to speak on the third term question, and says "it has come to be the common opinion that he can do his party and the country no better service than by making it known" that he is not a candidate for a third term. It then pushes him aside coolly in this way: "His place is secure in the gratitude of the generations now living, as it is among the heroes of history whom great services have immortalized. But the country is now drifting into dark and troubled waters, and the hand of another pilot will be needed at the helm."

The opinion expressed by Congressman Lamar and Senator Gordon, that the candidates on the next National Democratic ticket ought both to be taken from the North, seems to meet the unanimous approval of the Southern press. *The Macon Telegraph and Messenger* expresses as follows the views which many of its cotemporaries have uttered on this subject: "We desire to add our testimony to that of hundreds of other Southern newspapers as to the utter folly of presenting a Southern candidate for anything outside the gallows or the penitentiary for the suffrages of the Northern people. The way the Northern people don't like us and won't vote for us, will astonish any Southern gentleman who expects to go into office on their votes. Nothing can be more foolish and absolutely suicidal than putting on the National Democratic ticket of 1876 either a Southern man or any Northern man who can be reasonably charged or suspected of Southern leanings or partialities. What we desire to secure in the next election (if possible) is a liberal, tolerant, law-abiding Administration—one which will not be a perpetual oppression and incubus on our people. This is all we need hope to gain, and it is really all we can gain, of any practical value to the great body of the people; and our failure to secure it will be a terrible misfortune to the South."

A little reflection seems to have convinced the Democratic journals, or at least a part of them, that their contemptuous treatment of the Independent Voter immediately after the Connecticut election was hasty and ill-advised. For a few days the clamor for a straight ticket in the future was so loud that the more conservative journals could not be heard at all. Now that they have found an opportunity to speak, they show that they have a very respectable portion of the party press on their side. *The Troy Press* expresses views on this subject which may be taken as a fair sample of what a large number of its cotemporaries think. It says the Independent Voter is a power, and must be recognized by the party desiring to win. It declares that the independent element can only be retained by the party which shows the most earnestness for needed reforms, and adds: "It behooves the Democratic party to take note of the above facts. As matters are now looking it has the inside track, and can, if it will, hold it. But to do this all blundering halfway and vicious policies must be avoided. Every effort must be made to convince the independent voters that they can by aiding the Democracy benefit the whole country. If our party can but secure the Independents we have no fear that it will not secure the people, or will fall short of the triumph which now seems to be in store for it. To be the coming party it must by all means see to it that worthy dissentients from other factions have a fit place in its ranks."

PUBLIC OPINION.

There is no cohesive force in the Democratic party, except that of public plunder. It is a party of contradictions, and cannot possibly unite upon any platform more definite than that proposed by Senator Gordon.—(Chicago Times (Dem.)

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE says that "the opinion that the next Presidential campaign must be a straight issue between the Democratic and Republican parties is gaining strength in the Democratic press." We didn't know that this opinion in Democratic circles had lately been at all weak.—(Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)

Louisiana and other ballot-box stuffing localities might take a hint from an election held by the Narragansett Indians, in Rhode Island, the other day. The method of election consisted in placing the two candidates some distance apart, after which the members of the tribe divided with the two men, and those in the majority were declared successful. No chance for "shenanigan" there.—(Washington Star (Rep.)

There are times when parties as well as men of integrity may be placed in a false light before many, but the truth will prevail in the end. It will prevail at the next Presidential election, and the party which has carried the country through war, debt, panic, and their attendant evils, with unstained honor and a constantly improving credit, will not be rejected by the people because slanderers accuse it of corruption for trying to keep itself clean.—(Milwaukee Sentinel (Rep.)

The lesson the elections teach is that if the Republican party would be saved from disastrous and overwhelming defeat in the Presidential election of next year, it must decisively abandon the war-policies and the radical expedients which were contrived to meet the extraordinary exigencies of disorder and anarchy growing out of the overthrow of the rebellion, and of the social system it was inaugurated to maintain.—(St. Paul Pioneer-Press (Ind.)

It is only a few months since eloquent gentlemen on the floor of Congress were vying with each other in depicting the horrible consequences that were certain to follow, if Judge Poland's views prevailed and the experiment was tried of allowing the people of Arkansas to govern themselves in the Massachusetts fashion. It was to surrender the State to the White League, they said; it was to deliver the negro, bound and helpless, into the hand of the persecutor; Arkansas would run with royal blood. It turns out that these eloquent gentlemen were mistaken. Perhaps they are equally mistaken about other Southern communities.—(Springfield Republican (Ind.)

We have called the roll of the Democracy, and we find that the ranks are full—"all present or accounted for." But on the other side there is a serious defection—a defection which may be exactly measured by the size of the Independent vote. The Independent voter just now is in a nebulous state. He has not come to stay. He is floating around, gathering those particles of matter (not to say knowledge) which will eventually solidify him. We advise our good friends of THE TRIBUNE to enjoy the Independent voter while they have him. He is a useful creature, but he is short-lived. And out of his grave usually comes the bitterest partisan who fights in the field of politics.—(Utica Observer (Dem.)

A DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD.

BURSTING OF A DAM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

THE WATERS OF WHITIN'S POND SUDDENLY THROWN INTO MILL RIVER—COTTON, WOOLEN, SAW, AND GRIST MILLS CARRIED AWAY—DAMAGE TO RAILROAD AND COUNTRY BRIDGES OF OVER $100,000.

BOSTON, April 18.—A heavy flood with disastrous results occurred last evening in the towns of Wrentham and Norfolk, about 25 miles distant, by the breaking away of a dam which restrains the water of Whitin's Pond, the source of the Mill River. This is a small river, not over 25 feet broad at low water, but running with strong current mostly through meadow land and emptying into the Charles River at Medway. At this time an immense body of water was confined in the pond by the dam, about 100 feet in length at the Wrentham and Franklin County road. The sudden bursting of the pond through this dam hurled a large amount of water upon the lands below, sweeping away mills, bridges, country roads, and dams in its course, and causing damage to the extent of between $100,000 and $200,000.

Half a mile below was the saw and grist mill of the Eliot Felting Company, known as Fisher's Mill. Such was the force of the waters on reaching here that it burst the 30-foot dam, and carried along the saw-mill portion of the establishment as though it was a toy-ship. On rushed the waters three-fourths of a mile through the lowlands to the woolen and shoddy mills belonging to the Felting Company. Both ends of the dam were washed away, and below the mills a large heap of coal, deposited for use at the mills. Seventy rods further on, the great dam at the Eliot Felting Mills was reached. This, with the road from the mills to Franklin Center, beneath which the river runs, offered a substantial resistance to the rushing current. The road, however, soon yielded, allowing the full force of the water to strike against the long dam.

Meanwhile the inhabitants of Franklin and Wrentham rendered valuable assistance to the watchmen at the mills in opening a place in the dam, hoping to save a portion of it. Their labors were successful, and although a portion of the dam, 50 feet in length, was carried away, the mills were saved.

Down the stream half a mile further was the track of the New-England and New-York Railroad, 40 or 50 feet above the river's bed, beneath which the water usually passed by an arched culvert, 10 or 15 feet in width. Here the waters, with seemingly increased force, forced out the stone culvert as if it were constructed of pebbles. So firm was the embankment of sand above the culvert that it stood apparently intact for the space of an hour, and then, undermined, it caved in for a distance of 150 to 200 feet, forming an impassable barrier to the waters above. When the road-bed sank, a freight train was within 100 feet of the place, though not in motion. A great volume of water had already passed the railroad and rushed on to the City Cotton Mill, 40 rods below. The mill was originally a three-story wooden building, but latterly was enlarged by the addition of a wing on each end. The bridge over the country road gave way, and then the water lifted the main building, and sent it crashing to the meadows below. So thorough was the work of demolition that the cupola alone remained standing. The machinery and water-wheel went with the mill. The wings were left standing, but were so badly wrenched and undermined that they will have to come down.

Down the stream about half a mile further was another country road bridge, near Kingsbury Pond. This was snapped from its foundations and carried away. On the level space between the road and the river the waters spread out and caused their work of destruction. The last bridge was swept away about 7 o'clock in the evening. One body was swept down on the flood, but it was supposed to be that of a man who has been missing for some months. As far as known, no lives have been lost, but the damage to property is very large. No houses were swept away, as their location on the banks was such that the water did not reach them. The following are the losses, as far as ascertained:

Whitney's Dam	$2,000
Eliot Mills	10,000
Town of Norfolk	5,000
New-York and New-England Railroad	15,000
City Mills, $50,000 in	7,000

A large number of persons are thrown out of employment by the fall of the City Mills.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MUSIC.

THOMAS'S LAST CONCERT.

The matinée given by Theodore Thomas on Saturday at Steinway Hall as his last concert of the season in this city drew a crowded house. The programme was rather light, but seemed to give unbounded satisfaction to the audience, and indeed contained some serious work as well as pleasant trifles and novelties. The following were the selections:

Reformation Symphony, in D, No. 5 ..... Mendelssohn
1. Introduction—Allegro confuoco. 2. Scherzo. 3. Andante—Choral. 4. Allegro vivace—Allegro maestoso.
Aria, "Voi che sapete" ..... Mozart
Miss Cary.
a. Abendlied ..... Schumann
b. Serenade ..... Haydn
String orchestra.
Siegmund's Love Song ..... Wagner
Mr. Bischoff.
Overture, "Leonora," No. 2 ..... Beethoven
Romanza, "Non conosci quel sonto" ..... Thomas
Miss Cary.
Selections from the "Meistersinger" ..... Wagner
Vocal part by Mr. Bischoff.

The Reformation Symphony was first produced in America at the triennial festival of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society in 1868, and it was given by Theodore Thomas in New-York a few days later. Since that time the whole work has never been heard in this city, though the Scherzo is familiar to the frequenters of the Garden Concerts. Mendelssohn was undoubtedly right in withholding it from publication, and though it is interesting as a relic of one of the most fascinating of modern musicians, and contains many beautiful passages, such as the flute solo which begins the choral in the third movement, and the merry Scherzo which breaks into the solemn measures like a mischievous youngster disturbing divine service, it certainly is not worthy of the composer of the Scotch and Italian Symphonies, nor can it be said to have won its place in the classical repertory of the orchestra. The most impressive number of the programme was the last. The beautiful Introduction to the third Act of the "Meistersinger" is already familiar to us, but it betrays new charms and deeper significance in the skillful arrangement here presented. At the close of the Introduction, the orchestra plays a few bars illustrating the festive gathering on the day of the lyric contest, and then Walter breaks out with that superb, passionate and melodious song, which is to win the prize. Fragments and suggestions of it have been heard all through the opera, and it appears also in the well-known overture which brings Thomas's arrangement to an end with one of the most brilliant and forcible of all Wagner's orchestral creations. Mr. Bischoff sang better on Saturday than he did the previous night,—better not only in the "Meistersinger" but the Love Song from the "Walküre." The latter remarkable piece will be relished more and more keenly the oftener it is heard.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Brooklyn Philharmonic Society gave the fifth and last concert of its seventeenth season last Saturday, with the following programme:

PART I.

Symphony in E flat (Köchel, 543) ..... Mozart
1. Introduction—Allegro. 2. Menuetto—Allegretto. 3. Andante. 4. Finale—Allegro.
a. Part song, "How Sweet the Moonlight" .. Henry Leslie
b. Glee, "The Hunting Song" ..... Benedict
Brooklyn Glee and Madrigal Society.
Piano-forte Concerto in C minor, Op. 37 (first movement) ..... Beethoven
Mr. Richard Hoffman.

PART II.

"Faust," ein Musikalisches Characterbild ..... Rubinstein
Barcarole from the 4th piano-forte concerto. W. S. Bennett
Mr. Richard Hoffman.
a. Part song, "Sands o' Dee" ..... Macfarren
b. Part song, "Lullaby of Life" ..... Henry Leslie
Brooklyn Glee and Madrigal Society.
Symphonic Poem, "Tasso" ..... Liszt

Theodore Thomas, of course, conducted his orchestra, and the Glee and Madrigal singers, consisting of thirty-four ladies and gentlemen, were led by their own director, Mr. Michael H. Cross. The programme was, perhaps, somewhat too miscellaneous, but the selections were all good. The Mozart Symphony in E flat is one of the three which stand close together in the fore-front of this composer's writings for the orchestra. It calls for only a small band, having no oboe, only one flute, and no brass instruments except two horns and two trumpets, and it deals with easier melodies and simpler motives than the music of the present day requires; but it speaks out, nevertheless, in elevated and often impressive strains, and there was a fullness and grandeur in the tones which one would not have expected from so small a body of players. Rubinstein and Liszt, however, set the whole force at work. The "Faust" characterbild was played by Thomas at one of his symphony concerts about six years ago, and we have no recollection of any other performance of it—though it may have figured on the programmes of some of the Garden Concerts. It is certainly a good study of instrumentation and construction, and impressive through a sort of sustained dignity and force; but it is too much pervaded by a melancholy spirit of unrest, whose plaint grows monotonous and irksome. Liszt's "Tasso" was played, as it should be, with the bass clarinet solo, which was omitted when the New-York Philharmonic Society recently gave the same work.

Mr. Hoffman interpreted the Beethoven selection charmingly, and gave Sterndale Bennett's delicate Barcarole with the grace, neatness, and delightful finish of style whereby he has made this piece almost his own. He was admirably accompanied by the orchestra. The four songs by Leslie, Macfarren, and Sir Julius Benedict, are choice specimens of a class of compositions in which the English school of musicians excell, and they were delivered with nice sentiment and spirit. One exuberant soprano was flat in the first and third songs, but otherwise the execution was very correct.

The Philharmonic Society has had a most prosperous season and has done some valuable work. It has produced Beethoven's 5th and 6th Symphonies, Schumann's 1st, Schubert's B minor (unfinished), Mendelssohn's 3d ("Scotch"), Haydn's "Oxford," and Mozart's E flat; Bach's Suite in B minor, and Chaconne (arranged by Raff); Liszt's "Orpheus" and "Tasso;" Rubinstein's "Faust;" Brahm's Theme and Variations Op. 18, and Hungarian Dances; Wagner's "Faust" overture; Beethoven's 2d "Leonora" overture; Rubinstein's Triumphal overture; Schumann's overture to the "Bride of Messina;" Wagner's Kaiser March; and Raff's new piano-forte concerto. The vocalists and vocal selections have not always been worthy of the occasion, but there has been an improvement over former seasons.

THE CINCINNATI FESTIVAL.

The Musical Festival at Cincinnati next month will not depend for its success upon monster choruses and inartistic devices to attract the crowd, but it commands respect for the high character of the works to be performed, and we have every reason to believe that the merit of the execution will be remarkable. The chorus has been carefully drilled by the assistant musical director, Mr. Otto Singer, and is said to be in excellent trim. The orchestra consists principally of Theodore Thomas's own permanent band, increased for the occasion to 101 players, thus divided: 15 first violins, 15 second violins, 10 violas, 10 violoncellos, 9 double basses, 1 piccolo, 3 flutes, 4 oboes, 1 English horn, 4 clarinets, 1 bass clarinet, 4 bassoons, 4 horns, 12 trumpets, 3 trombones, 2 bass tubas, 1 harp, tympani, double drum, &c. The extraordinary number of trumpets is required in the "Lohengrin" selections—though only 6 were used when Mr. Strakosch produced the opera in New-York. The programmes are as follows:

Tuesday Evening, May 11.—Brahms' Triumphal Hymn. Beethoven's 7th Symphony. Overture and copious vocal and instrumental selections from Wagner's "Lohengrin."

Wednesday Afternoon.—Miscellaneous concert. 2d "Leonora" Overture. Scherzo from Mendelssohn's Reformation Symphony. Brahms' Hungarian Dances. Overture and Romance of the Evening Star from "Tannhäuser." Meditation by Gounod. Overture to "William Tell." Vocal music by Miss Cary, Miss Cranch, Mrs. H. M. Smith, Mr. Winch, Mr. Bischoff, Mr. Remmertz, and Mr. Whitney.

Wednesday Evening.—Oratorio, Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

Thursday Afternoon.—Miscellaneous concert. Lassen's Festival Overture. Wagner's Huldigungs Marsch. Cantata, "Praise of Friendship," by Mozart. Solos by Mrs. Smith, Miss Whinnery, Miss Cranch, Mr. Bischoff, and Mr. Whitney. Choruses by the children of the public schools.

Thursday Evening.—Bach's Magnificat in D. Beethoven's Choral symphony,—the quartet by Mrs. Smith, Miss Cary, Mr. Winch, and Mr. Remmertz.

Friday Afternoon.—Miscellaneous Concert. Overture, "Consecration of the House," by Beethoven. Introduction to the Third Act, Walter's Prize Song, and Overture, from Wagner's "Meistersinger." Overture and quartet from Weber's "Oberon." Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody, arranged for the orchestra. Vocal music by Miss Whinnery, Mrs. Smith, Miss Cary, Miss Cranch, Mr. Bischoff, Mr. Winch, and Mr. Whitney.

Friday Evening.—Schubert's Symphony in C, No. 9. Wotans Abschied and Feuerzauber, from Wagner's "Walküre." Liszt's Symphonic Poem and Cantata "Prometheus."

MUSICAL NOTES.

We observe that a Georgia composer has published a piece of music entitled "The No Third Term Quickstep." The directions are that it be played *staccato, con spirito*, "with great energy, precipitation and fury."

Mr. Robert Goldbeck's concert, to which we have already alluded, will be given at Steinway Hall next Friday. Mr. Goldbeck will have the assistance of a string quartet and of the Glee Club, which includes Miss Beebe, Mr. Bush, Mr. Aikin, and others.

Mr. Bergner's annual concert, which is almost always a good one, is announced for to-night. There will be a violoncello quartet, a trio and quartet of Beethoven's songs by Mrs. Dowland, a piano solo by Mr. S. B. Mills, and a violoncello solo of course by Mr. Bergner himself.

A concert is to be given at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church (Dr. Ganse's), on Thursday evening. The Misses Lasar, Miss Chase, Mr. Rockwood, Mr. Newell, Messrs. F. and C. Walter, and the choir of the Strong Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, will take part in the performance. The Brooklyn singers, comprising 35 ladies and gentlemen under the direction of Mr. S. Lasar, will give some charming part songs.

THE DRAMA.

INCIDENTS OF THE WEEK.

The local stage offers but few points for remark. This will be the last week of "Henry V." at Booth's Theater. Mr. J. H. Tooker, the business manager of the house, will take a benefit there on Thursday afternoon. The mawkish play of "Rafael" was laid aside at Wallack's Theater on Saturday after six performances, and its place was filled by "The Romance of a Poor Young Man." This in turn will yield to "The Road to Ruin," with Mr. Montague as *Young Dorcton*. "The Two Orphans" remains a fixture at the Union Square Theater, as also does "The Big Bonanza" at the Fifth Avenue. The stage of the Lyceum continues to be occupied by Mlle. Aimée and the opera bouffe. Mme. Ristori acted there on Saturday afternoon, and we hear that she will return there week after next. At the Grand Opera House the spectacle of "Ahmed," trimmed and improved, will be offered for a while longer. Miss Adah Richmond has been engaged to replace Miss Kate Mayhew in the principal part. The last nights of Mr. Frank Mayo, as *Davy Crockett*, are announced at the Park Theater. The bill of Varieties at the Olympic is one of customary amplitude. The San Francisco Minstrels keep the field as usual, and lead the negro minstrel business of the city. Preparations are rife for a large number of performances on the 29th of April in New-York, Brooklyn, and other cities for the benefit of the poor widow and children of the late Dan Bryant.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Owens is again acting *John Unit*, in Mrs. Bateman's comedy of "Self."

The widow of the late Mark Smith is acting in the dramatic company of Miss Jane Coombs, at Baltimore.

Mr. T. A. Hall, stage manager of the Walnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, has accepted the same position at the Baltimore Academy of Music.

Mr. Raymond, as *Colonel Sellers*, will appear at the Boston Globe Theater to-night. Mr. Rowe, as *Micawber*, will appear to-night at the Walnut Street Theater, Philadelphia.

It is announced that Mr. John Letson, manager of the Howard Athenæum, has bought the Adams House, in Boston, and that he will renovate and improve it, and build a theater in the rear of it, on the plan of the Metropolitan and Niblo's in this city.

THE BORDER RAIDS.

REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS OF BROWNSVILLE ON THE MEXICAN RAIDS INTO TEXAS—THE STATEMENT MADE BY THE MEXICAN MINISTER AT WASHINGTON, OF THE COMPLICITY OF TEXANS, SPECIFICALLY DENIED.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, April 18.—The following is the report of a committee appointed by a special mass meeting of the citizens of Brownsville. The members of the committee were all Union men and three of them are Federal officers, Col. Haynes, Collector of the Port; Col. G. G. Davis, Deputy Collector, and Edward Downey, Postmaster. The report was unanimously adopted:

The Hon. J. L. Haynes, Chairman, and WM. KELLY, *Secretary of Mass Meeting:*

Your Committee, to whom was referred the subject-matter of alleged statements of Señor Mariscal, Mexican Minister at Washington, in regard to border troubles on the Rio Grande, that they are as much the work of Americans as of Mexicans; that American citizens, disguised as Indians and Mexicans, frequently raid upon settlers, and that the more daring of the parties engaged in these frequent raids are ex-Confederate soldiers, who, ruined by the war, and deprived of the support of slave labor, prefer the life they are leading to earning an honest livelihood, say they are satisfied that Señor Mariscal has been misinformed and grossly deceived as to the true condition of affairs on this frontier, and that he has thus, unintentionally probably, done the American citizens of this frontier a great wrong and injustice, as can be easily proved by the most undoubted testimony. The time given your Committee is too short to prepare a full refutation of the unjust aspersions contained in the correspondence of Señor Mariscal, and your Committee would recommend the appointment of a committee to collect facts and submit them to the consideration of the Honorable Secretary of State, to refute the charges of the Mexican Minister. In the meantime your Committee submit the following brief *resumé* of facts which are susceptible of the clearest proof:

First: That for at least ten years since the close of our civil war, there has not been a single act of hostility, invasion, or plundering, or filibustering against the Republic of Mexico from the Republic of Texas, nor any act of a single person passing from this to the other side of the Rio Grande with any such intent, and we challenge any scintilla of proof to the contrary.

Second: That for the last 10 years, since the close of our civil war, raids of volunteering parties from Mexico to this side of the Rio Grande have been continuous and persistent, and these plundering parties have drawn from our stock ranches hundreds of thousands of stock. They have committed murder, robbery, and arson, and to the repeated complaints made to the Mexican authorities for their rendition to the hands of justice a deaf ear has been turned. We cite the following recent and notorious cases: The robbery of a store at Penascal and the murder of the Morton brothers; the murder of R. E. Asbury at Las Alemos; the murder of Mr. Fulton, Postmaster at El Sauce, and his clerk, in Hidalgo County; the murder of Vidal la Hille by Ricardo Flores near El Pastillo; the attempted assassination of Capt. King and a party of friends near San Fernando and the murder of one of his friends; the murder of Alexander Morrell and many others, which will be detailed hereafter, and, lastly, the recent raid of 40 or 50 men in a body near Corpus Christi, which band captured and held as prisoners many persons, including three ladies, and which finally surrounded the town of Roma, on their return from Mexico, for the purpose of robbery, from which they were only deterred by the presence of a force of United States soldiers. The proofs of the extent of the robberies committed by these plundering raids appear in the report of the Frontier Commission, to which additional evidence can be added.

Third: That the charge that these crimes have been committed by ex-Confederate soldiers, disguised as Mexicans and Indians, and rendered desperate by loss of their slave property, is an absurdity on its face, into which the Mexican Minister could only have been led by ignorance of this part of Texas. In the first place there were never any slaves west of Nueces worth mentioning, the census of 1860 showing the total number in this vast region, equal to the State of Pennsylvania in extent, to have only numbered 250, while west of San Antonio River the number did not exceed 3,000. There are only eight Americans who are ex-Confederate soldiers in the County of Cameron, and west of Nueces there are probably not 50 ex-Confederate soldiers, and these would hardly disguise themselves to prey on their own stock. This charge is absolutely false, for no American has ever been caught among the many captured, nor is there known to be a single one in all the frontier States of Mexico, and we challenge any proof or name of a single individual subject to these charges.

EDWARD DOWNEY, Chairman of Committee.

TARDY DETECTION OF BURGLARS.

The building at No. 424 Broome-st. was entered by burglars early yesterday morning, and a large quantity of ladies' cloak and dress trimmings were stolen from William Weiss, who occupied the second floor. Some upholstery goods belonging to L. Myer & Co., on the third floor, were also taken. Information was given to the police, and Officer Burke, of the Mulberry-st. police, while patrolling his post yesterday afternoon, saw George Edwards enter a shoe store on Spring-st., near Crosby, with a large bundle in his possession. The officer asked the man to show him the contents of the bundle, which was found to contain trimmings—part of the plunder of the burglary. From information received from Edwards at the police station the officer was enabled to recover about $1,000 worth of the missing property. Edwards was then locked up, and will be taken to court today. The dress-trimming establishment of James R. Hathaway, at No. 8 Howard-st., was entered also by burglars during the night; but from the fact that a large quantity of goods was found packed up ready for removal, it is believed that the burglars were disturbed in their work. It is now supposed that Edwards and his confederates committed this burglary also.

THE RELATIONS OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD AND PACIFIC MAIL.

John P. Jones and Trenor W. Park, representing the Panama Railroad, and Jay Gould, representing the Union Pacific Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, held another conference on Saturday for the purpose of trying to arrive at an amicable adjustment of the differences between the companies. Both sides realize the importance of a harmonious working arrangement, as competition would only injure both. The only point of difference which remained unadjusted was in regard to the division of earnings on through freights. It is now understood that both sides have made concessions on this point, and that a formal contract will be entered into this week. Senator Jones seems to have brought keen business insight to the affairs of the Panama road, and to be straightening out all complications.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 18.—This afternoon an immense temperance demonstration, under the direction of Father Heritage, took place at Barnum's Hippodrome, which was thronged. Three stands were erected, from which spontaneous addresses were made. Mr. Barnum made a very effective address, speaking at length of the evils of intemperance. He was frequently applauded.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

THE LAST NOTE OF THE BERLIN GOVERNMENT—BELGIUM ASKED TO IMITATE GERMAN EXAMPLE—AN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FAVORED BY GERMANY.

LONDON, April 18, 1875.

The Berlin Government, in its last note to Belgium, says Germany is about to alter her laws with a view to the better protection of foreign countries against any future designs of German subjects; asks Belgium to imitate her example, and adds that it is desirable that an understanding on this subject should be established with all other States equally interested.

An Antwerp journal says Germany is desirous of settling the question by means of an international Congress.

CHARACTER OF THE GERMAN REMONSTRANCE.

Paris (April 6) Correspondence of The London Times.

An attentive perusal of the German papers supplies an exact idea of the contents of the much talked of note sent by the German Government to the authorities at Brussels. The observations contained in this note seem to have related to three different subjects. The first of these three complaints was against the pastorals of the Belgian Bishops in 1872 and 1873, and even against other publications offensive to the German Government and calculated to encourage the resistance of the German Ultramontane clergy, but without specifying any of these publications. The second complaint referred to the Duchesne-Poncelet plot in 1873 against the life of the German Chancellor. The third observation touched upon the address of several members of the so-called *Société des Œuvres Pontificales* to the Bishop of Paderborn. This address, published in December, 1874, by several Ultramontane papers, was, it will be remembered, disavowed by the above-mentioned society. Notwithstanding this disavowal, that address formed the latest subject of complaint on the part of Germany. But the gravest symptom connected with this note seems to be that these complaints are directed, not against this or that publication or writer, but against the Belgians generally, whose attitude under these circumstances is considered hostile toward a neighboring State.

ANSWER OF THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT TO THE GERMAN REMONSTRANCE.

Paris (April 6) Correspondence of The London Times.

The answer of the Belgian Government, dispatched very shortly afterward, is devoted to refuting the claims put forward by Germany. It reminds the Berlin Government that the Pastoral Letters were published long ago, that they are forgotten, and that they were coeval with the commencement of the struggle between Germany and the Pope. As to the address to the Bishop of Paderborn, the *Comité des Œuvres Pontificales* has disavowed it. It was the work of individuals, and not of an organized society. With regard to the Duchesne plot, the Belgian Government reminds the German Government that it had thanked the Belgian authorities for what they had done in the matter, and that, moreover, investigations were still being pursued with regard to it. The Belgian answer adds that the Belgian laws suffice for the suppression of all offenses, but that offenses of intention cannot be repressed, and that no law in any country affects them. Protesting against certain attacks in the German note, the Belgian Government draws attention to the fact that the liberty which Belgium enjoys is, as it were, drawn from the very vitals of the nation, that the attitude of the Belgian people has always excited general admiration, that it has given an example of liberty allied to order, and that it has powerfully contributed to the establishment of the *juste parlementarisme* adopted by nearly all the States in Europe. The good sense of the Belgian people had correctly gauged the motives of the International which had been openly preached to it. "Independent and neutral Belgium has never done anything, despite the incessant intercourse between two countries whose frontiers join, which could alter its relation with a nation both friendly and which guarantees its independence." The Belgian reply then concludes with some friendly formulas.

RELATIONS BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

KING VICTOR EMANUEL CONGRATULATED BY THE EMPEROR WILLIAM ON THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

VIENNA, Saturday, April 17, 1875.

The *Presse* says the Emperor William of Germany has written a letter to King Victor Emanuel expressing his gratification at the recent interview between the latter and the Emperor of Austria, at Venice. The German Emperor also says the *Presse*, speaks in affectionate terms of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and expresses the hope that the interview will serve to strengthen the friendship between Austria and Italy.

CHURCH AND STATE IN PRUSSIA.

PROGRESS OF THE BILL TO WITHDRAW STATE GRANTS FROM THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.

BERLIN, Saturday, April 17, 1875.

The Government bill withdrawing the State grants from the Catholic bishops passed its second reading in the Prussian Chamber of Peers today.

LONDON, Monday, April 19—5:30 a. m.

A special dispatch to *The Daily Telegraph* announces that the Emperor William has signed the bill withdrawing the State grants from the Catholic Church.

The same dispatch reports that the editor of the *Germania*, a journal conspicuous in its opposition to Prince Bismarck, has been arrested, and his offices have been searched by the police.

SERIOUS RIOT AT GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, April 18, 1875.

A serious riot took place to-day at the opening of some pleasure grounds in the suburbs of Glasgow. A stand, on which were 1,500 people, gave way, and precipitated the entire mass to the ground. Thirty persons were injured. The visitors, indignant at the carelessness of the proprietors, destroyed everything on the grounds, and burned the barricades around them.

ILLNESS OF GEN GARIBALDI.

LONDON, Monday, April 19—5:30 a. m.

A dispatch from Rome to *The Daily News* reports that Garibaldi is ill and confined to his bed.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND THE PORTE.

REFUSAL OF LORD DERBY TO INSIST UPON THE PORTE'S RECEIVING A DEPUTATION.

On the 6th of April a deputation from the Evangelical Alliance called on Lord Derby, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and complained that the deputation had been refused an audience with the Sultan. The deputation also requested Lord Derby to instruct the Embassador at Constantinople to present a memorial against persecution of Christians in the Turkish dominions. Lord Derby said he apprehended that he had no right to insist on the Sultan's receiving a deputation. The Sultan never received deputations of his own subjects. He lived a very secluded life, seldom transacting business with any but his ministers. Lord Derby said the deputation could not doubt his own sympathy with their object. Freedom of thought, of speech, and of action, as far as that was compatible with the requirements of civilized society, was the very basis of English society, and Englishmen were naturally anxious that those principles should be extended as far as their influence could be felt. At the same time, it must be recognized that in a vast empire not having an effective system of police, not having a strong central authority, an empire in which religious and national sentiment were blended, as it were, in one, and in which very strong, even fanatical, feelings prevailed among the mass of the population, there were very great difficulties to be encountered, and which it was not fair to the Porte and its advisers that the British Government should not bear in mind.

FOREIGN NOTES.

HAVANA, April 17.—Col. Pepillo Gonzalez, a Cuban insurgent, has died from lockjaw, resulting from wounds received in action.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 17.—Gen. O'Grady Haley is expected to arrive here next week to be sworn in as Administrator of the Government during Lord Dufferin's absence.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 17.—Twenty-two lives have been lost in the Canada Pacific Railway survey, and steps have been taken in Ottawa to raise a memorial to the victims.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 17.—The steamship Nova Scotian, which sailed for Baltimore this afternoon, has on board a large amount of English short-horned cattle and other valuable breeds, consigned to Ben E. Groom of Winchester, Ky. The stock cost large sums in England.

NEW LAWS OF NEW-JERSEY.

ACTS INCORPORATING NEW RAILROADS AND AMENDING THE CHARTERS OF OTHERS—NEW BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES—MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

TRENTON, April 18.—During the session of the Legislature of New-Jersey, just closed, the following bills were passed:

Railroads Incorporated.—An act to incorporate the Farmingdale and Squan Village Railroad; and to incorporate the Weehawken and Guttenberg Passenger Railroad.

Banks.—An act to incorporate the Somerset County Building and Loan Savings Bank; the Jersey City Savings Bank; to extend the charter of the Trenton Banking Company; the Maxwell Savings Bank; an act confirming and making valid an act to incorporate the Germania Savings Institution of Jersey City; to incorporate the New-Jersey Stock Exchange; the South Orange Savings Bank; the National Real Estate Loan and Deposit Company; the New-Jersey Trust Company; and to encourage the establishment of mutual savings associations.

Insurance Companies.—An act to incorporate the West Jersey Mutual Insurance Company; the New-Jersey Agricultural Insurance Company; to extend the act to incorporate the Shrewsbury Mutual Fire Insurance Company; the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Hudson County; the Montgomery Fire Insurance Company of Jersey City; and the First National Lightning Rod Manufacturing and Insurance Company.

Supplements to former Acts.—A supplement to an act to incorporate the New-York and Long Branch Railroad Company; to the Bridgeton and Port Norris Railroad Company; to the West Jersey Railroad Company; to the South Mountain and Boston Railroad Company; to the Red Bank and Hudson Neck Railroad Company; to the Farmingdale and Squan Village Railroad Company; to the High Bridge Railroad Company; to the Trenton Horse Railroad Company; to the Vineland Land and Improvement Association; for establishing a turnpike road from Hackensack to Hoboken; to authorize the establishment and to prescribe the duties of companies for manufacturing and other purposes; to the People's Fire Insurance Company of Trenton; to the Warren Foundery Machine Company; for the punishment of crimes; for the better protection of the horticultural and agricultural interests of Atlantic County; to Mays Landing Water Power Company; a public road board for constructing, improving, and maintaining public carriage roads in the County of Essex; to the Union Iron Company to the New-Brunswick and Cranberry Turnpike Company to the Railway Gas Light Company; to the Miners' Savings Bank of Dover; to the Charter of Dover; to authorize the President and Directors of the Trenton Waterworks to convey their works and franchises to the City of Trenton; to appoint Harbor Masters and Inspectors; to the Germania Savings Bank of Jersey City; to authorize the town of Newton, Sussex County, to issue bonds; the Longwood Valley Railroad Company; to establish the system of public instruction, to provide for the erection of school buildings, and establishing a grade of schools in the town of Long Branch; to the City of Beverly in Burlington County; to establish a new township in the County of Cumberland, to be called the township of Landis; to revise and amend the charter of the City of Newark; compilation and publication of an index of all the public laws of the state; to the United States Portland Building and Loan Savings Bank; to establish a system of public instruction; for the relief of the Tubular Transit Company of Staten Island; to the Hackensack Water Company; to the Pacific Brick and Tile Manufacturing Company; to the Newark and South Orange Horse Railroad Company; to the Newark and Irvington Horse Railroad Company; to the New-Jersey Camp Meeting Association; to facilitate judicial proceedings in the County of Passaic; to provide for additional accommodation of the insane; to establish a State Industrial School for Girls; to authorize the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Newark to purchase the property of the Newark Aqueduct Company; to revise and amend the charter of the City of Elizabeth; to amend the laws relating to the property of married women; to provide a digest of the law and equity reports of the State; for the improvement of Flemington; to authorize the President and Directors of the Hackensack Aqueduct Company to convey their works and franchises to the town of Hackensack; to provide for the organization of the New-Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers; to revise and amend the charter of the City of Rahway; respecting railroads and canals; to complete the geological survey of the State; to regulate the business of fire, life, accident, marine, and live stock insurance by companies or associations not incorporated by the State; for the better government of the City of Paterson; to improve Hall's Ferry Road in Hudson County; for reorganizing the local government of Jersey City; for instructing and maintaining the deaf and dumb, blind, and feeble minded; to the Newark Fire and Marine Insurance Company; to the Newark Firemen's Insurance Company; to set off from the township of Belleville, in the County of Essex, a new township, to be called the township of Franklin; to incorporate the Passaic Water Company; to the Franklin