

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLII—NO. 109. AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

- BAWERY THEATRE—SAIL GAIN. FAIR THEATRE—OUR BOOZING HOUSE. WALLACE'S THEATRE—MY ANCEL DAN. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE DASHITERS. HELLER'S THEATRE—PENSIVIOUS. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—THE PRINCESS ROYAL. BOOTH'S THEATRE—THE GLADIATOR. GERMANIA THEATRE—LUTHERSSENER. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—ROSE MICHÈRE. NEW YORK AQUARIUM—GREEN FISHES. PARISIEN VARIETIES—VARIETY. COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY. THEATRE COMIQUE—VARIETY. GILMORE'S GARDEN—MUSEUM AND CIRQUE. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY. NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES. BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE—VARIETY. TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 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 six P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be cloudy and rainy, with an increase of temperature following a change of wind from northeasterly to southeasterly and southeasterly points.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was active, with a good deal of irregularity in prices. A rumor was started early in the day which sent Morris and Essex down over 10 per cent and affected the stocks of the coal roads. Gold fluctuated considerably, opening at 106 3/4 and closing at 106 3/4. Government stocks were quiet and steady and railroad bonds irregular. Money on call was easy at 3 per cent.

M. H. SANFORD'S American filly Donna won a race at Newmarket yesterday—a good beginning of the racing season in England.

It is reported that the brewers, distillers, &c., are not acting in union against the Excise Board. Mixed liquors always did disagree.

NOT ALL THE SIGNS OF WAR in Europe come from across the ocean. General Newton has received leave of absence with permission to go beyond the sea.

PRESIDENT NOYES seems to have taken a hint from Boss Tweed. At any rate, his statements about the affairs of the New Jersey Mutual are anything but comforting to his old friends.

VIGO, WHERE TWEED WAS CAPTURED, has quite a sultry atmosphere, but the temperature there is chilling compared with that of the place to which the "Boss's" old friends are consoling him just now.

HOUSE OWNERS may find a hint or two in our report of Professor Going's lecture on the lack of veterinary surgeons. In most parts of the United States it is more profitable at present to kill a sick horse than to have him fall into the hands of the ordinary horse doctor.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS are preparing a reply to the Mayor's request for information about street cleaning, and hope to have it ready to-day. The public awaits with great anxiety the publication of the document, for there is no other subject about which they know so little and suspect so much.

A NEW GROWL, entirely different from any that have heretofore been heard, is started in the New Jersey Mutual case, the complainants being the retired stockholders, who are to be called upon for the payments made to themselves out of the company's coffers for the stock they held.

SHOULD THE ELECTORAL BILL which passed the Assembly yesterday become a law the prophets will have some hard work to do in coming Presidential campaigns. They have enough of sleepless nights under the present system, when all the electors are balloted for on general tickets. Attempts to forecast the general ticket and thirty-three local tickets that the bill calls for would take new work for madhouse physicians.

THE BEST THING that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers have so far done is to request that any one molesting non-union employes shall be arrested and punished. If now, they had character enough to dismiss from their Order any striking engineer who is so brutal and dishonest as to abandon a train and put offending passengers to inconvenience and loss they would gain some sympathy which might prove handy.

THE WEATHER.—The great rain storm that now prevails over the United States east of the Rocky Mountains is one of those unusual visitations that affect extraordinary areas at the same time. That now in progress is felt from Toronto to New Orleans and from Pembina to the South Atlantic coast. The heaviest precipitation during the last sixteen hours has been at the following points:—Leavenworth, 1.62 inches; Milwaukee, 1.45; Nashville, 1.39; Cairo, 96; Sheepsport, 95; St. Paul, 61; Breckenridge, 47; Louisville, 45; Keokuk, 44; Grand Haven, 38, and New York, 30 inches. The centre of the depression is still in the Mississippi Valley, where the barometer has fallen to 29.20 inches. Surrounding this centre the winds vary in velocity from ten to forty miles an hour, the gales prevailing on the western side of the storm vortex. The temperature has generally fallen below what it was on Tuesday, but will rise locally in advance of the storm centre as the winds become southerly, and fall behind the area of lowest pressure as the northwesterly and northerly winds prevail. The highest pressures are still off the South Atlantic coast and over Newfoundland. With such a general rainfall we must look for a rapid rise in the Mississippi and its tributaries, particularly those of the Ohio Valley system. Little change of level has occurred up to the present in any of the rivers. The weather in New York to-day will continue cloudy and rainy, with an increase of temperature following a change of wind to the southeast and southwest.

The Cotton Industry.

In the Centennial Exhibition English and other foreign visitors saw many things which surprised them and enlightened them about the astonishing progress of American manufactures. That these foreigners should have needed an exhibition to enlighten them about our manufacturing skill is not particularly complimentary to American enterprise. If we sold so skillfully as we produce the world would know our products; if we had not sacrificed our foreign commerce foreigners would long ago have seen in their own markets what so greatly astonished them at Philadelphia. But our Exhibition showed foreign visitors that they could buy many American products to advantage, and there is already evidence that from the centennial will date an important revival of our foreign trade. American cotton, of course, goes to Europe, but American cotton goods have of late once more won favor in foreign countries for their excellence and their honest make, and as the cotton industry is one of the greatest in this country, and one in which all parts of the country are interested, its future prospects are of the widest and greatest interest.

We begin to-day the publication of a series of articles on cotton and cotton manufactures, prepared for the Herald by Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, known no less in the South than in the North as one of the most thoroughly informed of American cotton spinners. The purpose of these articles is to give information as to the present condition and the future prospects of the whole cotton industry of the United States information which will be of interest and value to every man who raises cotton and who is engaged in its manufacture. Mr. Atkinson's articles are founded upon a careful and very widely extended series of inquiries addressed to cotton growers and spinners—inquiries of such a character as have elicited a mass of facts and statistics such as has not before been brought together on this important subject.

Europe and the United States consume annually at this time six million bales of cotton, and the United States produce four and a half million bales of this total. We therefore supply to the cotton spinners of the civilized world three quarters of their raw material, and it is astonishing to know that this vast supply is derived from less than two per cent of the area of our cotton States. Texas last year produced, on less than half of one per cent of its area, one-half of all the cotton consumed in the United States; and Texas alone is so fertile and so favored by climate that if it possessed the requisite population it could produce easily all the cotton now consumed by the civilized world and all the wheat now raised in the United States.

Cotton spinning and weaving give employment to a million of men, women and children in this country and Europe, who manage, with the help of sixty-eight millions of spindles, to turn six millions of bales into ten thousand million square yards of cotton goods. Three-quarters of a million of cotton operatives, therefore, live by manufacturing American cotton, produced on less than two-thirds of the area of our cotton growing States. Great and important as our cotton product is to the world it is evidently still in its infancy. Our Southern States have the capacity of indefinitely and almost infinitely increasing the annual cotton product, and to what extent, how rapidly and with what security against loss from oversupply they can increase this crop is a matter of the most vital interest to every man who plants cotton. This question among others the series of articles of which we print the first to-day will attempt to answer; and as it is a question which has agitated all intelligent cotton growers in the South for some years we need not do more than direct their attention to the facts and figures which we shall publish in these articles.

The manner of producing cotton has changed greatly since 1865, and is still changing. It is falling constantly more into the hands of small farmers, and the habit of raising meat and grain enough for home consumption, in addition to the cotton crop, is growing very rapidly in almost all the cotton States. The evidence on this point is very gratifying. It shows that the cotton armer is beginning to consider his cotton crop in its true light, as a surplus, an article which represents to him cash on hand beyond his actual living expenses. In this practice of raising at home the food supplies lies, we believe, the safety of the cotton culture against an overstocked market. Less cotton will be raised per man, but the number of persons raising cotton will increase steadily, and thus the aggregate crop will slowly increase, and without serious risks to the planters. A more varied agriculture will take the place of the simple and hazardous system which grew up under slavery; and indeed almost every cotton State already feels the advantage of this change; villages and towns increase rapidly; there is more employment for mechanics, and the small farmers have the ability, if they desire, to lay by money.

The cost of raising cotton seems to vary greatly in different parts of the South. The returns in these articles show a difference in cost between six and ten cents per pound; and the average cost of producing the staple Mr. Atkinson gives, from very extended inquiry, at over nine cents per pound. It is evident that those working under the most favorable conditions, and with the greatest skill, may make handsome profits, while others, less skillful or less favorably situated, would be discouraged. Yet the wisest cotton growers see more to fear in a large advance in the price than in a gradual fall below present prices. Their belief is that low prices will bring this important industry to its best and therefore safest condition; will compel careful culture, the use of improved seed and of the best gins, and will also induce farmers in the cotton region to a more varied agriculture, beneficial to themselves and to the community; while an increase in the price, promising extraordinary profits, would produce careless culture and check the

improved and cautious farming which is taking the place of the old system.

We seem to be nearly as much behind-hand in cotton manufacturing as we excel the world in cotton growing. We have but 218 spindles per thousand of population, while Great Britain has 1,180 per thousand of her people, and we export but seven per cent of our total cotton manufactures, while Great Britain exports eighty-five per cent of hers. We have a multitude of people unemployed, and it is evident that our manufacturing capacity, even at a time when everybody is rigidly economizing at home, is but a trifle ahead of the home demand. We consume, at this time, at home, all but seven per cent of the cotton goods we make. With the return of good times and the natural increase in consumption our cotton manufacturers would be hardly able to supply the home market, and if, as seems not improbable, we shall have a steadily increasing foreign demand for our goods, we shall need more cotton mills. Indeed, we know of prudent and well informed cotton manufacturers who believe that if the Southern troubles are happily settled, and a speedy return to specie payments were probable, it would be safe and profitable to invest money in new mills at once, selecting the most favorable localities and putting in the best machinery, so as to compete on the most favorable terms with the old mills.

Hydrophobia.

Hydrophobia appears again in one day's paper as the cause of the deaths of three men and a horse. In the case of young Dickie, the plumber, facts enough are given to make out some important points in the history of that Thirty-fourth street cat. Samuel Richardson died several days ago of the effects of the bite of a cat. His death was attributed to fright. Now the physicians in Bellevue Hospital seem to be afraid to say that Dickie died from hydrophobia, and the public, which accepts its opinion on authority, even though its guides be blind, must believe that Dickie also died from fright. This tends to establish a great reputation for intelligence and culture on the part of the horse who perished from a bite of the same cat that bit these two men; for of course the horse also died of fright. This horse had heard of late years all the foolish, sensational reports about this disease of hydrophobia; he had heard that cats as well as dogs may communicate it, and consequently when he was bitten by a cat he took to thinking about it more than was good for him. "It preyed on his mind." It worried him night and day. He could not sleep, finally refused his oats, and died from simple "nervous excitement." This is what the doctors who are ignorant of hydrophobia say about cases like Dickie's and Richardson's, and certainly the same views must apply to the horse; and they tend to establish that this horse had more brains than some of the doctors. It is a queer phase of medical opinion that is to be noted in the hesitancy of many newly fledged doctors and some flabby minded old ones to believe in hydrophobia. From the earliest period of medical study it was observed that men who had been bitten by rabid dogs were affected at variable periods thereafter in substantially the same way and died with definite, well marked symptoms. This group of symptoms following the fact of a bite was therefore classified under the name of hydrophobia, and there was for a thousand years no doubt that this association of symptoms with a cause was valid. But people possessed with the lunacy of logic come up in all lines of thought and demand more scientific evidence than is in the facts, and faith is shaken. So it happened in this case. Into the breach thus made the societies for the prevention of cruelty to their propaga and boldly proclaim that the old opinions are a libel on the dog. In this city that vein of thought has been worked with such effect that many doctors fear to believe in hydrophobia when they see it lest they shall be laughed at. If all this were in the field of opinion merely it might be of no great consequence. Unfortunately it is practically mischievous by the obstruction it opposes to the passage of laws for sweeping from the city all vagrant curs and cats for which some one is not responsible by taxation or otherwise.

Packard Making Friends with the President.

The Louisiana carpet-baggers, prompted it is supposed by their Northern allies, are threatening that if Packard is not recognized and sustained he will show up the whole Louisiana fraud and make an explosion. That is to say, like the late Orville Jewett, Packard is loading a hand grenade, and means, if he cannot get his price, to attempt to kill his political partners. It is one way, but we judge the wrong way, to conciliate the President. Packard, Kellogg & Co. ought to see that they cannot coerce the President of the United States by such threats; they simply make it impossible for him to listen to them. If after such threats the President should recognize Packard, or favor Kellogg's pretensions, the country would say that he was scared into doing it; and that neither the President nor the country could afford.

But of what account could Packard's exposures be? He may certainly show up the frauds committed by the republican Returning Board and the republican politicians in Louisiana; he can show that the democrats carried the State, and that consequently Packard has no claim to the place of Governor. But that does not affect the President. Mr. Hayes, as we have on several occasions shown, holds his office not by the Louisiana election, but by the verdict of the Electoral Commission, approved by Congress. That is to say, the President's title to his office is the most perfect imaginable, and cannot be disturbed by any revelations which Packard and Kellogg may make. They may blow themselves into the air, and if they do it they will give general satisfaction, but their explosion cannot affect the President.

CABLE RATES.—Both cable companies have now announced changes in their charges for the transmission of news after May 1. On the part of the Anglo-American Company it was published a few days since that the charge

from the date named would be three shillings sterling (seventy-five cents gold) per word. Now we are informed by the Superintendent of the Direct Cable Company that from May 1 its charge will be twenty-five cents gold per word, with a concession of half rates to press messages left to be sent at a convenient hour. Let the public take notice, therefore, that the Direct United States Cable Company's charge will be one-third that made by its opponent, the Anglo-American Company.

The Custom House Investigation.

Secretary Sherman is trying, it seems, to form a commission to investigate the New York Custom House. The object of the inquiry is, we presume, to discover where and how the political part of this machine can be amputated from the business part. Report says that several gentlemen, among them General Dix and Mr. Royal Phelps, have declined to serve on the commission. We do not severely blame them, because if the inquiry is to amount to anything it will impose tedious and thankless labor on the commissioners. Suppose the President should request a hundred or two of our leading importers and other merchants to give him privately and briefly their ideas of needed custom house reforms, we believe the answers he would receive would give him much valuable information, and that when he had digested this he would need no commission.

To put capable and experienced business men at the head of the Custom House, men not entangled in politics, and to require of them a strict performance of duty, by themselves and their subordinates, would probably be the best way to reform the abuses. If, in addition to this, the President should follow the example of the Herald and open a Complaint Book, he would soon find where reforms were needed. What is wanted for the Custom House army is a new general. We do not in this mean to say anything even uncomplimentary of Collector Arthur; but he has fought under a system which the new President means to abolish, and it is necessary to have a new general, who ought to be allowed to select his subordinates. Nobody doubts that the work of the Custom House can be done more efficiently and with a much smaller force than now. Nobody doubts that if the Custom House is divorced from politics it will be far more economically and efficiently managed. The President probably sees as clearly as everybody else that if he means to reform the civil service he cannot go far before he comes to the Custom House, and that he cannot leave that unreformed without abandoning the whole purpose of reform. We believe he will not be scared off by the machine politicians; but we see also that he has undertaken a big job, and that a commission will hardly help him through with it.

The New York State Centennial.

Many States celebrated their battles or birthdays of a hundred years ago last year, when the nation itself honored the anniversary of its independence. New York now has the opportunity of commemorating her birth as a State in the American Union. It will be exactly a century to-morrow since the constitution under which we live was adopted at Kingston, and on the 30th of July it will be a century since George Clinton was inaugurated at the same place the first Governor of this Commonwealth. It is proper that the citizens of Kingston should celebrate the birth of the State, and just that the whole people of New York should take part in the ceremony. By a communication elsewhere printed it will be seen that Kingston has wisely decided to select the 30th of July for the erection of a permanent memorial, and that her citizens desire the co-operation of all who are proud of the record of the Empire State. The Legislature has been asked to appropriate \$25,000 for this purpose, and will no doubt do so, with the understanding that other expenses are defrayed by the people at large. The gentlemen who make this appeal are right in saying that the celebration of the event is of State, not local, interest, and we anticipate a prompt and generous response. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and other States have not forgotten their centennial glories, and New York, which is now the first State in the Union, should make her natal day illustrious. When Clinton was proclaimed Governor the population of the entire State was less than that now contained in a few wards of this city. In the splendor of her prime New York should not fail to remember the sacrifices and patriotism in which her grand career began.

The Liquor Dealers and the Legislature.

We cannot doubt that the Legislature will interpose to relieve the licensed retailers of spirits from the condition in which they are placed by recent judicial decisions. The cause of temperance has nothing to gain by oppression and injustice. The dealers ought not to be punished for the ignorance, carelessness or other faults of the Board of Excise which granted their licenses. To be sure it cannot be maintained, since the decision of the Court of Appeals, that the licenses are legal; but the equity is all on the side of their holders, who acted in good faith, who paid heavy fees for a privilege which they had no reason to doubt the Board of Excise had authority to grant, and who made engagements for the rent of their stores on the strength of their licenses. The judicial decision which annuls the licenses does not exempt them from their engagements to landlords. Their rent will have to be paid notwithstanding the destruction of their business. If they have no other means of paying it than their profits the loss will fall on the landlords who granted leases on their faith in the validity of the licenses. The licenses being void, the money paid for them ought to be refunded, and it would have to come out of the pockets of the taxpayers. It is in the power of the Legislature to extricate all the parties from this sudden muddle, and expediency and justice alike require it to be done. Whatever new liquor law may be passed should be so clear and explicit that no Board of Excise can misunderstand it, and it must relate solely to the future. Existing

engagements should be respected, and unintentional violations of law, for which public officers and not the liquor dealers are responsible, should be condoned. The first step is to afford relief to those who have paid the public for a privilege which they supposed to be legal, and permit them to transact business until the expiration of their licenses. Then let as stringent a liquor law be passed as can be enforced in the present state of public opinion. But let nothing be done in the nature of a trap. In the interest of temperance itself it is better that the liquor dealers have full notice and fair warning of what they are to expect, and that no just occasion be given them to complain of a swindle perpetrated under cover of law.

The Dog Question.

In different parts of the country timely notice has been taken of the dangerous presence of vagrant curs, and the authorities have provided for the safety of the people. In some States a tax that will, it is to be hoped, prove prohibitory, has been imposed on the Spitz dog. In other places he is to be killed when seen like any wild animal dangerous to life, and dogs of ordinary breed not registered as taxed are to be treated in the same way. In this neighborhood no precaution has been taken. There are two authorities, either of which might act. It would be more desirable that the Legislature should revise our State laws in regard to dogs and make them such as to protect the people from present dangers; but there is "no money" in a mere law for the good of the people, and the legislative mind is too much concentrated on schemes of party advantage in charters. It is within the function of the Common Council, however, to do all that is necessary for the city; and it is here that provision is most needed, for it is in the swarming streets, crowded with children, and in the alleys and back yards that become the refuges of fugitive curs, that the greatest dangers lie. But every step taken hitherto by the Common Council has been obstructed and impeded by the mistaken philanthropy of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. We may cite the acts of this society with regard to dog orders as an instance of the conduct we referred to yesterday, which has alienated from that society the sympathy of a large part of the public. But the cases of death from dog bites have recently been so numerous, and the trouble seems so distinctly to increase, that we believe the Aldermen may yet be stimulated to take some effective measures against this pest, undeterred by the objections of visionaries.

TEN HOURS' WORK FOR TEN HOURS' PAY.

Secretary Sherman will get the good opinions and thanks of the public for his order directing that hereafter persons employed by the government shall not get ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. There is no reason why the government should carry on business on such unbusiness-like principles. There will probably be a howl from the eight hour men, but we trust the Secretary will stand firm. The times are hard; hundreds of thousands of able-bodied and capable men need employment; if any laborer now in the government's service does not like the Secretary's terms his place can easily be filled. Government work is notoriously easy work. If the eight hour men think the Secretary's order wrong let them strike, by all means. There will be no difficulty in getting men to fill the places of the strikers.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Cornu Armit is sick at Nice. Even gun arabic will stick to a lie. What is needed is a purse for Tweed. Some of the new bonnets are crowntops. Bunting is used for travelling costumes. Straw trimmings will be very fashionable. San Francisco ladies are jealous of Nellson. Not one of the old Tweed rhyms took a dollar. White cuffs are to be worn outside the sleeve. General Banks has been to hear Moody and Sankey. Miss Clara Morris, who has been ill at San Francisco, is better. Tweed won't say anything, and that is where he is Tweedle dum. Dried grasses and ferns are employed in making bonnet wreaths. Mr. Cornelius A. Logan, United States Minister to Chili, is at the Metropolitan. They all seem to lay the Tweed charter on Horace Greeley, but not one of them says much about Tweed. Senator Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, and Congressman Hiestor Clymer, of Pennsylvania, are at the New York. Senator Kennedy says that Tweed was infatuated in regard to the affairs of New York. In-fat-uated is a good word. Black silk net with little flies of bright colored silk caught in the meshes, is a new trimming for black chip bonnets. The State Department yesterday received a despatch by cable from Brussels announcing the serious illness, by a paralytic stroke, of Mr. A. J. Merrill, United States Consul at Brussels. Commodore Vanderbilt's will has been admitted to probate at Bennington, in virtue of a mortgage of \$500,000 he held on the Harlem Extension Railroad. It is said that the fees will more than pay the whole expense of the local court for the year. Major Reno, United States Army, recently tried on the charge of insulting the wife of a brother officer and sentenced to be dismissed from the service, has forwarded to the War Department a request for delay in the presentation of the case to the President, claiming that he has additional evidence which will tend to the mitigation of the sentence, and his request has been granted. After the evening service on the 4th of March, Rev. Dr. Newman and his wife called at the White House to say good-by to the President and Mrs. Grant, and, as it happened, they were the last to leave. As they rose to go and were about to say "Adieu," Mrs. Grant touched the Doctor's arm and said "You won't say good-by to us without parting prayer, will you, Doctor?" and then and there they all knelt down while Dr. Newman tenderly and earnestly prayed for God's blessing on them and theirs. Evening Telegram.—"One of the quickest revenges of time is contained in the report from Washington to-day that Mr. William E. Dodge, the senior partner of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., is likely to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury one of the three commissioners to investigate the management of the New York Custom House. Collector Arthur shared in the distribution, only four years ago, of the money money which was extorted from this firm and became some \$25,000 richer thereby at Mr. Dodge's expense." Chicago Times.—"There seem to be three classes of players. The first can never absorb themselves in their made when playing before an audience. However well they may know and like the piece they are playing they scarcely think of it; at all, but as an uneasy consciousness of the audience fills their mind. For this reason they make only a scattering impression. As great a master as Adolph Henselt is subject to this infirmity. A second class think of their music, but cannot absorb their audience in it. They are not magnetic. A third class not only absorb themselves in their music but carry their audience with them. Only two lady pianists have ever played here who excelled in the latter trait. They were Estopff and Riva."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

THE EASTERN WAR CLOUD.

Still Talking of Negotiation and Preparing for Action.

ON THE EVE OF BATTLE

Attitude of Austria—How Roumania and Servia Stand.

BUSINESS TROUBLES IN ENGLAND.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 19, 1877. There is still some talk of negotiations, and there are a few people here and there who still some hopes of a peaceful settlement of the Eastern question. There are sanguine people at all times who are so much in the habit of mistaking their own hopes and wishes for established facts that they may be pardoned if they fall through natural weakness to see the real drift of events. All through these dreary Eastern negotiations those who wished for peace have expressed their conviction that war would somehow or other be averted, and, on the other hand, those who hoped for war from political reasons or sympathies felt equally confident that the diplomatists would inevitably fail. The question has now arrived at such a stage, however, that every well informed man not blinded by prejudice must see that the chances of a peaceful settlement of the difficulty between Russia and Turkey are of the faintest possible kind. It is a noteworthy fact that during all these negotiations, which have resulted in placing the position of Russia in the most favorable light before Europe and creating a situation favorable to Russian designs, the Czar's military preparations have been pushed with undiminished vigor until now his army is in a really formidable condition, both as regards numbers and efficiency. Until it is actually in motion, therefore, we may expect that the same course will be continued. The Herald correspondent in Vienna telegraphs that he has been informed on very reliable authority that when the Czar arrives at the headquarters of the mobilized army at Kischeneff the last effort at a peaceful settlement with Turkey will be made. When the armed hand is raised to strike, Turkey will be asked to yield or take the consequences of refusal.

INDICATIONS OF THE COMING STRUGGLE.

Advices from Bucharest indicate an early outbreak of hostilities. Orders have been prepared with a view to rendering the immediate mobilization of the Roumanian army possible. Much anxiety prevails respecting the design attributed to the Turks of occupying Roumanian territory near Kalafat, even before the Russians cross the Pruth. The government has ordered all telegraphic despatches announcing movements of troops to be stopped. Another despatch from Bucharest reports that the Roumanian government has resolved to concentrate 10,000 men for the protection of the capital against sudden attack of the Turkish irregular troops. The Vienna Despatch Zeitung announces that the Cabinets of Vienna, London and Paris have notified Roumania that the privileges the enjoys by virtue of the Treaty of Paris would be considered null and void should she actively co-operate with Russia. Abdul Kerim Pacha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, and Achmet Eyoub Pacha arrived at Rusechuk on Monday, and were to leave on Tuesday for Silistria. Seventy Krupp guns have reached Rusechuk for the Turks. The Russian Consul at Rusechuk has been ordered to prepare to depart. The general staff of the Turkish army has arrived at Varna, going to Rusechuk and Tulitza. Two more Turkish iron-clads, making eight altogether, have arrived at the mouth of the Danube. The Montenegrin delegates from Constantinople are expected at Kischeneff, where probably they will have an interview with the Czar and Prince Gortschakoff, who, it is stated, will accompany the Czar. A despatch from Constantinople dated yesterday says:—"The Russian Chargé d'Affaires has been informed by telegraph that he will receive instructions by courier. The Russian despatch boat Arratoon left to-day for Odessa. She will probably return on Monday with instructions relative to the expected rupture of diplomatic relations. The staff of the Russian Embassy is expected to leave next week. Nothing is yet officially determined in regard to Russian subjects who remain here after the outbreak of war. Russia wishes them placed under the protection of the German Embassy, but it is believed the Porte requires their expulsion from Turkish territory." A telegram received this morning from Constantinople reports that the Russian Steamboat Company has announced the suspension of their service. The last boat to Odessa sails on Friday.

WAITING FOR HOSTILITIES.

The correspondent of the Times at Belgrade telegraphs as follows:—"General F. Adloff, the Russian Pan Slavist, who arrived here recently, remains almost incognito at present and people cannot discover his mission. It is doubtful whether he represents official or unofficial Russia. The latter is most likely the case. M. Ristic, the Serbian Prime Minister, declares that Servia made peace and intends to preserve it. Notwithstanding this Ministerial utterance it is possible she may endeavor to retrieve herself in the eyes of her allies." A despatch from St. Petersburg says the rumors of a change in the ministry of Constantinople are contradicted. The Czar and Czarwitsch will leave St. Petersburg on Friday Morning and arrive at Kischeneff on Monday night. The Agency Russ states that, at the Porte had peremptorily rejected the protocol, that agreement in virtue of England's declaration is annulled. Russia, whose honors are thus threatened, will endeavor to accomplish Europe's mission in regard to Turkey. A telegram from Constantinople says:—"A rumor is current that an engagement has been fought in the neighborhood of Nicusa. Great anxiety continues, as Russia's decision is still unknown. Achmet Pacha has inspected the Black Sea fleet and has gone to inspect the fleet in the Mediterranean." Advices from Madrid report that Midhat Pacha has arrived at Barcelona.

ON THE EVE OF BATTLE.

The Paris correspondent of the Times reports that couriers, bearing a Russian manifesto addressed to the army, to the nation and to Europe, will start simultaneously with the Emperor and arrive at their destinations at the same time. His Majesty reaches Kischeneff on Monday. On that day or the next the Czar will issue a manifesto to the army, which will be simultaneously delivered to the Powers and to the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, who will then quit Constantinople. This is the exact programme given in a letter from St. Petersburg. It is rumored that the Porte intends to proclaim a state of siege. Greece is preparing, in case of war, to incite insurrection in the Greek provinces of Turkey and in the island of Crete. The Times' Vienna despatch remarks that the fact that General Ignatieff will accompany the Czar would indicate the possibility of a turn of things in Constantinople favorable to direct negotiations between Russia and Turkey. As the Russian army advances gradually toward the frontier its place in Bessarabia is being taken by troops coming from the interior. The Times' Berlin special represents that Persia at Russia's bidding threatens the Asiatic frontiers of