consist only of flour and rice, involve a monthly expenditure of 700,000 Turkish pounds, which will in a year amount to 6,500,000 Turkish pounds in excess of the budget of the War Department. The government is also unable to obtain a million Turkish pounds to pay the outstanding debts of the late Sultans Murad Effendi and Abdul Aziz. The thought that Russia, even if out of respect to Germany she does not venture to march on the Danube, may next month resolve on an attack on the eastern frontier, and that upon her winning a battle or two Persia, Greece and other latent enemies may fall on Turkey on all sides, is well calculated to sober the enthusiasm of anybody who knows how utterly destitute this country would be of all resources of war at the very opening of a campaign."

WHAT NEXT?

The correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna, says:—"The next phase of the Eastern question at Constantinople is likely to be the most interesting, as it will probably decide the question of peace or war. Conjecture as to the decision would be idle, as it will depend on a number of factors, some of which, like the Turkish Parliament, or a turn in popular feeling in Russia, are quite incalculable. Relative to the negotiations with Montenegro, the last illusion of the Turks as to the possibility of settling the matter by a mere exchange of territory must have been dispelled by a sort of reminder which the Russian Chargé d'Affaires is said to have lately addressed to the Porte urging the conclusion of the negotiations, and strongly advising it to give way. But this had quite a contrary effect to what was expected, being looked upon as a hostile step on the part of Russia tending rather to encourage the Turks in their resistance to the Montenegrin demands and to diminish considerably the hope of a peaceful solution. As yet the impression produced in Constantinople by the protocol negotiation seems to be very slight. The impression exists more strongly in Turkey than anywhere else that the negotiations are only a Russian device to gain time and establish the Russian position whenever she chooses to bring about a collision."

A BRITISH MINISTER ON THE PROTOCOL.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, made a speech at a banquet in Gloucester yesterday evening, in which he alluded to the Eastern question. He said he thought when the protocol was fully explained it would meet the emphatic approval of the country. It was difficult in many ways to overrate the importance of the signing of that document. It was a renewed proof of the union of the six great Powers on a question which would be most dangerous if left to one of them. It was also a pledge for the maintenance of a peace, during which the government hoped Turkey would effect reforms impossible while the thunderbolt of war was hanging on her frontier. In the negotiations England was now the leader of Europe. She was no longer the nation to which a Berlin memorandum, previously concocted and signed by three great Powers, was sent with a demand for concurrence, even without the ceremony of previous consultation. The present moment was hopeful, but no one could tell what difficulties and dangers might arise.

THINGS THAT DON'T LOOK LIKE PEACE.

It has been noticed that the foreign officers who were recently in the Servian service have dispersed themselves to Russia, Greece, Bosnia, Persia and other countries hostile to Turkey. It is stated that 160 members of the Russian Red Cross Society have arrived at Jassy, and are arranging hospitals there. "Indications on the political horizon," says a correspondent in Belgrade, "suggests that, while diplomatists are quibbling over the exact meaning of words, events are drawing a cordon round Turkey which may soon furnish a surprising spectacle to Europe. Another council of the Turkish Cabinet was held yesterday. No decision was taken respecting disarmament. Military preparations continue without interruption. Negotiations with Montenegro are at a standstill.

MR. LAYARD IN PARIS.

Mr. Layard has arrived in Paris from Madrid, on his way to London. He dines with Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, to-day. The French Ministers have been invited to the dinner.

ENGLISH IRON IN AMERICA.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a Sheffield despatch which says a telegram from America states that an English firm has successfully tendered for over twenty thousand tons of iron in face of the competition of all the American manufacturers and despite the heavy import duties.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

Peace has not yet been concluded between Abyssinia and Egypt, but probably will be, because the King of Shoa has captured Gonda, and the Abyssinian army has in consequence been withdrawn from the Egyptian frontier. The projected treaty will cede no territory to Abyssinia, but will provide for a reduction of the Egyptian export duties.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

According to a Paris despatch, M. Caduc, ex-Deputy, has agreed to stand at Bordeaux as a moderate radical against M. Mie, irreconcilable radical.

THE POPE'S HEALTH IMPROVING.

The improvement in the Pope's health continues. The Pope was able to walk from his apartments to give an audience this morning.

STORM AND FIRE.

A heavy thunder storm occurred at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. Paris telegrams are delayed. A schoolhouse in the Norwegian village of Ellengso has been burned. Sixteen children perished in the flames.

UNITED STATES SHIPS ABROAD.

The United States screw corvette Yantic, returning from the Asiatic station to Norfolk, Va., arrived in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, March 3.

A STOLEN PAINTING RECOVERED.

Jan Vaneyck's painting of the "Virgin and Child," which was stolen from the National Gallery, in Berlin, a few days ago, has been recovered.

THE DANISH PARLIAMENT.

The Danish Rigsdag was closed yesterday by royal decree.

RINDERPEST IN LONDON.

The *Official Gazette* announces three more outbreaks of rinderpest in London.

SHIPWRIGHTS' STRIKE.

The shipwrights of Glasgow have struck for higher wages.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

A SKELETON FOUND IN A MARYLAND SWAMP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OAKLAND, Md., April 4, 1877.

The skeleton of a murdered man was found on Sunday two miles from here. A Coroner's jury gave a verdict of "Murder by an unknown person." The body had evidently been dragged from the road into the dense laurel swamps where it was found. A large bullet hole was found in the breast bone. It is supposed it had been in the woods about one year.

THEORY OF THE CASE.

The theory of the case is based upon the testimony of a woman who lived near the laurel swamp. Over a year ago two men boarded at her house and worked at neighboring coal mines. One, named Richard Prettybone, from Pittsburg, was paid $130 wages, and left with the other man for Piedmont. Soon after the latter came back and said Prettybone had gone to Pittsburg. He has never been seen since. The woman described the coal-knife and shirt buttons of Prettybone, and they tallied exactly with those found with the skeleton.

SALE OF A TEXAS RAILROAD.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 4, 1877.

The Gulf and Western Texas Railroad, of which eighty miles are in operation, between Indianola and Cuero, was sold by the United States Marshal yesterday to Commodore Charles Morgan for $100,000.

A LEAP FOR LIBERTY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 4, 1877.

Henry Johnson, who is supposed to be the leader of a band of burglars, before the commencement of his trial to-day sought to escape by descending from a window in the Court House, a distance of forty feet. He used a small piece of twine, and had hardly proceeded four feet when it broke, allowing him to fall to the brick pavement below. When picked up Johnson was found to be seriously injured.

TUGBOAT ON FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1877.

The tugboat George B. Kerfoot, the ownership of which has been in litigation for some time past, was discovered to be on fire this evening at Almond street wharf. The damage will probably not exceed $3,000.

SUPREME COURT CALENDAR.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 4, 1877.

The following is the day calendar for to-morrow of the General Term, Supreme Court, fourth department:—Nos. 7, 20, 51, 71, 80, 87, 90, 94, 101, 107.

EX-MAYOR HALL.

His Identity Fully Established at Last.

AN INTERVIEW OBTAINED.

Restless and Purposeless in London Lodgings.

"A BROKEN DOWN MAN."

The Mystery of His Departure Unexplained.

[BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD.]

LONDON, April 4—11 P. M.

I have this evening had a protracted interview with A. Oakey Hall, who now occupies lodgings in the neighborhood of Notting-Hill Gate, a cheap locality, made up of small houses mainly, beyond Kensington and toward Wormwood Scrubs and Kensal Green, in the quiet cemetery of which latter district lie buried so many of the clever actors and lively men of letters with whose names and works Mr. Hall was so familiar and with whom, in their lifetime and in his better days, he would have been so delighted to associate. Though geographically at the West End of London it is socially so far west that it may almost be said to have come round again and become east. The region has not, of course, the desolate appearance and pauper population of Spitalfields and Bethnal Green, but it is mostly inhabited by small householders. In one of the poorest of these houses Mr. Hall has had his lodgings since he reached London, last Saturday. They seem to have been secured for him by previous arrangement—perhaps even before he left New York.

After the receipt of your telegram asking that Mr. Hall, if in London, should be seen and positively identified, I called at the office of the New York Associated Press and secured the address of the passenger by the steamer Victoria, who had been followed by the press agent to the house near Notting Hill Gate As telegraphed you yesterday I called at this place, and, sending in a note, addressed on the outside to "Mr. Garbett"—the name under which Mr. Hall now goes in his lodgings—but on the inside to Mr. Hall himself, I received a verbal message from Mr. Hall expressing his willingness to see me at any time. Early this morning a note came to me in Mr. Hall's own handwriting—with which I am perfectly familiar—reiterating his perfect willingness to see me at any time.

This evening, therefore, I called and was met by Mr. Hall in his rooms. We had a long interview, but he absolutely refuses to make any explanations whatever as to his motives in leaving New York under such extraordinary circumstances, and seems altogether at sea as to his future plans. He is evidently very much broken in mind and body, and says that he now only desires rest and peace. The general details of our conversation I am not at liberty to publish, but I venture to suggest that it is now only charity to an utterly broken man to say as little more about him as possible.

MR. HALL ARRANGES AN INTERVIEW.

LONDON, April 4, 1877.

Yesterday the representative of the New York Associated Press, who identified Mr. A. Oakey Hall at Liverpool (and subsequently saw him walking in Hyde Park, London, in company with a middle-aged lady), accompanied by a correspondent of the New York *World*, waited on the person giving the name of "Garbett," and requested an interview. This was declined. A note was then written by the *World* correspondent and addressed to "Mr. Garbett" on the envelope and to Mr. A. Oakey Hall inside. This was forwarded by a commissionaire, and a verbal answer was returned, expressive of Mr. Hall's willingness to meet the writer thereof. As the result of this correspondence the *World* correspondent writes to the London agency of the Associated Press, this morning, as follows:—"I am satisfied that it is Mr. Hall whom you have seen."

"MR. GARBETT" DECLINES.

When the Associated Press representative called at Mr. Hall's lodgings to-day he sent up a letter asking for an interview, or for any statement Mr. Hall might be willing to make. The letter was addressed to "A. Oakey Hall," and was enclosed in an envelope addressed to "Mr. Garbett." The letter was returned, with the following indorsement in a woman's handwriting:—

The gentleman to whom your envelope was addressed certainly has no concern with its enclosure, and therefore respectfully returns it, that an evident mistake may be rectified.

Request was then made for a personal interview with "Mr. Garbett," and it was refused.

THE MYSTERIOUS WOMAN.

The following is a description of the woman who accompanied "Suthiffe-Hall":—

She is about thirty-eight years of age, five feet five inches in height, has a good figure, dark brown hair, clear complexion, large eyes and large mouth. She has a wart about two inches below her left ear.

The woman was here in advance of "Suthiffe," and undoubtedly made all the arrangements previous to his arrival.

They are lodging in ordinary apartments and the people of the house are evidently ignorant of their identity.

THE FAMILY AND FRIENDS OF MR. HALL.

Up to a late hour last night the family of Mr. Hall had heard nothing from him. Mr. Vanderpoel was out of town, and Recorder Hackett had not received any news. That Mr. Hall is in London no one now seems to doubt, and an explanation of the motives which induced him to take the sudden step is looked for with interest. In conversation with a number of gentlemen, all acquainted with Mr. Hall, they stated yesterday afternoon that they had heard Mr. Hall talk in a vague way about a book describing low life, but not with sufficient interest to warrant the conjecture that he left New York to prosecute such a work. Every theory that is advanced to explain the flight of Mr. Hall seems inconsistent with some well known facts, and contradictions are ever ready to accompany a new explanation.

MR. GOSHORN COMPLIMENTED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 4, 1877.

The dinner tendered the Hon. A. T. Goshorn, Director-General of the Centennial Exhibition, occurred at the Grand Hotel to-night, and was a superb affair. It was attended by some 125 prominent citizens of this city and others from abroad, among whom were Mr. T. S. Harrison, chairman of the Citizens' Centennial Committee of Philadelphia; Colonel Myer Asche, assistant secretary of the United States Centennial Committee and private secretary of the Director General, and Mr. Robert Cox, of Philadelphia; Mayor Johnson, Hon. William S. Groesbeck, ex-Governor Noyes, Judge Force, Mr. M. Halstead and others, of this city. Ex-Attorney General Taft presided and made an eloquent address of welcome.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

ELECTION OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET BY A MUCH REDUCED VOTE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., April 4, 1877.

The election to-day has been a series of surprises, and it has been the most exciting one that has been held since William Sprague ran for Governor. General Charles C. Van Zandt, of this city, the republican candidate for Governor, is undoubtedly elected, but by a majority of less than 500. Hayes' majority in November was upward of 4,000. The balance of the republican State ticket are also no doubt elected.

REJOICING IN NEWPORT.

As predicted in the HERALD to-day, General Van Zandt has a majority of over 1,000 in this county. He carried every ward in this city and there is no little rejoicing here to-night, as Newport county has not had the honor of the Governorship for the past fifty-three years. General Van Zandt has been called upon by hundreds of the citizens of Newport to-night, and he is in receipt of congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the State. It is many years since Newport has witnessed such rejoicing. Bonfires are burning and bands of musicians have been called out. General Van Zandt is a native of Newport, forty-seven years of age, a leading lawyer, was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford; has been Lieutenant Governor two years, has represented Newport in both Houses of the Legislature and has been Speaker of the House of Representatives for several years, and during Governor Howard's term acted as Governor for some time.

THE LEGISLATURE.

There will undoubtedly be a republican majority in the legislature, but it will be an unusually small one. Newport, which gives Van Zandt a majority of nearly 700, has saved the party from a serious defeat.

CITY ELECTION.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 4, 1877.

The charter election held here yesterday resulted in the election of the whole democratic city ticket by the usual majorities. The republicans elected two of the five Supervisors, and the democrats all the Aldermen.

ILLEGAL VOTERS ARRESTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LANCASTER, Ohio, April 4, 1877.

A batch of men who are charged with having voted illegally here in the Presidential election last fall are to be taken to Cincinnati to appear before the United States Court on Saturday next.

LOUISIANA.

PACKARD'S DETERMINATION TO INSIST.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4, 1877.

Governor Packard made a speech in caucus to-day, declaring that he would insist on his claim to the Governorship to the bitter end.

THE POTTERY STRIKE.

AID FOR THE LOCKED-OUT OPERATIVES FROM ENGLAND—NEW MEN AT WORK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TRENTON, N. J., April 4, 1877.

The "locked-out" potters of this city were greatly elated to-day over the receipt of a draft for $1,000 from their fellow workmen in Staffordshire, England, with a promise that more money would be forthcoming in a few days, as collections are being taken up in all the potteries of England for the same purpose. The 1,500 locked-out operatives here are determined to hold out to the bitter end, and, on the other hand, the bosses are firm in the stand they have taken in reducing the rate of wages. The thirteen potteries are nearly in full operation with new men, only about sixty of the old ones having gone back to work. The manufacturers say that the ware now being made gives satisfaction, and that even if the old hands consented to come back at the new scale of prices employment for only about one-fourth of them could be given. They intend to keep on the new men, and this week hundreds of applicants have sought work at $1 per day.

DESTRUCTION OF A PAPER MILL.

THE LARGE PAPER MANUFACTURING WORKS OF JESSUP & MOORE, AT WILMINGTON, DEL., BURNED—LOSS THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WILMINGTON, Del., April 4, 1877.

Jessup & Moore's paper mills, outside the city of Wilmington, took fire this afternoon about four o'clock, and all the old part of the mill was entirely destroyed. The fire is supposed to have taken from a piece of fuse blown upon the roof from a quarry blast, which was fired off in the immediate neighborhood about twenty minutes before the fire was discovered.

UNCONTROLLABLE.

The flames raged so fiercely as to defy the efforts of the whole Wilmington Fire Department.

LOSS AND INSURANCE.

The loss will be about $350,000, on which there is an insurance of $125,000 in about forty different companies.

OPERATIVES THROWN OUT OF WORK.

The fire is still smouldering, but all danger is past. A great number of people will be thrown out of employment, as the mills have been running "full time" for some months.

FOUND DEAD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LANCASTER, Ohio, April 4, 1877.

The mangled remains of William A. Twigg, of Pittsburg, were found near the railroad track, at Carroll, on Tuesday.

FAILURE OF A GRAIN DEALER.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4, 1877.

The failure of A. Friedlander, a prominent grain operator, was announced to-day. Mr. Friedlander states that in case he can collect the amounts due him his unsecured indebtedness will be about $600,000. As nearly as he can judge from the present condition of affairs, his indebtedness is entirely local and affects but few persons or firms, all of whom can stand it, with perhaps the exception of one or two in the interior. He attributes his failure, to some extent, to losses on charters, having early in the season chartered vessels at comparatively high figures, which he subsequently was obliged to recharter at much lower rates; but the greatest weight under which he labored was the condition of affairs in San Joaquin valley. He had purchased large tracts there which he subsequently sold to farmers, who paid down a small portion of the purchase money. Bad crops prevented a continuance of these payments, and he advanced means to enable them to sow the ground and continue business. Last year a portion was repaid him, but the gloomy prospects for the present season in that section of country convinced him that it was useless to struggle longer.

A meeting of creditors will be held on Saturday or Monday next, when the future course will be decided. The report has created great surprise and called forth much sympathy in this city.

NAMES OF CREDITORS.

As regards creditors, whose names Mr. Friedlander at present declines to mention, it is reported on apparently good authority, that the principal one is the Nevada Bank. It is known that after the failure of the Bank of California Mr. Friedlander transferred his accounts for some two months to the London and San Francisco Bank from which they were carried to the Nevada Bank. The officers of that bank decline to make any statements, but it is reported that Mr. Friedlander owes there upward of a million dollars secured on real estate. There is also a reported indebtedness to the Bank of California, contracted prior to the failure of that institution, of several hundred thousand dollars, and also secured on real estate. Falkner, Bell & Co. are reported to hold his notes for some $200,000, and Balfour, Guthrie & Co. for about half that amount. There seems to be good grounds for the belief that arrangements will be made by the creditors to enable Friedlander to resume business at an early date. He states personally that the failure of the Bank of California placed him in a very cramped position for available funds, from which he has not since been able to extricate himself.

BITTEN BY A SPITZ.

LOWELL, Mass., April 4, 1877.

Mrs. Eliza Strout, of Chelmsford Centre, was bitten by a Spitz dog several weeks since and was attacked with hydrophobia yesterday. Her sufferings to-day were terrible and she cannot survive to-night.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1877.

A special meeting of stockholders of the American Steamship Company was held to-day to consider the proposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad to accept from the said steamship company 5,000 shares of its capital stock at the par value of $100 per share in lieu of its indebtedness, amounting to $500,000, to said railroad company. The proposition was accepted and a resolution to increase the capital stock of the steamship company to the extent of 5,100 shares was unanimously adopted.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

RONDOUT, N. Y., April 4, 1877.

A special despatch from Moresville, Delaware county, says the hotel of Crispell & Elmendorf was burned this morning, and John Smith, of Pine Hill, perished in the flames. His body was found in the ruins this afternoon. The loss on the building and contents is between $6,000 and $10,000; insurance, $5,000.

DIAMOND MERCHANT MISSING.

SUDDEN AND MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF GEORGE SHARP, JR.—UNEASINESS OF CREDITORS AND CURIOSITY OF THE PUBLIC.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ATLANTA, Ga., April 4, 1877.

There is great excitement in this city over the mysterious disappearance of George Sharp, Jr., the most widely known diamond and jewel merchant in the South. He disappeared on last Friday night and has not been heard of since. No suspicion or uneasiness was aroused until Tuesday morning, when his store was closed by a representative of Stim & Co., jewellers, of New York, to whom he was indebted about $4,000. The New Yorker closed the store under proceedings against an absconding debtor. Since this action the most scrutinizing search has been made for the missing man and detectives put to work in all the important Southern cities, but nothing has yet been heard.

LARGE INDEBTEDNESS.

It appears that Mr. Sharp has been heavily involved for some time, and that his famous store was supported almost entirely upon borrowed capital. His credit has been impaired and he has been forced to go on the streets for money. By paying usurious rates of interest, and putting diamond or jewel collaterals in the hands of the lenders he has been enabled to float.

SELLING PLEDGED PROPERTY.

He has been accustomed to go to his creditors and borrow back his collaterals for the purpose of exhibiting them to his customers, returning them if not sold, or otherwise the money. On last Friday he went to each of his creditors and received his collaterals, alleging that he had a chance to sell. On Friday night he was missing, taking the collaterals with him. It is believed by many that he has fled the country.

AMOUNT OF HIS DEBTS.

A cursory investigation shows that he owes to the street brokers over $50,000, for which he had pledged $60,000 worth of diamonds. He got possession of all these diamonds before he disappeared.

EFFORTS TO FIND HIM.

A reward of $1,250 has been offered for his capture, and a telegraphic fund provided with which to direct the pursuit. His friends contend that he will return in good faith, averring that he has frequently taken trips like this to Nashville, Charleston, Wilmington, &c., with a large lot of diamonds, and forced the sale of $10,000 or $12,000 worth and returned with the money. There are others who believe that he has committed suicide.

SUICIDE SUSPECTED.

It appears that on Thursday he sent for two physicians at different times, and consulted them as to the most facile and painless poisons, and showed a wonderful familiarity with details of all the suicides by poisons that have occurred here within the past few years. It is pretty well ascertained that he provided himself with poison on Friday. The last that was seen of him in Atlanta was when he entered a drug store, late Friday night, and hurriedly purchased a shaving brush and shaving soap.

STOCK ON CONSIGNMENT.

His direct liabilities outside of Atlanta are not very large, as it is discovered that the most of his magnificent stock was on consignment. This stock is now in the store, under charge of the Sheriff. The local press has had no mention of his disappearance and complete uncertainty hangs around the whole affair. It is rumored to-night that evidence is obtained to prove that he is hiding in Atlanta under a disguise.

THE LOST BRIG ROANOKE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1877.

William Maguire, the sole survivor of the ill-fated Roanoke, was taken before the Board of Underwriters and subjected to a searching examination to-day.

The president of the Board proicssed himself satisfied that the Roanoke was well manned, and in every respect a trustworthy vessel.

The insurance will be paid immediately.

THE BENDER FAMILY.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 4, 1877.

A special to the *Gazette* from Alma, Crawford county, gives the following in regard to the Bender family:—"George Kealor and family, supposed to be the original family of Benders, of murderous fame in Kansas, were arrested here to day by a Kansas detective, who has been shadowing them for some time."

A MISSING VICE CONSUL.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 4, 1877.

A. D. Goodwin, United States Vice Consul and member of the firm of Quili & Goodwin, ship brokers, left for Providence, R. I., on the 20th of March, to wind up the affairs of Warner, Goodwin & Co. On the 27th of March he telegraphed to General Warner, United States Consul at St. John, that he had completed the business and had mailed that day to him $5,000, and that he would be home in a few days. Nothing has since been heard of Goodwin or the money.

FLOODS IN THE UPPER MISSOURI.

SEVERAL MEN AND MANY ANIMALS DROWNED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BISMARCK, D. T., April 4, 1877.

The Missouri River is now free from ice at this point. The ice became gorged at Sibley Island and flooded the river bottom lands for many miles.

Mike Caldwell, Charles Tappen, William Gould and Ed. Reynolds, who were drowned in the overflow, were buried to-day. A large number of cattle and mules belonging to settlers were also drowned.

W. P. McHenry and Thomas Simpson, now in hospital at Fort Lincoln, were badly frozen.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 5—1 A. M.

Indications.

For New England and the Middle States, threatening weather and rain, with slightly warmer east to south winds, and falling barometer, followed during the afternoon in the southern portions of the Middle States by clearing weather and south to west winds.

For the South Atlantic States clearing weather and a slight rise in temperature, light variable winds and slowly rising barometer.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, slowly rising temperature, a slight rise followed by falling barometer and light variable winds, shifting to east and south in the western portion.

For the lower lake region light rain, with winds shifting to southwest and northwest, and during the afternoon a slight rise in barometer, clearing weather and stationary or a slight fall in temperature.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, northwest winds, shifting to southwest and south, slowly rising temperature, rising, followed by falling barometer, and clear or fair weather, except in the extreme northwest portions, threatening weather and areas of light rain or snow.

The Central Mississippi will rise slowly and the Ohio fall.

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:—

1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M. 40	41	3:30 P. M.	40	46
6 A. M. 42	40	6 P. M.	39	43
9 A. M. 42	43	9 P. M.	37	46
12 M. 42	45	12 M.	37	38

Average temperature yesterday 42

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 39¾

METEOROLOGICAL PREDICTIONS.

[From Le Siècle.]

We learn by telegraph that the meteorological predictions of the NEW YORK HERALD have been fulfilled. The tempests that it foretold on the coasts of England and France for certain days of February occurred on the day named. This service will be continued, and show once again that individual initiative in this as in so many other things accomplishes more than constituted bodies. While official assemblies slumber in peaceful repose isolated individuals act. Who discovered Livingstone, lost in the solitudes of Central Africa? Not the London Geographical Society, nor yet the Paris Academy of Science, but the explorer Stanley, sent by the NEW YORK HERALD.

Who will warn you of the tempests which, from the Valley of the Mississippi or of the St. Lawrence, swoops upon Europe? Again it will be the NEW YORK HERALD; but assuredly it will not be the Director of the American Meteorological Bureau, and God only knows whether this service in the United States is conducted with zeal and skill.

[From Le Temps.]

The NEW YORK HERALD announced that atmospheric disturbances would be produced in Europe from the 17th to the 21st. Since the 17th the weather has been unsettled. Yesterday we pointed out that Sunday's fine weather could only be an episode of short duration. We must add to-day, that notwithstanding the success obtained up to yesterday by our American contemporary, and the rain of the night before last, we were not prepared to see his prediction verified with such remarkable punctuality. Our meteorologists do not appear to be moved by this great and salutary innovation. But the reception given by the French press to the efforts of the journal which undertakes so many useful enterprises will encourage it to continue the organization it has created.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A large and fashionable audience assembled last night to listen to the ever welcome strains of Verdi. The opera selected for representation by an almost entirely new company (new to a New York public) was "Un Ballo in Maschera." It has been played here so frequently we need not give the plot of a work so well known as this is.

We must confess it was a relief to listen once more to music which did not keep every nerve on the rack that some startling orchestral effect would be produced where one least expected it. Much as we admire the greater part of the "music of the future" that we have heard of late, we own to a love and fondness for the music of the present and the past, which has given, and we trust will give, pleasure to millions. We cannot afford to lay aside the operas of Beethoven, Meyerbeer, Rossini and Verdi, no matter how rich the treasures of the "future operas" may be.

The cast of the opera was as follows:—Riccardo, Signor Celada; Renato, Signor Bertolasi; Amelia, Signora Palmieri; Ulrica, Signorina Rambelli; Oscar, the page, Signorina Marck; Samuel, Signor Dal Negro. Signora Palmieri has been heard before in New York, and last night confirmed the favorable impression she then made. Her voice is somewhat worn, but she warms to her work, and was received with much applause, especially in the duet of the second act with Riccardo, "Tuo io Sto." The success of the evening, however, was the tenor, Signor Celada. Though at first suffering from nervousness apparently, he very soon rallied and proved himself an artist, and a genuine one He has a very fine voice, which he knows how to use. His singing of the charming "E. Scherzo, od è follia" brought down the house, and in this, as in all his solos, he was most enthusiastically encored. Indeed, the audience seemed in a mood to encore everything, proving that Italian opera, when well given, can be appreciated. The artists in this company have the great advantage of singing well together. All the concerted pieces went admirably. We wish the orchestra would not play quite so loud, especially in the passages marked pianissimo in the score. At times they almost drowned the voices by their loud playing.

EAGLE THEATRE.

That long threatened event, the appearance of Miss Anna Dickinson on the metropolitan stage, took place last night at the Eagle Theatre. It apparently excited very little general interest, for except in the orchestra seats there was plenty of vacant space in the house. For critics there was a double interest in the performance last night, for Miss Dickinson was to be judged in her dual character of dramatist and actress, and we must frankly confess that in both relations she is a failure. With commendable modesty "The Crown of Thorns" is set down on the play bills as an "acknowledged masterpiece." It does not state, however, who acknowledged it to be a masterpiece, which is well for the reputation of these people, if ever they had any. The simple truth of the matter is, that "The Crown of Thorns" has nothing very novel or original in it except the very questionable taste shown in the selection of the title, with its suggestiveness to things too sacred to be dragged through the slime of the theatre. Every thought and situation in the play is directly traceable to similar situations in other plays. Both Shakespeare and Tom Taylor have been freely borrowed from without acknowledgment. The dialogue of the play is very prosy, and the speeches, as a rule, are of great length. There is not a single new character sketched or created, and we cannot recall one bright or vigorous thought which enlivened the interminable palaver of the animated costumes that occupied the stage for three hours. If it had not been for the substitution of Mr. Arnott to play the part of King Henry VIII., originally assigned to Mr. Evans, we would be able to dismiss the whole of Miss Dickinson's company with a short and not very complimentary phrase. Mr. Arnott's performance last night was, however, of a kind to call for special condemnation. He did not appear to know his lines, and it was difficult to believe that he was seriously endeavoring to create the *rôle* of Henry VIII. He certainly suggested more the appearance of Carry Kinsella masquerading in a blue silk costume, his shock red wig surmounted by a spring bonnet of the latest fashion, than the ideal of the bluff King Harry. Whatever his intention was, the audience took his performance as an excellent joke; and in the serious parts especially laughed heartily at his grotesque appearance and still more grotesque acting. Of Miss Dickinson we have little to say that is complimentary and therefore wish to say as little as possible. In the first acts her voice was scarcely audible through the house, and her acting was marked by weakness and a certain *gaucherie* which results from her slight acquaintance with stage business. She made courageous efforts to convey her meaning to the public; but, for a strong minded woman, she is burdened with little mincing mannerisms quite out of keeping with the character of Anne Boleyn as pictured in the dialogue. Her reading, strange to say, is sadly monotonous and defective and leaves everything to be desired. In the prison scene in the last act she developed more power and succeeded better in conveying a clear idea of the passions she sought to express than in any other scene in the play. But even here the effect was marred by an affectation in the pronunciation of many words which must have grated strangely on the ears of the cultivated part of the audience. It is inexcusable that so learned a blue stocking should set the bad example of incorrect pronunciation on the stage, and permit members of her company to make such mistakes as pronouncing "Bayonne" "Bayyong," "dissimulation" "dissimination" and "due" "jew." If educated people are going to reform the stage they must not begin to set the "poor players" so bad an example. If this mispronunciation be permitted on the stage in a few years it will be difficult to tell in what language actors are performing. Miss Dickinson will continue her performance of Anne Boleyn during the week.

THE TELEPHONE AT STEINWAY HALL.

To see Edmund Kean play, it is said, was like reading Shakespeare by flashes of lightning. The telephone does in music what his genius was supposed to have done in the drama. The experiments at Steinway Hall last night were quite successful, and the audience, which was large, evinced their interest by hearty and continued applause. The atmospheric conditions seemed to be excellent, and the tones were audible and clear. Professor Boscowitz, from his room in Philadelphia, introduced the telephonic concert by "The Suwanee River," which was followed by "Hold the Fort," "Home, Sweet Home," and other popular airs. There was no perceptible difference in the quality and strength of tone between this performance and that in Brooklyn on Tuesday evening. The first part of the programme was admirable, and Miss Thursby sang exquisitely. Mme. Sauret and Signor Tagliapietra were frequently encored. The following is the full programme:—Rondo Capriccioso, Mendelssohn, Mme. Carreno Sauret; "Qual Turbamento," Rotoloni, Signor Tagliapietra; the celebrated "Shadow Song," from "Dinorah," Meyerbeer, Miss Emma Thursby; Barcarole, Chopin, Mme. Carreno Sauret; "Stella Confidente," Rabaudy, Signor Tagliapietra; English ballad, "I love my love," Graham, Miss Emma Thursby; Fantasia Rigoletto, Liszt, Mme. Carreno Sauret; the bird song, Taubert, Miss Emma Thursby; serenade, Scuderi, Signor Tagliapietra; popular airs and melodies, performed by Mr. F. Boscovitz in Philadelphia, with explanations by Professor Elisha Gray.

THE CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL.

The Children's Carnival, which has been so much talked about during the past few weeks, and for which the most extensive preparations have been made, takes place this evening at the Academy of Music. The carnival is expected to be one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind that has ever taken place in this city. In order that the little ones who are to take part in the "scenes" as well as those who will be sure to be on hand to witness the pageant may get home in good season, the festivities will begin precisely at seven o'clock.

PROFESSOR OTTIGNON'S BENEFIT.

On Monday evening next, at Kelly & Leon's Opera House, Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue, Professor Charles F. Ottignon will be tendered a complimentary benefit by his friends and pupils. As a scientific teacher of the art of boxing Professor Ottignon has no superior, and the few exhibitions in which he has taken a prominent part during the past ten years have been of superior merit. On this occasion there will be boxing both by professionals and amateurs—the latter of a class whose chances with the best in the country would not be sought—and just enough of other athletic business to give variety to the entertainment. Among the boxing competitions will be those between Professors William Clark and William Miller, Billy and Warwick Edwards, Professor William McClellan and a well known amateur, John Cash and one of Ottignon's pupils, Steve Taylor and Ottignon's novice, and two bouts in which the *bonafide* will take a hand. The first of his opponents will be a celebrated amateur athlete, and the other, which will wind up the sports of the evening, that very hard hitter from Brooklyn, Johnny Dwyer.

POLICE ATHLETIC CLUB.

It is now proposed, as recommended by the HERALD some time since, by some of the members of the Police Department to petition the Commissioners for permission to organize an athletic club, composed exclusively of the force, with the purpose of improving their physical condition. The club is to have its expenses defrayed by an entrance fee of fifty cents and by monthly dues of twenty-five cents, all surplus money to be turned over to the Police Commissioners for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased members of the organization. The club will have one or more public games every year, open to amateurs only, and others exclusively for officers. Professor Miller, the athlete, is to be intrusted with the training of the club.

THE NEW DOMINION.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 4, 1877.

The medals awarded to the Canadian exhibitors at the Centennial Exhibition by the American and Canadian Commissioners have arrived here and are being distributed as rapidly as possible. The American bronze medals number 600, and are very chaste in design and executed in the highest style of the art. The diplomas which accompany the medals are magnificent specimens of lithographic engraving and are worthy mementoes of the great exhibition. The Canadian medals are also admirable specimens of engraving. They have been struck from the same die, which will be preserved, so that medals which may hereafter be awarded for merit may be struck off therefrom.

RECOVERY OF LORD DUFFERIN.

The Governor General of Canada has so far recovered from his late accident as to be able to drive out.

CANADIAN BOTTOMS IN FRANCE.

A return laid before the House of Commons to-day shows the result of the correspondence between the Foreign Office and the French government with regard to duties imposed on seagoing ships of Canadian build sold in France to be that the French government interprets the treaties of 1860 and 1875 as applicable only to the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and not to the colonies.

THE INSOLVENCY BILL.

The Insolvency bill was again before the Committee of the House to-day. Objections were taken to clause No. 15, which provides under certain conditions that the judge shall not grant a discharge to an insolvent unless a dividend of fifty cents on the dollar on the unsecured claims has been or shall be paid out of the insolvent's property. An amendment striking out this clause was voted down.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

MONTREAL, April 4, 1877.

B. Devlin, member of Parliament for Montreal Centre, has been elected president of St. Patrick's Society. Alderman Mullen was his opponent.

THE CHURCH IN POLITICS.

The Archbishop and Bishops of Quebec have published a pastoral letter deploring the judgment of the Supreme Court in the Charlevoix election case, and declaring that the Electoral law invades the rights of the Catholic Church.

THE GRAND TRUNK AND CANADA SOUTHERN ALLIANCE.

It is stated that since the return of the General Manager of