WHO SAVED J. D. SANBORN.

STARTLING REVELATIONS BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY TENNEY.

Accusing his Assistant, his Brothers-in-Law of Complicity with the Sanborn Gang—A Sharp Letter Requesting his Resignation.

Astonishing revelations were yesterday made in the United States Court building in Montague street, Brooklyn, in reference to the Sanborn business. That the recent trial of John D. Sanborn was hurried to its inception and during its progress by the Washington authorities is already well known, but District Attorney Tenney and his assistant, Mr. Hoxie, yesterday said to a SUN reporter that the time had come when the public should know that Mr. Hughes, the second assistant in the District Attorney's office, had been in combination with the Washington authorities in the effort to prevent the conviction of Hawley, Sanborn, and Vanderwerken. They also charge that Mr. Hughes was to be rewarded for his part in the affair by a better position, as well as the privilege of seeing Mr. Tenney's successor, Mr. Vanderwerken's successor is said to have been selected and appointed yesterday in the person of Daniel Dodge, who is credited with having unearthed Sanborn contract fraud, and who was discharged by Supervisor Hawley in December last for very reason. It is said, however, that Dodge will not take up his duties or receive his salary pending his removal.

Notwithstanding the existence of this conspiracy is before the trial, but did not it then become public. He, however, told Mr. Hughes that he would have him removed. He has written to the Hughes case against Sanborn. After the case was disposed of before Judge Benedict it was ascertained that Mr. Hughes was to be immediately removed. He has written the following letter, a copy of which was given to Attorney-General Williams, the day before yesterday, with the statement that no publication will be given to it unless Mr. Hughes shall make it necessary.

TENNEY REQUESTS HUGHES TO RESIGN.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY, EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, CORNER OF CLINTON AND MONTAGUE STREETS, BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 1, 1874.

WILLIAM D. HUGHES, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—In assuming the duties of this office I proceeded on the assumption that you would be my second assistant upon the terms of your appointment by Mr. Jones, your brother-in-law. Your relation to Mr. Jones, although well known to me, was wholly disregarded in the practice of the law and were not even adverted to by him or by you in my interview with you. At the time of your appointment I asked for you an increase of salary to $2,000, knowing that the increasing demand of your family would justly urge such increase. This request was refused, and I now comply with the promise then made, which you doubtless fully understand, to ask of you your resignation. I do this reluctantly, because of the kind feelings I bear your family, and because of your good preservation company, me to make the request.

For many weeks you have been disloyal to me and to the interests of this office, and have been in constant intercourse and intimate relations with John D. Sanborn and his friends. I have reason to believe that for weeks you have been conveying to Mr. Sanborn and his friends secrets of this office and its prosecutions, and have been officious at work in the interest of Mr. Sanborn. I have reason to believe that for weeks you have been in confidential relations with the prosecution of the Sanborn case. I am well aware that you have been all this while paid by me, and have received my confidence, and have been in your power to secure my removal, and I do not know that you would, though in the end it would be down in the city of Brooklyn, to change your

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

removal in thirty days, and I have reason to believe that very day written the Attorney-General that I was about to be removed, and that you had left, and that you would, if possible, secure the flags of the indictment to the Sanborn case. I have reason to believe that in pursuance of a project formed in conjunction with the Sanborn interest, to which you joined the privilege, allowing the indictment to be quashed, and the Sanborn case to be dismissed, and the Sanborn contract fraud to be overlooked, and a number of other cases to be dismissed, whether your efforts have been or can be of any consequence or not, but it was your purpose to do what you could to that end. It is impossible under the circumstances longer to retain you in your office. In the interest of the public service I feel bound to call your attention to the fact that for your adequate attention to the business of the office, and for your disloyalty in many cases which could not have been prosecuted if you had performed your duty, I have been obliged to dismiss from the service of the United States, and to institute proceedings against, a number of persons who I have reason to believe were your personal friends, and whom you knew I was about to prosecute. I have reason to believe that for weeks you have been conveying to Mr. Sanborn and his friends secrets of this office and its prosecutions, and have been officious at work in the interest of Mr. Sanborn. I have reason to believe that for weeks you have been in confidential relations with John D. Sanborn and his friends, and the prosecution of the Sanborn case. I am well aware that you have been all this while paid by me, and have received my confidence, and have been in your power to secure my removal, and I do not know that you would, though in the end it would be down in the city of Brooklyn. Yours,

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A. W. TENNEY, U. S. Attorney.

HUGHES REFUSES TO RESIGN.

The above letter was handed to Mr. Hughes on the morning of the 2d inst. After reading it, Mr. Hughes went to Mr. Tenney's office and said: "I will not resign. I know of no reason why I should be removed." Mr. Tenney did not press the resignation, the understanding being that he would have to resign in the near future when a successor should be selected. Last evening Mr. Tenney received a copy of the following letter, which he handed to the reporters:

WILL TENNEY BE SACRIFICED?

The open war which seems to have broken out between the Administration supporters of the Sanborn gang and Mr. Tenney is generally believed in Brooklyn to be sure to result in his removal. He, himself, has no fear of his successors to win the fight and hold his place, either in conduct has been satisfactory at the Washington authorities of late.

THE BURGLARS' CONFEDERATES.

How Felons Walk Out of Sing Sing Prison—Some Arrests in this City.

In view of the mysterious escape of James Brady, Edward Lyons, William C. Harrison (Johnny the Greek," and others from Sing Sing, Superintendent Gilmore and officers of that institution recently employed the New York detective police to make an investigation. Accordingly Detectives Jackson and Farley spent some time in the prison and learned that false keys, jimmies, and other tools had been supplied by the prisoners' confederates, who had crossed the river from Westchester and left the tools in a place where they might easily be taken into the prison.

The next thing to do was to find a clue to the prison confederates. This they did, and yesterday afternoon Stoppin Hester street, near Pitt, they arrested one John Stiner, who had been identified by one Harry Smith, whom they had previously arrested. The detectives clinched the proof against Stiner by professing to be burglars wanting false keys and jimmies. The latter confessed that he had made burglars' tools, probably for some of the masked burglars who were not long ago the terror of the city.

The detectives have still further information, by which they are going to Lockport to arrest Miller of Myers and Ohio Daniel H. Sweet.

CONGRESS ON GOOD FRIDAY.

The Senate Refuses to Observe the Day—No Important Business Transacted.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—After the reading of the journal Mr. Anthony (Rep., R. I.) said he had taken pains to look up the precedents as to the Senate's adjourning over Good Friday, and had found, since the war, the practice had been to adjourn, except in 1868, when the Impeachment Trial was in progress. Prior to the war the Senate had always adjourned over that day. He moved that the Senate now adjourn until Monday next.

Mr. Morton (Rep., Ind.) inquired if that motion was in order.

The Chair ruled it was not during the morning hour except by unanimous consent.

Mr. Anthony said he had no conscientious scruples against sitting on Good Friday, but there were members of the Senate who had, and to whom it was painful to be here to-day. In deference to their wishes, and out of respect to a large body of Christians who observed the day, he thought it proper to adjourn.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) suggested that the business of the morning hour be transacted, and a motion to adjourn would then be in order. Agreed to.

Mr. Sawyer (Rep., Ala.), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported favorably on the House bill to pay the school teachers in the District of Columbia. Placed on the calendar.

The motion of Mr. Anthony to adjourn over till Monday next being in order it was rejected, Yeas 19, nays 29.

Mr. Anthony moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next. Agreed to.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and receipt of the United States notes, and for free banking.

Mr. Sherman said he desired to offer one or two amendments, being modifications of the second and fourth sections of the bill stricken out, and he would be glad if the Senate would allow the finance bill to go over until Monday, and go on with other business to-day.

Pending discussion, at the request of Mr. Sherman, the Senate took up the bill providing for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal company, the question being on the motion of Mr. Churman to disagree to the House amendment and ask for a committee of conference.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., Mich.) moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Commerce.

Without action the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Creamer (Dem., N. Y.) offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Commerce to investigate and report the present condition of the work at Hell Gate, and what legislation, if any, is necessary for the speedy conclusion of the work. Adopted.

Mr. Sawyer (Rep., Wis.) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to legalize a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien. Passed.

The bill for the appointment of an agent to obtain information in regard to the fur and seal trade of Alaska came up as the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. Coburn (Rep., Ind.) offered an amendment for the detail of a naval officer in connection with the civil agent to report on all the subjects referred to, and whether the contracts as to the seal fisheries have been complied with and can be satisfactorily extended. Agreed to, and the bill was then passed.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

Mr. Milliken (Dem., Ky.) asked leave to offer resolutions instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to proceed with the investigation of the charges made at the last Congress as to corrupt money contracts in connection with the granting of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Mr. Dawes (Rep., Mass.), chairman of that committee, stated that the investigation was placed by the committee of the last Congress in the hands of those members of the committee who had made the investigation. The committee reported that it did not desire to proceed any further, and the testimony taken by it was reported back to the House under seal, and had been recommitted at this session. The committee was disposed to the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky to open that testimony, and, if the matter appeared to require further investigation, to proceed with it.

Mr. Butler (Rep., Mass.) objected to the resolution unless it was simply referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Milliken consented to that, and it was so referred.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of

PRIVATE BILLS.

Among the bills passed was one reported by Mr. Hamilton (Dem., Tex.) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, requiring the President to use his good offices with the English Government for the release from prison of Edward O'Meagher Condon, of Cincinnati, Ohio, convicted of a charge of murder in Manchester, England.

There were altogether some seventy bills passed.

One of the other was a bill granting rights of way and land to Lake Michigan and other for the relief of the Emma Mine, now of the United States ship Wyoming and the Tu-Kiang.

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The House at 4:50 P. M. adjourned.

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Torn to Pieces by a Fly-Wheel.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—Last evening, while Lawrence Ferry, a clerk in the rail mill at Covington, was endeavoring to ascertain the cause of some accident to the machinery, he fell into a narrow pit alongside of a fly-wheel which was revolving very rapidly. He was caught by the cogs of the wheel and literally cut to pieces. He was a son of Francis Ferry of Cincinnati, well known in insurance circles.

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WARMING UP IN ALBANY.

THE POLITICIANS PUSHING THEIR SCHEMES VIGOROUSLY.

A Breeze over the Bill which Interests Comptroller Green—The Metropolitan Police District Defiard—Messrs. Gross and Jacobs Talking about Each Other.

ALBANY, April 3.—In the Assembly this morning Mr. Biglin, from the Committee on Cities, reported the bill making the office of Comptroller in New York city elective, and legislating Mr. Green out. As soon as this was done, Mr. Coughlin of New York, who is also a member of the Committee on Cities, moved to recommit it again to that committee. He said that he had received a telegram from Mayor Havemeyer asking to be heard on this bill.

Mr. Biglin said that he hoped it would not be recommitted. It had been before the committee a long time, and Mayor Havemeyer and every one else knew it.

Mr. Leake, Republican, who introduced the bill, opposed the motion. He said the bill had been in the hands of the committee since the 22d of January, and no one had appeared to oppose it, and he presumed that if it had continued to be there, no one ever would have done so. But now that there was a prospect of getting this bill where it could be acted upon, a sudden desire had seized certain parties to be heard upon it. He believed the only intention of recommitting the bill was to kill it in the committee.

COURTESY TO THE MAYOR.

Mr. Eastman scoffed the notion that the committee had any interest in the bill. It had been in the committee for a long time, and some amendments had been made to it. Mayor Havemeyer wished to be heard upon it, and he thought it was due to a gentleman occupying his high position that this request should be granted. Messrs. Worth and Weed also advocated the recommitting of the bill.

Mr. Coughlin denied that he had any desire to delay or kill this bill. He thought that some respect should be shown to Mayor Havemeyer when he made such a request. He amended his motion so that the bill should retain its place in general orders and be reported back from the committee within one week, and it was recommitted.

Mr. C. S. Spencer to-day introduced the Metropolitan Police bill. He said that he did so at the request of a large number of influential residents of New York, though he was not as yet fully committed to its support. The district created is to be styled "The Metropolitan Police District of the State of New York," and embraces the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Westchester, and Richmond, and the following are

THE BOUNDARIES:

Beginning at the point on the Hudson river where the same is intersected by the northerly line of Westchester county, thence in and through said river and the waters of the East River, in a southerly direction along the western boundary line of the counties of Westchester and New York, to the point where the boundary line of the county of New York leaves the boundary line of Richmond county; thence westerly and southerly through the waters of the Kill von Kull and along said last mentioned boundary line as the same now or hereafter shall be in Long Island Sound; and thence northerly through the waters of said sound, westerly along the boundary of said Long Island to the point where the same intersects between this state and the State of Connecticut, and thence upon the mainland northerly, northeasterly, northwesterly, and westerly along the boundary line between this state and the State of Connecticut to the point where the same reaches the northerly boundary line of the said State of New York; thence westerly along the last mentioned boundary line to the place of beginning.

THE POLICE BOARD.

The Police Board is to consist of five commissioners, who are "created as of and in the class of administrative officers of the public officers of this State." They are to be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, and hold office for five years, unless sooner removed for cause by the Governor and Senate, but the Governor may suspend when the Senate is not in session.

The Committee on Public Education reported adversely on Mr. Coughlin's bill making the School Commissioners of New York city elective, and Mr. Coughlin's bill to repeal the law providing for the business Sabbath was taken up, that testimony, and, as the matter appeared to require further investigation, to proceed with it.

Mr. Butler (Rep., Mass.) objected to the resolution unless it was simply referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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THE REV. MR. KENDRICK'S TRIAL.

A Bevy of Sisters Testifying that they Smelled his Breath but Scented no Gin—A Man who Tempted the Pastor.

The trial of the Rev. Tunis Titus Kendrick of Brooklyn on charge of drunkenness was resumed yesterday. The lecture room of the Grand Street Church was filled by a great many ladies and a few men. The accused pastor strolled in and nodded to his lady friends. He wore a steel-pen broadcloth coat and velvet vest, with a gold-mounted hair chain dangling against it. Mr. Robinson, his counsel, was late, and the court did not wait for him. There was a prayer, and then the audience listened eagerly for the first words of the additional testimony.

Miss Rosa Wilkinson said that she saw her pastor in a choir meeting on Jan. 10, smelt his breath, and was sure that he was not drunk. The prosecution did not question her.

Miss Georgiana Wilkins, a soprano singer, saw him on the same evening at the choir meeting, and as she opened the door to let him in smelt his breath, and there was no liquor in it.

John Joell said that Mr. Kendrick was at his house Feb. 15, the Sunday evening on which he preached the long sermon and was said to have been drunk. He dropped in at three minutes to seven, and said that he had not broken his fast since morning, and was very weary. He tried to get Kendrick to drink at a wedding in his house. With two or three young fellows he coaxed him and pleaded and urged him to taste the wine, and when they failed he tried to pour the wine down Kendrick's throat. It was good wine, but Kendrick wouldn't take it, and seemed to put right over their actions. He also kept good wine in his house. There was a roar of laughter at this from the audience, and the Rev. J. J. Smith, the Chairman, rapped for order. The rap was repeated by a lady in the room. Mr. Smith demanded order for the twenty-third time since the opening of the trial, and said that he would have it if he had to be severe.

Mark Staples, the prosecutor: I agree with you, Mr. Chairman. I am utterly tired of this noise. I have been for fifty years connected with church proceedings in one way and another and never have I seen these proceedings equalled. I have had my friends express to me, since this trial began, a sorrow that I was connected with such contemptible proceedings. [A hush.]

Mr. Kendrick said that no trial, civil or ecclesiastical, in his opinion had ever been attended with more decorum, and he construed the sinuses that spread over the congregation's faces as not intended to intimidate or prejudice either side.

Mr. Staples pitied the man that was not shocked by the scenes they had all seen there.

Mr. Robinson looked at the prosecution, and said that they could not expect anything better, for there never had been such an attempt in any court in the world to make a great thing out of a trifle. He was the audience gave another expression of delight.

Miss Mary Vanderhoef said that she thought that Kendrick had never been drunk.

Dyckeman (the assistant prosecutor)—You think that?

Mr. Robinson—She knows it, and so do you.

Dyckeman—No, she doesn't.

Robinson—I don't believe there is a person on this earth who can say that he ever saw this man drunk this last year. The raised a breeze, and the counsel were at length silenced, and the investigation proceeded.

Miss Vanderhoef—I mean to say that I know Mr. Kendrick was not under the influence of liquor when I saw him at the choir meeting. The dancing sermon advised Christian parents, when their children were inclined to dance, to let them do so at home rather than have them go to ball rooms. The first dancing was after Mr. Kendrick's return from Europe. A surprise party given to him. He watched the dancing, but did not rebuke them.

Mr. Kendrick—Was there any dancing in the church before I was pastor?

Miss Vanderhoef—Yes; eight years ago. When Mr. J. S. Stone was pastor.

Mr. Smith, the President of the Court, turned very red in the face, and a titter ran around the room.

Mr. Robinson said playfully to the grave Chairman, "If you don't look out, young man, we will in-sin-u-ate."

Joseph Gasbrook and Mrs. Martha Losee had smelt Kendrick's breath at different times, but there was no smell to it.

John Tregaskis, a reporter, was one of the party who pulled Kendrick on a ball room floor. "I don't like to say it, but I must speak. He said that he saw him drink nothing.

Mrs. Kirtland took particular pains to smell her pastor's breath on Feb. 25, but there was no liquor there.

The court adjourned until Tuesday morning.

THE GREAT WAGNER OPERA HOUSE

A Million to be Expended—King Louis' Royal Gift.

The eternal Yankee nation is not, after all, the only one that has enterprise enough for a colossal musical undertaking. Boston, with her Gilmore jubilees, is quite eclipsed by the vast preparations that are going on at Baireuth for the production of the Wagner operas. They are thus described by Herr Lobe, editor of the *Leipzig Musical Times*:

The distinctness of the new Wagnerian temple are truly marvellous. Besides the three largest orchestras in Europe, the audience will be provided with a fine panorama, which will serve as a stage for other purposes than to represent representations of the Wagnerian music of the future to be given in a style such as the world has never yet seen. Wagner's friends have offered to tell me where I could find Richard Wagner. "There he stands," he replied, pointing to a group of carpenters. All at them were in their shirt sleeves. One was a tall man, with black hair, sunburnt complexion, and most remarkably chiseled features. I ran up to Wagner, the conductor of "Tannhauser," and "Lohengrin." I listened to him and said: "Herr Richard Wagner." He turned round to me, and, acknowledging my address, took from me the letter of introduction I presented to him. It was from the Grand Duke of Weimar, his most intimate friend. He read it carefully, and said then: "My friend Joachim writes to me that you would like to hear all about my opera house." There have been rumors, I replied, "that you would abandon the whole undertaking, owing to the subscriptions of funds collected for it." He said laughing: "I know my enemies have circulated that report. But that is groundless. Among my friends the rumor has never found any credence. They know better. I shall never give up my enterprise, no matter how great the obstacles I had to surmount. Here," he added, pointing to the unfinished edifice, "that has cost me $[illegible],000. I need three times that amount more. Yesterday I received a letter inclosing an order for $[illegible] from a man I never saw in my life. I will show it to you. Whom do you suppose this generous gift is from." I said I could not guess who the generous donor was. "Why, his Bavarian Majesty sent me that princely gift," he said laughing. "King Louis!" I exclaimed, "Wer ist der Alte?" he interrupted, gaily. "You think what most people believe, that the King and I are enemies. There is nothing in that report either. King Louis II. has a head of his own, and so have I. But if we quarrel sometimes, we still remain friends. The King gave me $[illegible] for my theatre before."

As this conversation had been carried on in the presence of several carpenters, Herr Wagner gesticulated and spoke so loud that he conducted me round the theatre as far as it was finished. I was excessively struck with the colossal dimensions of the stage. "But this will require an immense orchestra," I exclaimed. "Far more than three hundred performers," said Richard Wagner, gravely. "I have written my operas for vast orchestras. 'Tannhauser,' my first opera here, will have a band of the above number of instruments. There will be seventy-five violins and twenty-five trombones. Hitherto I have had to content myself with what I intended with the overture." "Will not the expense be very heavy?" I asked. "For the musicians and singers? No. I have now more applications for gratuitous cooperation from first-rate artists than I can accept. Herr Joachim will lead the violins. Liszt will preside at the organ. And," he added, with glowing face, "that organ will be a superb one—more powerful and melodious than the one at Lyon, although it will not be quite so large. That organ is a present from Napoleon." he added, gaily. "But what will be the destination of your grand opera house permanently?" I inquired. "I shall present it to the nation in 1878," he replied, gravely, "on condition that every year once there shall be a festival opera at which young German composers be performed there in imposing style. Thus my opera house will become a national institution in the truest sense of the word—an institution that no other civilized country can boast of; at the annual performances it will be like the Olympic games in ancient Greece; grand, superb festivals of art; tributes to genius which will have a sympathetic echo throughout the world. Here the *maestro's* face glowed with enthusiasm as he uttered these eloquent words. "Let us go home," he said after a brief pause, and we walked slowly up Main street again. Every now and then a citizen passed us. All of them greeted Richard Wagner with affectionate reverence. The people of Baireuth seemed to understand how immortalize the great enterprise of Wagner will shed upon their humble city. They have already made him an honorary citizen of Baireuth, a distinction conferred on no one except him and Bismarck. At Wagner's house I was introduced to his wife, a beautiful and accomplished lady, and a true helpmate to her eminent husband. She is his secretary and cashier. She showed me the above-mentioned letter from the King of Bavaria, and allowed me to copy it. It was very brief, and to the point.

HAREINSCHWANGOW, Oct. 15, 1873.

MY DEAR WAGNER: Here are three hundred thousand dollars more for your opera house. That sum, I trust, will be sufficient.

"And when will the opera house be opened?" I asked. "If I live," replied Wagner, solemnly, "on the 1st of May, 1875. It cannot be done before. On that occasion we shall have an audience such as has never assembled in a theatre before. Already have I invited all well known operatic composers, even my bitterest enemies. Nearly all of them have answered that they would be present. Of course the kings and emperors will be here too. It will be a grand festival for little Baireuth. Three new hotels will be built by that time." Herr Lobe left Wagner with the impression that he was "the most genial, energetic and modest of all the eminent composers" he ever met.

JEWELL LOOSE IN RUSSIA.

A YANKEE'S NOTIONS ON THE GREAT EMPIRE.

How they Live—The Jolly Governor gives a List of his Servants—Wood, Coal, and Feeding—No Divorce—Flapdoodle—The Girls Don't Like It.

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 5, 1873.

MY DEAR MRS. ——: I wonder whether you don't think I am lost sometimes. I am not, but am quite firmly anchored in this so-called cold climate. It has not been cold at all this winter, though I understand it is exceptional. We have had about ten days of zero weather, not more, and those ran five to ten degrees below zero, a few days and nights down to ten above zero but most of the time twenty to thirty above, cloudy sour weather; but now it is bright and sunny—a foot or two of snow only. No trouble in sleeping warm at all. Wood is burned mostly, and costs about eight dollars per cord; plenty of coal, but all from England, and costs at out ten dollars per ton—soft coal. Houses are perfectly comfortable, all with double windows and fitted in close and tight, so we suffer most from want of ventilation. Housekeeping is both troublesome and expensive. We have a Russian footman who speaks English, French and German; a German butler who speaks English and French; German cook speaking Russian and German; Russian chambermaid speaking nothing but Russian; these seem to be our Angelic servants of the lower order when do most of the work in fact. Oh, yes, and a "lampiste," or man to attend the door, look after the fires, and trim lamps—a Russian who speaks a little English and French. Besides these, we have one or two coachmen, a man part of the time to bring up wood and coal, a man once a week to brush and polish the waxed floors, and a man every other day to come in and water the flowers, of which every fine house must have a lot, isn't this a crew, besides a French baker smashed, which we always have. The houses are heated by stoves and grates. We have fifteen fires all told in cold weather and twelve or ten always in winter. For two months before Lent we did live like lords, attending balls, parties, dinners, receptions, routs, and presentations, not going to bed till next day most of the time. I get up at 10 and the balance of the family about noon. In December the sun rose at 9 and set at 2:50—not much of a day at best.

A BALL AT THE PALACE.

At one ball at the palace there were 2,500 guests, 1,900 of whom sat down to supper at 2 o'clock in the morning, and 600 took their lunch standing. It takes 45,000 candles to light this palace for such a ball. At this ball there were royal persons more than I ever saw together before. The Empress of Russia, Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince and Princess of Wales, Crown Prince of Denmark—the above are all Imperial rank; of royal rank there were the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, all the Russian Grand Dukes and Duchesses, Prince Arthur of England, and fifteen or twenty princes from Asia and Europe besides. We had had a separate presentation to them all before, so we all danced and mingled with the crowd. The new married Duchess of Edinburgh, in whose honor the ball was given, wore the celebrated Russian diamond necklace estimated to be worth $[illegible],000. The Empress's dress was trimmed with solitaire diamond buttons, each one of which was worth $[illegible] or $[illegible]. All the imperial ladies wore diamond crowns. It is thought there were more diamonds worn that night than at any other one time, as they came from the three empires of Germany, Austria, and Russia. It is of no use to try to describe the scene. A week afterward there was a small and select ball given there to one hundred guests. At this time the supper was laid in the large hall, which is about 50 feet long and forty feet high. Forty palm trees, twenty to thirty feet high, had been brought from the greenhouse; round each was built a table for ten to twenty guests; eight thousand candles lighted this room; so we sat down to supper in a real palm grove. It was magnificent beyond description. This is latitude sixty, the same as that of Greenland.

A PROFUSION OF RICHES.

Speaking of green houses, we visited one the other day for trees and shrubs, ferns and cacti only, not flowers, which has 300 varieties in it and 3,000 plants so others. All the corps diplomatique are invited every winter. There appears to be no end to the money this court spends on such an occasion. This of course is seldom done. The Emperor is a splendid man; very polite, and for that matter so are they all to us. Russia is the paradise for children in this sex. The few are like princes. The many work and live like slaves. Very fine and handsome people are the nobility; very low and degraded are the working classes. But it's vastly improved under this Emperor, who is really a just and good man. Russia has her own order of morals I suppose, which the people live up to. From our point of view there are no morals here. They all cross themselves on going past a church or shrine. There is a shrine in every house, at the presence of which no one can wear his hat, not even the Emperor. So inside a Russian door has off—a carpenter's shop, saloon, or palace. It's all the same. They keep Lent rigidly. Circuses and theatres are full Sundays except in Lent.

There are over sixty "proswicks" or fete days in the year on which no one will work. Sunday is less cared for, though generally no work is done on that day. Brickbatting is more common than in any country in the world. Common people live like pigs, sleep, eat, drink, go to church, chew and smoke garlic, and flapdoodle generally. We have beautiful apartments and entertain a good deal, and so do, for the time. I find my official position of course delightful, as it gives us the Russians like us very much indeed.

Believe me, yours truly,

MARSHALL JEWELL.

A Bold Brooklyn Robbery.

Mr. George Talcott of 80 Willow place, Brooklyn, who opposite Dr. Budington's church in Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, was assaulted by John H. Limberg, who caught him by the neck, and beating him over backward, seized his watch and chain. The ch