

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business, news letters or telegraph dispatches must be addressed to New York Herald. Letters and packages should be properly sealed. Rejected communications will not be returned.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET. LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

- GERMANIA THEATRE—ADRIENNE LECOCQ. BOWERY THEATRE—TEXAS JACK. BROADWAY THEATRE—GUS GIEL. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—MISS MELTON. NEW YORK AQUARIUM. PARK THEATRE—OUR BOARDING HOUSE. WALLACK'S THEATRE—NY AFTER DUSK. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE DISCIPLINE. EAGLE THEATRE—CROWNS OF THORNS. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—THE PRINCESS ROYAL. BOOTH'S THEATRE—VINDICTA. STEINWAY HALL—TELEPHONE CONCERTS. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DIE WALKERS. NIBLO'S GARDEN—ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRA. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY. PARISIAN VARIETIES. COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY. GILMORE'S GARDEN—RACING. OLYMPIC THEATRE—PANTOMIME. THEATRE COMIQUE—VARIETY. HELLER'S THEATRE—PASTORAL. NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM—GROTESQUES. TONY PASTORS THEATRE—VARIETY. TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.

QUINTUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 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 4 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 six P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be warm and cloudy with threatening, probably followed by rain toward night, in advance of a heavy storm.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was very active and weak. There was a great decline in New York Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Central, the ill effects of which were felt by all the active stocks. Gold was steady at 105. Government stocks were stronger in sympathy with gold, and railroad bonds generally weaker. Money on call loaned as high as 4 per cent and as low as 1, closing easy at 2 1/2 a 3 per cent on call.

EVEN PORTFOLIOERS will find something of interest in "Our Complaint Book" to-day.

"CHAT BY THE WAY" will offend no man's orthodoxy, nor will it give the heterodox any cause for grumbling.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE BUSINESS FAILURES of the month shows, as might have been expected, that speculation is due the heaviest losses and smallest average returns to creditors.

OUR MERE ANNOUNCEMENTS of the praise-offerings which will arise in such glorious chorus to-day should arouse even in the coldest hearts that sentiment of sympathy upon which the true brotherhood of men depends.

YESTERDAY WAS A FIELD DAY for Mr. Bergh and his associates, no less than five men having been fined for abusing animals. It is to be regretted that the four-footed brutes of the stable cannot read the papers to-day and discern the signs of amelioration at which so many of their two-footed companions are swearing.

THE CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL.—The Academy of Music will be like a picture of fairyland next Thursday evening, April 5, when the children of New York will have their first carnival. Such festivals are well known in Germany, and the introduction of the custom in this country will meet with hearty approval. The occasion will be the more enjoyable because of the fact that the ladies under whose auspices the ball will take place intend to employ the profits for the benefit of the poor of the city.

THAT MARVEL OF ALL MARVELS, the telephone, may be comprehended by a careful study of our special description and the accompanying diagrams. The possibility that ladies and gentlemen may yet lounge in their own parlors and listen to an opera a thousand miles away, and without hearing the dismal falsetto of the young man who exclaims "Bonquets!" and "Book 'th' abra!" between acts, should make every one anxious to know the inner nature of their new benefactor.

WHAT DO THE BROOKLYN TEMPERANCE REFORMERS know about politics? They ask the Mayor to nominate as Commissioners of Police and Excise only such men as are in favor of temperance. Do the petitioners realize that whiskey frequently decides the fate of city tickets, and that if rum shops were fewer there would be less opportunity for talking politics? If they want to influence the powers that appoint and confirm the reformers designate the number of votes they can pledge on the part of their respective churches and societies—then they will have some standing at the City Hall.

THE WEATHER.—Our anticipations regarding the storm now approaching from the West have proved correct. A tempest of more than ordinary violence is now sweeping over the country, from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains to the Alleghany range. The centre of the storm is at present over Minnesota and Iowa, and is rapidly approaching the lake region. The central pressure is unusually low considering the position of the disturbance, and bores evil for the Ohio Valley and the coast if the barometer continues to fall. The area of precipitation of rain and snow is very great, extending from the Gulf to the lakes and from the Platte Valley to Buffalo. The winds are extremely heavy, especially on the western margin of the depression, the gale last evening at Cheyenne being at forty-four miles an hour and at North Platte thirty-two miles. The temperature continues high throughout the country, particularly in the lower parts of the Missouri, Ohio and Mississippi valleys and Texas. Indications of a cold wave from the northward after the storm are observable. The high area is now moving southeastward of the Middle Atlantic coast, leaving the coming storm the dominant weather feature for to-day. The Mississippi and Lower Ohio have risen; all other rivers are unchanged, but heavy freshets may be looked for during the coming week in all the Western rivers. We warn shipmasters along the coast to prepare for bad weather for to-morrow or Tuesday. The weather in New York to-day will be warm and cloudy and threatening, probably followed by rain toward night.

Will There be War in Europe Despite the Protocol?

The announcement that England has signed the protocol is not by any means a sure harbinger of peace for Europe. The fact that the protocol, as signed by England, does not definitely decide the question of Russia's disarmament proves conclusively that England is either being deceived by the other Powers or gives her consent to a compromise which can be thrown aside at any moment under convenient excuse. The attitude of affairs in Europe, judged from an impartial standpoint, affords no hopeful indication of a lasting peace. The protocol, even though accepted in a modified form by England, does not change the situation from war to peace as decidedly as the diplomats of Europe may seek to show. Up to the moment that England signed the compromise war appeared to be inevitable, and even with her adhesion to the programme active hostilities may be precipitated at any moment and the whole of Europe thrown into a blaze. As will be seen by our cable despatches, the danger is far from being averted, for it is at the best only postponed for the time being. The procrastination of England has really added to the danger she sought to avert, and her long delay in coming to a decision has shaken the confidence of Europe in her sincerity.

England's refusal to co-operate in the endeavors made by other Powers to preserve the peace of Europe, without the abandonment of the view, held now for half a century, that she possessed a right of protectorate over the Christians in Turkey, bade fair at one time to be the great turning point in Continental policy. There has been no doubt in the minds of European statesmen for a year, both in and out of England, that the course of the British government was unmistakably clear, and that unless it frankly supported the policy of the governments that were on the side of civilization against barbarity it would lose at once prestige and power and force events into a shape inimical to British interests, but which British statesmen could only contemplate with folded hands. But the false start made by the English government in these negotiations has been fatal to England's position all through. The enormous blunder made at the outset was the refusal, for no adequate reason whatever, to join the three Powers in what was called the Berlin note. By that note Turkey was called upon to do justice to her subjects in accordance with her treaty obligations to the rest of Europe. All the Powers joined in the demand save England, and Turkey only waited for England to join in order to act; but England refused and the note failed. No opportunity so easy has been offered since. From point to point by inevitable stages the case has grown worse, and the Turks have completely destroyed the Servians supported morally by Russia; and, having thrust two Sultans from the throne, are morally in the state of an excited animal that has the bit in his teeth and is no longer subject to ordinary measures of control. England's word is no longer of any avail in Constantinople, and what England might do, even, she will not do, because of the dislike to follow in any respect whatever the initiative of Russia.

England's policy in the case all along seems to have consisted of only one rule, which was not to take any action proposed by Russia, and simply because it was proposed by Russia. It has happened before now that governments were controlled by ideas as narrow and illogical as this, and their foes, finding the key to their conduct, have led them into a fool's paradise by simply playing upon their antipathies. Thus it has become plain since the remarkable course of the British government toward the Marquis of Salisbury at Constantinople that it only had to be known of any measure that it was supported by Russia to secure its rejection by the British Cabinet. If, therefore, the diplomatists at Berlin and St. Petersburg wished to secure infallibly that England should commit herself against any measure, it was necessary only that they should cause it to be ostentatiously sustained and advocated by General Ignatieff, regarded in the British Cabinet as the impersonation of all the evil, deceit and wrong of Russian policy. It is not yet at all certain but this what has been done, and there is some appearance that the marvellously astute people who conduct John Bull's foreign affairs have been led by ill-temper, ignorance and old-fashioned notions of diplomacy into this obvious and easy trap. It may prove, therefore, that the return of General Ignatieff almost as empty handed as he came is the triumph of those who do not contrive their schemes to further the profit or honor of England. Indeed, it did not seem the other day to well instructed writers in London credible that their government had actually refused to meet Russia amicably in the extreme step taken by her of sending to London a special envoy for the express purpose of securing her assent to a fair settlement. Hence they framed a report which we discredited at the time that Russia had promised to demobilize her army. It will be seen by our London despatch that an opinion is entertained in Europe that the refusal of England to sign the protocol, as putting her in a position to absolve all Powers from consulting her further, was desired and sought for by Prince Bismarck in pursuit of the same tactics by which he led Louis Napoleon to declare a war that Prussia, above all other Powers, longed for. Her consent to sign the document, at the eleventh hour, does not entirely defeat Bismarck's purpose, for the train is still laid and may be fired at any instant.

That war is as probable to-day as it was a week ago there can scarcely be any doubt, for while England accepts the only proposition that made peace possible, she offsets it with another that is with reason looked upon in Berlin as an encroachment upon what is regarded in these days as the prerogative of Prussia. She has demanded that Russia should demobilize her army. This is held to be a pretence to dictate the policy of other Powers to exact action on great and important topics in exchange for her own promises. Prussia feels, no doubt, that if she, the next-door neighbor

of Russia, was not so inconvenienced by the armaments of the northern Powers as to complain, there is no call for England to take upon herself any function of this sort as a general guardian of the peace of Europe. This demand on England's part has, therefore, at once excited bitter feeling in St. Petersburg and unpleasant reflections in Berlin, and it was one more blunder in British diplomacy to do this for the sake of making a demand that a sane man could not possibly believe Russia would comply with. It would appear as if British diplomacy went out to persuade all its wild bulls with red rags.

The war that is to come, and it cannot be long postponed, will be a movement of gigantic armaments on one side at least, and will end with the disappearance of the Ottoman Power from Europe, and, perhaps, even from Asia Minor. Russia on her part will put a million men into the field. She will control a Persian invasion of Turkey in Asia; she will let loose the Montenegrins; there will be a movement of the Greeks in Epirus and Thessaly, and the enormous Russian armies will move both in the Caucasus and across the Balkans; Prussia will hold Austria in check and dispute with England the possession of Egypt, and plenty of money will be furnished to equip swift ships of American build against British commerce if England should sustain Turkey in arms. In all this, one fact would be indubitably certain for the United States—a tremendous revival of all our manufacturing industries, and of our carrying trade.

Business Activity and Newspaper Enterprise.

The appearance of the HERALD to-day must be accepted as good evidence that the prevailing expectation of a speedy business revival is not without some substantial foundation. It is unquestionably true that in a time of depression as well as in a season of activity business men possessed of proper enterprise and energy will seek the advantage offered by a widely circulated newspaper to advertise their goods and their wants. But when the Sunday edition of a leading journal presents sixty-four columns of solid advertisements, embracing all descriptions of wants and covering almost every conceivable business interest, we are justified in regarding it as an unmistakable indication of reviving trade and returning confidence and prosperity. The HERALD advertising to-day shows a marked activity in business. In that important department our paper this morning is a perfect guide and directory to citizens and visitors. Whatever a person's wants may be—whether for investment or purchase; whether in real estate, manufactures, spring goods, the professions, boarding, lodging, houses to rent, servants, carriages, horses, jewelry, wines and liquors, yachts, steamboats, amusements, literature, clerks, employment or anything else within the compass of a city's trade and occupation—they may be filled through the medium of our advertising columns without trouble and without loss of time.

The quintuple HERALD to-day, with its one hundred and twenty columns of advertisements, and news, editorial, special cable despatches and reading matter, covering all the capitals of Europe and bringing before us events transpiring last night in Paris, London, Berlin and other far away cities, and from the most distant parts of our own Continent, as well as at our own doors, is a striking illustration of the intelligence, enterprise and progress of the age.

Mr. Hall's Reported Arrival in England.

The mystery of Mr. A. Oakey Hall's strange disappearance seems to be cleared up at last by his reported arrival at Liverpool. We say seems, because there may yet be a faint doubt, inasmuch as the person supposed to be Mr. Hall positively denies his identity. Of course this is precisely what might be expected if Mr. Hall left this country with the determination to keep his whereabouts a profound secret. Should it prove to be Mr. Hall, and we see no good reason for doubt, it will establish the correctness of the theory published in the HERALD yesterday, namely, that Mr. Hall took passage from Boston in the steamship Victoria and under the assumed name of Sutcliffe. At the same time it will bring comfort and relief to his afflicted family and friends, who had almost abandoned the last hope. What Mr. Hall's object may have been for thus suddenly quitting his home and friends is not yet ascertained. There are many rumors in the air, among others that he left to avoid certain complications likely to result from the settlement of the Ring suits. These rumors can only be set at rest by satisfactory explanations from Mr. Hall or his friends.

Right Against Might.

Judge Gilbert's decisive action in a sewing machine case tried before him in Brooklyn will be very generally commended. The agent of a sewing machine company had sold a machine to a person on what is known as a "lease." The payments under such a sale are to be made by instalments, but the machine is only "leased" to the purchaser, the payments are designated "rent," and when default is made, if even on the very last instalment, the agent steps in, reclaims the machine and retains all the money that has been paid upon it. This one-sided bargain is a cheat on its face, and besides, a large addition is generally made to the honest price of the machine when thus sold on time. In the Brooklyn case the purchaser had paid eighty dollars, when, failing in meeting an instalment, the machine was seized and carried off by the agent. The victimized purchaser brought suit to recover the amount he had paid. Judge Gilbert immediately directed the not unwilling jury to give the plaintiff a verdict for the full amount, with interest. The counsel for the company pleaded for delay. "Not an instant," was Judge Gilbert's reply. This is treating these sharp dealers to a little of their own medicine. "Not an instant," is their reply when a purchaser asks for time. The Brooklyn decision will probably encourage a number of persons who have lost both their money and machines by such sharp practice to attempt to recover either the one or the other.

Easter—The Resurrection of Nature.

There are so many coincidences in the season of Easter that, aside from the general rule that it is good to enjoy a festival, come whence or why it may, none need hesitate for any want of faith in the fact that is commemorated by the occasion. Christendom esteems it a holy time, as the anniversary of the most memorable event of its chronicle; and though the Church has been several times threatened with schism because of differences as to the proper date of celebration, yet all sects and varieties and divisions of Christians agree on the common idea. It is also a holy season with the Jews, who are of great account in this country as in all commercial lands under the sun, and though they do not celebrate the same facts that give significance to the time for the Christians, they celebrate an event to them equally sacred in the story of the escape of the people of their race from bondage and oppression. Christians celebrate a season for a fact that occurred in a festival time of the Jews, and the "theosophic Egyptians" of the community who parade themselves in pasteboard and gold lace may, if they will, celebrate the same time for a festival of the believers in Isis and Orus; for the event the Jews celebrate also occurred in a festival time of the older religion.

Finally the number that disregard ecclesiastical dates may celebrate the time with reference to that primitive religion of humanity which has no relation to creeds and finds its festival of festivals in the resurrection of the year—in the return of brighter skies and warmer days, in the revival of every aspect and impulse of nature—a religion whose spirit is in those words of the Song of Songs which is Solomon's:—"Rise up, my love, my fair one, and come away. For, lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land; the fig tree putteth forth her green figs, and the vines with the tender grape give a good smell. Arise, my love, my fair one, and come away." In this exquisite little poem is found all the material from which industrious literary creatures have constructed millions of volumes of "original poetry" in different languages—all so many evidences of the prevalence in all ages and nations of those primary impulses of heathendom which, adapted to the forms and conceptions of worship in one or another creed, give grace, sincerity and fervor to all.

But the attempt to symbolize nature in religion, and to reduce the facts upon which faith is based to mere mythical shadows and types of the course of nature, is to feed the people with husks. All the great seasons of the year were ever festival occasions, each with its peculiar features, but they were never worshipped abstractly by any people; and if a man will be a heathen in these days, and endeavor to separate himself from the creeds of the churches of the time, he will fall only into the creeds of the churches of some other time—for worship he will and must in some creed or another. In the French Revolution they only denied the altars of the Christian religion to put in their stead theatrical counterfeits of the altars of Greece and Rome; and if in the celebration of Easter it is sought to get into a more primitive range of ideas than the doctrines of the Church afford, what is the profit to relinquish the simple, tragic and sublime story of Jesus of Nazareth, and take to such deities as that goddess of springtime known to the mythology of our German cousins, and from whose name it is thought our word "Easter" is derived?

Our Complaint Book.

Our Complaint Book is a volume as spicy as Don Juan, as interesting as Dickens' novels and as instructive as Shakespeare's plays. A reader of the HERALD who overlooks the Complaint Book shows himself to be as unappreciative as a man who travels with an uncut Sterne in his valise. A public officer who neglects to study its contents gives evidence of his incapacity or carelessness. It points to evils, mistakes and annoyances in private life and exposes public wrongs. It combines within itself the properties of a tonic, a corrective and a preventive. Through its agency our city officials are enabled to find out when anything is going on wrong—a knowledge that would otherwise come to them very slowly, if at all. In the multitudinous demands of their dual position as politicians and office-holders they are, of course, too much engaged to inquire into public abuses which it is their duty to prevent or correct, or to pay much attention to information that reaches them in a whisper or through private sources. But when a complaint meets their eye that is seen and read by hundreds of thousands of their fellow citizens, through the medium of a widely circulated journal, it becomes wonderfully clear to them that they are expected to inquire into its justice and to provide a remedy where one is demanded.

We desire to give notice, too, that the letters in our popular Complaint Book will not be dead letters. We offer them in this friendly shape in order to afford our city officials an opportunity to voluntarily correct such evils and abuses as are thus brought to their notice. A good public officer will promptly and gladly avail himself of the information our correspondents tender him, as Postmaster James so handsomely did on a recent occasion. But where complaints are justly made and are disregarded by those who are responsible for the abuses brought to light we shall take pains to fix the responsibility where it rightfully belongs. Our book is an easy one for willing scholars. Those who are too lazy or too stupid to learn must not hope to escape punishment.

THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.—The season of Italian opera, which will begin at the Academy of Music on April 4, under the management of Signors Albites and Palmieri, promises to be the most brilliant we have had for years. The company is not one organized in a hurry to meet an emergency in music, but is composed of first class artists, who are accustomed to sing together and who have a repertoire of

unusual extent. Such singers as Mme. Palmieri, Miles Marck, Persiani, Restelli, and Signors Rambelli, Celada, Zenario and Bertolasi, ought to give New York opera in the old style, to which of late it has been, unfortunately, a stranger. But another great attraction is the engagement of Mile. Di Murska, the celebrated prima donna, who appears for the first time in this city for several years. Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera" will open the season, and will be followed by "Rigoletto." The grand novelty will be the "Don Carlos" of the same composer, which has never been sung in the United States, and will be, therefore, as interesting to lovers of Italian music as Wagner's operas are to those who admire the German school. This famous opera will be produced, it is said, with new scenery and costumes, and with a strong cast. Altogether, we are inclined to believe that New York will at last have Italian opera worthy of its earnest and unreserved support.

All Fools' Day.

By one of those strange coincidences which sometimes lift small things out of their rightful sphere the calendar brings us on the same day Easter Sunday and All Fools' Day. A sharper contrast than is afforded by this conjunction would be out of the power of man to devise, but we doubt whether the sportive small boy and the adult practical joker will cease from hilarious mischief for this reason. The rewards of the religious life have no time within the year been so prominently before the devotional eye as to-day; but the tempting pocketbook, snatched suddenly from before the would-be finder, and the toe-stunning brickbat, in its deceptive newspaper covering, will cause also a revival of the longing for the consolations of religion. The origin of the day is of the slightest possible consequence to those who are most active therein; their anxiety is not exercised as to causes, but about results; their faith, of whatever degree it may be, is manifested by their works, and they trust their zeal to atone for whatever indiscretion they may be guilty of. Looking over the entire field, with a view to the possibilities of the day, there is much to be thankful for. Individuals may be tortured beyond the verge of profanity, but on this side of Europe there seems no likelihood of concerted action in the interest of foolishness; for Congress is not in session, most of the State legislatures have adjourned, new theories of the Hall disappearance were forestalled by yesterday's despatches, and the coal road magnets seldom meet together on Sunday. Assured and strengthened by these facts the respectable citizen may be enabled to endure his own special torments, and if he has ever wondered why the calendar year consists of exactly three hundred and sixty-five days he will at least go so far in the direction of an elucidation as to be certain of his satisfaction that the days of the year are no fewer and that this particular gala day of the mischievous cannot come oftener than it does.

Palpit Topics To-day.

Easter services and topics will not be confined to-day to Episcopal and Catholic churches, but will have a large space in those of other denominations. Dr. Hepworth, for instance, will emphasize the lessons of the week by adding fifty new members to his church and the baptism of several children and young persons. His church also will make a grand floral display, accompanied with fine music, in honor of the day. Mr. Jutten, too, will pay a visit to the tomb and assure himself of the resurrection of Christ. Mr. Lightbourn will reveal the character of Jesus, and Mr. Herr give the proofs of His resurrection. Mr. Martyn will show how largely man's immortality depends upon the event which the Church to-day commemorates, while Mr. Seales will illustrate the transferring power of Christ's glorified presence. Mr. Lloyd will give his benediction to the Methodist Church, which he takes leave of to-day, and will discuss the resurrection in various of its phases with the Reformed Church, into whose bosom he enters. Death is, Mr. Johns will prove, no foe, but is, as Mr. Colcord believes through Christ, an evidence of God's great love; and the victory that overcometh the world will be proved by Mr. Sweetser to be faith in Christ as a risen Saviour. This, too, Mr. Fullman believes insures a spiritual as well as a physical resurrection. He is, indeed, as Dr. Armitage will demonstrate, the source of resurrection altogether, and his death was a judicial murder, albeit the penitent thief that Mr. Kennard will dilate upon and many others have received great benefits from that judicial death. Dr. Tyng, Jr., will foot up the profit and loss of the second coming of Christ, and Mr. Newton will show that He carries the keys of death. Dr. Talmage will make it plain that the rum bottle should not rule Brooklyn. Mr. McCarthy will consider Mormonism ecclesiastically and socially. Mr. Hatfield will open the books of God metaphorically and Dr. Ewer will present the claims of true godliness to the seekers of the better country to-day.

Canal Reform at Last.

Governor Robinson has approved the new bill in relation to the office of Superintendent of Public Works, passed by the Legislature after his veto of the original bill. This prepares the way for the new system of canal management inaugurated by the constitutional amendment, which will now go into operation as soon as a Superintendent of Public Works is appointed and confirmed. The change cannot be made too soon. The last State administration did much to effect reform in the canal management, but it was felt that no thorough eradication of the evils that had eaten into the old system could be hoped for until the system itself had been swept away. Governor Robinson, to whom the State is mainly indebted for the constitutional amendment, knows this probably better than any other man in the State. We, therefore, discredit the Albany rumor that he will not send in the name of a Superintendent of Public Works in place of that of General McClellan, which was rejected by the Senate. There can be no difficulty in finding a member of the Governor's political party, thoroughly qualified for the position, and whose practical knowledge of

our canal system and business would deprive the Senate of all excuse for his rejection. Governor Robinson should nominate such a man at once. The machinery of the canal management is now untouched, and it will work much better under one capable and honest man who is responsible to the Governor, and for whom the Governor is responsible to the people, than under three Commissioners, who cannot take proper interest in an office from which they may be removed at any moment.

Our London and Paris Cable Letters.

London is between a hope and a fear over the Eastern negotiations, and hence our correspondent there first gathers all that is ominous of the future there, because these things are uppermost. After skimming off the stormy diplomatic froth he finds the currents of English life flowing easily through the pleasant channel of the Easter holidays. He clips out a manly recognition of Henry M. Stanley's great discoveries and arduous explorations bearing the sign-manual of Dr. Petermann, a stern critic, who, however, does not carp and cavil like the bitter-hearted Modred of the "Idylls of the King" when honest work is before him. Apropos of this is the revival of interest in Polar exploration. The Pope is in better health, but that does not stop the talk of the friends of His Holiness as to who shall be his successor. From both capitals we get operative news of interest. The great project of Colonel Mappeson, which royalty and nobility patronized and all classes subscribed for—the National Opera House on the Thames Embankment—seems to have come to a standstill. Here is a sad blow to those who put their faith in the glowing prospectus and the enthusiastic promoter. Of course the trouble is that the royalty and nobility and commoners did not subscribe enough, or subscribing did not pay up. Paris complains, with something approaching to bitterness, of the failure of the American government to provide for official representation at the French Universal Exhibitions of next year. Our French friends are, of course, forgetful of the manifold difficulties which surrounded the last months of the late Congress, and are, perhaps, not aware that a national appropriation for any purpose, however worthy, cannot be made unless by Congress. They do know, however, that appropriations are necessary. If, therefore, when the extra session of the new Congress meets, this matter is properly attended to, France will not only rejoice in an evidence of our good will to her young Republic, but will unsay the unkind things which have been said in her first moments of disappointment. It is certainly a matter that should be arranged during the extra coming session.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

New silk goods are soft, very much like raw silk. White veils dress give roundness to the figure. The Duchess of Edinburgh will summer in Denmark. Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson has not become a revalant. Gloves of undressed kid are the most popular for street wear. Beecher lectures on "Hard Times" and charges a dollar and a half. Sunset Cox folds up his wings like a grackle and lectures in Georgia. Light-tinted smoked pearl buttons are used on both light and dark cloth. Ex-Senator Latham, of California, has purchased a mineral spring for \$25,000. Gallons is much used for trimming cloth dresses. It is a worsted braid embroidered with silk. Miss Elizabeth Thompson, who made so great a sensation a year or two ago, is studying Geneose art. Peter B. Sweeney was the friend of the late Emperor Napoleon. The Prince Imperial is coming to America. Punch.—"I wish I was your hold on"—"Ah, this, they're more obedient than I wish met in all me lot!" School Commissioner of the period. Chairman of Text Book Committee—"What of them books is best for teachin' learnin'?" St. Louis Republican—"Mme. Esaiopff, according to the Commercial, found a great deal of musical talent in Cincinnati. It wasn't hidden. Talent always shows where they don't use napkins." A state of health—Md.—Danbury News. A state of suffering—Ill.—Washington Nation. A lady's state—Pa.—Norristown Herald. A girl's state—Miss.—Philadelphia Bulletin. The state of political exclamation—0! President Hayes is doing right in not being too fast in going forward. What this country needs is a leader who is not so great that he cannot go below the high tide of intelligence and who can give his mind to commonplace without hurting himself much. Rome Sentinel—"A lady on Washington street, who is an enthusiastic republican, named her canary bird Jim Blaine. He did not sing much, but he sang when she tenderly, and last Saturday she discovered that Jim Blaine had laid an egg. Now she declares that no dependence can be placed on a politician." Washington Star—"A short time since two United States Senators recommended a certain gentleman for appointment as receiver of a Western land office. Secretary Schurz caused inquiries to be made in regard to the character and capacity of the chief clerk of the former receiver, and on learning that he was fully qualified disregarded the recommendations of the Senators and ordered the chief clerk to be promoted to the receivership." WEEKLY HERALD.—Wood cleaning fish for baking do not cut off the head and tail. For the stuffing soak half a pound of bread crumbs in water; when the bread is soft press out all the water. Fry two tablespoonfuls of minced onion in some butter; add the bread, some chopped parsley, a tablespoonful of butter and pepper and salt. Let it cook a moment; take it off the fire and add a beaten egg. Fill the fish with this stuffing, and keep it in place by winding a cord several times around the top of the fish; sprinkle over slices of pork and salt; put some hot water into the pan, bake in a hot oven, basting very often. Wipe down the top should be nicely browned; serve a sauce with it. The best fishes to bake are whitefish, bluefish and shad. If not basted very often a baked fish will be very dry. Evening Telegram—"The ideal boarder is never a woman, simply because most boarding houses are kept by landladies, and no landlady is capable of assuming that a female boarder knows how to behave herself. The ideal, therefore, in this case is masculine. It is easy to make the sketch, for the outline is found in the hearts of every woman who lets lodgings or takes boarders. This imaginary being is quiet and soft spoken. He never complains. No innumerable his tips if his bed be unmade at five o'clock in the afternoon, and should his breakfast be tough, or the bread sour, or the butter strong, or the coffee weak, he sends up a smile above his impaired digestion and looks amiable, despite his rained stomach. He never loses his temper, he always pays his board. He is a nice, quiet animal, pleasant to have about, but doubtly pleasant because he is generally out of the way. He stores children, and 'tomb's' to pets. He knows how to disguise opinion that from the mouths of most men would be singularly disagreeable, under the softest of phrases and the smoothest of periods. Does this ideal creature anywhere exist? Nowhere, excepting in the dreams of the landlady. The very term 'ideal' implies that the ennobling myth never can be actualized. Sometimes an approximation is made to him, but the embodiment itself is never reached."