fleet in the harbor.

The Colwells, Shaw & Willard Manufacturing Company of New-York sold during the year 1871 206 tons of tin-lined lead pipe.

The annual election of officers of the Century Club was held Saturday evening, Wm. Cullen Bryant being reflected without opposition.

Judge Barrett rendered his first decision on Saturday, granting the petition of Mrs. James McDermott for the custody of her child, Jennie, age 4.

The run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank continued Saturday, 101 depositors being paid, and 147 tickets being issued for to-day's payments. An official statement of the assets and liabilities of the bank was issued Saturday evening, showing a surplus of $112,037 44.

In the Superior Court Special Term on Saturday, Judge Barbour denied the motion made by counsel of the Ocean National Bank for a stay of the sale of the property of the New-York Printing Company, and decided that the sale must be concluded by the sheriff to-day.

A Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has adopted a memorial to Congress, asking for the passage of a bill to authorize the appointment of Shipping Commissioners by the Judges of the United States Circuit Courts, to superintend the shipping and discharge of seamen engaged in merchant ships belonging to the United States, and for the further protection of seamen. It will be presented to the Chamber at the special meeting called for next Thursday.

The fifth annual meeting of the Police Mutual Aid Association was held Saturday afternoon, Sergeant Lefferts presiding. The following is the annual statement: Benefit fund collected from members, $20,528; disbursements to the families of 22 deceased members, $20,528; contingent fund receipts, $68 97; printing and stationery, $95 63; balance, $2 94; deaths during the year, 28; members in good standing, 1,788. Sergeant Wm. H. Lefferts was reelected President, and Henry D. Hooker Secretary.

## BROOKLYN.

It is proposed to establish a half-mile driving park on the Coney Island road, near the junction of the Shell road. An association of 125 members is to be formed, each paying $100.

The Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., will be installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in the Eastern District on Monday evening. The Rev. Dr. Adams of New-York will preach.

The Board of Trustees of the Volunteer Fire Department Widows' and Orphans' Fund reports a balance of $88,000. The expenditures of the Fire Department during the past year were $291,963 48, of which $207,450 66 was raised by tax. The amount paid for salaries was $207,570; fuel, $5,618; gas, $1,278; new apparatus, $9,565; horses, $1,878; feed, $10,[illegible]; building fund, $35,483.

## LONG ISLAND.

JAMAICA.—The Board of Queens County Supervisors met, on Saturday, to take action in relation to the Newtown Justices' and Constables' bills. Mr. Pearse, counsel for the Reform Associations, objected to the auditing of the bills, even at the figures agreed upon by the Committee. Wm. Dengler and Wm. Conrad testified that they had been arrested and fined by Justice McKenna. These fines do not appear on the Justice's bill. Constable Clonett testified that he collected fees from the previous witnesses, and from others, and that he gave the money to the Justice, who has not entered the items on his bill. Three other witnesses gave similar testimony. The bills of the four Justices show that about $200 has been received during the past year for fines. The Reform Associations have proof that one Justice has received in fees over $2,200.... Howard Pearsall's hotel was robbed, on Saturday, of silverware and clothing worth $200.

ST. JAMES.—Henry Smith, postmaster, was killed last week by a trap gun which he had set for burglars.

## HUDSON RIVER COUNTIES.

WHITE PLAINS.—Buckhout, the Sleepy Hollow murderer, received the intelligence that he had been sentenced to be hanged with apparent indifference.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—The strike of the ice-gatherers continues, but is confined to the Knickerbocker Company in Coxsackie. The ice men in all other points are awaiting the result, and say it will regulate the scale of prices for the Winter. The strikers have given notice that any man who offers to work for less than $2 per day will be driven away. Trouble is anticipated.

MAMARONECK.—The body of Mrs. Brown, colored, was found in a pool of water on Saturday.

## NEW-JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—On recommendation of the City Attorney and the Mayor, the Board of Finance has rescinded the resolution authorizing the issue of $1,000,000 in Improvement Bonds bearing interest in gold. It is probable that application will be made to the Legislature to have the charter amended so that gold interest bonds may be legally issued. The City Treasurer reports $7,423 68 in bank.... The Independent Benevolent Association has reorganized by the election of J. Tevis, President; J. J. Costa, Vice-President; J. Henderson, Recording Secretary; [illegible] Kappes, Treasurer.

NEWARK.—Botts, the murderer of "Pet" Halstead, is writing a sketch of his life. He says that he was married to Mrs. Wilson eight years ago by a Methodist clergyman at Little Falls, N. J., and that he was slightly intoxicated at the time. Mrs. Wilson was married under the name of Julia Jenkins, but he gave her real name. He first met her at a house of ill-fame in Newark, and becoming interested in her persuaded her to leave the house, and supported her for some years.... The Ladies' Aid Society of the German Hospital reports a balance of $1,008 80.... William Bell, arrested for assaulting an officer, was surrendered by his bondsman yesterday.... Patrick Kennedy, a laborer, was run over and killed on Saturday night at Orange Valley by the evening train.

HACKENSACK.—A new depot will be erected on the Midland Railway at Main and Moore-sts. Trains will run between this place and Paterson on Feb. 1.

WEST HOBOKEN.—Henry Strewi has been committed to the County Jail, charged with an indecent assault upon his daughter.

RIDGEWOOD.—Peter Hawley, an Erie Railway brakeman, while coupling cars on Saturday was instantly killed.

PATERSON.—The Benson silk mill was sold by the sheriff for $19,300 to T. D. Hoxsey and D. B. Bean on Saturday.

UNION HILL.—William Schaffenberg has been appointed Recorder in place of Frederick Schaller, jr., resigned.

## LECTURES, MEETINGS, ETC.

The Rev. John Hall, D. D., will prove "Temperance Organizations worth their Cost" in a lecture before Onward Lodge of Good Templars, at East Side Hall, corner Third-ave. and Eighty-sixth-st., on the evening of Friday, 19th inst. We speak thus early that those who can may reserve that evening for a lecture of signal interest and value.

## POLICE NOTES.

Arrests last year in Brooklyn, 22,311; last week, 399.

Daniel O'Connell, a suburban reporter, age 30, was found dead in bed, on Saturday, at the Frankfort House.

Mrs. Catharine Lux, age 32, committed suicide, on Saturday, by taking Paris green, at No. 10 Marietta-lane.

Bernard McGowan, a peddler, residing at No. 228 Tillery-st., Brooklyn, was found dead in his wagon in Dean-st. yesterday.

Martin Heeker, a patient in the Small-Pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island, threw himself into the river on Saturday and was drowned.

J. H. Von Nordoff, a musician, was garroted by two men in DeKalb-ave., Brooklyn, yesterday, but drove them off by firing a pistol.

The bonded warehouse of Frederick Baker, No. 270 Water-st., was robbed on Saturday morning of a case of French calfskins, value $600.

John Maher, a laborer, age 45, was fatally injured, on Saturday, by the premature explosion of a blast in a sewer at Seventy-second-st. and Second-ave.

Herman Schroeder was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday, for the alleged theft of $500 in gold from the residence of Christian Hanks, at No. 47 Rensen-st.

Joanna Roche, a widow, while intoxicated, on Saturday evening, accidentally set fire to her clothing in her apartment at No. 4 Gocrck-st., and was fatally burned.

Mrs. William Tayleure of No. 411 Dean-st., Brooklyn, had her pocket picked of $60, on Saturday, in the dry goods store of William Borrow, at No. 202 Fulton-st.

Frank Weil, alias Wm. Kaiser, was arrested, on Saturday, on the steamer Vireo, on her arrival from Savannah, Ga., for stealing silver ware from his employers in that city.

Eliza Callahan, age 15, of No. 124 Charlton-st., Patrick Clavan of No. 697 Third-ave., and James Cullen of Forty-ninth-st. and Second-ave. died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from accidental injuries.

Sergeant John Sanders and Patrick Oats have been transferred from the Seventeenth to the Fourteenth Precinct, and W. C. F. Bergholdt and George B. Kane from the Fourteenth to the Seventeenth Precinct.

Lewis A. Dean of No. 463 West Forty-seventh-st., while sitting at his rear window, yesterday, was shot in the head and severely wounded by a pistol ball fired by a boy named Theodore Burnham of Forty-eighth-st. The boy was locked up.

## JUDGE BARNARD COURTING AN INVESTIGATION.

Judge Barnard has requested the Grand Jury to investigate the charges brought against him, directly or indirectly, by the Bar Association and in the newspapers, and offers to resign if the jury finds any just cause of complaint against him.

## TWEED EXPECTED TO RESIGN HIS SENATORSHIP.

That Mr. Tweed will not demand his seat in the Senate within a few days, if at all, seems the prevailing opinion among those well informed as to the movements of the late Tammany leaders. It is considered probable that, should he find by Wednesday that he cannot control a majority in the Senate, he will send in his resignation, and thus force a new election, trusting to his friends to send to the Senate the man whom he would favor for the vacancy. Mr. Tweed knows that a prominent politician who kept in the background during the late excitement was offered $20,000 to name and support an opponent to Tweed. This man would not support O'Donovan Rossa, and still maintained his neutral position, but should Tweed's resignation be forced from him by the action of the Senate, and the election follow immediately, it is thought by men who are good authority in the matter that Tweed's nominee will suffer an overwhelming defeat. Tweed is not known to have gone to Albany yesterday, although it was expected that he would leave this city on an early train.

## BROOKLYN'S DEBT.

The Sub-Committee of the Brooklyn Citizens' Committee of Fifty, to whom was delegated the duty of ascertaining the indebtedness of the City and County, reports that on Dec. 31, the City debt was $32,496,968, which diminished by the sinking fund, $1,710,374, leaves the net balance of City debt, $30,786,679. The County debt is $3,733,712, and the total debt $34,519,791. The debt is classified as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chargeable to the City at large | $12,993,324 |
| To the first twelve, and the 20th, 21st and 22d Wards Park bonds | 8,037,000 |
| To local assessments | 9,545,[illegible] |
| To City and County at large | 3,733,712 |
| Total | $34,519,791 |


[ADVERTISEMENTS.]

BURNETT'S COLOGNE—Best in America.

FROM TRUSTWORTHY DATA IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED THAT AT LEAST ONE-FOURTH OF ALL PERSONS BORN IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE, AT BIRTH, LUNGS IN A TUBERCULOUS CONDITION, AND IN CONSEQUENCE, ARE PREDISPOSED TO PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, YET IT IS EQUALLY WELL ESTABLISHED THAT THIS PREDISPOSITION NEED NOT END IN CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, OR ANY OTHER LUNG DISEASE, IF DUE CARE AND WATCHFULNESS BE OBSERVED, AND ALL EXCITING CAUSES PROMPTLY TREATED AS THEY ARISE. IT IS IN JUST SUCH CASES DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT EXERCISES ITS MOST BENEFICIAL EFFECTS, AND HAS PRODUCED THE LARGEST PROPORTION OF ITS CURES. BESIDES PROMPTLY REMOVING COUGHS AND COLDS, WHICH, WHEN LEFT TO THEMSELVES, ARE THE MOST COMMON CAUSE OF TUBERCULOUS DEVELOPMENT, THE EXPECTORANT ALLAYS ANY INFLAMMATION WHICH MAY EXIST, AND BY PROMOTING EASY EXPECTORATION CLEANSES THE LUNGS OF THE SUBSTANCES WHICH CLOG THEM UP, AND WHICH RAPIDLY DESTROY WHEN SUFFERED TO REMAIN. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MR. HOLMES: *Dear Sir*—After five years' use of your "bellows," I can truly say that I would not be without it for five times its cost. Yours, J. L. LOVEJOY, M. D., E. HOLMES, Regular Albany Telegraph, 326 W. 14 Forty-second-st. Office, 7 Murray-st.

WHEN you are depressed by the gaunt, sickly feeling of a disordered system, which needs to be cleansed and stimulated into healthy action, take a dose or two of ADAMS'S PILLS, and see how quick you can be restored for a shilling.

FOR WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, go to B. S. SPENCER, 104 Fulton-st., no stairs up alley. He sells direct from the cheapest, first hands, therefore you save all manufacturers' prices.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
22 JOHN-ST. AND 19 MAIDEN LANE,
RUSSIA LEATHER POCKET-BOOKS IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT LOW PRICES.
WALTHAM WATCHES A SPECIALTY.

EIGHT LOCOMOTIVES FOR NARROW-Gauge Railroads, contractors' use, construction, all sizes, second-rails, furnaces and mills, one lies, mines; conform to sharp curves, light rails, narrow-gauge and low bridges. Send for circulars and information desired. POTTER, Hoyt & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

CAMPHORATED GLYCERINE SOAP.
A New Compound, containing all the virtues of CAMPHOR, GLYCERINE, SESSRAGATE, and WAX, combined. Originated and made only by J. C. HULL'S SON, New-York.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE.
(CHAISE AND CARRIAGE COMBINED.)
Send stamp for circular to
LEWIS P. TIBBALS, 512 B'way, N. Y., Opp. St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHERRY PECTORAL, 50 cents in large bottles. Superior to all remedies for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis and Lung Diseases. A. BOSTON'S, 11 Bowery.

STAFFORD'S COMBINED WRITING AND COPYING SLATE. Fluent flowing. Never Black rapidly. Copies well. Best ink known.

JUST RECEIVED,
LONDON-MADE ARTICLES OF
FANCY WOODS, RICHLY ORNAMENTED.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
565 and 567 Broadway.

American Organs!

THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN CO. have now completed their TWENTY-FIRST year of business, with a constant and still increasing growth. As the manufactory is one of the oldest, it also ranks among the highest in the country. During the long experience of the manufacturers, they have steadily added to the capacity of their instruments, and have availed themselves of every method to improve the quality of tone and to increase the mechanical facilities for the performer. And though they expect to continue the course of improvement, they are abundantly satisfied with what has been done, and with the estimation in which their instruments are held by good judges of music.

As heretofore, they will use

THE BEST MATERIALS,
without regard to cost, and give to every organ the
MOST THOROUGH WORKMANSHIP.

They especially invite comparisons as to the quality and volume of tone, and as to effective mechanical appliances. They call attention to the fact that their organs are sold AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, as low as is charged for many of an inferior sort. Having a large and thoroughly appointed manufactory, employing none but skilled workmen, and having made a minute division of labor, they are able to produce organs at less rates than most competitors.

They believe, also, that among other things, they have earned a reputation for fair dealing, and they would assure distant purchasers that no organ will ever leave their warerooms, WITH THEIR KNOWLEDGE, that is not in every respect perfect of its class.

As they have before stated, they intend to secure

A FRIEND IN EVERY PURCHASER.

*** Their catalogue, with full descriptions and accurate engravings, will be sent free to any address upon application.

All necessary information cheerfully furnished.

Address
THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN CO.,
TREMONT-ST., OPPOSITE WALTHAM-ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

BEEBE HATS AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BEEBE & Co., HATTERS, 160 BROADWAY.

Cuspadore.

SAFES MARVIN & CO'S ARE THE BEST 265 BROADWAY.

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND.

Our Government is rapidly retiring the National Debt by purchase and redemption, thereby assuring us that all the 5-20s will soon be taken up by purchase or in exchange for Bonds at Four and Five Per Cent. interest.

Investors are looking for safe and reliable securities returning a good income to take their place.

Many holders are converting them through us into the FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Peoria and Rock Island Railway
OF ILLINOIS,

thereby adding 25 per cent. to their capital, and about 45 per cent. to their yearly income, all in gold. Thus a favorable opportunity is continued until the close of this Loan—for the holders of these Governments, or other 5 and 6 per cent. Bonds, who wish to capitalize and still retain equally as good security by exchanging for Peoria 7 per cents.

The PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY is a COMPLETED ROAD, with a CAPITAL STOCK of $2,000,000, all paid in, by which the road was built, and is 91 miles in length, connecting the important Cities of Peoria, on the Illinois River, and Rock Island, Moline, and Davenport, on the Mississippi, Davenport, on the opposite bank of the river, is connected by a railway bridge. The last rail of this road was laid July 7, 1871, and the line is now open and being operated with a success exceeding all anticipation. THE PRESENT NET EARNINGS ARE IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ALL THE BONDS, WHILE ITS PRESENT EQUIPMENT IS NOT ENOUGH TO DO ONE-HALF THAT CAN BE DONE IN LOCAL TRAFFIC ALONE.

Hence the option that the holders of these Bonds have to convert them into Stock, at any time, is of great value.

In order to place upon the road the large equipment necessary for the business offered, and to construct Depots, Car and Engine-houses, Machine-shops, &c., equal to any of the best old roads in the country, the Company offer through the undersigned, $1,500,000 Convertible First Mortgage Gold bonds which cover the entire property of the Company, as well as all that may hereafter be acquired, and is less than $16,500 per mile.

They are Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each, and can be Registered if desired.

PRESENT PRICE 90
and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Principal and Interest payable in Coin in New-York or London, free of Tax. COUPONS PAYABLE FEB. AND AUG. 1.

Railroads are frequently constructed through unsettled and uncultivated portions of the West, consequently have but little local traffic to depend upon for several years after completion. But the Peoria and Rock Island Railway is a first-class completed road, with

NO PARALLEL OR COMPETING LINE,

and runs through one of the Richest Agricultural, Manufacturing, Coal, and most Populous Districts in the West.

Thus a large and profitable local business is at once assured, and by a glance at the map it will be seen that this new road is an Important Central Link to which many of the principal lines Centralize.

The loan is therefore placed beyond any contingency, as the earnings will be large and the bonds sure to rank among the Best Securities in the market.

We invite the attention of all who wish to make a safe and reliable investment to these Bonds, now doubly secured by the road and its property, which is daily growing stronger.

All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates, and Bonds delivered to all parts of