

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

- WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ALL FOR HER. BROADWAY THEATRE.—LA JOLIE HOCQUETIERA. UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHERS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1877.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company run a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily and Sunday, carrying the regular edition of the Herald as far West as Harrisburg and South to Washington, reaching Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at one P. M.

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

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The feature of the day was a sharp decline in Western Union, which fell from 74 1/2 to 72 3/4, but afterward rallied to 73 1/4. The rest of the market was ragged and irregular. Gold moved up from 105 3/4 to 106, closing firm. Government and railway bonds, in sympathy with gold, were firmer. Money on call continues easier at 3 and 4 per cent.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY still belongs to itself, street reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Railroad freights are going down again, to the delight of shippers; but where are the stockholders' dividends to come from!

THE BANKERS' PRAYER MEETING grows stronger daily. The "street" generally is so "short" of prayer that the proffered petitions should not be neglected.

THE BROOKLYN DOCK LABORERS on strike are following the habit of strikers everywhere and playing dog in the manger. How often have they known this game to succeed!

THE NEW INSTRUCTIONS of the Board of Health to parents of sick school children will make most lively pupils long to be under the influence of some popular disease.

THERE IS ONE MAN in Brooklyn who the salary of the President of the United States cannot tempt from his local duties, and that is Sheriff Daggett, whose income is eighty thousand dollars per year. Hereafter Brooklyn boys who are good will be told that they may become Sheriff, not President.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION resolved yesterday to invite riflemen from other States to participate in the fall interstate matches. The crack shots of the South and West should be represented at Creedmoor; New York is modest and does not care to shoot alone against the world, even if her riflemen are always as successful as they have been.

IT IS TIME that policemen should draw a line somewhere between who to assault and who to let alone. While thieves move about without harm, and only sick and repeatable citizens are clubbed, the long suffering public may remain quiet; but when police sergeants strike wronged women with their fists the public will wonder whether the Police Department is a protective agency or a refuge for cowardly brutes. The trial of Sergeant Grainger will be closely observed by the press and the people.

INFORMATION WANTED.—We print in to-day's Herald a communication which places the management of the Department of Docks in a very unfavorable light before the public. The history of the organization, as briefly sketched by our correspondent, certainly shows that a vast amount of money has been expended with very little result. The demand for information on the several points presented is one that should be responded to by the Dock Commissioners, and that as soon as possible. If there is nothing to conceal we are certain that Mr. Wales and his colleagues will hasten to explain. In any case, the public demand from the responsible officials of the department a full and clear statement—one that will effectually remove every trace of suspicion that the public money has not been misappropriated.

THE WEATHER.—The depression in the lake region has moved slowly southward and is now central over lakes Erie and Ontario, with brisk winds along its southerly and easterly margin and cloudiness but no precipitation. The minor depression which passed over the Middle and Eastern States on Monday and early yesterday morning has moved into the Atlantic, with light rain at Halifax and snow at Sydney, N. S. The area of highest pressure is over the Lower Mississippi River and is followed by a depression which is now central in New Mexico. Cloudiness prevails in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, but will be followed by clearing weather in both districts. The temperature continues above freezing at nearly all the northern points and favors a steady break-up of the ice in all the rivers. The Ohio has fallen twenty inches at Pittsburg, but has risen five feet four inches at Cincinnati and six inches at Louisville. The Upper Mississippi has risen five inches at Keokuk, being now five feet seven inches below the danger line, and fallen seven inches at Cairo, remaining at Monday's levels at all other points. The weather in New York to-day promises to be warmer and partly cloudy or cloudy.

How to Make New York a Great City.

Every patriotic citizen desires to see New York attain the proudest position and enjoy the enduring success to which her superb location and natural facilities for commerce entitle her. Even the obstructionists who labor to defeat all efforts at improvement have schemes for the development of the greatness of this city, and would be willing to see her the imperial seat of prosperity if they were only permitted to bring about that desirable end after their own plans. Assuming, therefore, that an anxiety to advance the interests of the metropolis is a permanent factor in all calculations of the means, we believe that it needs only the reconciliation of the rival plans to secure the accomplishment of their common object. We have already referred to several of what we have termed the immediate necessities of New York, believing that they have the first claims on the attention of our citizens. We have shown that until the completion of a permanent and comprehensive system of improvements along the water front of the business sections of the city all other efforts for the creation of trade facilities will be necessarily abortive. If our leading merchants and officials, in whose hands the initiation and completion of public improvements properly rest, would only divest their minds of false impressions respecting the values of special undertakings and devote their united efforts to the furtherance of one grand plan of improvement, this city would rise, as if by magic, above the petty difficulties that embarrass her at present.

Now such a plan of improvement should embrace the following main features, the details of which may well be left to those called upon to execute them. The first, as we have already remarked, should give New York an improved water front such as no other city in the world would possess. From the point where the shore line of the Hudson River Railroad terminates at Sixty-third street, on the Hudson River, to the foot of East Seventeenth street, on the East River, a water front avenue of not less than two hundred feet in width at its narrowest point should be constructed. The bulkhead wall forming the outer line of this grand thoroughfare should be built in the most substantial manner of solid masonry and concrete. The Hudson River Railroad should be continued around this line by a double track road, fully equipped with traversing platforms and every mechanical appliance for the rapid transfer of loaded and unloaded cars from point to point. Over this road should be constructed an elevated track, to which, by means of elevators, all empty cars could be raised and sent northward without interfering with the regular road beneath. Such a structure, light and inexpensive, as that of the New York Elevated Railroad would answer this purpose admirably. By means of turn tables, switches and other devices loaded freight cars arriving on flats from the New Jersey railroads could be quickly transferred to the New York water front lines. Each pier should be fitted with railroad tracks and steam hoisting apparatus, so that goods loaded on the cars at St. Louis or Chicago, or on the steamships at Liverpool or Havre would not be disturbed until they were lifted at one operation from the car to the ship or the ship to the car. Each pier should also be completely covered by a well built shed of wood or galvanized corrugated iron, rendered as fireproof as possible. In addition to these sheds stores of sufficient capacity to receive the largest consignments of freight should be constructed at regular intervals along the water front, and railroad tracks laid from the piers and the main road to their entrances. A fixed tonnage rate for storage would give merchants using these depots a guarantee of safety for their goods when once received, and would save freight from the innumerable causes of injury to which it is exposed when the loaded cars are left standing on some out of the way siding in Jersey City, Hoboken or other point outside the city. The harbor dues on ships could then be reduced to the minimum or abolished altogether, and commerce would be relieved of a vexatious burden under which it labors at present—the idea being that our merchandise should be taxed only once, and that under the provisions of an unalterable tariff of charges shipowners and importers would at once recognize the advantage of sending their vessels to a port where all the intricate machinery of commercial taxation was reduced to a single and reasonable impost.

While this creation of local trade facilities is in vigorous progress there is nothing to prevent the execution of other schemes having relation thereto. For instance, it may be found impracticable after a time to ferry all the freight across the Hudson without interrupting the regular navigation of the river. Some other means of transportation must be devised. A sub-river tunnel or several of them may be found necessary. Now, why should we wait until the river becomes overcrowded with craft to commence constructing tunnels? Is not the present the proper time to push on with works that we know will become necessities after a few years? Tunnels take years to complete, and unless we make a beginning with them we certainly cannot enjoy the benefits that will follow their completion. And yet the Hudson River tunnel, which was projected several years ago, has not yet been fairly begun. Opposing interests, like those that blockade our avenues against rapid transit, have been erecting legal barriers in the way of this important undertaking. What are the obstacles that delay our dock improvements? When examined they will be found to consist of a "dog in the manager" opposition by owners of water front and certain vested rights that are rapidly becoming public wrongs, official jealousies, too much legislation and the utter absence of an intelligent exercise of authority.

Could we but obtain the completion of our water front improvements all others would follow in their regular order; indeed, many could be carried on at the same time. After the removal of the cartage nuisance from

the downtown streets by the transfer of the heavy freight business to the water front these thoroughfares would be free for ordinary traffic. If this city is to become the equal of Paris we must offer to strangers all the attractions of the beautiful capital of France. We must have our well shaded boulevards in the northern sections of the city, our fountains of pure water flowing freely but not wastefully, our streets regularly paved and cleansed in an effective but economical manner, so that every dollar expended will go to the broom and the dirt cart instead of into the pockets of ornamental officials. Our sewer system must be remodelled and the appearance of our streets must not be marred by unsightly structures. Give us all these conditions and improvements within a reasonable time and we will promise to New York an enduring prosperity and an unrivalled greatness.

New Jersey Justice.

The New Jersey Legislature, by a very decisive majority in both houses, has passed the bill empowering any Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer to grant a writ of error carrying with it a stay of proceedings in capital cases. At present the Court of Pardons alone can grant a writ of error in such cases, and hence a convict's chance of obtaining a new trial, or of at least securing the consideration of his application by the Court of Errors and Appeals, is correspondingly small.

The bill is of course designed to save the lives, or at least to delay the execution of Ryan and Oswald, who are sentenced to be hanged on Friday next. Public sympathy is with the doomed men, and there is a general belief that they ought not to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. This is proved by the large majority cast for the bill in the Legislature. But it is said that Governor Bedle does not approve of the bill, and designs to keep it in his possession without action until after the execution. We can scarcely credit this report. The Governor as a member of the Court of Pardons has put up the bars that prevent the escape of these men from a terrible death. If he sets himself obstinately in dogged opposition to the views and will of the State in the matter there will be more disposition to believe that the application made to the Court of Pardons should have been granted. If Governor Bedle on grounds of State policy thinks fit to veto the bill he should do so at once and give the Legislature a chance to pass it over his veto if it should deem it proper to do so. By pocketing the bill he resorts to a trick, rendered possible by the State constitution, to cheat the Legislature out of its legitimate voice in the matter and the two doomed men out of the last chance for their lives. Governor Bedle cannot afford to descend to such sharp, petty-foggish practice when the lives of two human beings are at stake.

Risen from the Grave.

A year ago Mr. Charles O'Connor was prostrated by illness, and it was supposed, even by his medical advisers, that the attack would end in death. The last scene was hourly looked for by the busy gatherers of news for the press, and the usual obituary notices were no doubt in type in the offices of all the leading daily journals of the country. It was universally believed that the grave was about to close upon the great lawyer whose name stood at the head of the New York Bar, and the man whose strong integrity had been so often useful to his fellow citizens, both as an example to the well disposed and as a terror to the evil doers. When, to the surprise of the doctors and the gratification of all, Mr. O'Connor "threw physic to the dogs," and recovered, as it seemed, by the strength of his own will, everybody looked upon him as one risen from the grave. So severe had been his sickness and so complete his prostration that no person believed he would do more than drag along a few additional years of life and then pass quietly away. The Charles O'Connor of the past really seemed to be buried, with his vigorous intellect, his acute and accurate perception, his inexhaustible store of legal lore and his comprehensive judicial mind, although the convalescent was again seen moving about among his fellow men.

We now see how great an error it was to suppose that the active mind which had carried the frail body through so severe a struggle between life and death would not reassert its power as soon as health was restored. The world looks on at this remarkable man once more playing the prominent part in a great drama of life; concentrating his wonderful faculties on the study of the most momentous and difficult problem that has ever been presented to the statesmen of the Republic; fighting the great constitutional and legal battle with a vigor unsurpassed by any of the associate or opposing counsel; arguing his case with a subtlety, a keenness, and at the same time a broad grasp of constitutional law and of public right which almost cast the greatest efforts of what we may well call his first life into the shade. It seems now almost as if a decree of Providence had forbidden the grave to close on Charles O'Connor until the passing away of this threatening crisis in the life of the American Republic.

After the Life Insurance Frauds.

Recorder Hackett, in his charge to the Grand Jury yesterday, called attention to the frauds which have been already brought to light in the management of life insurance companies, and justly branded such offences as the "meanest of crimes." The Recorder expressed the opinion that some of the dishonest and illegal acts of the trustees and guardians of such institutions might be brought to the attention of the Grand Jury for the purpose of investigation, and he exhorted the jury to "probe them, no matter in what portion of the body politic they may fester."

The people are not likely to receive much protection from the present Legislature against the dishonesty of life insurance management. There is an evident intention at Albany to so muddle and confuse the issues involved in life insurance reform as to defeat any legislation that seeks to sweep away the unsafe and fraudulent companies, to place greater restrictions on those that remain in

existence, to provide for a more strict and responsible supervision over the affairs of such institutions and to purge the Insurance Department of incapacity, carelessness and corruption. Recorder Hackett's charge is, therefore, most timely. Three or four dishonest life insurance and savings bank officials with cropped heads and striped clothes would effectually put a stop to the frauds that are now boldly and impudently practised.

Changes in Constantinople.

Some particulars are given to-day of the deposition of the Turkish Grand Vizier Midhat Pacha. By these it may be seen that our surmise of yesterday as to the cause of his fall was correct. He did not perish because he had become too mild for the fierce Moslem spirit, and, therefore, was not thrust aside to make room for a more aggressive supporter of Ottoman ideas in the person of Edhem Pacha; for it is very doubtful if the present Vizier is more extravagant in his Moslemism than his predecessor was. It is true he is very demonstrative, and made at the Conference an excessively gross exhibition of bad manners, and so may be thought a thoroughly pugnacious Turk. But he has been the representative of his government at Berlin, and it is certainly a tendency of residence at foreign courts to give men a conception of ampler political horizons than entirely home-bred statesmen are acquainted with.

Midhat Pacha really fell in collision with the Sultan. In days when the sword of Othman has been girded on so many more voluptuaries it is refreshing to come upon a Sultan who has in him enough personal spirit and energy to be uncomfortable to any one, more especially to a man of so much vigor as the exiled leader of the Moslem revolt against European influence and against any number of sultans who may put themselves in the way. Midhat Pacha was a statesman of the cynical type. He had observed that this is an age of constitutions and popular revolts, and saw very clearly that under the cover of a constitution an adroit politician can do what he pleases with a country while the name of popular revolt is so sacred that there is no villany but may be made palatable if gilded with this device. He made a constitution, therefore, and kept a soft revolt always ready. With his hand on the wires of this revolt, ready to spring it into action at any moment, he deemed himself supreme. He had but to give a sign and sultans left the scene and other sultans came in their places, and he had prepared a change of this sort for the present occupant of the throne. But the untimely adoption of an arrogant and offensive demeanor and the activity of enemies put the Padiashah on his guard and led to inquiry, and the Vizier found himself a prisoner without capacity to spring his rattle for his three thousand Ulemas.

It is thought at Vienna that the present Ministry will make sacrifices to secure peace. This is probably true. With the unpleasant experience of escape from ruin at the hands of an extreme party the Sultan has a new opportunity to appreciate the spirit and purposes of that party, and can scarcely sympathize with them at heart. He gives the appointment of the chief place in the Ministry to one of their most conspicuous men, and thus aims openly to satisfy and placate them; but secretly he will be glad to strengthen in the State a party that takes different views of the sacredness of the persons of padi-shahs. As the plain and truthful note of Prince Gortschakoff is now before all the cabinets and Russia requests to be informed if they propose to take any action regarding the failure of the Conference some communications will doubtless pass between these cabinets and that of Constantinople on this head, and if any new policy is contemplated it will soon become apparent.

Ungracious Jersey.

New Jersey must be a very ungracious State. A short time ago an outcry was raised in Jersey City against a female jailer who held the keys of the County Jail and kept watch and ward over the inmates. An envious male—a politician, of course—coveted the salary and perquisites pocketed by the fair jailress, and his fellow politicians united with him in denouncing the outrage of keeping a woman in a fat public office. The feelings of the unfortunate prisoners, who were, of course, pleased to see a kindly, handsome face at the gratings of their cells instead of the hard features and black beard of the conventional turnkey, were not taken into account, but a "dead set" was made to get the female out, simply because she was a female. Soon afterward a rumpus was raised, not in a jail, but in a Newark church, because a courteous Presbyterian minister allowed a lady to preach from his pulpit. There was no allegation that the fair preacher had not advanced orthodox doctrines or had not delivered a good discourse. But the gown she wore was one belonging to her own sex, and so the church emptied the vials of its wrath over the head of the gallant gentleman who had yielded her his pulpit, and he was removed from the ministry.

Now comes the turn of the Rev. Phoebe S. Hanford, a Universalist preacher, who has for two years and a half filled the pulpit of a church on Jersey City Heights, and who is now sacrificed to the prejudices of the anti-petitioner party. For two months past mutterings have been heard among the congregation, in which the two words "pants" and "petticoats" have been the most frequently audible. It became evident that a man-preacher party was growing up in the church, and, as the event proved, this party increased in strength until it became a majority of the congregation. It was resolved that the reverend Phoebe should be got rid of. But how? They could not strip her of her gown—that was not to be thought of. But they could drive her out of her pulpit by a vote. So a meeting was called in the church, and terrible was the struggle and fierce the wordy war between the Phobytes and the anti-Phobytes. The latter triumphed. The reverend lady was deposed by a close vote. She avows her intention to keep on preaching, however, and she will keep her word. Her friends will continue to hear her voice,

and so, no doubt, will her enemies, for the Rev. Phoebe S. Hanford is President of the Sorosis!

The Loss of the George Washington.

None of the circumstances of the wrecking of the missing steamer are definitely known, although the Herald's special despatches indicate that our correspondents have made all investigations that would be possible even to a government commission. Such facts as may be inferred, however, are enough to make the case one of peculiar horror. To be wrecked upon treacherous sands or in mid ocean is terrible, but in either event there is some reason for hope. The Washington, however, according to the most yet eloquent witnesses to her fate, was lost under a merciless precipice of rock, where aid could not have been given even had a thousand sympathetic hearts witnessed the disaster. The coast upon which the fated steamer was lost is one which is almost always shrouded in fog, and near which the sounding line can seldom give timely warning. Our correspondent reports that even fog signals were lacking. So from the deck of their ship, or perhaps from the frail boats to which precious lives must so often be entrusted, the doomed crew were dashed without warning by an angry sea against an awful wall of stone, which cruelly cast them back again, until hope and endeavor yielded to fate and death afforded a welcome relief from despair. Why such a coast has been left destitute of warnings to mariners may perhaps be explained, but as nothing but the special interposition of Providence can prevent many similar disasters on the same coast every year it seems only decent that the Provincial authorities should be compelled by the pressure of public opinion to establish such ordinary safeguards for mariners as are erected as a matter of course by the governments of all other civilized countries.

THE OTTOMAN CONSTITUTION.—Aristarchi Bey, the representative of the Sultan at Washington, communicates a translation of the Turkish constitution and of the edict transmitted with it to the Grand Vizier. But as this constitution was promulgated on the day on which the Conference opened its sessions at Constantinople, and was published in English and French in the early days of January in a large number of newspapers, it hardly comes into the classification of news at the present time.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Conkling has pink finger nails. Merion has not a pleasant smile. Cronin is in Oregon trying the blue glass treatment. History, says an essayist, is largely determined by locality. Eighty-five per cent of the Russian population are the peasantry.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid has called upon Congressman Chittenden at Washington. An exchange thinks that the word "codger" came from corn dodger. It came from darn dodger.

The first gold discovered in California was at the foot of a wild onion which a man was pulling for greens. A detective arrested a pack of cards on Fulton street the other day. For a long time most of these cards had been spotted.

From our weather reports to-day the bare possibilities are that it will be cloudier, if not more cloudy, with occasional clouds.

Mr. Carponer, the great philanthropist of Evansville, is such a crooked old man that he has to have his bookmarks worked by steam.

The Emperor of Germany looks at the calendar every morning to see what year in the month it is, and then he makes love to a plain soda.

The Chicago Times says:—Tally two for Russia; one for Rubinstein and one for Eschloff. Rubinstein, the gigantic, the colossal; Eschloff, the refined and elegant.

Marin Farquhar Tupper, the author of "Proverbial Philosophy," arrived in Charleston on Thursday night, and is now staying with his kinsman, Captain S. Y. Tupper.

Warrenton, Ga., has a gander that will jump over a stick, answer questions and drink whiskey. When he is not doing so he writes paragraphs for the Atlanta Constitution.

When a man tells you he will get you a notice in this column he is likely to be the very last man in the world who can do so. We daily receive notes cheekily saying, "I promised Mr. So-and-so that you would insert this to-morrow; and it doesn't get inserted."

A Rochester man has earned distinction by stopping sixty-seven runaway horses in seventeen years. The Democrat man, however, stopped 1,101 in less than an hour the last time he had 'em. But most of them got away from him!

Herbert Spencer says of primitive man:—"Governed, as he is, by despotic emotions that successively depose one another, instead of by a council of the emotions in which they all take part, the primitive man has an explosive, chaotic, inconceivable behavior, which makes combined action very difficult."

Brown courted Mrs. Brown because she was ethereal and refined, and loved to speak of the subtle delicacies of Spenser and Tennyson; but he was as mad as thunder the other day because when the biggest boy was crying she was so absent minded as to spread a knutful of butter all over the palm of her left hand.

Mr. Kinglake believes that Nicholas was "sometimes a Russian statesman, sometimes a Russian fanatic, sometimes a Russian crocheter with a wild, shallow, sycophantic cunning, but always Russian, and always, therefore, impregnating some more or less weighty component of Russian opinion. Thus the conflict then distracting one man was an epitome of what we now see extended over Russia at large."

Smith came home on Thursday night, when the night was as near morning as it could stop over into, and said to the family of his boom that he had been meeting with the committee appointed to erect a statue to the Mexican patriot Juarez. Then he settled down in a camp stool by the hat rack and remarked that she might like it up to him and Juarez much as she pleased, he was open to conviction.

There are at the present moment thirty-six reigning sovereigns in Christendom, from the Queen of England, to whom 23,000,000 of human beings owe allegiance, to the Prince of Monaco, whom 5,741 subjects acknowledge as their liege lord. Of these princes are nominally Roman Catholics—namely, the Emperors of Austria and Brazil, the Kings of Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Bavaria, Saxony, the Princes of Lichtenstein and Monaco.

Mr. John Morley says:—"There is all the difference in the world between the selfishness of a capitalist and the so-called selfishness of a great trade society. The one means an increase of self-indulgent luxury for one man or a single family; the other means increase of decency, increase of comfort, increase of self-respect, more ease for the aged, more schooling for the young, not of one, but of a thousand or ten thousand families. Others may call that selfishness if they please; I call it humanity and civilization and the furtherance of the common weal."

Evening Telegram.—Mr. David Dudley Field turns out to be, as we expected, such a fascinating figure of Washington life, that a great desire is manifested that he shall be returned to Congress for the full term to succeed the one on which he now is serving. The member elect from the Seventh district is Anthony Kieckhoff, who had much rather be a Coroner than a Representative. Mr. Kieckhoff being possessed of this accommodating disposition, the substitution ought to be arranged somehow. It is a matter of national importance in the way of daily news to retain Mr. Field in Washington permanently. It entices things there and keeps them quiet here. We nominate Mr. Field for the Forty-fifth Congress, in place of Anthony Kieckhoff, to resign.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

THE GORTSCHAKOFF LETTER

A Note That May Mean War, But Sounds Very Tame.

THE DEPOSED GRAND VIZIER.

Considerable Surmise and Some Facts Regarding His Case.

WHAT THE PORTE PROPOSES

Russia to Move Her Troops Across the Pruth at Once.

LORD SALISBURY'S RETURN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Feb. 7, 1877.

The new deal in the Turkish Cabinet occasions considerable comment, but no surprise. Indeed, it would seem impossible to offer a sensation in Turkish Ministerial changes. A romantic picture might be drawn, however, of two men sailing away from Constantinople and Calais respectively—"out into the West, as the sun went down." One figure would be that of the deposed Grand Vizier leaving the Bosphorus for Brindise; the other the Marquis of Salisbury, however, reached London safely last evening.

OPINIONS IN THE EUROPEAN CAPITALS.

The Herald's correspondent in Vienna telegraphs that the opinion prevails there that the new Turkish Ministry is ready to make great sacrifices for the sake of peace. This was also the feeling in London last night, and is the tone in which several of the morning papers of to-day deal with the subject. The Herald's correspondent in Berlin, however, states that the sentiment in the German capital is decidedly the reverse, and that there seems to be no hope or expectation of any guarantees or reforms being made or executed. Telegrams continue to be very conflicting as to the probable effect of the crisis on Turkey's foreign relations. A Berlin despatch says the change is considered to be preliminary to reopening relations with Russia and the Signatory Powers. A despatch from Constantinople reports that the British man-of-war Bitters, which was about to quit Constantinople, has been detained, by order of the English Chargé d'Affaires, for protection of the foreign residents.

RESOLUTION IN THE EXTREME.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs that he is informed that the Russian army has received orders to advance, and will cross the Pruth within a few days.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S NOTE.

The text of Prince Gortschakoff's circular note, addressed to the Russian representatives at the courts of the other guaranteeing powers under date of January 31, is received here. After recapitulating, as heretofore telegraphed to the United States, the diplomatic efforts at pacification extending from the outbreak of the insurrection in 1875 to the convening of the Constantinople Conference, the note continues:—"This Conference, in its preliminary deliberations, arrived at a complete understanding, both respecting the conditions of peace and the reforms to be introduced. It communicated the result to the Porte as the firm and unanimous wish of Europe, but met with an obstinate refusal. Thus, after more than a year of diplomatic efforts, demonstrating the value the great Powers attach to the pacification of the East and the right they possess of insuring it, because of the general interests involved and their firm desire to obtain it by means of a European understanding, the Cabinets again find themselves in the same position as at the commencement of the crisis, which is further aggravated by the blood that has been shed, the passions that have been raised and the indefinite prolongation of the deplorable state of things which weighs upon Europe and justly preoccupies public opinion and the governments. The Porte pays no regard to its former engagements, to its duties as a member of the European concert, or to the unanimous wishes of the great Powers. Far from having made a step toward a satisfactory solution of the Eastern question, the Ottoman Empire has been and remains a permanent menace to the peace of Europe as well as to the sentiments of humanity and the conscience of Christian peoples. Under these circumstances, before deciding on a course he may think right to follow, His Majesty the Emperor wishes to know what course will be determined upon by the Cabinets with whom we have acted up to the present and with whom we desire as far as possible to continue proceeding in common accord. The object which the great Powers have in view has been clearly defined by the acts of the Conference. The refusal of the Turkish government touches the dignity and peace of Europe. It is important for us to know what the Cabinets, with which we have acted in concert until now, intend to do in reply to this refusal and for insuring the execution of their wishes. You are requested to ask for information on this point and to read and give a copy of this despatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. GORTSCHAKOFF.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

The prospectus is published in Berlin of the twelfth series of Russian mortgage credit bonds for 10,000,000 silver roubles. The bonds are to be placed in Amsterdam, Berlin, Frankfurt, Brussels, Antwerp and Russia.

WHAT THE PORTE HAS PROPOSED.

The Political Correspondent, of Vienna, states that the Porte has proposed the following conditions to Russia, waiving its former claim for substantial guarantees:—

First.—The right of being diplomatically represented at Belgrade.

Second.—That Catholics and Jews shall enjoy the same rights as native Serbians.

Third.—That Serbia shall not allow the formation of armed bands or the violation of Turkish territory.

Fourth.—That the existence of secret societies shall not be permitted.

Fifth.—That the Serbian fortresses shall be kept in good repair, and finally that the Turkish flag shall be hoisted upon those fortresses jointly with the Serbian flag.

The Political Correspondent says:—"Serbia will doubtless accept these conditions and send a special commissioner to Constantinople."

RENKING A THEORY FOR A FACT.

The Fall Mail Gazette does not believe Midhat Pacha's downfall betokens a more conciliatory policy, but rather believes that Edhem Pacha's accession means more uncompromising resistance. What seems to the Fall Mail Gazette the most likely explanation of the change is that the Sultan had become jealous of Midhat Pacha's influence, and shifted under the impotence of the position to which the energetic Grand Vizier had reduced him, and last himself to recover somewhat of the lost imperial authority. So that Edhem Pacha's accession