

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 140

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE. Fulton street.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street.—THE BIG BO. NANCE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 30 P. M. Matinee at 1 30 P. M.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THEODORE THOMAS' CONCERT, at 8 P. M.
LYCEUM THEATRE. Fourteenth street.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANTOINE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 45 P. M. Matinee at 1 30 P. M.
METROPOLITAN THEATRE. No. 555 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; Matinee at 2 P. M.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Broadway corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway.—THE LADY OF LYONS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 45 P. M. Matinee at 1 30 P. M.
BOWERY OPERA HOUSE. No. 211 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 45 P. M.
ROBINSON HALL. West Sixteenth street.—English Opera.—GIROFLE GIROFLA, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway corner of Thirtieth street.—ROBERT MACIEN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. West Fourteenth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth street.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.
PARK THEATRE. Broadway.—SAN SOUZI DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy.

BROOKLYN EPITHETS.—Mr. Everts says that the East River Bridge, when finished, should be loaded with a train full of Brooklyn epithets, and if it will bear that it will bear anything. But will he not give his colleague, Porter, a passage on that train?

LOUISIANA MISGOVERNMENT FORMS an interesting chapter which we print this morning. The letter of our correspondent details the legislative plunderings, the speculations with the State's money, the monopolies and exclusive privileges which have afflicted the people of that State during the past few years.

St. John's Guild accomplished a good work last summer in affording fresh air for sick children and their mothers, and is already making preparations for repeating the charity during the present season. An appeal is made for funds in behalf of this worthy object, and we trust it will meet with a liberal response.

A POINT FOR THE HOLY SEE.—The London Telegraph makes a conclusive argument on the policy of the Church of Rome, when it says that the Pope "gains in England, America and Ireland, and to some extent in North Germany, from the very liberties" he has denounced. Nothing is becoming more apparent in the discussions of modern politics than that religion will grow more rapidly in a free country than under any system of government protection. Modern science convinces us that protection in every shape is a mistake. It is the bandage around the body of a growing child. In time it must either be removed or the man will die.

THE STATE CENSUS is to be taken during the next month, and we hope the work will be intelligently and conscientiously performed. This is especially important as regards the city. There was so much suspicion attending the taking of the United States Census five years ago that, notwithstanding the work was done over again, it was far from giving satisfaction. Let it be done so thoroughly, capably and completely this time as not to leave room for a quibble.

PROFESSOR MARSH, who has shown much friendly zeal in behalf of the Sioux Indians, was placed in a very annoying position yesterday at the conference with the chiefs through the equivocations of the savages. We have little doubt of the correctness of the position he maintains, and are only sorry that he should be at the mercy, even for a moment, of the faithless Indians whom he has tried to befriend. In regard to the absence of the President from the conference, we have only to say that we have no words strong enough to condemn the inattention of the Executive. General Grant is not too great to prove his greatness by the sacrifice of a little personal comfort on an occasion of this kind.

The Political Campaign of 1875.

The holding of the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania at so early a period as May in preparation for an election which is not to take place until November precipitates a question which is usually postponed until after the summer heats. Since the change in its constitution by which its State elections are carried forward from October to November Pennsylvania must resign its position as the keystone of our politics, and the adage so long accepted in our Presidential contests that "As Pennsylvania goes so goes the Union" will be deemed obsolete. The ascendancy of that State in national politics is a faded glory. It was founded partly on the importance of Pennsylvania, which ranked next to New York in population and wealth, but chiefly on the fact that in Presidential years it held an election a month in advance of the final trial of strength, and that the great body of trimmers, who hung on the outskirts of politics and had no solicitude but to be found with the successful party, were ready to change sides as soon as this pioneer balloon showed the direction of the atmospheric current. All the floating riff-raff of politics has heretofore followed in the wake of the Pennsylvania October election. It has lost this potent influence by the change to November, but it has gained in exchange a more perfect control of domestic questions which can no longer be flung into the stream of national politics. The change will also tend to make national platforms more honest. Pennsylvania has always been a high tariff State, and the importance of carrying it in October as a preliminary to success in the Presidential elections has constrained the great national parties to pay an undue deference to the Pennsylvania interests, which clamor for protection. This power is lost forever by the change in its election day. Pennsylvania is heretofore merely one of the large majority of States which hold their elections on the same day in November, and it may go either way without greatly influencing the general result. This being so obviously the case we see no sufficient reason why the Pennsylvania republicans should have come so early into the field this year. Their election is to be held on the same day as that of New York; but neither of our New York parties will make nominations before September. Even in Ohio, which still holds its election in October, neither party has yet held its State Convention.

It would, perhaps, be a violent and strained inference to suppose that the Republican Convention of Pennsylvania has been held so early with a view to crowd Grant off the Presidential track by setting other States an example of an unequivocal declaration against a third term. But if this explanation seems far-fetched what other is possible? Governor Hartranft's friends could have had no anxiety respecting his nomination, for he has not only discharged his duties to the acceptance of his party and the satisfaction of all reasonable men, but the republicans put themselves under a necessity of renominating him by placing him forward last year as their candidate for the Presidency. The other officers are of little consequence, and there is nothing in the political situation of Pennsylvania which should have impelled the republican leaders to go so early into the canvass, unless their shrewd managers felt the importance of heading off Grant and setting an example for Ohio on the third term question. It is believed on good grounds that Blaine, and not Hartranft, is the favorite Presidential candidate of the Pennsylvania republicans. Mr. Blaine is a native of the State. He last year made protectionist speeches wherever he appeared on the stump which were understood at the time as a bid for Pennsylvania support; and he has perhaps a better chance for the nomination than any other candidate if Grant can be put aside. Blaine's Pennsylvania friends, including Cameron, are long-sighted politicians, and if Ohio, following the example of Pennsylvania, can muster courage to boldly denounce the third term, Grant will be "nowhere" in the Presidential race and Blaine's chances will be such as his friends can give him. For the next two years Mr. Blaine will hold a more conspicuous position in national politics than any other member of the republican party except the President himself. As the leader of the opposition in a democratic House of Representatives he can incur no enmities, as Grant is always liable to do by the refusal of appointments; he cannot be regarded as a mere soldier in the ranks, as he would be in the Senate; while his dexterity, his knowledge of parliamentary rules, his force and readiness in debate, will make him conspicuous as a critic and assailant of the democratic party. No other republican is likely to occupy so large a share of public attention as Mr. Blaine in the session of next winter if he does not fall short of the expectations of his friends as the opposition leader of the House. There is no one in the State who so much political capital can be made by a man of talents, and if Grant's irregular ambition could be extinguished Blaine would have the best chance for the republican nomination. He is the known favorite of Pennsylvania, and whether the Pennsylvania republicans intended it or not, they have done him the best service in their power by calling their Convention early and making a declaration against the third term which only needs to be followed by the republicans of Ohio to extinguish President Grant's hopes. We cannot be very wide of the mark in recognizing the finger of so wary an old political fox as Cameron in a step which is so obviously for the advantage of Blaine. If anybody can suggest a more plausible reason for calling the Pennsylvania Convention so long in advance of any State necessity we will give it a candid consideration. If Grant can be crowded out Blaine's uncontested leadership of the republicans in the next House will give him a great opportunity.

Apart from the Presidential purpose we have suggested the important election of the present year is not that of Pennsylvania but that of Ohio. This State continues to hold its election in October, and is the successor of Pennsylvania in its abnormal and factitious influence in national politics. By the growth of its population Ohio has become almost as important a State as Pennsylvania, and so long as it shall continue to hold October elections it will be the

The Coming Masonic Festivities.

The dedication of the new Masonic Hall, in this city, next week, will be the most picturesque pageant ever offered to the public gaze in the United States by an Order which is known to the general public only by its imposing scenic displays. Every part of its ceremonies is claimed to have a mystic significance intelligible to the initiated and as meaningless to the "profane" as a gorgeous dramatic performance in a language not understood by the spectators. An occasion of so much parade is fitted to enlist curiosity respecting the ancient Order which furnishes this evidence of its prosperity; and we are happily able to gratify that natural curiosity by expositions of Masonry from persons who have a title to speak in its behalf and are willing to communicate everything relating to its external history. The interesting letter of Mr. Albert G. Mackey, the Secretary General of the Supreme Council, which we print to-day, is a production which sets forth the nature of the Order with remarkable clearness, intelligence and literary skill. It will, perhaps, be found better worth reading than anything likely to be written in connection with this occasion. Mr. Mackey is evidently no bigot to the traditions of the Order and no believer in the extravagant myths which have been accepted as a part of its history. Thoroughly conversant with the critical researches which have thrown so much new light on the subject within the last few decades, he frankly accepts the results of the recent historical inquiries and presents the institution in a costume which gives it a better claim to the attention of intellectual, scholarly men. He renders a valuable service in clearing away the mythical rubbish which has so long been a severe tax on the credulity of simple-minded Masons. He abandons the grotesque claim that Adam was the first Mason, and has quite as little respect for the myth that Solomon's Temple was built by the brethren of the Order. The Temple of Solomon makes, indeed, a great figure in the Masonic ritual, but Mr. Mackey explains that that was founded on esoteric and not historical reasons. The intellectual part of Masonry, as he defines it, is "the science of symbols," and when this science had been carried to a certain stage of perfection it was found convenient to draw its symbols from the parts of the more elaborate Jewish Temple instead of from the Gothic cathedrals of the Middle Ages, a great part of which were actually built by the Order of Freemasons. Its symbols are a means of illustrating great truths, but the only distinctive religious tenet of the Order is theism, a fundamental truth represented under the idea that the universe is the work of an Architect. Masonry, as this expounder interprets it, is an elaborate system of symbols adjusted to one another with a sort of architectural symmetry which assists the intellect in comprehending, as a connected whole, the great moral truths signified by the symbols. Aside from the theism which is the common foundation of all religions it binds its members to no specific theological belief. In Mr. Mackey's striking language, "In Protestant England, in Catholic Italy, in Mohammedan Turkey or in Brahminic India—under the shadow of St. Paul's or the Basilica of St. Peter's, or the Mosque of St. Sophia, or the thousand temples of Benares, Freemasonry is, for all practical purposes, one and the same institution."

The Smells of Harlem Flats.

If we should follow our noses, as the old saying advises us, where would they lead us? Certainly away from Harlem flats. There would be rapid transit enough from New York if the olfactory organ was allowed to determine the general direction of travel. The nose is a noble member; it is the emblem of poetry, being so sensitive and delicate, and man owes to it many benefits which are not usually acknowledged. Being the most prominent feature of the face, its instinct is in advance of the reasoning powers, and its function is to detect the presence of disease in the air, or the deleterious atoms which produce disease, before the lungs unconsciously inhale them. It is the sentinel that stands before the citadel of the body, and now presents its bayonet point and cries "Halt!" to the odors of Harlem flats.

These flats include all the smells known to nature or art, excepting those which are exquisite and delightful. There is no odor of roses there, no extract of violets nor of the beautiful Puritan pansies, nor of the summer winds "saint with delicious scent of drowsy flowers." But there is the fragrance of the decaying cabbage, the putrefied cat, the sweepings of the streets, the garbage of the alleys, the gatherings of the chiffonier, and of all the countless substances that are included in the excretion of a city. The flats, in the language of the undemonstrative Rabelais, smell worse than "five hundred thousand million devils." We cannot say of the breeze that blows above it that it comes over the nose.

Like the sweet south, That breathes upon a bank of violets, Stealing and giving odor.

though we might add, with good reason, the context of the Shakespearean poetry:—"Enough! no more!" The seventy-two stanzas, all well defined and several, which Coleridge found in the town of Colonus, are exalted by the wonderful effluvia which the Harlem flats combine in one general stink which defies analysis. The nose recoils upon itself in this region of pestilence, and the man is to be envied who is afflicted with influenza. Harlem flats is the bouquet of poison flavors which is offered to the metropolis of New York. We think that the public has had enough of these smells, and if the matter were to be submitted to vote we should need only to "count noses" to be sure of a majority in favor of this opinion. Surely the Board of Health should do something for the protection of the universal nose, which is being held tightly between the thumb and finger in hopeful anticipation of its action.

Paul Boyton's Voyage.

Even the bulletins of a commander-in-chief from the field of battle could not be more interesting than the successive announcements which we print this morning of Paul Boyton's progress in his trip across the British Channel. Starting from Cape Grinez at three o'clock in the morning the English coast was in view from the steamer which accompanied him at noon. At two o'clock in the afternoon he was eight miles from Dover, and at one o'clock this morning he was within three miles of that place. The latest news indicates that he will effect a landing, though he was delayed by adverse currents.

All through this trying ordeal he maintained a freshness that was evidence of his endurance and manifested a confidence of success throughout which no doubt contributed largely to the wonderful results he was able to attain. What the practical fruit of his contrivance for turning a man into a boat by means of a dress will prove to be a matter which can be determined only after it has been tested by less experienced hands, but it certainly affords a promise of increased safety in cases of disaster occurring within a reasonable distance of the shore or in the neighborhood of passing vessels. If Boyton can traverse the British Channel, then which their is no rougher bit of water anywhere, we can see no reason why other persons similarly equipped should not be able to keep afloat for a much longer time even than required for completing his perilous feat.

CALAMITY follows calamity with startling speed. In addition to the Holyoke disaster we have the news of large fires at St. John, N. B., and at Worcester, Mass. The losses are heavy and will be the cause of great suffering.

The Lesson of the Holocaust.

In attempting to review a disaster like that which occurred on Thursday at the little Roman Catholic church at Holyoke, Mass., we find ourselves circumscribed both in the narration of the events themselves and in the lessons and deductions to be drawn from them by the fact that we are repeating in a new phase, perhaps, and in a different locality, the details of an old, old story. An utter disregard of every precaution for safety seems to enter into everything we do, and we never profit by the experiences of the past, however terribly they may have moved us at the moment. An accident is apt to be regarded as concerning only those who suffer by it, and even the authorities are slow to enforce rules which will prevent like disasters. Though the catastrophe at St. Andrew's church is still fresh in the minds of the public it has not been followed by that rigid enforcement of the law which ought to have been its consequence. The Department of Buildings is still as loosely conducted as before that disaster, and it is certain that before many weeks or months or years at the farthest, we shall have to repeat the story under circumstances if unlike yet very like those which surrounded that unnecessary calamity. It was an accident that need not have occurred and the like of which need not occur again; but it is hoping too much to hope that some other wall will not fall somewhere in a city where so many walls are ready to fall every day in the year, and so we shall be compelled to record this heedless sacrifice of human life until the people and those charged with the interests of the people learn wisdom from the succession of calamities.

When the truth comes to be known we have no doubt that the cause of the explosion in Washington street, Boston, the other day, will be found to be one which should not have existed. In the same way it is plain that the accident in the Holyoke church should never have occurred. There is no reason whatever for the illuminations which are a part of the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church setting fire to the drapery which adorns the altar. The most ordinary precaution, one would think, would prevent an accident from such a cause, and the Holyoke calamity must have been owing to the absence of any precaution whatever. The footlights in a theatre are infinitely more dangerous than the candles and drapery in a church, and yet we seldom hear of an accident on the stage, except as the result of negligence. That there should be negligence at the altar seems utterly inexcusable, and we could not have believed such an event as that of which we print full details this morning even possible had it not occurred. Now that it has occurred, and because the like may occur again, we are anxious that the whole subject shall be carefully canvassed and such precautions adopted as will prevent a like disaster in the future. Legislation may effect something, but the Catholic clergy cannot afford to wait for legislation. Wherever there is even the remotest possibility of the drapery in a church becoming ignited by the illuminations at the altar the possibility must be removed. The first condition of public worship must be public safety, and if the priests and bishops of the Roman Catholic Church learn this the Holyoke calamity may prove a blessing to other churches which might otherwise be doomed to like sufferings. Protestant churches being less elaborate in their ritual are not so much exposed to this peculiar danger, but even they may learn greater precaution from this calamity. What is needed now is some practical step toward what we can only call the prevention of negligence, and this applies not only to churches, theatres and places of public resort and to those who have them in charge, but to the authorities which execute and the power that makes the law. Let us learn the lesson of our misfortunes by heeding it and preventing like misfortunes in the future.

The History of the War.

We print this morning two communications from correspondents worthy of attention discussing the points which have been brought into controversy by General Sherman's "Memoirs." One of these gentlemen, representing the famous Fourteenth Army corps, defends with great earnestness and ability the reputation of that corps from the distinguished writer's imputation of slowness. In his "Memoirs" the Commander of the Army speaks of the Fourteenth corps as partaking in a large degree of the characteristics of its commander, the illustrious General Thomas. It was the fate of General Thomas to be regarded both by Grant and Sherman as singularly slow in action and difficult to move, and this characteristic on his part led at one time to the issue of an order to General Logan to relieve him of the command of his army in Tennessee—a disgrace which was only avoided by the fact of his winning a great battle while Logan was on the way to supersede him. The estimate in which General Thomas is held by his countrymen is far higher than that placed upon him by either General Grant or General Sherman. By this we mean that the uniform success which attended his battles and the sterling self-sacrificing sentiment which animated his private career have given a lustre to his fame that even Grant or Sherman need not despise. It is natural, therefore, that an officer of his corps should promptly defend it from the by no means harsh criticism of General Sherman. We agree with our correspondent in taking exception to the remark of Mr. Blair in his letter the other day, that General Sherman's trouble was "constitutional timidity." We find nothing to justify this criticism in any of General Sherman's acts. The whole tone of the man's mind is in the other direction, and he shows his impulsiveness in the character of his writings. Another correspondent gives us some interesting information in reference to who planned the march to the sea. Upon this point there is a question which has yet been undecided. Here there is a straight issue of fact. On the one side we have General Badeau, the accomplished and trusted biographer of President Grant, and the Hon. Charles A. Dana, at one time Assistant Secretary of War, and a member of General Grant's military family, who distinctly assert that the plan of the march to the sea was the conception of General Grant. We are also reminded of a speech made by General Sherman in Cincinnati, in 1865, within two or

Three months after the close of the war, in which he said himself that it was in Cincinnati, when in company with General Grant, they went over the maps together and agreed upon the plans which culminated in the destruction of the Confederacy; but a careful review of this speech does not justify us in supposing that during that consultation there was either a hint or suggestion from General Grant in reference to the march to the sea. Unless the evidence submitted by General Sherman is garbled or forged, which, of course, is an impossible contingency, it clearly shows that while the mind of Sherman was drifting toward the march to the sea General Grant was constantly oppressed by the presence of Hood in Georgia. He did not believe Thomas' force was able to combat him, and was reluctant to permit General Sherman to make his proposed march, leaving Hood unchallenged and in strong military array.

These letters from our correspondent only illustrate the great value of this work of General Sherman. It is better that these problems should be decided now, that the credit of the great events of the war may be awarded to those upon whom the honor properly belongs; that the many controversies and heartburnings and dissensions should be considered during the lives of the actors and not remanded to posterity. General Sherman has certainly shown courage in his book, and we honor him for having invited a discussion the result of which can but be to benefit historical truth.

WIFE BEATING has become so common in New Jersey that Justice Hoffman, of Jersey City, advocates the revival of the whipping post from the Bench. It would not do, even in a State where justice is as sternly administered as in New Jersey, to revive this "relie of barbarism;" but if there is any offence which merits the punishment of the cat-o'-nine-tails it is the beating of women by brutal husbands.

FREEMASONS AND HOME RULES.—Some Catholic members of Parliament have made a demonstration against the Freemasons because the Viceroy of Ireland happens to be Grand Master of the Order. We understand that Cardinal Cullen is about to issue an address denouncing the organization as "an accursed thing." The elevation of the Prince of Wales to the head of the Order in England in place of the Marquis of Ripon, who resigned that station to go into the Catholic Church, has given Masonry an impulse in Great Britain which will, no doubt, be of great benefit.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Congressman William Walsh, of Maryland, is residing at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Mrs. Becknap, wife of the Secretary of War, has apartments at the St. James Hotel.
Governor Charles R. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, arrived last evening at the Albemarle Hotel.
Vice President Wilson arrived in Omaha from the West yesterday, and will leave there to-day.
Congressman Eldridge G. Lapham, of Canandaigua, N. Y., is enjoining at the Hoffman House.
Paymaster Peter P. G. Hall and Major William H. Brown, United States Army, are quartered at the Sturtevant House.
General Thomas W. Sherman and Colonel William R. Price, United States Army, are registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Henry S. De Boyssie, ex-Mayor of Long Island City, will sail for Europe on June 5, in company with the American rifle team.
At this season everybody who has been scratched on the thumb by the tooth of a dog during the past twenty years begins to feel uneasy.
Professors Theodore D. Woolsey, of New Haven; P. L. Ritter, of Vassar College, and J. Henry Thayer, of Andover Seminary, are staying at the Everett House.
By a cable telegram from Constantinople, under date of yesterday, 28th inst., we learn that Hon. Horace Maynard, the new American Minister to Turkey, has arrived in the city of the Sultans.
"Uncle Sam" has been played at Paris, and the Fichetto is of opinion that between M. Sarrou and the American people it is more probable that the author is an ass than that his subjects are such as he presents them.
They have a scheme in operation in England for the extinction of the national debt, which, with great complication, will extinguish in 100 years £91,000,000, or less than £1,000,000 a year. In 5,000 years we shall congratulate John Bull on this.
Austria complains that, as the monks and nuns driven out of North Germany take refuge for the most part in her dominions, she thus suffers a great "addition to the needy part of her population and to the enemies of her liberal institutions."
With what fidelity the dethroned monarchs play at royalty! Clarendon has bestowed the cross of the Royal Military Order of St. Louis on Count Hardi for gallantry in the Carlist service. Hardi is his nephew, and so it is all in the family. "Das bliebt in die familie."
An Armenian Bishop and a Turkish scribe, between whom there was enmity, met at dinner at the house of a common friend and quarrelled. The scribe put out the lights, and when other lights were brought the Bishop was dead. They buried him, and are now inquiring whether he was murdered.
Dreadful misadventure! One of the small boys who send stones through the windows of the railway carriage performed this little operation in England the other day on a carriage in which the Princess of Wales was on a trip to Windsor. Whether this is treason, murder or sudden death the lawyers have not declared.
It may be interesting to our theatrical managers to know that there is a movement on foot in London to secure the suppression of the clause in the Copyright law that permits the adaptation of French plays. If this succeeds they will be put to the trouble and expense of making their own adaptations.
In an immense mass of ice and earth, detached from Mont Blanc through the melting of the snow, has just been found the corpse of an American actor, John Blackford, who three years ago made an attempt to ascend the mountain without guides, and did not reappear. The clothes and features of the unfortunate man were as on the day he was lost.
Early in May the Austrian Ministry of Commerce deliberated as to how far Austria should take part in the International Exhibition at Philadelphia. It was decided that only such articles should be sent for exhibition as are capable of being exported and as are likely to obtain a market in America, and that the various stages of production might be illustrated in the case of each article, from the raw material up to the completely manufactured product. The number of articles which it will be permitted to send to the Exhibition in accordance with the above rules is very considerable.
Some diplomatist interviewed Bismarck lately and asked him whether the German government, in view of the probability of a French war of revenge, would not do wisely to anticipate the attack by declaring war itself. The Prince's reply was that it would be as unreasonable to do so as if he were to insist upon the instant execution of Kullman on the ground that after his release from prison, thirteen years hence, he might probably renew his attempt upon the Chancellor's life. But then we have heard of cases in which men like Bismarck didn't tell the diplomatists as they thought.