the rink in Washington. Justice Strong and his wife and daughters are also seen there regularly. Mondays and Fridays are the diplomatic days, and consequently the days when the rink is most crowded.

The Marquis of Lorne and his wife have just been visiting Niagara in as quiet and simple a fashion as possible. They stayed at the Prospect House, and walked on Tuesday about five miles in every direction about the Falls, with which they were greatly impressed. It was very cold, and the spray which in some parts of the walk fell upon the travellers turned into a coating of ice. They were expected to return to Ottawa to-day.

The youngest child of the Russian Czarewitch was baptised recently with much gorgeous ceremony and great discomfort to himself. The Czar bore him to the font, where his little highness was taken out of all his clothes and plunged into the water, head first, three times. The priest closed his eyes and nose with his fingers, but the "august new-born," as he is styled in large capitals in the programme for the day, screamed like any ordinary baby, and evidently did not like it. He was then given to the godmother, wrapped up in blankets, and he dozed quietly while another prayer was said. He was only left in peace for a few moments. The priest anointed his ears, eyes, mouth, hands and feet with oil, that none of these members should do any harm in life. When the little fellow and recovered from this interruption and just begun to quiet down, legens again disturbed and all his hair cut off.

The late Mrs. Ann Hinman Kellogg was a remarkable Connecticut lady, the daughter of Mrs. Hinman, the only American who remained in New-London when Benedict Arnold destroyed that town in 1781. Arnold remained on horseback near her house nearly all day noting the battle that was raging at Fort Griswold. Mrs. Hinman witnessed from her housetop the massacre within the fort and became so incensed against Arnold that she hurriedly descended from the roof, took a musket from a closet where it had been left the day before by an American soldier, and levelled it at Arnold as he sat on his horse in front of the house. Taking long, steady aim she pulled the trigger, but the piece missed fire. Hearing the snap of the lock, Arnold turned and asked her what that noise was. With great presence of mind she had dropped the gun, so he did not see it, and she answered that it was the breaking of a chair. This incident form d the subject of a painting by Mr. Huntington, whose wife is a grandniece of Mrs. Hinman.

Mr. Lincoln has often been credited with the expressive phrase "Of the people, by the people, on the people." It was not original with him, however; Theodore Parker first used it, and often used it during the last decade of his life. A lady who was long a member of Mr. Parker's household, and who assisted him in his intellectual work, says that the idea did not spring at once to his mind in its perfect conciseness; he had expressed it again and again with gradually lessening diffuseness before he gave the address to the Anti-Slavery Society, May 13, 1854, where it appears thus: "of all the people, by all the people, and for all the people," as published in Additional Speeches, vol. 2, p. 250. "But that," she adds, "was not quite pointed enough for the weapon he needed to use so often in criticising the National action, to pierce and penetrate the mind of hearer and reader with the just idea of Democracy, so during it there by much iteration; and I can distinctly recall his joyful look when he all-heard read it to me in his library, condensed into this form: 'Of the people, by the people, for the people.'"

GENERAL NOTES.

The pressure of the hard times must be sorely felt in Merrie England, when art treasures are sold for a song at Christie's. Men no longer stand ready to pay out their thousands for an old fiddle, or a historic snuffbox, or a suit of blue. Nobody will invest more than $50 even in a Rubens. A painting described as by Godfrey Kneller, representing a court beauty, recently went for $5. Another rare work, a Gainsborough landscape, by Barber, of Bath, was sold for $12 50. A man who has plenty of money, and is keeping it, and does not mind waiting for the interest for a year or two, ought to make a bargain now. He has only to invest in old pictures and *bric-a-brac*, and when prosperity returns he will realize 500 per cent.

The Illustrated Democratic Weekly is a neatly printed journal, conducted in the interest of the state by Sydney Rosenfield. The first number has some spicyish paragraphs. One of these relates that on the occasion of Adelina Patti's debut at Booth's Theatre on Tuesday night, a rival "young American prima donna," so conspicuously placed in one of the private boxes that her presence could not fail of being recognized by the entire audience, made an exhibition of her professional jealousy by pretending to stop her ears with her hands, and by throwing an expression of pain and disgust into her features, when, owing to nervousness, the frightened debut.ite had the misfortune to utter a false note. The lady evidently forgot, for the moment, what her own feelings were when she herself only lately passed through the same terrible ordeal, and how many allowances have been made for her by her critics.

Love at first sight rarely happens so opportunely as in a recent San Francisco romance. A lovely young woman in St. Louis having the misfortune to lose her husband, to whom she was tenderly attached, took her child and went back to her old home in California. She was received very coldly by her stepfather, and after vainly struggling to get employment, was finally turned into the street by her mother. For a moment she was completely overcome, but remembering an acquaintance in Bucheit, to whom she had been introduced, she sought the hospitable home of one of the kindest of women. As with tottering limbs she was going up the steps, her strength failed, and with a cry of despair she fell to the bottom, with her child closely clasped to her bosom. The mother and child were immediately taken into the house and restored to consciousness. Among the friends of the family who happened to be present was a gentleman, who was impressed with the beauty of the widow, and the account which she gave of her sorrows. His sensitive heart was touched, and before the evening closed he laid his hand and fortune at her feet. It was Saturday night. They waited until Monday, and then were married.

The development of the foreign trade of the United States is opening the eyes of many thoughtful men in Great Britain. *The Glasgow News* argues with much force that the assumption that Americans "are slowly committing a gigantic blunder in face of example, precept, and preaching ought not to be resorted to until all other explanations have been carefully sifted. In point of fact, however the gentlemen who so assiduously mumble the dry bones of political economy among ourselves content themselves with asserting that no explanation can exist. Having imbibed their free trade at secondhand without any attempt at intelligent and independent reflection, they are victims of the mistake of supposing that conditions existing here and now must necessarily exist always and everywhere." The editor proceeds to show that if Americans perceive that by artificially enhancing the price of foreign goods they can create industries at home, and thus at once complete their social organization and find employment for what unemployed is at once a danger and an expense to the State, they are entirely in the right in imposing a protective tariff. That is to say, "Free Trade is not a moral law, nor is it written in the constitution of the universe that a nation must in all circumstances abstain from levying taxes on its imports. The matter is one to be decided upon a review of the varying circumstances in each case; and opposite decisions may be equally sound in different sets of conditions." The point, of course, is this: England, which buys food with its exports, stands in an entirely different position from the United States, where more cotton than is needed for clothing and more food than can be consumed are annually produced, and yet where there is a large body of population which cannot be employed in agriculture.

MUSIC.

IL TROVATORE.

Last night's performance of "Il Trovatore," at Booth's Theatre, by the Strakosch company, afforded a pleasing variety to the general character of the entertainments with which this troupe has been providing us of late. It was not that the opera had exactly the charm of novelty; it was not that the performance was any better than on previous evenings; it was not that the orchestra or chorus acquitted themselves more creditably than usual. To be quite frank, it was somewhat of a mystery to the casual spectator how the chorus, to whom "Il Trovatore" can scarcely have been wholly unfamiliar, managed to do their share of the evening's work so peculiarly ill. The surprise lay in the fact that there were two of the leading artists who knew distinctly what they wanted to do, and did it. This has not commonly been the case with this troupe during the present season. The majority of the undertakings have seemed to be in great measure tentative, and hence, quite naturally, they have proved not wholly satisfactory. But last night the *Leonora* (Mme. di Murska), and the *Azucena* (Miss Cary), happened to be artists who quite understood their business; hence it resulted that, so far as their portion at least could make it, the performance was satisfactory. Mme. di Murska has not the voice that she had when we heard her last in opera here some four years ago; for the matter of that, she had last night very little voice to speak of, anyhow; but it was a delight to hear a singer who, when she began a cadenza, did not leave one in an agony of doubt as to how she was going to get through with it. Mme. di Murska's *Leonora* is not a remarkable dramatic impersonation, nor is it in any respect wholly irreproachable; but it was so much better than most of the singing that we have been compelled to listen to of late, that it was balm to the wounded spirit. Miss Cary, too, was excellent as *Azucena*—strong, spirited, dramatic, both in her singing and in her acting. Mr. Adams was a *Manrico* elderly in appearance, patriarchal in voice, and Signor Pantaleoni, who is still quite evidently suffering from a cold, was the *Count di Luna*. The minor parts were not well done.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

There will be a concert at Steinway Hall next Tuesday evening which will enlist the services of a large number of artists. Among them are Mme. di Murska, Mrs. Rice-Knox, the three Misses Parring, Miss Maud Morgan, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Fritsch, Signor Susini, S. B. Mills and Rummel, Arbuckle, Herr Popper, a violoncellist; Mr. J. C. Hill, who will appear as a violinist, and W. F. Mills. It is announced that there will also be an orchestra of sixty performers who will be alternately "assisted" by Messrs. Marcisek, Neuendorff, Carlberg and Hill. Perhaps!

A translation of L'Arronge's celebrated comedy, "Dr. Klaus," will be brought out at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow night under the title of "Dr. Clyde." The cast, which would seem to be a strong one, embraces a number of excellent actors, among them Messrs. Charles Fisher, George D. Chapman, Harry Lee, Owen Fawcett, Frank Hardenburg, Miss Lane Wilson, Miss Laura Don, Miss Menk and Mrs. Richmond. A new scale of prices has been adopted at this theatre, the charge for orchestra stalls being now only $1 25.

Gillandi, Mapleson's new tenor, made his debut in Chicago some days ago. He has not met with any great success. *The Chicago Tribune* says of him that he has a fairly nice voice, but that he sings out of tune, which is not promising. Galassi was splendidly received in "Rigoletto." He seems to have been appreciated more nearly as he deserves in Chicago than in Boston.

THE CIPHER HUNT.

SOME FLIPPANT OBSERVATIONS.

From The Cincinnati Gazette.

Mr. Tilden will now proceed to swear, "emphatically" that the cipher dispatches were inadvertently sent without his knowledge, for the purpose of promoting the Civil-Service Reform.

From The Boston Express.

"Tilden has bought another mule," says a Western paper. We thought he was dead, yesterday, arising from the absence of Mr. Pelton wouldn't long be muzzled.

From The Brooklyn Union-Argus.

When Tilden is interrogated by the Potter Committee, he will state and say: "I'll see you later." He can worry out six weeks in this way easily.

A SIDE LIGHT FROM CINCINNATI.

From The Cincinnati Commercial (Rep.)

There is no doubt that Tilden sent money to Cincinnati for use in the October election, $8,000 within forty-eight hours of the election—and this his money was used in hiring the names of repeaters employed here. The theory that Tilden did not know anything about the cipher telegrams sent to his own house is a little too thin.

A HORRIBLE QUESTION.

From The Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.)

Supposing the coparceners are caught in the toils, then what? Will the law take its course, and will they give the community a gift by laboring for the public good in some penitentiary?

AN ALLEGED REMARK BY TILDEN.

New-York Letter to The Philadelphia Ledger.

Tilden is credited with saying, this morning, that "the opportunity he has long wished for to vindicate himself and convince his enemies he cannot be lost," and that "before the day adjourn he shall show the meaning of a cipher which was gotten up purposely to crush him, will be thrown back on the heads of its inventors." It is not either like Mr. Tilden to speak out so vigorously. It is clear now, that he is nervous.

THE JOB BEFORE THE COPARCENERS.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (Rep.)

It matters not how THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE obtained these dispatches. But if they are genuine they have been blazoned to the world—have had the most extensive publication, been known and read of all men. Here they are before the country, advertised as deciphered and explained fully. The process of reading them has been as follows, to wit: No apologetics have ever had more searching light poured upon them. As they now stand, they condemn. The partial pleas that have been put forth in extenuation are simply ridiculous. Upon the case as it is now presented, there is no judge in the land but would convict Pelton, Marble, Wood and the other coparceners of direct participation in the fraud, and bring in Mr. Tilden himself as accessory before the fact.

WEAKER THAN AN ALIBI.

From The Newark Advertiser (Rep.)

All these delegations of Tilden's most intimate friends and confidants, offering fabulous sums of money in the contested States, actually purchasing the one vote they needed in Oregon and delivering the money, were acting with Tilden's house as their headquarters, with his private secretary as their central agent and home director, while all the time Tilden knew nothing of what was going on beneath his own roof. Yet Mr. Hewitt states that as the line of defence. It is not even an alibi. And what is its tone of admission that is emphatically with Messrs. Pelton, Marble, Weedley, Smith, Wood and all the rest of them say to belong to in this way is a query of all manner of robbery and foul play, without exception from their ranks, and with no shadow of excuse other than that made by Mr. Hewitt. Who says that not one of them had any connection with the National Committee, none of them were authorized by Tilden, and finally, that they were only "zealous Democrats" acting on their own hook, and getting poor old Tilden into this sad trouble by force of mere youthful enthusiasm.

THINKS TILDEN AN INNOCENT.

From The Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.)

We look for no further disclosures touching the cipher dispatches through the investigation. To us who think badly of Mr. Tilden and those who think meanly of him are, we think, in accord on this: That in those who were in close political relations with him attempted to obtain a true declaration of the vote of Florida or Louisiana, by paying for it, all knowledge of the business in which they were engaged was kept from Mr. Tilden.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the past 24 hours.

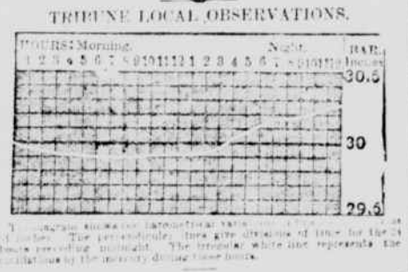
WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1 a. m.—The barometer has risen on the Atlantic coast, with a slight fall in temperature and partly cloudy weather, except occasional rains in the South Atlantic States, and light snow in New-England during the day. The barometer continues high in the Southern States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, where the temperature has fallen, with variable winds and clear or fair weather. The barometer has fallen in the northwest and Upper Lake region, with warmer southerly winds and clear or fair weather. An area of low barometer is apparently centred in the extreme northwest, and the barometer is highest in Pennsylvania.

Indications.

For New-England, partly cloudy or clear weather, rising, followed by falling barometer, westerly winds becoming variable, and slight fall, followed by rising temperature.

For the Middle States, partly cloudy weather, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, and during the day rising temperature and falling barometer.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



TRIBUNE OFFICE, Jan. 24, 1 a. m.—The downward movement of the barometer ended early yesterday morning. In the afternoon there was a rapid rise, with brisk northwesterly winds. The partly cloudy and cloudy weather of the morning was followed in the afternoon by clearing and clear weather. The temperature ranged between 26° and 45°, the average for the day (33½°) being 5½° lower than on Wednesday.

Cloudy or partly cloudy weather may be expected in this city and vicinity to-day.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT WARREN—COEDUCATION OF THE SEXES.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—President Warren of the Boston University has submitted his annual report. He dwells at length upon the rapid change in public sentiment in regard to furnishing higher educational facilities for girls, and says that in about fifteen years 170 coeducational colleges and universities have sprung into being in this country. A good beginning has been made in the Boston University, in the endowment of the popular women's professorship, but the work is not complete. The total number of students is 667, distributed as follows: 107 in the College of Liberal Arts, 76 in the College of Music, 22 in the College of Agriculture, 81 in the School of Theology, 173 in the School of Law, 171 in the School of Medicine, 89 in the School of Oratory and 28 in the School of All the Sciences. The percentage of young women continues to increase. The first year it was 29 per cent, the second 21, the third 22, the fourth 24.92, the fifth or last year 25.78. The total number of graduates thus far from the university is 707. In all but two of the eight departments the receipts have covered the expenses.

MRS. HOLDEN'S BEQUESTS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 23.—The will of the late Mrs. Mary A. Holden was presented today for probate. It bequeaths $5,000 to the Hampton Normal Institute, Virginia; $1,000 to the Colored Orphan Asylum, Providence; $500 to the International Congress for the Prevention of Crime, and a portrait of Washington to Brown University.

"Talk about your theatres!" exclaimed an old stager riding in a horse-car a few evenings since. "You ought to have lived in the good old times when the curtain rose at 7 o'clock, and they gave five plays in one evening. Going to the theatre meant solid enjoyment then." There was silence a moment, when in low tones was heard the remark, "Wonder if he went out to see a man every time the curtain went down?"—[Boston Journal.

ALBANY.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

COST OF THE COMPLETION OF THE NEW CAPITOL—PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT—EXPENDITURES IN NEW-YORK CITY.

The new Capitol Commissioners reported to the Senate yesterday; they say that for $1,200,000 the building can be completed and furnished. Mr. Skinner introduced a bill in the Assembly for abolishing the Insurance Department, and transferring the duties of the Superintendent to the Controller. A bill was introduced requiring Life Insurance companies to issue paid-up policies to holders of lapsing policies on which three payments shall have been paid. There was a debate in the Assembly on Mr. Brooks's resolution relative to excessive salaries in the New-York inferior courts, and it was laid on the table. Mr. Strahan, from the Committee on Cities, giving notice of his intention to introduce a bill soon which will enable and compel the authorities of the City of New-York to reduce salaries.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

REPORT OF THE CAPITOL COMMISSION—THE COMPLETION OF THE WORK TO COST $1,200,000—COST OF MAINTENANCE $75,000 EACH YEAR.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The new Capitol still continues to attract visitors desiring to look upon the beauties and wonders of its architecture. Every afternoon, when the Legislature is not in session, the halls of the vast structure resound with the tread of hundreds of feet, and the Assembly Chamber and Court of Appeals Room (now occupied by the Senate) are constantly filled with a gazing throng. Doubtless hundreds of these visitors are residents of Albany, who are now satisfying the curiosity of years regarding the immense building that was going up on Capitol Hill; but there are other hundreds, inhabitants of other places, who come to visit the building. Every railway train that passes through the city drops three or four passengers intending to inspect the structure.

The men who now have charge of the building, Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer, Attorney-General Schoonmaker and Canal Auditor Schuyler, made their annual report to the Legislature to-day. They say that they expended on the building during the year 1878 the sum of $1,026,163 72, and that they had on hand on January 1, 1879, the sum of $21,272 66. Acting under laws authorizing them to do so they during the past year made contracts for the completion and furnishing of the north end of the Capitol, so that it will be ready for the occupancy of the present Legislature. There is now due and unpaid, and to become due on these contracts the sum of $316,910 11. The cost of all the expenditures has been the completion of the Assembly chamber, the Court of Appeals rooms, the Governor's room and connecting rooms. The Commissioners say that on January 1, 1878, they informed the Legislature that the cost of the completion of the Capitol would be $2,100,000, and that since the estimate was made a large portion of the building has been completed, enabling them to test the accuracy of their estimates. They are of the opinion that more than one-fourth of the work then remaining was done during the year, and as its cost was only $1,234,227 92, they are of the opinion that they are expending money now within their estimates. They conclude their reference to this subject by saying:

After carefully considering the subject, and in view of past experience, we renew our statement of January, 1878, and say that for the sum of $1,200,000 additional to the original and existing balances now on hand, the new Capitol may be finished and furnished. The Commissioners have reason to believe that the building can be completed in two years from the date of contract. It is not the Legislature to determine whether the convening of the new Capitol shall be carried forward during the year, and upon that subject we express no opinion. Should an appropriation be made, we shall, unless otherwise directed, let it upon the south entire section of the building, which contains the Senate Chamber, the Governor's room, and the offices designed for the Adjutant-General.

In conclusion they say that the plans for the remainder of the Capitol are finished, and that they think the cost of maintaining the building when completed will be about $75,000 yearly. Their signatures are just below the following declaration:

It will be remembered by the Legislature that the duties of Commissioners of the new Capitol have been imposed upon us by virtue of the offices we hold, and that they are incongruous with the ordinary requirements of our positions. We have endeavored to perform this onerous task to the advantage of the people of the State, and we invite an inquiry by the Legislature into our official conduct both as respects the economy and wisdom of our administration.

Senator Harris introduced a bill to-day providing for an appropriation of $300,000, to pay the liabilities of the Commissioners and continue the work upon the building during the Winter and Spring.

RESOLUTIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE—SALARIES OF STATE OFFICIALS—COST OF NEW-YORK COURTS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The committees of the Legislature have not all got to work yet upon the large number of bills already sent to them. As many of the bills are of a very important character they will need careful examination, and it will be weeks before some of them are returned to the House from which they came. For a fortnight to come, therefore, the Legislature will not have to consider bills much above the level of the income tax one, legalizing the acts of notaries and extending the time for the collection of taxes in small townships. As a consequence of this delay the Legislature is amusing itself with resolutions on all sorts of subjects. Mr. Skinner, of Jefferson, introduced in the Assembly to-day a concurrent resolution amending the Constitution so as to provide for biennial sessions only of the Legislature. This resolution was passed by the Assembly last year, but was rejected by the Senate. The resolution was not considered to-day. Mr. Sherman, of Wayne, presented a resolution reciting the high salaries paid to State officials, and directing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill before March 4 for an equitable reduction in all salaries under the control of the Legislature which have been increased since 1861, including the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments. The resolution was unanimously adopted by the Assembly. A resolution of a similar economical drift was introduced by Mr. Baker, of Monroe. It provides for a report from the county treasurers as to the cost of printing the session laws since 1869 in the newspapers of the State. The resolution was passed.

Mr. Brooks several days ago presented a resolution calling attention to the salaries paid in the General and Special sessions in New-York City, and directing the Committee on Cities to investigate and report some remedy for the abuse. Mr. Varnum to-day offered an amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Brooks, extending this inquiry to all the courts. Mr. Brooks in support of the amended resolution said that he looked upon the high salaries paid in the courts as a great public abuse, and thought the Legislature ought to reduce them. Dr. I. I. Hayes said there was little objection to moderate salaries paid in the courts, but there was a great deal of fault rightly found with the high wages. He trusted that the entire matter would be referred for investigation to the Committee on Cities. In conclusion, he moved that the resolution which he introduced yesterday, providing for a certain percentage of reduction in all salaries of New-York officials, be tacked on to Mr. Varnum's resolution as an amendment. Mr. Varnum accepted the amendment. Mr. Strahan, in a long speech, argued that Mr. Hayes's amendment did not touch the salaries of half the officials of New-York. Mr. Hesburn said that the object of the several resolutions plainly was to commit the Assembly to a scheme of economy in the expenditures for New-York City. He had been his experience in the Legislature that reform measures aimed at one abuse in New-York City were apt more likely to succeed than those attempting to attack a dozen extravagances. By simplifying the subject of inquiry, the Committee on Cities would have concentrated upon them all the opposition to reform in New-York. Mr. Fish inquired of Mr. Strahan why he did not think it would be better to have the local authorities of New-York reduce salaries there, than to have the work done by the Legislature. Mr. Strahan said "Yes" in response to his inquiry. Mr. Brooks then said he thought the laws giving the court officers high salaries ought to be repealed, and new laws enacted to be passed giving them lower salaries. Mr. Strahan said such action would be deemed unconstitutional by the Governor on the ground of the bills being of a local nature. The debate, of which the above is a scanty outline, was then ended by Mr. Husted moving that all the resolutions on the subject be laid on the table. The motion was adopted. Mr. Strahan then gave notice that at an early day he would introduce a bill to compel the authorities of New-York to exercise more economy in the expenditures of that city.

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

BILL FOR ITS ABOLITION INTRODUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Mr. Skinner introduced the following bill in the Assembly this morning for the abolition of the Insurance Department, and the transfer of the duties of the Superintendent to the Controller:

SECTION 1. The Insurance Department is hereby abolished.

SEC. 2. The offices of Superintendent of the Insurance Department and Deputy Superintendent of the Insurance Department are hereby abolished.

SEC. 3. All powers, duties and obligations heretofore conferred upon the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, or the Deputy Superintendent of the Insurance Department, by any statute of this State, are hereby transferred to, vested in, and imposed upon the Controller.

SEC. 4. All books, papers, documents, money, securities, stocks, bonds and mortgages, and all other papers or property in the office of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, or under his control, or the control of any appointee or employe of the said Superintendent, shall, upon the 1st day of January, in the year 1880, be transferred to the Controller, and thenceforward be and remain in his custody.

SEC. 5. The Attorney-General is hereby directed to examine and to report to the Legislature within sixty days after the passage of this act what, if any, abridgment or revision of the insurance laws may, in his judgment, be safely made, whereby the supervision of insurance companies may be simplified.

SEC. 6. The said Comptroller is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the consent of the Attorney-General, a person who shall be known as the "Attorney and Examiner of Titles," who shall be an attorney and counsellor-at-law, and who shall receive an annual salary of $4,000 and his actual expenses, not exceeding $4 per day, while absent from the department in the actual performance of his official duties. The said Controller shall also appoint a person who shall be known as "General Appraiser" of the department, who shall receive an annual salary of $3,000, and his actual expenses not exceeding $4 per day, while absent from the department in the actual performance of his official duties. The said "Attorney and Examiner of Titles," and the said "General Appraiser," shall perform all the duties now performed by the attorneys and appraisers heretofore appointed by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and the said Controller is hereby prohibited from employing, and the various insurance companies doing business in this State are hereby prohibited from paying, any other persons or person for any examination of titles, appraisal of property, or counsel fees, and the insurance companies shall not be subjected to any expense whatever for examination or appraisal of property, or to the payment of any money whatever to any attorney employed by said Controller, except in payment of said Attorney and Examiner of Titles, and General Appraiser, who shall be paid in the same manner and from the same fund that the other employees in the said Controller's Department are now paid.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of January, 1880, except Section 5 thereof, which shall take effect immediately.

ACCIDENT TO ASSEMBLYMAN VARNUM.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—J. M. Varnum, who represents the XIth District of New-York in the Assembly, slipped on the ice while entering the book store of Banks Brothers this afternoon, and fell against a glass door. The door was broken and Mr. Varnum had the misfortune to cut with the sharp edge of the articles of his left arm at the wrist. The wound bled profusely, and Mr. Varnum lost a good deal of blood before a surgeon could be obtained. The wounded man was taken to the Kimmons and subsequently to his own house on Eagle St. The wound is of a painful, but not dangerous nature.

ALBANY NOTES.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1879.

Superintendent Lamb, of the Banking Department, in reply to a resolution of the Senate replied to-day that he was unable to furnish the information asked for relative to deposit savings banks and receivers appointed for the same. Mr. Jones offered a resolution, that the Superintendent of the Banking Department be requested to inform the Senate who the receivers are that have taken charge of such institutions, and also to communicate the names of those Receivers who he cannot find. Adopted.

Mr. Woodward offered in the Senate the following: "Resolved, that so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Bank Department be referred to the Committee on Banks, and that the Senate Committee make an inquiry into the administration of the Bank Department, and into the utility of the organization of the respective departments in the State, and if no legislation is required to render such administration more effective and salutary, the committee to have power to send for persons and papers." Adopted.

Mr. Rochefoucault offered in the Senate a resolution providing that the Commissioners of Police of the City of New-York be and they are hereby directed to report within ten days to this body what steps, if any, they have taken to compel the part of the police officers in and out, and under what authority they act in the premises. Adopted.

Mr. Ogden introduced a bill in the Assembly providing that no insurance company, organized under the laws of any foreign government, shall hereafter be admitted to transact the business of fire insurance in this State unless it shall have deposited in the Insurance Department as security for its policyholders in this State a sum at least equal to $500,000, provided, however, that this act shall not apply to any such foreign company now authorized to transact such business in this State, such sum of $500,000 deposited with fire insurance companies shall be invested in the manner now provided by law as to the assets of insurance companies organized under the laws of this State.

Mr. Hepburn introduced a bill in the Assembly providing that whenever three payments have been made upon a policy of life insurance the company shall issue a paid-up policy to the amount of its value, that no policy shall lapse for the non-payment of premium in cases where there is a cash dividend on the books of the company equal to the amount of the premium due.

THE FRAUDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

WITNESSES BEFORE THE TELLER COMMITTEE—THE OLD STORY OF FRAUDS, VIOLENCE AND KILLING.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 23.—The first witness before the Teller Committee to-day was C. C. Hayne, a colored Republican, who testified to the beating of Freeman, the stuffing of ballot-boxes at the Palmetto Engine House, and the rejection of colored voters in the Eighth Ward.

J. J. Young, a colored Republican, who was supervisor at the Thirty-two Mile House poll, testified that when the ballot-box was opened an excess of 311 ballots was found, all of which were Democratic tissue tickets; the surplus votes were drawn out, and all except five were Republican votes. The witness saw only two tissue tickets voted. Witness testified that tissue tickets had been used by the Republicans at primary elections in Charleston years ago.

The next witness was Samuel Lee (colored), Republican, from Sumter, who testified that early in the canvass at a precinct meeting at Swimming Pens, he was notified that no organization of the Republican party would be allowed there. Witness insisted, and twenty armed white men threatened to shoot him and then rode off. The witness described the interference of the Democrats with the Republican Convention at Sumter, when there was a disturbance, but nobody was hurt. He next described the Rafting Creek meeting, where the Democrats insisted on being heard, and told him that if he did not call the meeting to order he would be taken back to Sumter. He was knocked down, taken in a buggy to Sumter, and told that if he would not promise not to call another Republican meeting in the county he would be killed. At the Hampton meeting he was ill-treated for asking Governor Hampton a question, but Hampton rescued him. The witness described the meeting on October 12 at length, claiming that the Democrats had cannon to intimidate the negroes, and that one of the guns was loaded with ten-penny nails. The election was quiet, but there were 215 names more on the Democratic poll-list than there were on the list kept by witness. These votes, he claimed were tissue tickets which had been voted in the large Democratic boxes. Two extra names on the list, he was told, were taken from the Assessor's books.

On cross-examination, the witness testified that he was a candidate for Congress in opposition to the regular Republican ticket in 1874, and during the canvass had charged the Republicans with fraud, corruption and intimidating the negroes. He admitted that he was not present at the meeting of October 12, and that loaded anvils were often fired off to make a noise at political meetings. He knew that it had been proposed to hold a joint meeting on October 12.

J. H. Stewart (colored), a school teacher, was called, and corroborated the testimony of Lee as to the Rafting Creek meeting, the meeting on October 12, and the fraudulent voting at the election with tissue tickets. On cross-examination he admitted that both he and Lee had made speeches at Rafting Creek without interruption, and that it was known before October 12 that a Democratic meeting was to be held at Sumter on that day. The Democratic meeting was held at the depot, some distance from the Republican meeting. He heard no shots fired during the day, and had heard that leading Democrats do their best to prevent a mob.

T. I. Cognan (white Republican), seventy-six years old, was called. He spoke at the Republican meeting on October 12. Had never recognized Hampton as Governor, and considered him an imbecile. After the meeting he called the Republicans together at the Court House to keep them out of trouble. The Democrats threatened to kill him. Some Red-shirts approached him, and he drew his pistol and bade them keep off. The witness corroborated the testimony of Lee and Stewart as to the election.

At the invitation of Collector Baldwin, the Teller Committee and attaches this afternoon visited the points of interest in Charleston harbor on the revenue cutter Mascotte. They disembarked at Fort Sumter, and after carefully examined the plan and site of the National jetties now in process of construction, with which it was evident they were favorably impressed.

SOMETHING WORTH REMEMBERING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The dispatches from Charleston about the Teller investigation are far from fair. The Associated Press agent there is Captain Dawson, Editor of *The News and Courier*, and a member of the Democratic County Committee of Charleston. He is credited with having suggested the tissue ballot fraud. In the first day's report he said that the Democrats and Republicans agreed that one of the Board of County Commissioners was a Republican. The truth is that Montgomery was once a Republican, as R. A. Willis, of New-York, was, but he was not so at the last election. So in the report printed to-day he says, at the close of his report of Pinckney's testimony, that Pinckney admitted on cross-examination that his troubles with the Democrats had all a personal origin. I don't believe this, for it was not true, and Pinckney is not a man who could be made to say it. His troubles all arose from the fact of his having been a witness of the warning given by the Democratic County Committee of Williamsburg to Swails to leave the county, and his publication of a description of the occurrence. This was a political matter and not a personal one.

I don't know that you can do or say anything about the matter, but the readers of THE TRIBUNE ought to know, when they read these reports, that they are prepared by or under the supervision of one who stands accused, and who is believed to have been the inventor, of the frauds by which Charleston was carried by the Democrats. Yours, ONE WHO KNOWS.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1879.

THE OLD GUARD BALL.

A MILITARY PAGEANT AT THE ACADEMY.

BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS OF THE HALL—THE LARGE ATTENDANCE OF WELL-KNOWN MILITARY MEN—MANY ELEGANT COSTUMES OF THE LADIES.

The Academy of Music presented a brilliant appearance last evening at the "Old Guard" ball, when, at ten minutes of 11, the promenaders took possession of the floor. The proscenium and artists' boxes were filled with spectators, the masculine members of which were either resplendent in military uniforms, or dressed in the conventional black, while the toilets of the ladies were rich and elegant. The stage, as is the custom, was arranged to represent a military encampment. To those in the gallery the most conspicuous object was an arrangement of gas jets hung over the centre of the stage. The jets read, "Old Guard, 1879; L. G., 1826; C. G., 1835," and indicated that the Old Guard was an outgrowth of the Light Guard, which was incorporated in 1826, and the City Guard, which began in 1835. At the fronts of the proscenium boxes on either side were eight tastefully draped flags. Flanking the stage were two six-pound field pieces. At the rear of the stage, on a raised dais, sat Major McLean, who received the invited guests. General Beauregard, accompanied by Mrs. Dr. Richardson, occupied the "Gounod" box shortly after the dancing began. The General was dressed in black, and was enthusiastic over the appearance of the military personages present. Adjutant-General Moise, of South Carolina, occupied the "Kellogg" box.

The opening march brought about fifty couples on the floor; the first one was Major McLean, commander of the Old Guard, and Mrs. King; after them came Captain Todd and Mrs. Angell, Colonel Stevenson, of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, and others, came after. Seventy-six couples took part in the first quadrille—Bizet's "Carmen." As the hours were on many new and familiar faces appeared, and the dancing was enjoyed until an early hour this morning. Every one spoke in high praise of the excellent management of the ball.

Among those present were Mayor Cooper, Jordan L. Mott, Police Commissioner Sidney P. Nichols, William A. Martin and daughter, Major George L. Merrill, of Lawrence, Colonel Emmons Clark and staff, of the 7th Regiment, General Alexander I. Perry, Captain L. T. Baker of the "Washington Grays, of Philadelphia, members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston; Señor D. Hipolito de Uriarte, Spanish Consul General; members of the New-Haven Grays, Captain E. R. Mocker, of the "Colorado;" D. W. Botassi, Consul General of Greece, I. L. Crittenden, of the army, Captain Thomas F. Quinn, 4th Infantry, Hugh J. Hastings, Brigadier-General Smith and staff, of Connecticut, William Lambert, A. Burrese, members of the Second Division Staff of the National Guard, New-York, officers of the Minnesota, officers from Fort Hamilton, Yard from officers of the Marion, Saratoga Citizens' Corps, Major Clay Bell, Generals George W. Wingate, medical officers of the New-York Naval Hospital, William H. Bunker, Assistant Adjutant-General of the 11th Brigade, Colonel A. H. Bartlett, of Governor Robinson's staff, officers from the 9th Regiment, N. Y., the 23d Regiment, Brooklyn, and the 1st Light Infantry of Providence; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Pratt, Major of Worcester; Major Gen. J. B. Carr and staff, of Troy; the Hon. William Shakely, Mayor of Philadelphia; Townsend Cox, Edward Sheese, Judge G. M. Sweet, Brigadier-General Leslie and staff, of the 11th Brigade, Judge C. H. Stoughton, of Vermont, officers of the "Colorado," Colonel Underhill, General Sauer and staff, General Smith and staff, of Connecticut, Captain T. B. Jones, Major Pollet and staff of the Boston Light Guards, General Vilmar and staff, of the Second Brigade, Rear Admiral Boggs and others.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COSTUMES.

Miss Leuget wore a costume of heavy white gros-grain silk made en princesse, with drapery of damasse velvet and lace; double rows of deep chenille and fleuringe finished the bottom of the drapery. The train was laid in a deep fan perfectly plain. The corsage was cut V shape, finished with Duchesse lace. The elbow sleeves had a double fall of the same lace. A dead gold necklace, with a diamond pendant, and diamond earrings completed this toilet.

Miss Florence Bell, daughter of Colonel Molyneux Bell, wore a handsome costume of cafe-au-lait gros grain silk, made in empress style. The gatherd front and loose sides were caught with embroidered bouquets of roses, buds and foliage. The bottom was finished with a narrow knife pleating, headed by deep rounded points of the silk, bound with the same color. The vest of the bodice was formed of the rounded points and was