

Announcements Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—Philharmonic Concert.
ANDERSON'S—8—Mother-in-Law.
BLOOMINGDALE HOUSE—2 and 8—The Strategist.

Index to Advertisements.

ADVERTISEMENTS—3d Page—6th column.
ANNOUNCEMENTS—5th Page—5th column.
BUSINESS CHANCES—7th Page—5th column.

Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK.
Cotton Manufacturers, Customs Receipts,
Diplomatic Officers and Diplomatic Expenses.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Passage free in the United States.
DAILY TRIBUNE, 1 year, \$12.00
DAILY TRIBUNE (without Sunday), 1 year, \$10.00

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1882.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Princess Bismarck has received not to admit the Emperor's rescript to the Reichstag.
The bill to repeal an anti-Catholic law has been read a second time in the Reichstag by a vote of 223 to 115.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

The Marquis de Lorne set sail on Wednesday for Canada, after a few weeks' stay in England, during which he has talked and written a good deal about the British colonies in this country, their needs and rights, and has at least quickened public approval of himself as an observant and able administrator.

day, Guiteau's speech will fill another day' whether he delivers it himself or it is read for him—a point not yet determined. So, with the judge's charge, the whole of next week will no doubt be consumed before the case goes to the jury.

Stimulated, no doubt, by the attitude of Germany and Austria, the Porte grows indignant about the Anglo-French note, and informs the Powers that foreign Governments have no right of intervention in Egypt. It sounds a little different to the Sultan, who failed to protect the Khedive against the insolence of his own troops, to talk in this lofty way.

Mr. Gladstone told his tenants at the Harvard dinner that the first measure to be pushed by the Liberals at the coming session was to be reform of Parliamentary procedure. This means that the Prime Minister has made up his mind that England has outgrown the old methods of legislation which have come down to her from the past and needs a new system, such as is employed in France and the United States, by which business can be transacted more expeditiously and a factions minority prevented from blocking the wheels for weeks, as the Home Rulers did last session.

A TRIP OF THE RAILROAD DISASTER.

A horrible railroad accident occurred last night at the very doors of the metropolis. The Chicago express, on the New-York Central and Hudson River Road, due in this city at 7 p. m., was run into near the Spuyten Duyvil bridge by a local train from Tarrytown, which was following close behind. Two of the parlor cars in the rear of the express train were telescoped by the shock and took fire almost instantly.

WHAT GUITEAU HAS NOT DONE.

The Herald's thief and liar, forging the name of "a friend of the late President," toady struggles up again. His voice is faint, now, and his tone as apologetic as if his name were Uriah Heep. He makes no defence of his demonstrated falsehood about the stolen dispatch, but audibly suggests that, no matter how fatally he lied, the awfully important fact remains, that President Garfield actually received information and advice from some one outside the Cabinet! And yet softening of the brain has never before been thought the necessary attendant of detected theft and falsehood.

INCORPORATED REASONABLE ITEMS.

We regret to notice a disposition on the part of the Country Democracy to regard with cynical levity the attitude of the true-hearted patriots of the Anti-Monopoly party at Albany, who stubbornly hold out against every proposition for an alliance that does not contain something tangible and profitable for Grady and Boyd and Holahan and the other earnest fighters against the moneyed corporations. The deadlock is in itself a painful spectacle, since it not only prolongs the costly and agonizing suspense of several eminent citizens who are waiting to be placed upon the pay-roll, but it postpones the initiation of the large and beneficent programme of operations against chartered monopolies by which the Tammany Democracy propose to curtail the power and diminish the dividends of Augustus Schell and other stockholders in corporations that charge freights and fares and otherwise grind the face of the poor.

THE SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL RUSSIAN BUDGET.

The summary of the annual Russian Budget given by the St. Petersburg Standard shows that Government has to pay more than usual. The Journal de St. Petersburg acknowledged last January that the National debt at the opening of 1880 amounted to \$2,419,929,500, of which \$10,000,000 were usually cleared off each year. In the last two years this debt has largely increased. In the last week of December she set out \$3,500,000 in gold as part payment of her foreign interest; and so desperate was the effort to raise that amount that her final breakdown before the whole could be got together was postponed in England and France to only a matter of time. It is difficult for even skilled financial experts to understand the mysteries of Russian monetary affairs. Her resources and outlays being different from that of any other nation. More than once a forecasted crisis like the present has been avoided by seizing on the money belonging to the Church and to charities, or to all individual depositors in banks, for the use of the Government. Beside these means of relief, all payments, loans and commercial banks in the Empire since the deflation of 25,000,000 roubles by the Nicholas Railway it is proposed that all railways should also pass under the management of the Minister of Finance. The present Crisis has set the example of rigid economy to his subjects during the last year. Seven Imperial palaces were closed, and their vast army of officials and servants turned adrift. Whether this would prove to be a popular move or not is doubtful. The enforced parsimony, for fear of assassination, of the Imperial family, and the consequent almost total cessation of the customary gratuities and subsidies of Court, have thrown thousands of workmen and manufacturers in St. Petersburg out of work, which has not tended to make the new year more popular. The amount saved by his economies will not lift a straw from the burden imposed on the people, while the air and impetus given to trade by the illiterate masses.

PRIVATE LETTERS CONFIRM THE ACCOUNTS OF THE CONTINUED EXODUS OF THE NEGROES FROM SOUTH CAROLINA TO ARKANSAS.

What will become of them in the free State is hard to conjecture. It depends a good deal on the place where they settle and their own sobriety and industry. But nothing can be worse than the fate before them where they are. They are too weak to see that, and to long to escape. The illiterate South Carolinian looks upon every negro as a piece of property which he personally would like to see sold. The more work or profit he can get out of him the better the principles of eternal justice are served. He cannot drive him to the cotton field with a lash, but he can pretend to rent him and then take all the cotton from him and leave him starving, which amounts to the same thing in the end. He cannot order him to build railways or dig canals, but he can arrest him on a pretended charge of chicken stealing, sentence him to an indefinite term of imprisonment, and set him to work, in striped clothes, under brutal overseers

Senate; that Friends of the People to be named by the balance of power shall be appointed as Journal Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper; that Grady shall be chairman, and Treason, Browning and Titus—all Friends of the People—members of the Committee on Cities; that Boyd, the unadulterated Friend of the People, shall be chairman of the Railroad Committee; and that the latter committee shall be made up of a majority of Friends of the People who will see to it that legislation is reported which shall give the chartered corporations a black eye and put freights and fares within reach of the poor. That is all. Could anything be more moderate or reasonable on the part of a balance of power holding so vast a potentiality? For without its consent there can be no organization, no legislation, and worst of all, no offices for the worthy patriots running up board bills at Albany.

Indeed, what loss could they ask and remain true to the People who sent them there? Which one of these specific demands can be yielded without laceration of the heartstrings of a trustful People? What modification of these terms could there be that would not be greeted by an oppressed People with a distressed wail? Could they permit Jacobs to be elected President of the Senate? Jacobs the friend of the Moneyed Power; the reprehensible person who clung to Boss McLaughlin when Boss Kelly offered him the Governorship to come over? Not much. Mordecai in the King's gate was not more offensive to Boss Haman of the court of Ahasuerus than Jacobs in the Senate chair would be to the Boss of Tammany, the People's Friend. Could they sacrifice Grady? Not till Grady's sly tongue is paralyzed. Or give up Boyd? As well ask Thurber in the interest of a butter-beset public to abandon the sale of oleomargarine. Or throw Holahan overboard? Never—with Holahan's consent. Or permit the Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper to be elected by the Monopolists? Most dangerous of all, since these officers have charge in a certain sense of the avenues of approach of which the bloated monopolist is quick to avail himself in the sinister enterprise of undermining the virtue of the People's representatives. No, we do not see how a single concession from these reasonable demands can be made without raising a howl from the betrayed Poor. The misfortune is that the Country Democracy do not view the situation in this light, but are inclined on the contrary to question the sincerity of the balance of power and jeer at the entire programme. Were it not that these two factions know each other so intimately from previous long association, we should be disposed to say upon general principles that these suspicious were entirely unjust. But the fact stands that they do know each other better than we know either, so we forbear.

SPEAK UP.

Several days have passed since, in reviewing ex-Senator Platt's evasive denial of "a pledge to vote for Judge Robertson for Collector," we showed exactly what his pledges were, in the following words: "This is a petty evasion, altogether unworthy of a decent ghost. Mr. Platt certainly was not pledged to vote for Robertson for Collector. Besides, even, first, exactly that he should be no party to any attempt to proscriber the New-York delegates who voted against Judge Robertson was concerned, and declared he should oppose the Judge's being nominated, but never agreed, if he were nominated, 'yes for' Cabinet office, to vote for him. But for that phrase, distinctly given, Mr. Platt would never have been Senator."

Since the publication of this statement we have not heard a whisper of denial from Mr. Platt. If he means to make any, we call on him to make it now. If he does not, we shall assume that the statement passes, undisputed, into the history of an interesting political epoch. If he does, we shall hold ourselves bound at once to prove it, by unimpeachable evidence.

THE FULL MAIL GAZETTE IS AUTHORITY FOR A REPORT THAT THE BORME TRADING COMPANY HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED BY THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT "TO FIT OUT AN ASSAULT ON A DISGUISED VESSEL."

All large lines of steamers and carrying traders have their own flag, but an authority to fit out an armed privateer with the knowledge and recognition of the English Government is a much more serious matter. Against whom is war to be declared by Messrs. Dent & Co. as the Borme Trading Company? Is it against the Sultans of Suva and Brunai in case they should break away from their engagements, or is it the Dutch or the Spaniards who are to suffer? International law has ever held that war must be declared by a national act, and privateers have always carried letters of marque, so as to give them the semblance of an authority, but under this arrangement the English Government will be able to regulate the seas of the Company's ships, on the ground that they are not English men-of-war. It will be said that the Company hold by assignment the rights of the two Sultans, and that consequently the British Government is not responsible. But, if the Company can do so under a recent grant from the Sultans, why not the Spaniards under a previous grant? In such a case the disputed title to the territory might be settled, as in ancient times, by the laws of combat, the event taking place on sea instead of on land. To look at the question from its more serious side, however, in what relation will these privateers stand to the navies of the world? Would they be anything more than pirates abroad? They would not be British ships, since they carry a non-descript flag. If they should be taken and sunk by a Spanish ironclad could England complain? The English Liberal newspapers, irrespective of party, are joining in a lull and cry against the new charter, and perhaps some of them who have been lecturing us on the Panama Canal will take the Borme Company for a new text. The Spanish papers protest against the conduct of the English, and urge their Government not to yield any rights which Spain possesses in Borneo.

THE SELF-CONFESSED SNEAK-THIEF WHO PUBLISHED A STOLEN DISPATCH, AND TRIED TO USE IT IN SUCH A WAY AS TO BETTLE THE MEMORY OF GARFIELD, IS UNFORTUNATE IN HIS DEFENSES.

Against him the respectable press of the country is arrayed in overwhelming majority. In his defence there are the journals which defended Mr. Conkling in his long fight against Garfield, and the organs of the Star Route thieves. This is the old stalwart crew, in which Guiteau was and is still proud to be arrayed, and their fact and furious defence of the anonymous sneak who lately tried to kill himself by fraud is a pretty good evidence that in this case attack is a more meritorious act than defence. The self-confessed sneak-thief who published a stolen dispatch, and tried to use it in such a way as to bettle the memory of Garfield, is unfortunate in his defenses. Against him the respectable press of the country is arrayed in overwhelming majority. In his defence there are the journals which defended Mr. Conkling in his long fight against Garfield, and the organs of the Star Route thieves. This is the old stalwart crew, in which Guiteau was and is still proud to be arrayed, and their fact and furious defence of the anonymous sneak who lately tried to kill himself by fraud is a pretty good evidence that in this case attack is a more meritorious act than defence. The self-confessed sneak-thief who published a stolen dispatch, and tried to use it in such a way as to bettle the memory of Garfield, is unfortunate in his defenses. Against him the respectable press of the country is arrayed in overwhelming majority. In his defence there are the journals which defended Mr. Conkling in his long fight against Garfield, and the organs of the Star Route thieves. This is the old stalwart crew, in which Guiteau was and is still proud to be arrayed, and their fact and furious defence of the anonymous sneak who lately tried to kill himself by fraud is a pretty good evidence that in this case attack is a more meritorious act than defence.

CHIEF JUSTICE HAS THE AUTHORITY TO BE GOING AWAY TO WASHINGTON AND SAYING HE EXPECTS TO BE ALLOWED TO KEEP HIS SEAT IN CONGRESS.

A Democrat whose case is so bad that the Democratic press refuses to defend it would be showing ordinary prudence to seal himself carefully from the public gaze.

AND NOW THE NEW-YORK HERALD JOINS THE ORGANS OF THE STAR ROUTE THIEVES IN AN ATTACK ON EX-POSTMASTER GENERAL JAMES J. WELLS.

Perhaps the object of the Star Route sneak-thief was to make the name of Stairwell still more odious. If it were, he has succeeded.

THAT DEVOTED DISCIPLE, DR. MILLER, OF OUNAH, HAS MADE ANOTHER VISIT TO MR. TILDEN, AND RETURNED HOME AND TOLD ALL ABOUT IT IN HIS NEWSPAPER.

He says in the course of his statement that he found Mr. Tilden in better health than he was in the summer, but still not strong. Continuing, he says: "A kindly smile greeted the announcement that Mr. Tilden and myself were still running him for President, and the matter was afterward fully talked over. I feel warranted in saying what I have been saying at intervals for years, that Mr. Tilden will not again enter public life, but if he remains as well in health in 1884 as he is now, there will be a lively demand for his leadership in the next National Convention. Referring to politics, Mr. Tilden spoke freely of men in our Democratic leadership, as matters now stand, including affairs in New-York that are so unpromising. It is idle to dispute the fact that the Democratic situation in New-York is a very gloomy one. Democrats are as disgusted with the bosses as the Republicans are with Mr. Kelly's simply a machine wrecker, and the County Democracy, ripe in coines, and do not see the great necessity of Tammany, but consent to be more than a balance of power to punish the enemies of Mr. J. D. Kelly. This is the man who gave New-York over to the control of the Republican party, from which Mr. Tilden so heavily redeemed it, and who also defeated General Hancock by his jealous intolerance and factional combats last year."

SENATOR PENDLETON HAS ADMITTED THAT HIS ZEAL FOR CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IS PROMPTED BY A BELIEF THAT IT WILL ENABLE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY TO GET INTO POWER.

Since he made this confession a lethargy has fallen upon the proudest Civil Service Reform boss.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

TRAILIA THEATRE.

If Messrs. Zell and Genie, with Strauss, Millock and Von Suppe, are rapidly transferring the home of opera bouffe from Paris to Vienna, are to be believed, the Wallachians have a tradition that their river Dumbodiva is inhabited by a water deity called "Apajune." His mission is a pretty one, for it is none other than to give good luck and other gifts, more tangible, to newly married couples. But to win these bride must herself, on the day of her marriage, involve the Apajune's assistance.

THE HOTEL AND STABLE KEEPERS OF ST. ALBANS.

An entire edition of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse was recently confiscated by order of the authorities, for the reason that it contained several passages from Edmund Burke's "Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents."

GENERAL NOTES.

Serious apprehension, if not actual dismay, has been expressed by the proprietors of vineyards in Western Switzerland by the increasing use and production of fabricated wines. The manufacturers cannot be prosecuted, for they sell their product for what it is—a combination of the elements found by analysis in pure wine. Ninety per cent of their mixture is water, which costs them nothing, and of course they can undersell producers of the genuine fruit of the vine; while connoisseurs of low grade wines would about as soon drink a pound as the other, even if they were able to distinguish between them. It is a question of the present time presented for solution is a serious one from the fact that the prosperity of several Cantons is largely based upon the sale of fabricated wine.

Prutchebo, who, finding that she has fallen in the legend of the Apajune encourages her to go to him to recover her husband and himself resolves to personate the water god. Marca and Natulita meet in the excitement incident to the discovery of the elopement. They conceal their relationship out of fear, and Marca is locked up in the cellar as a betrayer of the plot. The lovers lose themselves in the wild Wallachian country, and Hloka, in her wanderings, meets her uncle disguised as Apajune. Aided by the dark noise of the woods, she goes to a trap; thinking her to be Natulita, he gives her his wife's diamonds, with which she makes her escape with a good deal of difficulty. Marca now appears on the scene. He has broken out of the cellar and is rapidly pursuing the lovers, but the artlessness and innocence disarm him of all suspicion. Hloka holds a threat of exposure about the diamonds over her uncle and forces from him consent that she shall marry Natulita.

This is the story of the opera which Zell and Genie have constructed very artfully and Carl Millock has provided with clever and catching music. It is rapidly passing through the hands of no one would have suspected that last night's was a first presentation. Miss Jenny Stibel, the bright Berlin soprano, takes the part of Natulita, and she is admirably supported by Miss Helen, Miss Jules, and Messrs. Klein, Walter, Kirschner and Link.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

The Kennedy Family will warble at Steinway Hall, on the 20th, 23rd and 25th of January, their songs of Scotland.

Miss Ada Rehan will personate Berengere in Sardou's "Odette" when that drama is produced at Daly's Theatre, Saturday night, February 4.

A musical journal in the Spanish language began its career here a few days ago. It is called La America Musical, is edited by J. Godoy, and is announced to appear monthly. Its editor thinks it has a field.

Wagner has sold the piano-forte arrangement of "Parsifal" to Schott & Co., of Mayence, for 75,000 marks, or about \$13,000. It is said that every seat in the Bayreuth theatre has already been engaged for the first performance of the opera in July.

Miss Mary Anderson will go to the Grand Opera House immediately upon the close of her present engagement at Booth's Theatre, appearing there on January 30 and remaining till February 11. On the 13th of February she appears at the Boston Theatre.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Vice-President Wheeler, who is ill, is seeking health in Tennessee. He is going to California next spring.

The rumors of Miss Annie Louise Cary's approaching marriage are now said to be untrue. Her intention to retire from the stage is, however, again announced.

The venerable W. W. Corcoran, who never swears in good words, has given to Columbian University a valuable site in Washington for its college, law school and scientific school.

George W. Childs's collection of clocks, foreign and domestic, is said to be valued at \$30,000. For one of them, cast in onyx and silver antique and covered by a female figure in silver, Mr. Childs paid \$5,000.

Miss Abernethy, daughter of the late General Abernethy, and granddaughter of the late General Robert Patterson, has just been married in Philadelphia to Mr. Henry Newlin, a wealthy young lawyer of that city.

Senator Jones, of Florida, who is about to marry a wealthy young lady of Newburgport, is said to be unusually well read in the works of English statesmen. He is a tall, robust, pale-eyed and sandy-haired widower.

Oscar Wilde may, perhaps, be interested in a little family conundrum lately put by a sardonic Diogenes. "Who was the first aesthete?" asks the cynic; and answers in the next breath: "Balaam's ass, because the Lord made him to be so."

Mr. Whittier was with George Thompson in Concord, N. H., at the time when feeling was strong against the Abolitionists. They left the city "two or three days," as Mr. Whittier expresses it, and on arriving at Chester they stopped to breakfast at an inn. A large crowd had collected there and were talking about the mob raised against George Thompson and Whittier in Concord. The innkeeper was enlarging on the subject, and stating that he knew that "Quaker Whittier, from Haverhill, and they called him 'him' and 'her' after that, were out of their quarters brought to the door and they were about to start. Mr. Whittier said to the innkeeper: 'Shall I make the acquaintance with my friend, George Thompson?' He then said: 'I am Whittier,' leaving the crowd to understand how much the innkeeper knew of him.

Judge Jeremiah Black has a keen Democratic eye for votes. The Irish Land League of Baltimore invited him to address them and he has responded, accepting, and saying among other things: "I suppose that my opinions are in accord with yours. I may be a little cooler; but that is accounted for partly by difference of temperatures and partly that I have not personally suffered from British misgovernment as much as my Irish fellow-citizens. My mind, however, is as well warmed up on the right and the wrong of the question as anybody's else. I am perfectly willing to give expression to the sentiment I entertain on any proper occasion. You are not to advertise me as one of the principal speakers of the occasion. I do not intend to do anything, and will merely say in the driest possible way the reasons for the hope within me that the American people will take up the attitude which makes them the great friends of the Irish people, and the justice which their Irish brethren are now making."

Senator Pendleton has admitted that his zeal for Civil Service Reform is prompted by a belief that it will enable the Democratic party to get into power. Since he made this confession a lethargy has fallen upon the proudest Civil Service Reform boss.

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