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New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING. FOREIGN.—The Dublin Freeman's Journal says that the question of Home Rule is now the great and only one in Ireland. Ex-President Diaz, of Mexico, has been married. Mr. Gladstone speaks on public affairs at the Lord Mayor's banquet, in London, last night. The North German Gazette says that the Reichstag may be speedily dissolved if it does not accept the leadership of the Government. The French Chamber of Deputies has sustained the Government on the Tunisian question.

DOMESTIC.—The New-York Republican State ticket, with one exception, is elected by about 8,700. At the election in Colorado, Denver was made the permanent capital of the State. The Republicans gained several members of the Legislature and two judges at the election in Maryland. The Republicans carried Minnesota by a reduced majority. Nebraska was carried by the Republicans by the usual majority. In Mississippi the usual Democratic majority was recorded. Kansas was carried by the Republicans by a large majority. In Connecticut the Democrats gained several seats in the Legislature. A large vote by the Temperance party greatly reduced the Republican majority in Wisconsin. The Republicans and Readjusters carried Virginia. The reports of the Special Committee on Effluvia nuisances was presented to the State Board of Health yesterday. A passenger train fell through a bridge near Bloomfield, Ind., causing a loss of life. The Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies have not advanced freights to correspond with the Vanderbilt advance. The California State Board of Health has decided to establish a quarantine for immigrants.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Democratic majority for the head of the State ticket in this city is 37,047. Mr. Rollins is elected Surrogate by a majority of nearly 10,000 over Mr. Calvin. Mr. Walker being third. The Republican candidates for Marine Court Judges are elected. In Brooklyn Seth Low's majority for Mayor is 4,407. Purcell ran ahead of Carr in Kings County only 1,204. The Republicans elected the Sheriff and Supervisor-at-Large. Two tenement houses on Grand-st. collapsed yesterday. Eight persons were killed, and eight others were injured. A Canadian yacht Atlanta was beaten by the Mischief by half an hour. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412 1/2 grains), 86.90 cents. Stocks opened weak and declined; later were stronger and closed irregular and feverish.

THE WEATHER.—Tribune local observations indicate fair and partly cloudy weather, with occasional rains and a considerable fall in temperature. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 71 1/2; lowest, 56; average, 63 1/2.

Mississippi has been made reasonably solid. After all. The later dispatches indicate that the Democratic managers are getting ready to close the polls, or rather to stop the counting. They estimate the Democratic majority at 15,000 or 20,000. Still, this a long descent from the 32,000 of last year, and is another sign of Bourbon weakening in the South.

The selection of a State capital is a matter of painful interest to several millions of school children, if the time-honored process of memorizing the abiding-places of Governors still goes on. Colorado, which has used Denver as a temporary capital, without, however, erecting State buildings, has voted to make it the permanent capital, and will now probably proceed to adorn it after the manner of States, with choice specimens of half-baked Greco-American architecture.

Prince Bismarck, through his semi-official organ, warns the members of the new Reichstag that they must allow the Government to have its own way or he will order new elections. He is evidently more firmly convinced than ever that it is by no means the business of a government to conform itself to the will of a legislature, which should rather be a docile instrument in its hands. How an immediate dissolution would put the "impracticable machine" in gear is not very clear. The Germans are not prone to submit to governmental coercion.

Mr. Grant's statement at a Land Reform meeting in London, on Tuesday, that the growing thought in England is toward republicanism, is significant, when it is considered that Mr. Grant is a staid old gentleman who was

last year returned to Parliament for Marylebone, one of the most progressive constituencies in England. The exceptional courtesy shown to the American flag in the Lord Mayor's procession, yesterday, is also a striking instance of the popular esteem in which America and her institutions are held among the British people.

One of the curiosities of Tuesday's results is the large Temperance vote in Wisconsin. The Prohibition party in that State in past years has been of little importance. In 1879 it gave a candidate for Governor less than 400 votes, and last year the Temperance and scattering votes together were less than 1,700. This year the party has taken a sudden growth, and has polled a large vote, much greater than those on the ground expected. A competent authority on Monday estimated it at 10,000, and expressed fears lest it might defeat General Rusk, the Republican candidate for Governor. It actually reached 25,000, and yet General Rusk has pulled through in spite, also, of bad roads and severe weather. No doubt this is an "off year" diversion, and before another Presidential election Wisconsin will have settled down to its normal Republicanism.

The loss of the New-York Assembly is not, perhaps, a matter of great importance. It may even have the good effect of showing Republicans throughout the State that they cannot win elections by staying at home. The loss of the Senate is a more serious matter. The body lives through two years, will pass upon all the Governor's nominations during that time, and even if Congress should not pass an Apportionment bill in time to allow the present Legislature to redistrict the State, the new Senate will take part in that work in 1883. The saving of any one of the ten districts which have been lost would have tied the Senate, and given the casting vote to the Republican Lieutenant-Governor. That none of them was saved seems due to three causes—Republican apathy, weak Republican nominations, and Democratic bribery. The hundred thousand dollars plainly did its work in the ten districts. The indifference displayed by Republicans both in this city and in the interior was phenomenal. The falling off in the vote from the registration exceeded all past records. Two districts in this city were thrown away by nominations which were resented by many Republicans. The VIIIth District, in which Mr. Strahan's nomination two years ago reduced the Republicans to a pitiful plurality of thirty, and in which Mr. Gibbs's nomination caused the election even of an unpopular and unfit Democrat, would have been surely Republican with a respectable candidate, and would have saved the Senate. The VIIIth District might have been carried also. The same is true of one or two districts outside of New-York. If the result teaches Republican managers that the Republican party can never afford to make a poor nomination, the lesson will be valuable.

THE RESULTS OF TUESDAY. As the fuller and more definite returns come in from the elections of Tuesday, especially in this State, it is clearly seen how much the Republican party has to congratulate itself upon. There is no longer any reason to doubt that the whole of the Republican State ticket, with the exception of the nominee for State Treasurer, has been successful. The size of the respective majorities is yet uncertain, because there has been much eccentric voting in both parties, but the majority of General Carr is now estimated at more than 8,000. The rest of the ticket, with the exception already noted, will be successful by majorities varying no doubt from this figure, but still large enough to spare and to elect. The achievement of this result, in spite of the utmost efforts of the astute managers of the Democratic canvass, in spite of the expenditure of almost unlimited sums of money by them, and in spite, also, of the unconcealed disloyalty of one class of Republicans and the almost equally culpable indifference of another class, is very gratifying. The loss of the Legislature, by narrow and purchased majorities, is not able to detract greatly from it. The Republicans of New-York, hampered as they have not been in many years by action and inaction within their own party, have nevertheless carried the State and kept New-York in the Republican column.

The news from other States is also pleasant news to hear. Virginia has given Cameron, the Anti-Bourbon candidate for Governor, a majority now estimated at 12,000 votes—a gain on the first reports, and has elected a sure Anti-Bourbon majority in the Legislature, which will send to the United States Senate in place of Mr. Johnston a representative of the new South, in which the negro shall have the right to have his vote counted, and the free expression of political opinions will not be held to be a social and public crime. In Maryland, another stronghold of Southern Democracy, the Republicans have gained 15 members of the Legislature, securing their largest representation in the Legislature in the history of the party.

Mississippi, the home of the shot-gun policy, reports, even the day after the counting has begun, a Bourbon majority much smaller than has been the rule in that State. In Pennsylvania, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer is undoubtedly elected, though the plurality is small, and the exact figures are not yet ascertained. In Wisconsin, the attempt of Temperance agitators, unusually well directed, to defeat the Republican State ticket, has failed.

There is abundant proof in these and the other results of Tuesday's elections of the abundant vitality of the Republican party. For an "off year," and a year of great party trials, the record is one on which the party can honestly claim admiration.

A CHANGE IN CANADIAN OPINION. A notable change has come about of late in the tone of the Canadian press upon the annexation question. Not long ago the idea of a possible future union with the United States was scouted as preposterous, and the Canadian who had the temerity to advance such a proposition ran the risk of being denounced as a traitor in the Dominion camp. Now the question is treated, if not with friendliness, with the admission at least that it is one upon which there can be honest and patriotic differences of opinion. The advocates of union are allowed an opportunity to present their arguments. They need ask nothing better. The romantic glitter of the Provincial Federation scheme has vanished, and the late attempt to burnish it up and give it a fresh lustre by the aid of a royal Princess and a Vice-Royal court has produced only a deeper discontent and a more pronounced republican sentiment. The etiquette of Windor Castle was found to be quite out of place at Ottawa, in a community of farmers, lumbermen and small traders, and had to be abandoned; and the Princess Louise returned to England with a poor opinion, it is said, of her mother's Canadian subjects. Among the most intelligent classes of the country there is wide-spread dissatisfaction with the results of the Dominion experiment, and a growing disposition is manifested to welcome a fair discussion of the ques-

tion whether it might not be advantageously abandoned and replaced by a union with the American Republic. Thus the annexationists, though apparently few in numbers, have an advantage they never had before—they are able to get a hearing from the Canadian public.

On this side of the border there is only a languid interest in the subject. Most people take it for granted that the Canadian provinces will at some time or very far distant want to join the Union, but there is very little disposition to scan the future to see if possible how near at hand that time is likely to be, and no desire to use any influence, even of the kindest persuasion, to hasten what is regarded as the steady and inevitable movement of Canadian opinion toward annexation. Of one thing the friends of union in the Provinces may be assured, however—in this country there is not thought to be any serious practical obstacle in the way of change. The Canadian debt, if not as great per capita of the population as that of the United States, is fully as burdensome. A consolidation of the two debts would work no great injustice to either party. The tariff system of our neighbor could be assimilated with our own without much friction, both being based upon the principle of protection. Some difficulty might arise in fixing the status of Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland, neither of which has population enough for a State, but a spirit of mutual concession would overcome this trouble. Prince Edward's Island, which has only 94,000 inhabitants, might be joined to New-Brunswick, and Newfoundland, with her 170,000 inhabitants, might be conceded a separate State existence, because of her isolated insular position and her possibilities of future growth. If this plan were adopted we should have from the Canadian domains five States—Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario; and two Territories, certain soon to become States—Manitoba and British Columbia.

The present forms of local government in the several provinces would not need to be greatly modified. They are already republican in spirit and method, except so far as the executive office is concerned, which is now appointive, and a part of the patronage of the Dominion Cabinet. The present restrictions upon the suffrage are slight, and are such as may upon the States can make without infringing upon the Constitution of the United States. When the Provinces want to become States of the American Union they will find no barrier in their way either in the public sentiment of this country or in their own forms of governmental action.

FACTS DRAWN FROM THE FIGURES. The recent election once more illustrated that bad weather hurts the Republicans more than it helps the Democrats. This is natural so far as the country vote of this State is concerned, for the large majority of the country vote is Republican, and consequently the storms which equally deter voters of both parties from trudging long distances through mud and mire to vote, affect most injuriously the larger party. It is evident, by the smallness of the country vote, that this resulted from Tuesday's rains. But it turns out to have been the rule in the large cities of New-York and Brooklyn, too, although the polling places are numerous and easily reached. In New-York, for instance, the falling off of the total vote from the registration was something unprecedented. It averaged for all the Assembly Districts 16.5 per cent—a total of 28,000—and brought the aggregate city vote down to less by several thousands than was calculated upon. But in the four largely Republican districts the average of falling off was 29.1 per cent, while in the Democratic districts it ran as low as 12.2 per cent. It is not possible to trace this reduction to changes in location. It may be due in some measure, however, to the lack of interest which some feared a part of the Republicans felt in the local tickets. The old Democratic stronghold, the VIIIth Assembly District in this city, was turned completely around on Tuesday last, and went Republican by 1,144 majority on the State ticket. Last year the contest there was close on the Presidential ticket, but the heavy majority of this year indicates that able "statesmen" were abroad very early, and possibly quite late, on Tuesday. We have many fears that the improvement in that benighted Democratic region is not permanent.

It is now clear that if the Republicans had put up four Aldermen-at-Large on their county ticket they could have elected them, leaving only two to the County Democracy. Such a result, however, if attained, would have been nothing less than inhumanity to struggling politicians, for it would have left the County Democracy with nothing more to its credit (or discredit, as one pleases) than "Mike" Norton and William H. Kelley, whom the faction leaders thought able to "dispense with justice" in civil courts, and an ineffective following of District Aldermen, but with not single Senator or Congressman whom they had not been compelled to take second-hand from Tammany Hall. However, they can congratulate themselves on the successful return of their candidate to fill a vacancy that does not exist in the Superior Court. Tammany Hall lost the only office having any patronage which the County Democracy had left it—that of Surrogate. And it did not capture that of District-Attorney in its stead; for Mr. McKee before the election declared many times that he should never again aspire to any public position, and that he should conduct the office of District-Attorney without reference to factions or parties, and solely in the public interest.

The extraordinary reduction in the usual Democratic majority of Kings County fills the Democrats with amazement and the Republicans with joy, and both with great perplexity as to the cause. The former, as a rule, explain the disaster by saying simply, "too much bossism." The Republicans see in the result the natural fruit of union on good men on a straight ticket. The energetic and well-directed efforts of the Young Republican Club had much to do with the success of the city and county ticket, and this undoubtedly helped the Republican State ticket. The open and rather shameless abandonment of the reform Democratic movement by its leader, General Slocom, and its newspaper organ was evidently very injurious to McLaughlin's cause. Treason, to be successful, must be secretly planned. The fall off from the registration in Brooklyn was not extraordinarily large as compared with the loss in this city, though larger than in former years. It was about 12 per cent, against 9 last year. This fact indicates the vigor with which the Republicans worked and the great interest taken in the Mayorality election.

The result in this county ought to confirm the Republicans in the policy adopted last year of "a straight ticket." It was carried out this year, with what success has been already noticed. The Democratic factions, having nobody else to dicker with, tried to unite and compromise in the public view, and then cut each other's throats in the dark. We

should hereafter always leave them to their peculiar tactics.

THE GRAND STREET DISASTER.

The fall of two buildings in Grand-st. yesterday morning adds another item to the mortifying catalogue of quasi murders, the clear result of criminal negligence. These structures were examined last week by an inspector from the Bureau of Buildings, and by him declared unsafe. They would doubtless have been repaired soon. But this official interference came too late. Neither does it in the less lessen the moral responsibility of the owners. It was their business to know whether their houses were safe or not. Every tenant living, and the representatives of those not living, can and should bring civil suits for damages against these culpable landlords. The provisions of the law are intended to meet precisely such cases. If a man lets a house, and takes rent therefor, he also undertakes that it shall not fall down and kill his tenant. It is impossible that Holland & O'Brien, who owned No. 53, or Mr. Levy, who owned No. 55, could have thought, upon rational grounds, that the buildings were safe. The former, it is true, occupied their own first floor; but the rule still holds that if they pleased to risk their own lives they had no right to risk the lives of others. The first persons to hear from are the Coroner and his jury. After their verdict, if it be what it should be, further proceedings may follow. We say may, but we are by no means sure that they will.

If the Building Bureau also gets from this tragedy a new view of its duties, and of the danger of procrastination which has always been its worst foe, some good may grow out of the calamity. It was its province to examine these houses. Why, when their condition was discovered, was no immediate effort made to warn the inmates of their peril? It is always this running for luck which causes what we, in contempt of the meaning of the word, call accidents. There are fatalities enough constantly occurring in this world, against which precaution would have been unavailing; but this tumble in Grand-st. was not one of them. Somebody was to blame; can we not this time find out who it was, and by a severe and just punishment convince similar violators of the law that hereafter, in New-York at least, wholesale slaughters like this will not be treated as "accidents"?

THE POLAR MYSTERY.

Interesting details of the recent voyage of the Rodgers in the Arctic basin have been telegraphed to The Herald from San Francisco. Wrangell Land appears to have been thoroughly explored by land parties, and the fact established that the Jeannette did not effect a landing there. From a mountain 2,500 feet high an almost unbroken view of the whole island was obtained, and the clear water northward, instead of being an elusive lead, was shown to be an open sea. After the survey of the shores had been completed, the Rodgers steamed a distance of 120 miles north and northwest of the island, without catching a glimpse of land. Very little ice was encountered, and the soundings indicated a depth of eighty-two fathoms. The highest latitude reached by the Rodgers was 73° 44' on September 19, when, owing to the lateness of the season, she was forced to turn back. The practicability of making a much higher latitude on the Behring Strait meridian has thus been demonstrated. Wrangell Land, instead of being the southernmost edge of another Greenland, is only an outlying island of the Siberian coast, while northward stretches an unknown sea, which may be as accessible in favorable seasons as the North Atlantic between Cape North and Spitzbergen and Franz Joseph Land. There is every reason for believing that the Jeannette entered this sea. Whether she penetrated it successfully and found a refuge in some untrodden realm of ice, or whether she was caught in the pack and carried toward the polar archipelago which skirts the American Continent, is now the most perplexing question upon which geographers and navigators can expend their resources of conjecture.

The latitude reached by the Rodgers, although the highest so far recorded on the Behring Strait meridian, is nearly on a line with Upernivik, Greenland, where so many of the Baffin's Bay expeditions have obtained supplies before entering upon serious work. It is fully nine degrees lower than the highest latitude reached by Parry in 1827, by Nares in 1876, and by the Austro-Hungarian expedition which recently discovered an unknown mountainous coast 200 miles north of Nova Zembla. The Rodgers might have gone 550 miles on the same meridian without passing the parallels of Kane's final area of discovery or the winter quarters of the Polaris. Search has not been made for the Jeannette in any latitude where she could have been shut in, provided she had the same open sea before her in 1873 which the relief vessels have found this season. If the Rodgers resumes the quest next year, she may succeed in reaching some new Spitzbergen or an edge of Arctic mainland far to the north where Captain De Long has been wintering and pursuing his explorations, or where possibly he has been hopelessly imprisoned. The open sea which has been traversed so easily as far as latitude 73° 44', would have tempted the explorer to go on until land should be sighted or the passage of the vessel permanently obstructed. At the same time it was his intention to attempt the northwest passage if he could not open a way toward the Pole, and the ocean current, if Captain Hooper is to be believed, would have carried him in the same direction if his vessel had been caught in the pack. Accordingly search must be made for him next summer in Melville Sound and among the islands explored by McClure, Mehan and McClintock.

From the beginning the interests of commerce, humanity and science have been curiously blended in the history of Arctic discovery. It was the prospect of finding the shortest passage from the Western to the Eastern world that allured Sir John Franklin to his death in the regions of eternal ice; it was in the desperate hope, first of rescuing him, and finally of learning his melancholy fate and finding his way, that vessel after vessel was dispatched to Lancaster and Melville Sounds; and it was in the cause of science and geographical discovery that Kane and Hall, Sir George Nares, Payer and Weyprecht and De Long set their faces toward the Pole. Yet how quickly one motive prompts another. The disappearance of the Jeannette on her scientific cruise excites apprehension before she has been absent her allotted time, and vessel after vessel is sent out to look for the lost; and another season may witness extended explorations in those waters where Franklin dragged out the last wretched winters of his life in searching for that elusive passage north of the Continent which it is now fancied De Long may have been forced to attempt.

Tuesday was a bad day for all the bosses except John Kelly. The World claimed the State yesterday by only 36,740, and published a table of figures to sustain the claim. That was only about 40,000 out of the way.

We wish to congratulate Messrs. Whitney, Hewitt, Cooper and the other able leaders of the Reformed Democracy on their brilliant success. They have elected "Mike" Norton to a Civil Judgeship. "Mike's" career as a lawyer has been exceedingly brief. He was admitted to the bar in Tweed's time, after an examination, in which only one question was asked him. He was requested to state what action he would take in case a certain official problem was presented to him. His answer was prompt and satisfactory: "I would go and see the Boss." Since then his entire "practice" has been behind bars at Conny Island. The only Democratic senator to have been reformed solely to put this man on the bench, for he is the only fruit of their tremendous campaign.

If the friends of Mr. Conkling had succeeded in carrying President Arthur's own State for the Democrats, we suppose it would have been called a Stewart victory.

John Kelly smiles, and observes that he is still to be reorganized and reformed.

Perhaps President Arthur will be able to find in Tuesday's returns encouragement for the construction of an asymmetrical third term Cabinet, but it does not look so to the casual observer.

The Bourbon cause in Virginia seems to have had a lively attack of what Voorhies would call extinction.

Mr. Tilden is welcome to all the victory he has won. It is not likely to ward him so rapidly toward the Presidency in 1884 as to make him dizzy.

Bossism in Pennsylvania has escaped by a shave, but it has had a lively shaking up.

Look out for a strident fraud yell from The World to-day. It prepared the way for one yesterday when it claimed the State for the Democrats by 36,740 majority. This is the usual course of this pyrotechnic newspaper. Every time there is an election it claims the State, and when the returns declare that its party has been counted out, that it refused to sustain its claims it shouts and declares that it made a handsome jump above reason yesterday. It hoped that if it claimed a big majority a few fools might be deceived into believing that where there was so much yelling there must be some harm doing to somebody. It's a queer World.

Senator Conkling spent election day in New York. When he was a candidate for delegate to the State Convention he spent election day in Utah.

His youth will probably never again be urged against Mayor Low as a crime. Its effect as a campaign argument was not withering.

There was much interest expressed in Brooklyn yesterday by jubilant Republicans to learn what day had been fixed upon by "Boss" McLaughlin and Mayor Howell for the Democrats to do their voting.

The oft-repeated resignation of "Boss" McLaughlin from active politics was evidently accepted by his followers as though he really meant it. His retirement is likely to be permanent.

"Mike" Norton looms as the ideal Reformed Democrat. Let all the people gaze upon him!

John Kelly is very chirpy, and with excellent reason. One swing of his shillalah is worth 50,000 men any day in the week. His chances for a Presidential nomination in 1884 are as good as Mr. Tilden's.

New-York State is Republican in spite of the lethargy of an off year and the openly avowed treachery of the Stalwarts, who boast that they cut the ticket. In fact, the only part of the party seriously damaged by the election is the machine, which has met disaster in all its strongholds.

It still remains true that this is a bad year for the Democratic party.

All honor to the Republicans of Brooklyn. By their plucky fight they not only rescued their city from Boss rule, but they also saved the Republican State ticket from defeat.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE PATTI CONCERTS. Last night at Steinway Hall Madame Adelina Patti made her reappearance before the New-York public after an absence of more than twenty-one years. The hall was not crowded, but the audience compensated for its smallness by the amount of enthusiasm that it displayed. Nothing could have been warmer than Madame Patti's welcome; and after her first song there came a storm of applause, which grew stronger with each succeeding number. Not only was there the customary clapping of hands and stamping and pounding of sticks and umbrellas, but the usually cold New-York public got fairly warmed up for once, and shouted and hurraed, and waved hats and handkerchiefs in a fashion which one is not wont to see here.

Already an accomplished artist when she left us in 1860, Madame Patti has gone on improving and ripening during all the years of her absence. Long ago she was acknowledged to be the first of living living prima-donne in the Italian school, and no rival has since arisen to challenge her supremacy. Now she returns to us in the maturity and in the plenitude of her powers. Her marvellous voice has lost none of its beauty, and her wonderful art is so perfect that it is hard to believe that it could be improved. The test which Madame Patti was exposed to last night was a penitentiary severe one, for two reasons—the first being her great reputation; the second the character of the performance. Her fame has been so abundant, the descriptions of her singing, which have preceded her, have been so laudatory that it was almost impossible that no disappointment should attend her first appearance. Moreover, no position is so trying as the concert stage for one who is essentially a dramatic singer, whose triumphs have been won upon the boards of the opera. How great an artist Madame Patti really is was shown last night by the fact that not only was every expectation of her fulfilled, and more than fulfilled, but that she succeeded in arousing her audience to a pitch of almost unprecedented enthusiasm, though she was deprived of the adventitious aids of the theatre, so powerful, and so valuable to a purely lyric artist.

The programme presented her in four numbers. The "Ah Fors e Lù," from "La Traviata"; "Home, Sweet Home"; the Shadow Song from "Dinorah," and the terzetto from "I Lombardi." The first of these was the most satisfactory, for it gave her a chance to display her sentiments in the Andante as well as in brilliant vocalization in the Chacalotta; but she was equally good in all of them, dissimilar as they are. The most striking quality of her work was, perhaps, its superlatively artistic quality. It was finished, refined, delicate, impeccable in the matter of taste, and irreproachable in point of judgment. Every good quality which a singer should have was present in her singing, and all in the highest degree. When to all this are added a beautiful voice of great extent, perfectly even from one end to the other, a noble style and a vocalization whose brilliancy may have been equalled, but has not been surpassed within the memory of this generation, we have a combination of which it is impossible to speak with too much warmth. It is cold praise to say that we have had no singer here like Madame Patti, but it is impossible to describe her merits without appearing extravagant.

Signor Nicolini, who has a rich, powerful tenor voice, sang the "Ah! se ben mio," from "Il Trovatore," with admirable taste and feeling, but he has a vibrato in his voice which makes his intonation appear uncertain, and in sustained notes he is apt to drop the tone, executing a curious sort of "wobble." He sang the chachalotta ("Di Quella Pira") with great spirit, but the piece had been transposed, and the magnificent high note which the audience applauded rapturously was not the famous C, but a B flat. Mme. Thoresa Castellani, an charming violinist, who played a "Scène de Ballet" by De Beriot with dainty taste and brilliant execution. The engagement of the other members of the company, with the exception of Signor Piatto, who is a useful bass—seems like a huge joke. There were Mlle. Hohenschield, a very young lady, whose voice and whose acting are both unformed; Signor Salvati, who gave a serio-comic rendering of an air from "Le Roi de Lahore"; M. Levilly, a melancholy baritone, who favored the public with peculiarly

that unfamiliar lyric, "Nancy Lee" and "Sister Goro," who gave some astonishing performances upon the piano. Why Madame Patti should have thought it such a matter of necessity, for we have plenty who are infinitely better.

Daly's Theatre will be a central point of interest to-night—in consequence of the production there of the new play called "The Passing Regiment," "Fron-Fron" was played yesterday afternoon and "Cinderella at School" last night. The new piece will be produced with fresh scenes and dresses, and it is hoped that it may be merited rewards of earnest effort and tasteful fidelity.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Miss Florence Copleston's first pianoforte recital will take place at Chickering Hall this afternoon. Miss Hattie Schell will be the vocalist.

Mr. George Magrath's concert will occur at Steinway Hall this evening. The programme, which is an admirable one, has already been given in these columns.

Mr. George Werrenrath announces three song recitals, to be given in the hall of the Long Island Historical Society. The first will occur this afternoon, when Mr. Werrenrath will sing songs by Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Gounod and Neumann.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne's new story is to bear the title of "Fortune's Fool."

There was a pretty little scene at Pontefract, on the Austrian frontier, a fortnight ago, when a group of young Italian and Austrian girls dressed in white gave Margaret of Italy a lovely bouquet. They were all kissed in turn, with many affectionate words, by the beautiful and stately young Queen.

King Ludwig of Bavaria took a fancy the other day to see how his fairy palace on the shores of Chiemsee was growing, and accordingly desired that the scaffolding surrounding the still unfinished building should all be removed. He came, looked, nodded approvingly, and left in a quarter of an hour. It took a week to replace the forest of poles, etc., and now the fairy Schloss is being rapidly completed.

President Grevy is a man of much simplicity and homeliness. It is notorious that he holds in horror capital punishment, and looks as carefully into the cases of wretches asking for pardon as if he were an advocate engaged to urge in their behalf extenuating circumstances. He was never known to turn his back on an old friend who had not succeeded in life, and as President he is accessible and courteous. His determination that his daughter should have no showy wedding and that the money that one would should be sent to the Relief Bureau has been much applauded in France.

The ex-Empress Eugenie visited, a few weeks ago, that chateau at Fontainebleau wherein in her days of power were given the most brilliant, if not the most refined, entertainments of the time. She was recognized by some of the old servants who have been left in charge by the Republic. The party was asked to wait until some tourists had concluded their visit, and then the Empress was conducted silently through those rooms of which she was once the ornament. She wandered from room to room, brooding over each spot and leaning in tears over the bed where the little Prince used to sleep. Great persuasion was necessary to induce the unfortunate mother to leave the chamber which had belonged to her dead son, and her grief was communicated to all around. The visit occupied over two hours.

The late Baron James de Rothschild had a rare collection of objects of art, and when, during the Paris siege, he had taken at Versailles that the Communists had taken possession of his Paris apartments, he trembled for his treasures. He hastened into the city, and was delighted to find that his servant, who had volunteered to remain in charge, had comprehended the weakness of the mob, and had opened the cellars. The Communists had spent their time in tasting the choice wines of the Baron, but they had allowed themselves to be surprised by the troops from Versailles, and had been driven off. The bent of their visit was, however, patient; for, when the Baron opened his drawing-room, he saw that the Communists had not only used by its side a painter's brush, which would have been used to daub the walls and furniture with before setting fire to them. The brush was prized by the Baron as a relic.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 6.—Ex-President Diaz was married last evening to the Senorita Rubisco. The ceremony was performed by a civil magistrate. The witnesses were General Diaz, President Gonzalez and General Pacheco; for the bride, Ramon G. Guzman and Manuel Saavedra.

GENERAL NOTES.

According to the registration report for 1880 the school age in Massachusetts is a healthy age for the population between five and twenty years old the death rate was 6.1 per thousand. During the year sixteen persons, all but two of them married, died at over 100 years of age.

The engineers assert that the St. Gotthard tunnel will be ready for traffic by the 1st of January next. The blasting in the tunnel has all been done by dynamite. So violent have been the explosions that many arch stones have been shaken from the roof. During the progress of the work more than 200 workmen had been killed, and another number wounded, either by explosions, or by trucks passing in the gloom of the tunnel, which has been from the first very badly lighted.

John Taphorn and his wife, who keep a saloon in Cincinnati, were aroused from their slumbers the other night by a noise which seemed to emanate from the street. They went out to see what was coming to an end in the street. The floor sank and their bed gave way, a world and unearthly shriek resounded in their ears, a bell began to toll solemnly just behind the foot-board, a huge volume of smoke and steam rolled over them, a miscellaneous din tortured their ear drums, and the whole situation indicated nothing less appalling than the crack of doom. After waiting a moment for their own particular summons they gathered courage to get up and investigate. When they found that the noise had not come from the street and into their saloon, where it was at that moment standing, very much in need of refreshments, with smoke-stack and chimney thrust up through the ceiling into the proprietor's bed-room.

The oldest, and doubtless the richest, convict in the Ohio Penitentiary, is Horace Brooks, age seventy-four years, whose long imprisonment is likely to be soon terminated by a large rose cancer, which has appeared upon his forehead. He was received at the penitentiary, November 10, 1850, under a life sentence for murder in the second degree, and has, therefore, been in the prison thirty-one years. He owned a farm in the suburbs of Cleveland through which a railroad passed; the cars ran over and killed some of his sheep, and to avenge this injury Brooks obstructed the track, threw off a train, and killed five persons. He was indicted for murder by the Grand Jury of Cuyahoga County, tried in the courts of that county, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. At the time of his conviction he was a wealthy man, and the property he then owned has become extremely valuable, having since become a part of the City of Cleveland.

A correspondent of The St. James's Gazette, who signs himself "A Believer in Spirits," explains the theory of ghosts in the following clear and explicit manner: "A few evenings ago I was sitting in an arm-chair shortly before midnight, when I saw two ghosts—not simultaneously, but one after the other. I should state that during the day I had drunk nothing but a bottle of base's pale ale at luncheon, two glasses of brandy and soda water in the course of the afternoon, one bottle of burgundy and a half-bottle of sherry at dinner, and was finishing up with a glass or two of whiskey-and-water before retiring to rest. I was finishing my third glass when I became conscious of a 'presence' in the room. Lifting my eyes from the tumbler, I distinctly saw my deceased father standing before me. His appearance exactly resembled that which he wore in life, and, getting for the moment that he was no longer in existence, I expressed my pleasure at seeing him, and ventured to ask him for some slight pecuniary assistance. Almost before I had time to finish my request, the phantom, or whatever it was, was hastily vanished; and another unexpected visitor appeared in the shape of one of my aunts, who died many years ago under rather melancholy circumstances—having lost her life from the effects of injury she received during a short scuffle for a seat in a chapel with another old lady belonging to the household. I do not know if I remember right, but I should state as it was formerly. However, there was my aunt, good God! and she stood before me, and I saw that she was a wealthy man, and the property he then owned has become extremely valuable, having since become a part of the City of Cleveland.