

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 110

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME. Fourth avenue and Twenty-seventh street.—Miss LINDA OLBERT'S CONCERT. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Broadway, corner of Third street.—NEGO MINSTRELS. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

TIVOLI THEATRE. Eighth street, between Second and Third avenues.—VARIETY. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. THE TWO ORPHANS. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

COLOSSEUM. Broadway and Third street.—PARIS BY NIGHT. Two exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 P. M.

ROSEY OPERA HOUSE. No. 31 Bowery.—VARIETY. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of Third street.—DONALD Mc-KAY. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. West Fourth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE. Fulton avenue.—VARIETY. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL. Fifteenth street, near Broadway.—HIBERNICAN. At 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE. Fourteenth street.—INDIGO. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 24 Broadway.—VARIETY. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-ninth street and Third street.—THE BIG ROMANCE. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

PARK THEATRE. Broadway.—DUTY CHOCKET. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

ROSEY THEATRE. Bowery.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS. At 8 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street.—AHMED. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—HENRY V. At 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE. Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.—LA JOLIE PARFUMIERE. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourth street and Irving place.—TONY PASTOR'S CHILTY COMPANY. At 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cool and cloudy, with possibly light rain.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—An exceptional advance occurred in Panama; otherwise the stock market was comparatively steady. Gold opened and closed at 115. Foreign exchange was firm and money easy at three per cent on call loans.

Now for seven years of Centennials.

THE COUNTY OF MIDDLE, Ireland, has returned Mr. Parnell, a home rule champion, to Parliament.

A BRUTAL WIFE MURDER in Jersey City is reported in our columns to-day. Rum or jealousy seems to have been the exciting cause.

THE LODGEMENT of a fish bone in the throat resulted in the death of a citizen under rather peculiar circumstances, which are elsewhere detailed.

EX-GOVERNOR HOFFMAN has given his opinions upon the Canal question in an interview elsewhere published, and bestows his approval on the Message and policy of Governor Tilden.

THE PROPOSITION to call Mrs. Tilton as a witness in the Beecher trial meets with general approval. Her story will be a strange one, no doubt, but cannot fail to throw light upon the mysteries of the case.

ESCAPES from Sing Sing Prison have been so frequent of late years that the baffling of an attempt to seize a vessel yesterday by some of the convicts will give general satisfaction, even though it was attended with probable loss of life. The guard displayed much presence of mind and courage, and deserves commendation for his prompt action.

THE BEECHER TRIAL was resumed yesterday, and Mr. Fullerton, having recovered from his own vertigo, undertook to make sizzly the head of the defendant. There was rather a lively scene, caused by the counsel's complaints that Mr. Beecher did not give direct replies to the questions. Some strong points were made on both sides, and it is likely the cross-examination is drawing to an end. Would that the trial were!

THE MEANEST of thieves should be ashamed to rob the poor-box of a church. But a young man who has for some months been engaged in such contemptible larceny was yesterday arrested at St. Patrick's Cathedral. He is supposed to have stolen about five hundred dollars, all of which was taken from orphans and widows, whose distresses the charitable supposed they were relieving, while, in fact, they were sustaining this larceny, too lazy to work, but industrious enough in theft.

The Centennial Celebrations Yesterday.

The one hundredth anniversary of Lexington and Concord has come and gone. No patriotic American has reason to blush for the manner in which it was observed. The emulous feeling between Concord and Lexington is a more than pardonable rivalry, since it has had an excellent effect in enhancing the interest of the occasion. No lover of his country would wish anything undone which has taken place in either town, whether in the preparations or the observances. The celebration in each town has been more splendid and attractive than if that town had been the sole scene of the commemoration, and the occasion has differed from ordinary celebrations of the kind like a natural day in which two suns should rise in the east and diffuse their joint splendor in the firmament. Nothing occurred in either place which we could wish away. Each town was thronged with as great a multitude as if the day had not been celebrated in the other, and nothing occurred in either which was not consistent with perfect good taste and with the generous patriotism which befits so remarkable an occasion. The oration of Mr. Dana at Lexington and that of Mr. Curtis at Concord were alike admirable, and we should sincerely regret to have missed either. Had there been but one celebration instead of two the country would have lost something which it will delight to bear in memory for the next hundred years. The statues of Hancock and Samuel Adams which were unveiled at Lexington, with the truly admirable remarks of Mr. Charles Hudson, were singularly appropriate for that town, in which those distinguished patriots slept during the early part of the night of the 18th of April, and whose capture by the British troops would have been infinitely more important to the British cause than the destruction of the stores at Concord. Had the celebration taken place at Concord alone the honor paid to those great patriots would not have been in such perfect keeping, and would probably have been omitted altogether. If, on the other hand, the celebration had been at Lexington alone, the statue of the typical minute man, which was unveiled with the exquisite remarks of Mr. Emerson, would very likely have been left out, which would have been a great loss and omission, involving a failure to recognize the sturdy virtues of the Massachusetts yeomanry, whose uncalculating valor made that great occasion what it was. All honor, then, both to the people of Lexington and to the people of Concord, whose noble emulation has made this interesting celebration doubly resplendent.

The contest between these ancient and honored towns is something very different from the petulant, carping spirit which would fix a different date for a centennial celebration of the first resistance to the British Crown. The priggish assertion of other dates for those memorial observances evinces a spirit sadly out of harmony with the patriotic sentiment of the country. If the views of these carpers had been adopted there would have been no celebration at all. They have merely evinced their inability to discriminate between the substance of history and its frippery. The importance of historical events, in any just estimate, is measured by their fruitfulness in important consequences. The occurrences which shallow sociologists put in competition with the resistance which took place with those of April 19, 1775, were followed by no consequences which weighed a feather in the struggle for independence. But the events celebrated yesterday electrified the country and brought the controversy between the colonies and the mother country to a swift crisis. As a consequence of the affair at Lexington a Continental army was promptly gathered in the vicinity of Boston, and within sixty days the battle of Bunker Hill attested the resolution of the colonists to resist to the utmost. It was a direct sequence of the events commemorated yesterday that Washington was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Continental forces and the Revolution put on a stable footing. How idle and impertinent, then, is the petty, carping spirit which, in this hour of commemorative rejoicing, tells the country that it has made a historical mistake, and that this great act of patriotism should have been done at a different date, and in commemoration of some petty and forgotten affair which had no influence on subsequent history! Men who are in full patriotic sympathy with this interesting occasion could not descend to such cavils. The honorable rivalry between Lexington and Concord is not exposed to this censure, because both sides alike recognize the just historical importance of the day which virtually dissolved the colonial tie. It would be wonderful indeed if Jefferson, or John Adams, if Washington, if all the chief actors in the Revolution, mistook the supreme importance of the events of April 19, 1775. It is because that day was so pregnant in great consequences that emulous townships in Massachusetts contend for their respective shares of the honor.

It is a just topic of congratulation that no speaker yesterday, no set orator, no poet, whether at Lexington or Concord, uttered one word which tended to revive the ancient feeling of animosity between America and England. The foremost of them all, Mr. Emerson, the one man whose every utterance is sure to circulate as far as the English tongue is spoken, was careful not to implicate the English people in the oppression of the colonies. Mr. Emerson's wisdom is equal to his knowledge of the facts. He fixed the blame where the Declaration of Independence put it, on the misguided King, whose blind obstinacy prevailed over the better sentiments of his Ministers, his Parliament and the wisest of his subjects. "We had many enemies," said Mr. Emerson, "and many friends in England, but our one benefactor was King George III. In the resistance of the colonies he alone was immovable on the question of force. Parliament wavered, all the Ministers wavered, Lord North wavered, but the King had the insanity of one idea." Had the English people been blest at that time with a wiser king the great strife could not have arisen. The most illustrious of English statesmen were mainly on our side. Lord Chatham, Burke and Fox, the three greatest orators who ever spoke in Parliament, strenuously opposed the mistaken policy of the pig-headed King, and even Lord North, his pet Minister, stood by his

sovereign only from a sentiment of loyalty to which he subjected his better judgment. Our own statesmen drew their most effective weapons from the great armory of English rights and English freedom. Their cardinal principle, that taxation and representation went hand in hand, and that a free people could be taxed only by their own representatives, was a principle imbedded in the very foundations of the English constitution. Their resistance to illegal taxation proceeded from the same spirit that stood out against benevolence and ship money under the Stuarts. Our fathers were imbued with the sentiments of Sidney and Locke. The Declaration of Independence repeats the views and even borrows the phrases of Locke's celebrated treatise on government. We stood in our great struggle on the habeas corpus, on the trial by jury, on the English common law, on the great bulwarks of English freedom. We fought English oppression with English ideas. The most illustrious of English names—Hamden and Fym, Sidney and Locke of a past generation, and Chatham, Burke and Fox of the generation then living—were the authorities which our fathers constantly cited. The whole body of the English whigs sympathized with us, and we were really fighting an English battle against the Tories. We borrowed the phraseology of English party contests, and stigmatized as Tories the recreant Americans who sided with the mother country. It was not a contest against English ideas, but a contest against the Tory party and a Tory king. The enlightened public sentiment of modern England long ago decided that the colonists were in the right and George III. in the wrong, even on sound English principles. We rejoice that all the orators at Lexington and Concord yesterday recognized this truth, and that no word was spoken which would obstruct a full and free participation of the British people in our great Centennial next year. The whole British people long since indorsed our resistance to the British Crown, as they are logically compelled to do by their pride in the great statesmen and orators who took our side in that struggle. Our centennial celebrations are, therefore, not a reproach to the English nation, but a justification of the confidence and admiration it unanimously bestows in this age on Hamden and Fym, on Sidney and Locke, on Chatham, Burke and Fox, the most illustrious names in British history. We therefore hope to see a full British representation in the great Centennial at Philadelphia next year.

The German Note to Belgium.

The relations between Germany and Belgium will find a new illustration in the very important cable despatch which we print this morning. There has been an impression, largely gathered from the tone of the Continental newspapers, that these notes of Germany to Belgium have been harmless communications in the interest of peace and comity. In the latest Germany calls upon Belgium to revise her laws so that her territory shall not be used as a basis of war upon friendly Powers. We do not know how far any Belgians have declared war upon a Power as friendly as Germany, but it seems that there has been a plot or conspiracy against Bismarck—a Jesuit ultramontane plot. The health and safety of the great statesman would appear to be the aim of modern German diplomacy, as we find that Bavarian editors are arrested in Austria and returned to German justice for libelling the Chancellor. If Belgium or Austria were really menacing Germany we could comprehend the rigor of Bismarck. But no one for a moment supposes that the arrest of the Bavarian editors or the harsh demand upon Belgium do not represent a deeper purpose than appears on the surface. Take the demand made by Germany in its lightest sense and what is it? Let us suppose that after the St. Alban's raid, when armed rebels invaded Vermont from Canadian soil, the United States had addressed a note to England in the terms of this German note to Belgium, what would have been the answer? And yet we had a case against England a thousand fold more important than that of Germany against Belgium. Our soil had been invaded. Our citizens had been killed and their homes destroyed. Property of great value had been carried away. A plot had been matured for the assassination of Lincoln, which in time succeeded. The man who did these deeds rode to Canada in open day and were discharged by a Canadian judge. When an American general threatened to pursue them, should they repeat the offence, his order was recalled and an apology made to Great Britain. No one believed that we did not deal with England in the highest spirit of international law. England herself showed a similar case during the time of Napoleon III. After the failure of the Orsini plot to destroy him, and the escape of some of Orsini's confederates to England, a demand was made by Napoleon for their return. Lord Palmerston was in power. He had had close relations with the Emperor and was anxious to oblige him. He was the undisputed master of the House of Commons and the government. He was in the flower of his singular popularity. It seemed as if he could do what he willed with England. He had driven it into a French alliance and a Russian war, and what was easier than to modify the laws of the Empire to prevent it from becoming the refuge of conspirators against the peace and fortune of Napoleon? But this matchless Englishman, who had fathomed every phase of his countrymen's character, found out that he had blundered. Even Palmerston could not touch the right of asylum to oblige an Emperor of the French. He was beaten in his own House of Commons and driven out of power. The demand, therefore, which England refused to France and America, Germany virtually makes upon Belgium. No one will doubt, we think, that England was right in protecting the integrity of her soil and the sanctity of her laws. No one knows better than Bismarck that what was right for England cannot be wrong for Belgium; that what a great Power did with the applause of the world, a small, modest, harmless power like Belgium must necessarily do. Why, then, address this note to Belgium when he could have done so to Russia or England? We except France, because he has been addressing that patient country in the loftiest and most insolent style since Sedan. The reason is that he means to make Belgium an example. President Lincoln was wont to say whenever the war Congress would pass an unusually radical bill that it would be tried upon the District of Columbia as an experiment, and afterward, if need be, upon the country at large. Bismarck would seem to be dealing with Belgium in the same manner. He tries diplomatic experiments upon it, and can thus judge of their probable effect upon Europe. Belgium is a safe country to tease. France cannot defend it. England will not, unless driven to it by a public opinion which already looks kindly upon Bismarck as the enemy of the Pope and the defender of Protestantism. This religious controversy has given Bismarck a party in England which will defend him if he takes Belgium and Holland in the bargain. May it not be a test of the fealty of England to the tradition that Belgium's independence is England's duty? In this light we can understand the meaning of the German note. Nothing would be more important to Bismarck than the exact attitude of England in the event of that general war he has been expecting and predicting since the battle of Sedan. Great Britain is the party really addressed in these notes to Belgium, and the peace of Europe will more largely depend upon the response made by England to their letter and spirit than upon any other contingency.

The Herald's Centennial Extra.

The fac-simile reproductions which appeared in the Herald yesterday morning were only a part of the contents of a special sheet, "A Revolutionary Extra," of which we sent an immense number to Boston on Sunday night. They were sold out early in the day and the Boston dealers telegraphed for large additional supplies. Copies of the newspapers which first published the news of the stirring events of the ever-memorable 19th of April, 1775, have become so scarce and so rare that they hardly exist outside a few great public libraries and the collections of two or three eminent historians. A single copy of any one of those papers of that particular date would sell for a fabulous price, and the purchaser would think himself fortunate in procuring it at all. This extra sheet, as well as our regular edition, contained fac-similes of several of these American newspapers which printed the events as news, with the very form of their antiquated type, their head lines and their devices and emblems, thus conveying a lively impression of the news as it first struck the eyes of American readers. As a contemporary remarked:—"No speech or poetry or parade at Concord or Lexington to-day can at all compare, it seems to us, with the effectiveness for good of the matter which the Herald's enterprise has set before the country in so striking a form."

We preserve the plates a day or two at some inconvenience. The "Revolutionary Extra" will be sold to dealers at the same price as the ordinary editions of the Herald. We have to thank Mr. Moore, of the Historical Society, for the fac-simile of *Livingston's Gazette*. We are indebted to the Massachusetts Historical Society for copies of the *Massachusetts Spy* and the *Essex Gazette*.

THE BRYANT TESTIMONIAL.—The arrangements made by the managers of the New York theatres for the forthcoming performance for the benefit of Dan Bryant's family are such as to secure an overwhelming success. The series of performances will be something phenomenal. It only remains for the public to do their duty toward the deceased minstrel, to whose genial nature they are debtors for so many hours of honest merriment. It is something to remember a man who often made us laugh, yet never caused a blush. What is asked from the public is not so much charity as patronage. The members of the dramatic profession have pledged themselves to give the public more than the value of their money, and we have no hesitation in saying that that promise will be redeemed right royally. Boston and Philadelphia have resolved to contribute their quota to the Bryant testimonial. It would be a disgrace to New York if the people among whom Dan Bryant made his home failed to mark their appreciation of his merit as an actor and his worth as a man.

ANNIVERSARIES.—This is the hundredth anniversary of the assembling of the "Provincial Congress" of this State, which body was made up of delegates from the counties, and which named the representatives of the colony in the Continental Congress that sat at Philadelphia in the next month. This day is also the one hundredth anniversary of the seizure at Williamsburg, Va., of a quantity of gunpowder stored at Richmond for rebel use, for which gunpowder Governor Dunmore shortly after paid its full value to Patrick Henry, who demanded it as the head of a company of armed men.

JUDGE LAWRENCE yesterday granted a motion requiring the plaintiffs to file a bill of particulars in the two suits brought by the city against Marrener, Miller and Tweed to recover a million of dollars paid for materials furnished to the Street Department during the Tweed régime, on the ground of fraud in the bills. It is evident that the lawyers are likely to reap a most profitable harvest out of these Ring suits.

The Women and the Concord Centennial.

The Centennial celebration at Concord and Lexington yesterday did not give universal satisfaction, the female suffragists resenting it as a commemoration of a century's wrong to woman. The ladies who met last night at the Union League Theatre were particularly ingenious in finding in this patriotic occasion proof of the injuries they endure. It was eloquently pointed out that our fathers, the heroes of the Revolution, fought for the grand principle that taxation without representation is an outrage upon human rights. Then the startling fact was cited that of the money raised by taxation to pay the expenses of the Concord celebration one-fifth was paid by women who had no voice in the disposition of their property. That there are grave questions involved in this complaint must be admitted, for taxation is not a matter of sex, while representation is. A woman may not vote a tax, but she must pay it. It would open an endless field of discussion were we to inquire how far responsibility to the State is equally imposed upon the sexes and how far a property owner is disqualified by being a woman. But did it ever strike these fair ladies that their sex, in being deprived of the ballot, is really paying the penalty of its greatness? The female sex already possesses too much power, and if it were allowed to vote would be irresistible. Man, desirous of retaining some privileges, has seized upon the ballot box, and in this tyranny pays woman the highest compliment in his power. He palpably admits that he is afraid to give any additional opportunity of reducing him to utter subjugation. The ladies who spoke last night at the meeting, and compared their effort to obtain the ballot with that of the brave men who fought in the Revolution, should remember that this makes some difference. We do not regard Mrs. Blake as a slave, though she seems willing to be considered one, nor Mrs. Westbrook as a victim of oppression. One thing is encouraging, that, although the ladies have resolved to urge their claims and to resist taxation without representation, they have agreed that this shall not be done by an unnatural resort to the cruel sacrifice of war. They intend to depend solely upon reason, which has always been the favorite and the most effective weapon of the sex.

Our Dirty Linen Abroad.

The London Times sends us an interesting homily upon our national characteristics, based upon the Message of Governor Tilden to the Legislature on the canal question. The Times attributes the rise of the corruptions thus exposed to the indifference of Americans about local politics. "They have," says our contemporary, "their own private affairs to look after, and unless the nuisance becomes excessive" it is allowed to run its course. It informs us that "the solemn league" which our citizens at one time formed for "the effectual reform of New York" "was first neglected by its most trustworthy members," and "finally betrayed to the enemy by its own paid officials." It is difficult to understand what this means, unless it is that the majority of the Committee of Seventy were glad enough to steal when they could do so with impunity in quiet days and are seeking new opportunities. The Times thinks the exposure of the Canal Ring will do some temporary good, but that it will not be permanent. At the same time it cannot fail to remark "the quiet cynicism" with which Americans regard speculation, and we have the assurance that these Tammany and canal frauds will be perennial. But all this time the Americans are a great people, and are not to be judged by the wickedness of New York. It is not pleasant to read these criticisms in a foreign journal, especially when we see their injustice; but this is one of the troubles of our excessive frankness in dealing with public affairs. An American writer reports Wordsworth, the poet, as expressing his wonder that in America Congressmen were charged by the journals with actually stealing spoons. That was in another generation, when Martin Van Buren was President. But we have not tempered our criticisms. Suppose upon the next Centennial of Lexington one of our descendants was to open a file of the journals of the present day. What would he think of our society, our politics, our municipality, our President? He could not but blush for this fury of criticism and defamation is not sincere, that it is meant to serve party ends and personal malice, and that many of the best men now in public life are among those who are most severely assailed. How, therefore, can we expect a different opinion from the London press, whose editors look at us with something of the eye of posterity? They only see the surface of society here and hear its clamor. They see many things that we wish were otherwise. They see the chief of our city power a prisoner in jail, like a common vagabond. They see at the head of Wall street a financier who, after he had been ousted from the control of a large railway, returned nine millions of his money, which he had taken for his own uses, to avoid a suit. It is hard to expect much commendation for a city which has produced the two men who have brought more discredit upon the American name than any other two since Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold. American credit has been injured to the extent of hundreds of millions by their practices.

The Streets of New York.

The messenger of an iron company was robbed yesterday afternoon of three thousand five hundred dollars. He had been to the bank, drawn the money for the payment of the employes, and on his return was seized and stripped of the amount by men, who, after committing the daring act, jumped into a wagon and escaped. We have no intention to hold the police responsible for all the robberies committed in a large city like New York. If we had a really efficient and well managed police force a pocketbook snatcher might occasionally ply his vocation and escape. A policeman cannot be omnipresent. But this bold highway robbery in the busiest time of the day was evidently prearranged, and if thieves had not a shrewd knowledge that our "best police force in the world" is utterly demoralized and inefficient they would not venture on such exploits. Criminals have not now much fear of detection. They may occasionally oblige a police commissioner by restoring a watch stolen from one of his friends, but otherwise they feel tolerably confident that they will be left in peaceable possession of their share of all the spoils their nimble fingers can secure.

The Abmal Fire Escape Job.

Now that the connection of the Secretary of the Fire Department with the aerial fire escape job has been exposed the Fire Commissioners have called upon him for an explanation. The Secretary will, no doubt, comply with the request of the Commissioners. But will the Commissioners, on their part, explain what share in the transaction was taken by any member of their Board? Did a Commissioner interest himself in securing the purchase of the patent by the city? The Board of Aldermen should order a full investigation of this particular transaction. Probably Governor Tilden will now recognize the propriety of taking some action on the charges already on record against this department, and which have been established to the satisfaction of the Mayor.

The Tammany Election.

The "boys" stand by Mr. Kelly, as the result of the great Tammany meeting last night will prove to even the most incredulous. He is the most influential Sachem now, and all the chiefs elected are his friends. Tammany seems to be supreme in the party.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Jeejee-boy Daddy-boy has made the tour of India. Commander John W. Philip, United States Navy, is at the S. Urvant House. The Progressive Shipbuilder. By John W. Griffiths. New York: J. W. Griffiths. Mr. Lucius Robinson, of Elmira, is among the late arrivals at the St. James Hotel. Colonel Charles Tracer, of Governor Tilden's staff, is stopping at the Hoffman House. Here is the Lexington Centennial, and Wendell Phillips unable to get in a single scream. Congressman Charles B. Adams, of Cohoes, N. Y., is staying at the New York Hotel. Alice Bradt; a Romance of the Capital. By A. G. Riddle. New York: D. Appleton & Co. There is some dissatisfaction in England over the organization of the Arctic Expedition. Naval Constructor W. L. Hascom, United States Navy, is quartered at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. Rodney W. Daniels, Collector of the Port of Buffalo, is registered at the Eltham Avenue Hotel. Days Near Rome. By Augustus C. Hare. Illustrations. Two volumes. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. Aristarch Bey, the Turkish Minister, arrived from Washington yesterday and is at the Albemarle Hotel. Mr. Henry Howard, Second Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, is residing at the Brevoort House. Lieutenants Robinson and Eden, of the British Navy, have taken up their quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Rear Admiral Charles S. Boggs and Captain E. R. French, United States Navy, have apartments at the Everett House. Mr. Robert Grant Watson, First Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, is sojourning at the Westmoreland Hotel. General Sheridan and staff passed up on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad last evening, en route to Chicago. Adélie-Lizet has been named by the Emperor of Austria President of an Academy of Music now in process of organization at Pesth. How to Write Clearly: Rules and Exercises on English Composition. By the Rev. Edwin A. Abbott, M. A. Boston: Roberts Bros. Mr. Julius Morgan, the American banker, is sued in the British courts in regard to disputed accounts in the French Morgan loan. There is some reason to believe that the boasted benevolence of California millionaires is only well meant people call "a Lickin' a promise." Grand Transformation Scenes in the United States; or, Glimpses of Home After Thirteen Years Abroad. By H. Fuller. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Here is a first rate Pennsylvania conundrum:—"Does the Lord love a man who spends at a church festival the money he owes his washer woman?" They say that the old tree on which Farmer Lynch first illustrated his law is still in good condition. Time enough yet, therefore, to get a few shaves for grafting. A book from the pen of the late Mrs. Henry M. Field, entitled "Home Sketches in France," is in Putnam's press. The accomplished writer was a native of that country. Count von Arnim's latest appearance is in a duel. He acted as second to the Hungarian Baron Aizer, the first of his adversary, Count Jarzevski, was wounded by a shot in the hip. The popular authoress, Marion Harland, has a second cookery book in Scribner's press, to be entitled "Breakfast, Lunch and Supper." It will ignore the toasts of the soul-as dinner bell. Captain H. W. Howgate, who is prominently connected with the Signal Bureau at Washington was recently thrown from his buggy, which came in contact with a street car, and was severely injured. At the trial of the Gulowar of Baroda a man testified that he was a pankawallah. In all the hard names called in Brooklyn no one has equaled this. Neither Beecher nor Tilton has called this other a pankawallah. It is the opinion of a French punster that Moses was a usurer, because he authorized *vingt pour sang*, which, translated by the senses, is blood for blood; but, translated by the sound, is near enough to cent per cent. The History of the Reign of the Emperor Charley the Fifth. By William Robertson, D. D. With an Account of the Emperor's Life After his Abdication. By William H. Prescott. New edition. In three volumes. Vol. II. Philadelphia: J. B. Lipincott & Co. There is a telegrapher's palsy. The operators kept very busy last night after some years they are unable to signal certain signs distinctly. They change their fingers and get rid of the trouble—for a time; but these fingers fail, and, if the laborer persisted in, the whole arm gives out and the brain becomes affected. "There is a dog." This trivial phrase was used by an instructor of actors in Paris as the vehicle of an important lesson. He taught them to give it in the sense of various impressions, as, fear of the dog; love of the dog; contempt for the dog; astonishment, regret, &c., and so exhibited the mastered uses which words an actor had to give than now he gave them. In case the Beecher jury should want to know how to get at the sum of damages due to Tilton they may find a hint in the plan adopted by the jury in the recent case in Scotland, in which a verdict was given against the London *Alhambra*. Every of the jury involved damages, but could not agree on the sum, so they each one wrote down privately his own idea of the sum. They added all these sums together, divided by eleven and gave the result as the amount of damages.