Giles will explain what it is and how it may be increased so that those who desire information of this sort will do well to hear and heed. But even with faith men do not always know what to do to please God, and Mr. Hawthorne will therefore tell us what is necessary and will warn us against the consequences of spiritual conceit. This is the acceptable year in which Dr. Armitage will encourage his people to lay hold by faith upon the salvation of the Gospel. Women, old and young, can do a great many things, but Mr. Herr has in his mind a young one who did something remarkable and under difficulties, and he is willing to share the secret with others. Mr. Phelps will answer, in part, the important question which Mr. Sankey so frequently and so sweetly asks in song, "What shall the harvest be?" and Mr. Henderson will tell what he knows about the salvation of men and its processes. Mr. Leavell has some idea that, while regeneration is necessary only once, conversion may be necessary thrice or oftener, and he will give his views thereon to-day. Mr. McCarthy keeps on pressing a mythical opponent or believer in future punishment, and now he wants to know how, when and where the wicked are punished if there be no escape from eternal punishment. This is supposed to be the phenomenal age of spiritism, and some of its prophetic results will be declared by F. J. Bullene. And out of this variety a choice ought to be easily made.

America's Welcome to Dom Pedro.

Dom Pedro, it is said, desires to travel through the United States, not as an emperor but as a gentleman. We do not think this is meant to make any impertinent distinction, although there have been emperors, such as Peter the Great, who could not have claimed the higher title of the two. But, though this desire is a proper one and should be respected by us, it is impossible that we should allow the Emperor of Brazil to land upon the Battery like honest Mike from county Tyrone, with the whole of his earthly possessions tied up in a bundle at the end of a stick, ignorant whether he is to go West and make a decent citizen or stay in New York and go to the Assembly. Nor can the Emperor be expected to travel in disguise under a false name, or, perhaps, with false whiskers. Let us respect his wishes, as hospitable hosts, but in doing that we should be careful not to treat either the Emperor or the Empire with indifference or neglect. It is impossible that so distinguished a guest should visit us, for the purpose of visiting our Centennial Exhibition and studying our resources and institutions, without receiving from the American people some formal assurance of their respect for his personal character and their friendship for his country. Such an assurance can be given without in the least intruding upon the privacy Dom Pedro desires. The expressions of opinion from the gentlemen who met at Delmonico's last night will be indorsed. But their programme is not enough. The Emperor of Brazil can only be properly received by the President of the United States. Either the President or the Secretary of State, as his representative, should be the first to formally welcome His Majesty to North American soil. Neither Kings nor Presidents can evade the duties imposed upon them by their national relations, and there can be no better occasion for confirming in the sight of the world the friendship that exists between Brazil and this country than the visit of Dom Pedro. The meeting of the executives of the two most powerful nations of the Western Continent in its metropolis would be a dramatic and important event in our history, and for all reasons of amity, courtesy and dignity, we hold it to be the duty of the government to make proper arrangements for the reception of the Emperor. Our fleet should receive him in the lower bay, our President should welcome him to our shores and the military should escort him to his home in New York. That plain duty discharged, Dom Pedro should be left to the freedom and seclusion he so modestly and prudently desires.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

John McCullough is in San Francisco.

Kentucky is shipping black walnut to Europe.

A San Diego woman caught a shark and hauled him ashore.

Señor Don Antonio Mantilla, Spanish Minister at Washington, is sojourning at the Clarendon Hotel.

Senator Theodore F. Randolph, of New Jersey, arrived at the New York Hotel last evening from Washington.

Several Missouri papers think that General Denver, of Ohio, should be nominated for President by the democrats.

The Montreal *Herald* believes that the heart of the American people is sound, while the tactics of the politicians are corrupt. That is, the American people are not well represented.

Says the Newburg (N. Y.) *Journal* (rep.):—"One of the peculiarities of the Connecticut election is that Rev. Dr. Bacon is defeated for the Legislature from New Haven by a small fry democratic politician."

Dr. Slade, the New York Spiritualist, has a slate communication from the land of shadows, saying that after seven days from last Thursday Home will be among the spirits and will communicate with the world.

The *Saturday Review* is of opinion that a monarchy is better than a republic in Spain, because the Ministers are always intriguing for power, and in a republic the first and not the second place in government would be the object of their ambition.

The Philadelphia *North American* thinks that as the Atlantic States were peopled from the many countries of Europe the Pacific States are to be peopled from China, Japan, India and the South American countries. Altogether the *American* thinks that California is no place for the poor American.

The forms one sees in the Roman Campagna, stalking over its rolling wastes or posing themselves under its umbrageous stone pines, draped in their sad colored cloaks with the graceful dignity of ancient Romans, show on closer inspection sunken cheeks and eyes, the complexion of corpses and the frames of living skeletons. For the air they breathe is charged with malaria.

Heine was essentially sociable and convivial, needing companionship, indeed, as all glad natures need it, as may be plainly seen in his numerous friendships in Germany, no less than in his happy intercourse with the lighter-hearted French. Yet his exquisitely fine sensibilities, which shrank back from every disagreeable impression and uncongenial quality, rendered him easily antipathetic and quarrelsome.

In Syria or Asia Minor you remark a picturesque figure in the foreground of some enchanting landscape that is hallowed by sacred or classical associations, lighted up, as it leaks on a long crook, with a blaze of glory from the vanishing sunlight. The flowing garment of ragged sheepskin, at once open to ventilation and impervious to damp, appears to be the very thing to keep off the night dews, and serves its owner for bedclothes if he sleeps in the open air.

CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

THE CZAR AND THE KAISER

The Servians and Bosnians Resolute for War with the Sultan.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

Russia Acknowledges the Empress Ruler of India.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S VISIT TO THE KAISER—MAY CONFER ABOUT THE "SICK MAN"—NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL—WHAT THE EMPRESS WILL SEND.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

BERLIN, April 8, 1876.

The Czar Alexander of Russia will arrive in this city on the 9th of May, and stay two days.

THE QUESTION OF THE EAST.

Conferences on the Eastern question are expected. A semi-official explanation by the London Cabinet removes the great irritation which has prevailed in St. Petersburg respecting Premier Disraeli's remarks relative to Russia and India, uttered during the Parliamentary debate on the Royal Titles bill.

PREPARING FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The government is occupied in arranging a catalogue for the German division of the American Centennial Exhibition. Professor Reuleaux, director of the Gelverbe Academy, has been appointed President of the German Jury of the Exhibition.

THE EMPRESS' CONTRIBUTION.

Empress Augusta of Germany has ordered the preparation of a magnificent album for Philadelphia, containing photographs of all the charitable institutions under her protection.

THE MUSIC.

The negotiations for the engagement of Bilse's band have been broken off. The committee will probably engage the celebrated band of the Thirty-eighth regiment of infantry, which gained the prize at the Paris Exposition.

TURKEY.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE INSURGENT PROVINCES FAIL—A FIERCE WAR IMMINENT.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

VIENNA, April 8, 1876.

The peace negotiations in Herzegovina have failed.

A CAMPAIGN IN BOSNIA.

Six thousand insurgents in Bosnia have reopened the campaign against the Sultan.

SERVIA READY.

The outbreak of war between Servia and Turkey is considered certain within a fortnight.

THE BOSNIAN INSURRECTION EXTENDING—AUSTRIAN REPORT OF A BATTLE.

VIENNA, April 8, 1876.

The *Tagblatt* has advices from Bosnia which assert that the insurrection in that province is spreading. The district of Bisca has joined the movement. Fighting is reported there yesterday.

THE REBEL PREPARATIONS FOR A RENEWAL OF THE WAR.

VIENNA, April 8, 1876.

It is asserted that the insurgent chiefs have left Suttorina and rejoined their bands. They intend to resume hostilities against the Turks on the 11th inst., when the truce expires.

THE ENVOY AWAY.

Baron Rodich has returned to Ragusa.

The *Political Correspondence*, of this city, corrects the assertion that the negotiations with the insurgent leaders have fallen through. It says they are still being carried on, and it is hoped they will finally lead to the desired result.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION FRUITLESS.

RAGUSA, April 8, 1876.

Advices from Sclavonic sources have been received here confirming the report of the rupture of the conference at Suttorina.

The insurgents gave the Russian agent the same reply as was given to Baron Rodich.

THE BOSNIANS ACCUSED OF GROSS ATROCITIES.

VIENNA, April 8, 1876.

The *Political Correspondence* (newspaper) publishes, from reliable sources, some extraordinary details of atrocities committed by the Bosnian insurgents upon the Mohammedan and Christian inhabitants for refusing to take part in the insurrection. It is alleged that several villages in Chicona have been destroyed by fire, and that two gendarmes and a Turkish hotel keeper, with his wife and four children, were burnt alive.

SUFFERINGS OF CHRISTIANS.

It is also stated that a Christian who persistently refused to obey the injunctions of the insurgents was massacred with his whole family.

TWO HUNDRED PERSONS SLAIN.

After enumerating other instances of atrocities the paper proceeds to relate that a party of insurgents made a raid on the Kroupa districts, setting fire to 200 houses in Pasnitza and killing more than 200 innocent persons. Christians suffer equally with Mohammedans.

RUSSIA.

THE CZAR ACKNOWLEDGES VICTORIA AS EMPRESS OF INDIA

LONDON, April 8, 1876.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says Russia recognizes the fitness of the title of Empress of India and will, immediately after the issue of Queen Victoria's proclamation declaring the title, give official expression of this view at London.

ENGLAND.

FINANCE AND TRADE—FINE ARTS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

LONDON, April 8, 1876.

Nothing was doing at the Stock Exchange to-day.

IN MINCING LANE.

Trade in Mincing Lane remains the same as last week, and prices are favorable to buyers. There is some demand, partly speculative, for common brown sugars at a recovery from the late depressed quotations. Coffee has experienced a general decline, the greatest fall being in ordinary Jamaica, many kinds of foreign and fine Mysore. Large supplies, however, found buyers, and yesterday's sales went with fair spirit. Tea is quiet and unchanged. Rice has been moderately sold on firmer terms. Spices are cheaper.

VALUABLE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

Mr. Jopling, British superintendent in the section of fine arts of the United States Centennial Exhibition, who sailed yesterday for Philadelphia, took fifty-six water color drawings, many engravings and architectural designs and 197 oil paintings, of which more than 100 have been exhibited at the Royal Academy.

The insurance value of the collection exceeds $750,000.

The Council of the Royal Academy contributed an important selection from pictures for which diplomas have been awarded.

FRANCE.

AN ORLEANIST SENATOR UNSEATED—THE POLICY TOWARD EGYPT.

VERSAILLES, April 8, 1876.

The Senate to-day declared invalid the election of M. Farre, Orleanist.

HOW TO RELIEVE THE KHEDIVE.

PARIS, April 8, 1876.

The *Messager de Paris*, in an article on the Egyptian financial question, says England and France isolated cannot bring about a definite result. They must act in concert.

THE PARIS PRESS.

AMALGAMATION OF NEWSPAPERS IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

The following has been received through the Associated Press in this city:—

PARIS, April 8, 1876.

For several years past the *Bien Public*, under the successive management of Messrs. [illegible] and Alexander Rey, has been the advocate [illegible] the great citizen to whom France owes the [illegible], which policy has just been received with success by the solemn installation of the republican form of government.

Since the 1st of February last the *Bien Public*, sold to Mr. Méniere, the celebrated manufacturer, has modified its political views.

At the time of said sale some friends of M. Thiers had stipulated that the *Bien Public* should insert a certain given number of the *Opinion's* advertisements.

Moreover, it results from the agreements of sale by which the *Bien Public* became the property of M. Méniere that the list of the regular subscribers of the paper had been communicated to the *Opinion*. This preliminary communication was made the condition *sine qua non* of the sale to M. Méniere.

Thus it is, sir, that the administration of the *Opinion* is enabled to send to each of the subscribers of the *Bien Public*, during the fifteen days previous to the expiration of his subscription, a copy of a paper in which you will find once more the ideas (or views) which had made the ex-organ of M. Thiers' policy so justly sympathetic with you.

GREECE.

THE TWO AMERICANS SAVED FROM THE WRECK.

ATHENS, April 8, 1876.

There were only two Americans on board the steamer Agrigenti, sunk off Cape Malea.

They were named Sangers and Wigleworth. Both were saved.

THE FARRADAY.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 8, 1876.

The cable steamer Farraday sailed to-day to repair the damage to the direct cable.

A THUNDERING FALL.

A PORTION OF A LEDGE OF ROCK BREAKS AWAY FROM LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN—A TERRIFIC UPROAR—FOREST TREES SNAPPED LIKE REEDS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 8, 1876.

At half-past three P. M. to-day a large portion of the rock at Bragg's Bluff, Lookout Mountain, which has been moving from the parent ledge for two weeks, weighing about 2,000 tons, was forced down, falling fully forty feet and striking the mountain road at the edge of the Bluff. Here it was dashed into pieces, and hundreds of these, many ten feet or more in thickness, were hurled down the side of the mountain where the incline is some 50 degrees. The crash was terrific, and as the huge masses went rolling down the mountain side the tops of forest trees were twisted together, their trunks were snapped like reeds and everything was swept before them. Immense clouds of dust were raised, and the earth was shaken for a great distance around. The shock was violently felt by men a quarter of a mile distant. The effect combined all the sublimity of a thunder storm and the terror of an earthquake. The air appeared laden with mist, as it did during the famous battle which occurred there a few years ago. The rest of the ledge is expected to fall ere long.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT THE BOILER SHOP OF SHIPLEY AND WELLS—TWO MEN AND A BOY INSTANTLY KILLED.

BINGHAMTON, April 8, 1876.

A terrible explosion occurred at the boiler shop of Shipley & Wells, in this city, at half-past seven o'clock this evening. Charles Carter, foreman of the boiler shop, was testing a sixty horse power locomotive boiler, built for the New Owego steamboat, when it exploded with terrific force. It was lying on the sidewalk on Hawley street, in front of the shop, where some boys were playing and other people passing along. Charles Carter, John Maloney, the caulker, and Charles Gamber, a boy, were instantly killed, and Frederick Ochsenbien, a jeweller, and Samuel Ingraham, a boy, were seriously injured. Ochsenbien's injuries are about the head, and may prove fatal. The Ingraham boy's eyes are destroyed, but it is thought he may live. Several persons were slightly injured. Large pieces of the boiler were blown in all directions. The fire box was blown into the air and fell a distance of 200 yards from the place of the explosion, crushing through the roof of the storehouse of Bartlett Brothers' sash and door manufactory. The boiler door was blown south about 300 yards. Fragments are lying all about, and the buildings are blazed in all directions for several hundred yards. The boiler was nine feet long, forty-two inches in diameter and contained 147 two-inch flues. The fire box was four and a half feet long. It was to have been put into the steamboat next week.

ARREST OF EX-COLLECTOR.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., April 8, 1876.

The announcement of the arrest of Charles B. Wilkinson, late United States Collector of this district, causes intense excitement in this city. Although the announcement was a surprise to some there were very many who believed Wilkinson was in this country and were looking for his arrest. It is confidently expected that Wilkinson will make a clean breast of it and throw much light on the operations of the Whiskey Ring in the Northwest.

It is reported Sheenan, the absconding distiller, will soon return.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8, 1876.

United States Detective Finnigan arrested in this city to-day Charles B. Wilkins, ex-collector of internal revenue, Western district of Missouri, for the embezzlement of stamps amounting to $12,000. Wilkins left Missouri eight or nine months ago, went to New York, thence to Australia, arriving here in February, under the name of Brown Wilson. He claims the embezzlement was effected by subordinates in his office, and professed a willingness to return and stand a trial. He will be taken East in a few days.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1876.

Commander Elias K. Owen and Lieutenant Commander Smith S. Nichols are ordered to examination for promotion. Assistant Surgeon Arthur A. Cahell is ordered to the Naval Hospital at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1876.

Captain A. F. Rockwell, assistant quartermaster, will, in addition to his present duties, relieve Major William Myers, quartermaster, of his duties as depot master and quartermaster in this city. First Lieutenants Edmund Rice, of the Fifth infantry; W. S. A. Cowell, of the Sixth infantry, and John J. Clague, of the Twelfth infantry, by direction of the Secretary of War, are relieved from duty at Leavenworth Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on recommendation of the commanding officer of the prison, and will join their respective companies.

REMOVAL OF ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 8, 1876.

Orders were received here yesterday from General Sherman to General Whipple, chief of his staff, to begin the removal of the army headquarters to Washington at once. Preparations were commenced immediately, and last night a number of large cases, containing books, papers, &c., were shipped. The acting chief clerk will leave for Washington to-night and the remainder of the clerical force to-morrow evening. The officers of the staff will leave here next week. Pending the removal the business of the headquarters will be performed at the War Department in Washington.

A GREENHOUSE ACCIDENT.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 8, 1876.

The boiler heating the greenhouse of Mrs. Paran Stevens, of New York, at her summer residence here, burst this evening, and it is feared that the crop of fruit will be lost, owing to an inability to heat the house. The explosion did not injure the building.

THE WHISKEY FRAUDS.

SENTENCE OF MAGUIRE—ARGUMENT IN THE MCKEE CASE—AWAITING DECISION AS TO AVERY.

ST. LOUIS, April 8, 1876.

The United States Circuit Court was densely packed this morning by spectators, many of them prominent citizens, to hear Judge Dillon's decision in the McKee, Maguire and Avery cases. The Court first took up some railroad cases, and after disposing of them, announced that in the Maguire case, the five counts in the indictments standing against the defendant, and to which he pleaded guilty, charging him with failing to report to his superior officers certain knowledge which he possessed would be merged in one, the offence charged in each being the same, and passed sentence of a fine of $5,000, the maximum penalty, and six months' imprisonment in the County Jail, the minimum penalty. Judge Dillon then asked if W. O. Avery was present, and Judge Krum, his counsel, stated he was not; that he could not get here on account of not having means to pay the expense. But if the Court would defer judgment until next week he thought his client would be able to borrow money to come on. The Court allowed until next Thursday for Avery to appear. William McKee was then called and a motion for a new trial in this case was overruled. Judge Krum stated that a motion for arrest of judgment was on file, but the Court adjourned, with the announcement that argument on it would be heard in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

the case of McKee on a motion in arrest of judgment was taken up and argued. The point made by McKee's counsel was that the Circuit Court had not had jurisdiction of the case, the original indictment never having been remitted as required by statute, upon only a copy of which the defendant had been tried. The Court stated that the point was a novel one, and required counsel on both sides to file briefs within six days.

During the argument Judge Dillon interrupted Judge Krum, and said if the position suggested was the same, then the defendant, had he been acquitted on his trial, might have been tried again on the original indictments.

Judge Krum admitted this, and said the same principle would be found to underlie a former trial in this Court.

This was taken to be a reference to Babcock's trial. The defendant in that case was tried and acquitted on a transcript of indictment remitted to the Circuit Court, and if the motion in the McKee case should prevail it will vitiate proceedings in all such cases, and then Babcock may have to have a new trial on the original indictment returned to the District Court. The point excites much interest with the profession, and the Court's decision is looked forward to with more interest. If the point is overruled the defendant may on a writ of habeas corpus carry the case to the United States Supreme Court, and if this course is taken it will be likely to postpone final action in the matter almost indefinitely.

At the close of the argument Judge Dillon informed Judge Krum that the motion for arrest in this case was informal, that the motion should be to dismiss, and Judge Krum accepted the suggestion and modified his motion accordingly.

District Attorney Dyer asked the Court that the forfeiture of Avery's bond be entered, but stated if that gentleman appears on Thursday, as ordered by the Court, he would interpose no objection to setting aside the default. Avery's securities were then called, and Avery's bond set.

PETITION FOR THE PARDON OF MAGUIRE.

ST. LOUIS, April 8, 1876.

A petition was put in circulation this afternoon and signed by many leading citizens and, it is said, by the counsel for the government, asking President Grant to pardon Constantine Maguire, who was sentenced to-day and a project is on foot to raise a subscription to pay his fine.

DISCHARGE OF LEWIS RINDSKOPF FOR ALLEGED FRAUDS—REPORTED TAMPERING WITH JURORS IN THE NUNNEMACHER CASE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 8, 1876.

In the case of Lewis Rindskopf, where the defendant was charged with making illicit whiskey during the very time he was under indictment and held under a number of different charges involving his entire property, Commissioner Bloodgood to-day ordered the defendant to be discharged, the evidence having failed to prove a conspiracy, or that Rindskopf was privy to the frauds the distillery having been carried on since October last by another person. Three teamsters made affidavit on which Rindskopf was arrested. Two of these witnesses have since disappeared, and the evidence of the third was valueless.

It is currently reported to-night that an attempt has been discovered to tamper with jurors in the Nunnemacher case, which has been prolonged fourteen days, and is now approaching conclusion.

ARMY IN CUSTODY.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1876.

William O. Avery, convicted in St. Louis of being connected with the whiskey frauds, was to-night arrested by the United States Marshal and committed to jail to await his proper papers for his removal to St. Louis, his bonds being forfeited.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 8, 1876.

The latest reports from below state that the overflow extends seven miles up the Arkansas River, 130 miles up the White River, while in front of this city it extends to Madison, forty miles distant. The sharp decline of the river at St. Louis and Cairo to-day causes rejoicing among planters, comparatively few of whom have suffered any serious damage as yet except in the corn which was planted.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 9—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

For Sunday in the South Atlantic States, stationary or falling barometer and temperature, northeast winds, cloudy and rain.

For the Gulf States, northeast winds, veering to southeast, stationary, followed by falling barometer, warmer, partly cloudy or clear weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the upper lakes, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, warmer, northeast to southerly winds, stationary, followed by falling barometer, clear or partly cloudy weather and possibly light rain in Minnesota and severe local wind storms in the Northwest.

For the lower lakes and Middle States, northerly winds, stationary barometer and temperature, with clear weather.

For New England, rising barometer, northwest winds, clearing weather.

The Mississippi River will fall at Cairo and rise slightly from Memphis to Vicksburg.

Cautionary signals are ordered for the upper lakes.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	35	36	3:30 P. M.	52	40
6 A. M.	36	37	6 P. M.	46	40
9 A. M.	39	41	9 P. M.	41	39
12 M.	48	47	12 P. M.	40	34

Average temperature yesterday 41½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 42

	1875.	1876.
Weekly average	44 6-7	42 2-7

THE HEMPSTEAD RESERVOIR.

The Board of City Works, in obedience to the injunction granted by the Supreme Court prohibiting them from continuing to flood the site of the Hempstead storage reservoir to a greater depth than twelve feet, have ordered that the gates shall be opened and the water reduced to the required depth. Yesterday there was nearly fourteen and a half feet of water at the dam. The water will be gradually drained off, so as to be delivered for the city's use through the conduit. The Corporation Counsel is of the opinion that the city can at any time complete the facing of the dam without touching the appropriation of $500,000 made under the act of 1875.

WASHED ASHORE.

The body of one of the crew of the wrecked schooner Holman, ashore on Flat Beach, Fire Island, was washed ashore about nine miles west of the wreck yesterday. It was so badly disfigured by the action of the waves and sand that it could not be identified. The schooner will prove a total loss, with most of her cargo—sugar and molasses.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Mlle. Anna de Belocca, the prima donna, arrived from Europe in the steamship Germanic yesterday and is at the Clarendon Hotel. Senator Daniel R. St. John, of Newburg, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Lieutenant Governor Henry H. Holt, of Michigan, is residing at the Grand Central Hotel. Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, are at the Brevoort House. Maurice Strakosch, of Paris, is registered at the Everett House. General Clinton B. Fisk, of the United States Indian Commission, and ex-Congressman D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-Congressman Alexander White, of Alabama, is stopping at the Astor House.

THE HERALD.

How a Great Newspaper Is Produced.

A Glimpse at Compositors, Stereotypers, Pressmen and Mail Clerks.

The Advertising Clerks and Advertisers.

Of the thousands of readers of the HERALD but few have any conception of the amount of labor expended in its production. While most people are quietly asleep in their beds the HERALD building is full of life, for it is in the early hours of the morning that the most arduous work on the newspaper is done. The popular belief is that as soon as the types are set up by the compositors the principal labor is completed, and that all that remains is to simply put the press in motion, and with it to quickly complete the production of the newspaper. This is not the case, however. When the type has been placed in the forms there are many mechanical operations yet to be gone through before the paper is ready to be issued to the public. A short description of the manual methods employed in producing, and of the manner of mailing and distributing the HERALD, and the celerity with which these are done, will doubtless be of interest.

As soon as the compositors have finished their work and the type-matter has been properly arranged in the forms these forms are taken to the stereotyping room in order that duplicate copies may be cast in metal for use on the presses, for it is not from the type itself that the paper is printed, but from plates which are fac-similies of the original forms, but are partly rounded so as to fit to the cylinders of the presses. The way in which these plates are obtained and the quickness with which they are turned out by the stereotypers are almost marvellous. First an impression is taken from the type by means of a composition. The matrix thus made is then placed in a semi-circular iron mould, molten metal is poured in and the plate is formed. It is then taken out and the rough edges are trimmed and planed off, so that it may truly fit on the cylinders of the presses.

THE MAIN SHEET

of the paper, containing the latest news, telegrams, editorials and other matter, is not put to press until three o'clock in the morning. This requires eighty stereotype plates and the work of five double Bullock presses in order that the edition may be printed in time to be sent off by the early trains and mails.

For a quintuple sheet, such as is published to-day, 230 plates have to be cast, each weighing thirty-five pounds. Thus the metal necessary for the whole number of plates weighs over four tons. For the outside sheet forty-eight plates are required, and they are made in one hour. The remainder of the plates are cast in three hours, or on the average at the rate of one plate per minute. From each matrix twelve castings are made.

One minute only is required to lock these plates in the presses and start the machinery. When a quadruple sheet is printed 160 stereotype plates are made for five of the seven presses.

Previous to the receiving of these plates in the press room the little army of men waiting there can be seen lounging about and quietly chatting. At the sound of a bell, however, all becomes bustle and excitement, for this announces the fact that "a starter," as it is termed—meaning the first of the plates—has been obtained and is on its way to the press room, on the elevator from the top story to the press room. These plates continue to arrive in quick succession, and are at once placed in position, and the rumbling and roar and whirl of the presses commences. Copies of the HERALD are now being printed at the rate of 15,000 an hour by each of the five large "Bullocks," and by twenty minutes to five A. M., or one hour and forty minutes from the time of commencement on the main sheet, over 100,000 papers have been rolled out, as is indicated by the register attached to these presses. On a Saturday night two single Bullock presses have also to be used in order to work off the extra supply of HERALDS demanded on every hand. These seven presses easily turn out over 100,000 copies of the HERALD within an hour, and being worked to their fullest capacity, would turn out 115,000 copies an hour. As the papers come from the machines they above, the mail room, wrapped and carried [illegible] made up into bundles [illegible] DEALERS.

At the same time that some of the mail clerks are making up their parcels others are equally busy in folding and wrapping single copies to be sent by the mails to individuals and clubs throughout the country. This part of the work is truly a marvelous sight. So expert are the men employed to count the papers that it would seem impossible to a bystander who watches the operation for the first time that they could be correct; yet it is seldom that any mistake is made. While the bundling and wrapping are going on other men are kept busy in furnishing the various news companies that call for thousands of copies. The employés of these companies, in turn, have to take them to their own offices and distribute them thence to their customers. As the parcels for the trains and for the mails are made up they are placed in bags ready at hand, and are then quickly carted to the different depots. These bags are of various colors, indicating to the baggage and mail masters the packages they need first to arrange for delivery at the nearest stations. This work of supplying the mails and news companies is completed in forty minutes, and then comes the business of making up the bundles for the branch offices at Thirty-second street, Broadway and Sixth avenue, in Brooklyn and in Harlem. Several thousands of papers are required at these offices, in order to furnish the dealers, who for convenience to themselves give their orders and call for their papers at these places in preference to going to the main office. Next comes the furnishing of the general dealers, and it is

A SIGHT WORTH WITNESSING

to see the crushing, crowding and fighting of these men in their endeavor to be the first served. No money is taken at the counters from which the papers are delivered, but simply checks, which must have been bought and paid for in the general office. So perfect is the system and management that by five o'clock nearly all the demands have been supplied, but in order to provide against contingencies when the publication of important news creates an extra demand, one press and its attendants are kept ready to turn out any quantity of HERALDS that may be called for. On Sunday mornings the time occupied in issuing the paper is necessarily somewhat longer, owing to the increased demand for copies. It can readily be understood that the work performed in getting out on the street over 130,000 papers in such a short space of time must tax the energy of the men engaged in it, and an onlooker would rather imagine them to be mechanical machines rather than human beings, so quick are their movements and so swiftly do they get through their labor.

The paper on which the HERALD is printed is at first in the form of rolls, and is cut into single papers as it passes through the presses. Each roll is one mile long and sixty-three inches wide. One hundred and ten of these rolls were used to-day—equal to 110 miles of paper. As the width of the roll of paper is double the width of the HERALD, the 110 rolls, when taken from the presses, had been made into over 200 miles of HERALDS.

THE UPTOWN BRANCH.

The Uptown Branch office of the HERALD yesterday presented a busy appearance. Here was received a large proportion of the seventy-one columns of advertisements contained in to-day's paper. From early in the afternoon people of all ages and of every condition of life flocked to the desks, making it at times almost impossible to pass in or out of the building. There were to be seen in the mass of people ladies and gentlemen belonging to the first families of the city, poor shop girls and mechanics seeking to have published notifications of their needs, ragged boys, hard visaged and horny handed laborers and people of every nationality and color, all alike eager to make known through the columns of the HERALD some want. As fast as these advertisements were received they were transmitted to the main office by telegraph operators over the three special HERALD wires connecting the two offices. The advertisements were so numerous, however, that a corps of district telegraph boys and messengers had to be employed to convey most of them down town. As the evening advanced coupés and carriages had to be impressed into the service in order to get the mass of matter to the composing room and there set up in time for the press. The staff of clerks had to be doubled, and it was even then a work of no little difficulty to get through the vast amount of business that was continually pouring in. In fact, so great was the crowd that the passersby stopped on the sidewalk and gazed wonderingly at the extraordinary sight, while at the same time they gave vent to expressions of belief that business prospects must be improving, taking the patronage extended to the HERALD and so plainly exhibited as a basis of judgment.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR FOR bronchitis
And all lung diseases a cure most complete is.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

A.—BRONCHINE, THE BEST AND MOST APPROVED REMEDY FOR BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, COUGHS AND RECENT COLDS. PREPARED BY THE RELIEF MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 40 BEAVER ST. FOR SALE AT RETAIL BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

A.—LIGHT HATS FOR SPRING WEAR AND light prices for a first rate article are filling ESPENSCHEID'S establishment, No. 118 Nassau st., with crowds of customers.

A.—REMEMBER WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY when you require a remedy for a cough or cold.

A DELIGHTFUL SENSATION—THE INVIGORATION and sense of comfort an ideal repose imparted by a RUSSIAN BATH at No. 25 East 4th st. Try one.

A REGULAR $4 HAT, $1 90; SILK HATS, $3 24, worth $6. 15 New Church st., up stairs.

A.—SCALP DISEASES—DANDRUFF, IRRITATION, itching, eruptive and other scalp diseases, falling, loss, brittle, fading and prematurely gray hair, cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 40 Bond st., New York.

"A DECIDED ADVANCE."
Judges' Report, American Institute Fair.
New
WILLCOX & GIBBS
AUTOMATIC
SILENT SEWING MACHINE.
Awarded the grand "Gold Medal of Progress" of the American Institute, November, 1875, and the "Scott Legacy Medal," of the Franklin Institute, October, 1875.
No other sewing machine in the world has an "automatic tension," or any other of its characteristic features.
Correspondence and investigation invited.
WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.
658 Broadway, corner Bond st.

A.—SKIN DISEASES A SPECIALTY.—ECZEMA, ringworm, sycosis, acne, blackheads (flesh worms), pimply and other eruptions, unnatural redness, untimely wrinkles, moth patches, freckles, moles, warts and wens cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, dermatologist, No. 40 Bond st., New York.

A.—RUPTURE CURED BY DR. MARSH (PRINCIPAL of late Marsh & Co.) at his old office, No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House. No uptown branch.

ALL EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPERS BUY AT E. D. BASSFORD'S old established House Furnishing stores, Cooper Institute, New York.

ALL KINDS KITCHEN COOKING UTENSILS AND everything for your use at E. D. BASSFORD'S, Cooper Institute.

ALL OUR CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY, CUTLERY, Silver, Tin, Iron, Woodenware and Refrigerators at 20 per cent reduction; great bargains in first class goods at E. D. BASSFORD'S, Cooper Institute, New York.

ALL FURNISHING OR REPLENISHING THEIR houses will save money by purchasing here. Kitchen Outfits, from $20; Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, $16 50; Refrigerators, from $5 up; Hardware, Silver, China, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Tin and Iron Goods equally cheap, at E. D. BASSFORD'S, Cooper Institute, New York. Call or send stamp for new illustrated catalogue and price list.

COUGHS, COLDS RELIEVED BY BALSAM OF HONEY AND TOLU. HARTNETT'S, Bible House Pharmacy. Camphor at wholesale.

CANCER SUCCESSFULLY REMOVED—WITHOUT knife, caustic or poisonous minerals.
DRS. BROWN & STODDARD, No. 8 West 14th st.

DYEING AND CLEANING.—NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND. Offices—488 Duane st., 702 Broadway, 610 6th av., New York; 161 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn; 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established 57 years.

DAVID'S SPRING STYLE OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS are ready for inspection and sale at his salesroom, 206½ Broadway, near Duane st.

DYSPEPSIA.—EAT WITHOUT FEAR OF WIND, acidity or heartburn, by taking DR. SHARP'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS. HARTNETT'S (Bible House) pharmacy.

DYEING AND CLEANING.—THE EMPIRE DYEING AND CLEANING COMPANY call for and deliver goods; work surpassed by none. Offices—636 Broadway, near 22d st. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; 276 8th av., near 24th st.

DOWN TOWN DEPOT.—SMITH'S HOMŒOPATHIC Remedies, Patent Medicines; Diamond, Blonde, &c., Powders; Helmbold's Sarsaparilla, 60c. 47 Maiden lane.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.—J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th st. Open day and evening. Boxing, Fencing, Private Training, Baths, &c. Send for circular.

FOR SALE—ON CLINTON AV., NEAR LAFAYETTE, the Lounsbery Mansion, a fine detached brown stone residence, with grounds and stable, lot 50x200. This property will be sold at auction by the executors on Tuesday, at the Exchange Salesroom, New York. Get a photo-lithograph of the premises of the Auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. Examine the property and attend the sale on Tuesday, April 11, at 12 M.

IF YOU HAVE A DISCHARGE FROM THE NOSE, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste or hearing, eyes watery or weak, feel dull and stupid or debilitated, pain or pressure in the head, take cold easily, you may rest assured that you have the catarrh. Thousands annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in consumption and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more decept