

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLIII.—NO. 17

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

- NEW YORK AQUARIUM—QUACK FISHES. WALLACK'S THEATRE—SCHOOL. BOOTH'S THEATRE—REHEARSED. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—DEAD SECRET. BROADWAY THEATRE—HELEN'S BARRIS. FIFTH AVENUE HALL—HELEN'S BARRIS. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—HARRIS IN THE WOODS. NIBLO'S GARDEN—PEEP O' DAY. PARK THEATRE—BABY. EAGLE THEATRE—WIDE AWAKE. BOWERY THEATRE—LYONS MAIL. LYON THEATRE—RICHARD III. BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE—DOE. NATIONAL THEATRE—DICK DREDE. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—A CELEBRATED CASE. ACADEMY OF DESIGN—WATER COLOR EXHIBITION. JERMANIA THEATRE—HARRISMAN'S TOUCHER. ELYSIUM THEATRE—VARIETY. SAN FRANCISCO THEATRE—VARIETY. EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY. THEATRE CONIQUE—VARIETY. OLYMPIC THEATRE—VARIETY. BROOKLYN ACADEMY—DON QUIXOTE. COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY. TONY PASTORS—VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and partly cloudy or fair, followed by increasing cloudiness and light rain toward night. To-morrow it will be cloudy and warm, probably with rain.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was dull and speculation was devoid of any change of importance. Gold opened and closed at 102, selling in the interim at 102 1/2. Government bonds were lower, States steady and railroads higher. Money on call lent easily at 4 1/2 a 5 1/2, closing at 4 a 4 1/2 per cent.

THE FIRST SKIRMISH in the battle of the Lords begins to-morrow.

IN FUTURE the park walks must be kept free from snow. The new Aldermen are doing very well.

ONE YEAR in the Penitentiary is light punishment for the assault of Mrs. Oakman. But lie is a liquor dealer.

THE CITY DEBT at the end of last month, as compared with a year ago, shows a reduction of nearly three and three-quarter millions.

FIVE DEPARTMENT CLERKS, the Court of Appeals decides, cannot be removed except for marked dereliction of duty. This is an important and unexpected victory for civil service reform.

MR. COMSTOCK'S report of the work of the Society for the Prevention of Vice during the past year shows that the traffic in obscene publications is still very large. There are no signs of hard times in that line.

JUSTICE DUFFY'S impeachment trial, according to one of the lawyers in the case, is for the purpose of determining who runs the Tammany organization in the Fourth ward. This is a new line of business for the courts.

MR. BENEDICT, of the New York University, corrected the historians last night at a meeting of the Historical Society. It was on Harlem Heights, he says, and not on Harlem Plains, that the Revolutionary troops met and defeated the British forces.

THE DISCRETIONERS elsewhere printed in regard to the jury system show gross neglect of duty on the part of some one. It seems the city not only loses the services of those who would make the best jurors, but in addition it loses the fines. Reform is sadly needed in that branch of the government.

IF THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT would co-operate with the Health Board the evils arising from defective plumbing and insufficient drainage could in a great measure be prevented. But, for some reason or another, it will not. Is there any way to compel the two boards to act together in the interest of the public?

THE WEATHER.—The movement southwestward of the area of high barometer has continued, and the highest pressure is now over the Gulf and South Atlantic States, attended by light anticyclonic winds. In the Northwest the pressure has fallen very low, the lowest barometer being now in the Upper Missouri Valley, northwest of Omaha. The pressure is also low across the lakes to Nova Scotia, where another depression occurs. Owing to the absence of very high pressures from the meteorological field of observation the winds attending the Northwestern depression are moderate, but during to-day it is probable that a high barometric area will be developed behind or north of it, and which will cause the marginal winds to increase in force. Indeed, the Southern area of high pressure has not decreased, which gives promise of the conditions necessary to produce high winds. As yet this depression has caused no precipitation east of the Rocky Mountains. Its attendant temperatures are remarkably high, and although the degrees of atmospheric moisture are low a considerable evaporation is in progress, which, when the centre of the depression reaches the vicinity of the lakes, will probably supply a considerable rainfall. As it is at present, the weather was warm and fine over all the districts east of the Rocky Mountains yesterday. The winds are southeasterly on the Gulf coast, northwesterly to north-easterly southward along the Atlantic coast, southerly and southwesterly over the lakes and southerly and southeasterly through the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio valleys; northwesterly in Wyoming, Colorado and Montana, and easterly in Manitoba and Dakota. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and partly cloudy or fair, followed by increasing cloudiness and possibly light rain toward night. To-morrow it will be cloudy and warm, probably with rain.

Executive Influence on the Legislation of Congress.

We hold that President Hayes and the members of his Cabinet are chargeable with neglect of duty in allowing the silver lunacy to make so much headway in Congress without any attempt to arrest it. This passive attitude of utter aloofness rests on a false and indefensible theory. Nearly all our former Presidents, great and small, have exerted an active influence on legislation in important conjunctures, either directly by personal intercourse with members, or indirectly through the heads of departments or through the official newspaper organ of the administration, while official organs were still in vogue. The practice is supported by sound theory as well as by innumerable precedents. The Chief Executive is invested, by the constitution with one-sixth of the legislative power, which is equivalent to the votes of twelve Senators and sixty-eight Representatives. It requires this additional number of votes in the respective houses to pass a bill over his negative. Besides the veto power it is his right and his duty to recommend such measures as he may think for the public interest. Mr. Hayes is understood to hold the whimsical theory that he must stand passive or lie supine when measures are under deliberation in Congress. No such restriction is put upon him by the constitution. He has authority to send in messages as often as he pleases during a session, and equally whether the subject of the message is under consideration at the time or not. Even ordinary citizens, who possess no share of the legislative authority, may attempt to influence legislation, as they constantly do, in the exercise of their right of petition when exciting questions are pending in Congress. The State Legislatures, which are without authority as national lawmakers, have always been in the practice of instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives as to their votes in Congress when the occasion is of sufficient interest to warrant it. It would be strange indeed if the President, who possesses so large a share of the legislative power, were the only citizen of the country who must be a sphinx and a cipher when measures are pending by which great interests are put in jeopardy. What is the use of having an able and sagacious statesman at the head of the government if he must stand still and see the country ruined without lifting a hand until the mischief is done?

We will present a few of the many instances in which the Executive Department of the government has exerted its influence on the legislation of Congress. Most of the cases cited were conspicuous and are well known, but we will begin with a remarkable one which we presume most people have forgotten, and which we recall because it is so signal a vindication of the principle. On the 28th of June, 1864, Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, went to the Capitol late in the afternoon and caused the introduction and passage, before the close of the day's sitting, of a bill which no member of either house had previously thought of; took the bill that evening to President Lincoln and procured his signature, and sent it to Secretary Seward at his house before midnight, so as to preclude all question as to the date at which it took effect. The occasion was not less singular than the action of the Secretary of the Treasury. On the 29th of April preceding a bill had been passed adding fifty per cent to all duties on imports for the ensuing sixty days. This was done for the purpose of securing time for a deliberate revision of the tariff with a view to a large increase of revenue. Meantime the new tariff was passed, to take effect at the beginning of the fiscal year on the 1st of July. By an oversight which escaped everybody's attention there was left an interval of two days between the expiration of the temporary law and the operation of the new tariff. The consequence would have been that on the 29th and 30th of June duties would have been paid on the vast amount of goods in the bonded warehouses and the government have lost fifty per cent of its revenue. Mr. Chase discovered the oversight just in time, and, taking with him Maunsell B. Field, an assistant secretary, he drove in haste to the Capitol and performed one of the most remarkable feats in the history of Congress. Now, will Mr. Hayes or any of his advisers say that this was not a justifiable and a commendable exertion of Executive influence on legislation? We hold that in any similar emergency the duty of the Executive would be equally clear.

We will cite another exceptional instance, one in which the singularity consisted in the President soliciting the aid of an opposition Senator in the passage of an important bill. That President was Jackson and the Senator Mr. Webster. It was at the time of the South Carolina nullification. President Jackson had issued his celebrated proclamation against the nullifiers and was anxious for the passage of a law giving him power to deal with them efficiently. He accordingly asked the assistance of the most powerful debater on the opposition side, which was accorded on condition that what was called the "Force bill" should undergo some modifications which Mr. Webster suggested. On the morning of the day when he made his speech the President's carriage was sent with his private secretary to Mr. Webster's lodgings and took him to the Capitol. This is well known history. Does Mr. Hayes approve or condemn that exertion of General Jackson's influence in carrying an important measure through Congress? President Hayes tacitly condemns it by his position in this emergency, but in his heart and intention he cannot. He has taken a false position by want of due reflection.

Our ablest Secretaries of the Treasury have often not merely influenced but controlled financial legislation. Who does not know that Chase was the father of our National Banking law and that Hamilton was the author of the fiscal measures of the first administration? Congress, to be sure, had to pass the measures, but they were devised in the Treasury Department, and its influence was used to push them through. What did Webster mean when he said of Hamilton that "he struck

the rock of the public credit and the waters gushed forth?" He knew well enough that the public credit was so wonderfully established by certain laws of Congress; but the credit of those laws belonged to the master mind that conceived them and the energy that secured their adoption. The story which Jefferson told in his "Anas" respecting the Assumption law is decisive as to Hamilton's successful activity with members of Congress. Jefferson had just then returned from France and did not understand the situation. He says that Hamilton met him on his way to the President's, walked him up and down for a long time in front of the President's doorsteps, explained to him the hitch which had arisen on this measure in Congress and solicited his influence to help it through. Jefferson accordingly invited Hamilton to dine with him the next day and bring some of his friends, promising also to invite some of his own, and arrangements were made at that dinner for exerting influence enough to secure the passage of the bill. Jefferson felt afterward that he had been duped, because he found that he did not approve of the bill; but the anecdote is none the less decisive as to Hamilton's successful attempt to manage Congress. It is well known that Mr. Chase was in constant intercourse with the financial committees of both houses and with other influential members, and that it was by means of such intercourse that he carried his measures. At the session when he first proposed the National Banking law Mr. Hooper was the only member of Congress that gave it any support, but by persistent pushing for two years Mr. Chase finally persuaded Congress to adopt it. We need not multiply instances; they are familiar to every student of our political history, and in the light of them Mr. Hayes' fastidiousness seems the mark of a man not well versed in national affairs.

Russia and the Conference.

At least three great Powers—Germany, France and Italy—have responded favorably to the invitation to send representatives to a General Conference at Vienna, England, Turkey and Austria, of course, will also be of the party; and Russia cannot afford to stay away, although the present opinion in St. Petersburg is that the Conference is a device of England and Austria to cheat Russia by diplomacy out of the legitimate fruits of her success as a conqueror. Indeed, Russia has no reason to regard the Conference in a favorable light, and would be justified in "spiking" this diplomatic project if there were any fair or feasible way of doing it, since she has either actually gained by the war all she wants or could easily gain it, and might well desire to be left to settle terms with her vanquished enemy. But to England the Conference is like a full suit of Boyton's life preservers thrown out to a drowning man. Over a council table at Vienna she hopes to gain all that she would have fought for in the war, if she could have fought at all. Her endeavors there will be to reduce by all allowable or allowable arts the advantages that shall be accorded by common consent to the conqueror; and the endeavor of Austria will be the same in kind, but it will be pursued timidly and with many furtive glances toward Berlin in apprehension of how far the omnipotent Power there may be pleased to let Austria pursue her own inclinations. But the date for the Conference is not named, nor is there a definite understanding anywhere or a power to reach such an understanding as to the relation the negotiations there to be carried on will bear to the negotiations actually in progress between Russia and Turkey. This Conference is not to make a treaty of peace between the belligerents. Although it is to consider the general interests of Europe in Oriental relations as the Congress at Paris did in 1856, it is not, as that body did, to make the treaty that shall end the present war. Russia will no doubt push the conclusion with Turkey of a treaty on the bases indicated, admitting all the time with a world of polite formalities that any parts of it questioned by a great Power shall not have binding force until ratified by the Conference. But by this means she will present to the Conference, not an Oriental chaos, out of which it may create such an order as it pleases, but an established order founded upon conquest and sustained by nearly a million of soldiers, and based upon a treaty concluded with the conquered Power. Europe, and every government in Europe, has respect for accomplished facts, and to ask Europe to sustain an Ottoman Empire that exists is quite another thing from asking it to re-establish and reconstruct such an empire when it has been destroyed by war and parcelled out between conquering States. England will discover this great difference in the deliberations of the Conference before it has gone very far. It must not be forgotten that this Conference is only the latest phase of a negotiation in which Russia, Germany and Austria have been constantly on one side and England and Turkey on the other.

Dr. Hayes and the Canals.

The proposed amendment of the State constitution introduced by Dr. I. I. Hayes is probably premature, although we may have to come to it in time. In order to make the navigation of the canals free the property of the State would have to be taxed about one million dollars per annum for running expenses and to keep them in order. The people of the rural districts, especially in parts of the State remote from the canals, will not consent to such a burden at present. The canals have heretofore been an important source of revenue. Those days are undoubtedly past forever, but it will take the people some little time to reconcile themselves to the loss of revenue before they can be brought to accept an annual burden instead. The Legislature has adopted the toll sheet of last year, which merely aims to collect money enough for the expenses of administration and repairs. Further changes of policy will have to await the result of the new system of management under a Superintendent of Public Works and the effect on the canals of a gen-

eral revival of business. With the new economies expected in the administration of the canals, and with such additions to their business as will naturally attend a revival of prosperity, it is possible that they may be worked to their full capacity on a self-supporting basis. The idea of making them a burden on the taxpayers will not be adopted until it shall have been demonstrated that their business cannot be kept up after a full trial of the new system of management in a period of ordinary prosperity. We are trying the system of low tolls, and are about to try the new management in a time of business depression; and the people will think these enough in the way of experiment until their full value can be tested in a better state of general business. We do not dispute that the canals must finally be free, but the time has not yet come for making that proposal with success.

The End of a "Miracle."

The miracle of Mauch Chunk has received its quietus from the Catholic Archbishop of Philadelphia. It is to be charitably characterized as a delusion, and Father Heinen will, no doubt, as an obedient churchman, go about saving souls as usual and leave miracles to history and consumptives to the doctors. This is a very wise conclusion of the business, and one which the HERALD claims no especial prophetic honors for predicting. Miracles are a luxury which churches nowadays must use very sparingly, and yet a pious and credulous priest may think it very hard to have his Church robbed of what he thinks a great testimony to the faith. As for Miss Greth, the privation is a great one indeed. She must sink into Pennsylvania Dutch oblivion with her little guardian angel, whom nobody will believe she sees or hears. Walk up and down the hills of Mauch Chunk as she may, her renovated lungs will draw no breaths of comfort. The doctors, with their usual cold scalpel air, will move about in triumph. There is to be no invasion of their business. What would be the use of sickness if it sent folk to another profession for relief? "Nervous or hysterical pathophobia," says one worthy Esculapian with a wave of his stethoscope, "is what the lady had." That is enough to discourage any maiden lady with a leaning to the supernatural. Hereafter, as that doctor walks up and down hilly Mauch Chunk, he will thank Archbishop Wood and mutter a free translation of the old French distich, something in this wise:—
The bishop's order—"priest no monk
Must work a miracle in Mauch Chunk."
Not Charley Ross.

The failure of Mr. Ross to trace any resemblance between the sun-browned boy from Demerara and the sunny-curl'd darling he lost nearly four years ago will, we fancy, cause a sigh of regret throughout the country. The story of the abduction has sunk deeply into the American heart, because it needed but a small exercise of imagination to bring the sorrow it typifies vividly before the eyes of those whose homes are made bright by children. The glamour of a large reward for the return of the stolen boy has naturally riveted the attention of another class upon every detail of the fruitless search. When, too, the tragedy at Bay Ridge was enacted wherein the two abductors, Mosher and Douglas, expiated all their crimes at the muzzle of Van Brunt's shotgun, a lurid light was shed over the painful story. It was Nemesis, but the fates only lifted a corner of the dark curtain to stretch forth the arms that dragged the criminals to their miserable doom. Not a breathing space was given them to tell whether the boy was alive or dead. There was, perhaps, something merciful in this, for the best judges at the time concluded that the wretches, finding the search so hot and the public so unanimous in its execration of their deed, had added murder to abduction sooner than attempt the hopeless task of securing the reward while shielding themselves. Whether this conjecture was the true one or not it seems now almost certain that the mystery can never be solved. Apart from the great difficulty of identification it must be remembered that for the past two years every inducement of immunity and reward has been held out to those who could restore the boy.

Rifle Prospects for 1878.

The accumulated victories of American riflemen are a guarantee of the vigor with which this healthy and nationally valuable sport will be pursued during the present year. The eminence attained can only be kept by constant work and recruitment. It is therefore eminently desirable that wherever throughout the country the sport has gained a foothold a proper stimulus to improvement should be afforded. The good work done by our local association in the past certainly entitles its decisions to respect, but the time is fast coming when an organization more truly national shall take its place. Elsewhere is reported the meeting yesterday of the Board of Directors of "the National Rifle Association," at which it was announced that replies had been received from the Adjutants General of twenty-one States to the circular notifying them of their election as honorary members. This is not enough. As active heads of associations within their respective Commonwealths they would be valuable members of a national association, but as "honorary members" go, they will not give much national backbone to the association. We desire to see our local organization go forward in its well performed work, but to create a board with national authority the work must be set about in a more practical form than tacking on honorary members. The programme announced for the spring meeting at Creedmoor is a great improvement on its predecessors, and is fully justified by the number of good marksmen coming to the front. It is to be hoped that this year's match for the Centennial Trophy will bring a goodly number of competing teams before the butts, and that nothing will be left undone to secure so desirable a result. We do not altogether like the announcement at the present time that if no competitors declare themselves before the 1st of June our riflemen will shoot over the ground in September. It is scarcely a compliment to

our chivalrous and ready competitors in Ireland, Canada, Scotland, England and Australia to appear to assume that they will allow 1878 to go by default.

The Grecian Complication.

As a wayfarer man, who may have been both a fool and a tramp, went forth on the wintry roads in the rural districts he was assailed by the terriers and watch dogs of the neighborhood, which showed their teeth with much demonstration. Endeavoring to defend himself by the wayfarer's most convenient weapon he found that the stones were all frozen to the earth, and he cried out in the dialect of his native land, "Dad cess to the place where all the dogs are let loose and all the stones tied fast." If this is not true the chroniclers of the school of J. Miller, Esq., are to blame; but, true or false, new or old, the story illustrates happily enough the predicament of this poor old barbarian, the Turk, in his European perambulations. For him, indeed, it is true that all elements that may menace him in any form are let loose, and all means of defence are tied fast. His latest wonderful experience in this way is with Greece. Hellenic troops march into the territory recognized as his by the public law of Europe, assail his strongholds and drive out his soldiery. They make war on him, in fact. Then the Sultan wakes up, rubs his eyes and finds he is at war with Greece. Forthwith he despatches his fleet to make war in his turn, and all the way from Constantinople he can see the Athenians tremble at what is to happen. But, behold! ere he gets at them the foreign Ministers in Athens rise up to guarantee the Piræus against bombardment. It is all very well for Greece to make war on Turkey, but when Turkey wants to return the compliment it is not well in the least. On the contrary, there is a pothor about civilization. Certainly it is a very funny war in which all the hitting must be done by one side; and it is not strange if a simple minded barbarian fails to fully comprehend it.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

An old maid is a primrose.
Frenzy came in like a lion.
Serge Fruchy bears with broiled him.
Colored floss embroidery on net is fashionable.
You may save sausage gravy to stew cold meat in.
Senator Edmunds can see a cranberry at four hundred yards.
The Portuguese say—"God writes straight in crooked lines."
The New York Graphic says that "P. L." means Prince Imperial.
A few ladies are admitted to M. Taine's literary lectures on his own order.
Judge Davis Davis ate too many dried apples when he was youthful and atrocious.
The tired omnibus horse's heart is never bowed down by a single weight of whoa.
Safety pins hold the orderlies of bows fixed upon little girls' shoulders. The pins are sewed in.
Georgia's favorite college has 325 students. Its name is Emory. That is where students get polished.
Mr. Gregoire de Williamoy, First Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington, is at the Everett House.
Ex-Secretary Robeson to one of his critics:—"You wouldn't expect a sailor to take his sea water fresh, would you?"
A Northern exchange speaks of a crow with frozen wings hopping over the fields. With the exception of the wings he was all crow-K.
Alabama is the champion State for raising mules. One little town has raised a thousand. Yet the South wishes to cut down our army.
A man who heard the great storm shrieking and howling off Coney Island says it sounded like a young man prancing on an accordion.
Athens.—"Ole, it seems, may have the most perfect ear for the notes of prose, and yet be quite unable to produce good verse."
He was aged fourteen and was in the woodshed with his father. The words he uttered were, "Dad cess to the returning board."
The Philadelphia Bulletin, speaking of a HERALD paragraph, asks when the ordinary Monkey of Congress will emerge from his primitive A. B. C.—
For nearly a week now no one has discovered in the musical circles of Europe a great American songstress. Only a little while ago one was discovered every three or four days.
A dog ran down the street yesterday with a tin can tied to its tail. The boy who was questioned about the affair remarked that he was only causing a little hydrophobia for summer use.
A sleighing party went out to Pompton the other evening, and on the way back the sleigh upset and one of the musicians who fell into the bass fiddle was drawn home in a state of confusion.
"Try not the name" of old man said;
"Dark lowers the tower overhead;"
But still he answered, with a sigh,
"My hand is poor, I must go by."
—END SLEIGHER!

AMUSEMENTS.

THE LYCEUM THEATRE—"TWO HUSBANDS."
Few people left the Lyceum Theatre last night well pleased, for the performance was anything but satisfactory. The plot of the play was crude and illogical, the language weak and ungrammatical, and the situations utterly devoid of interest or climax. The story itself is not worth the telling, and has evidently been framed by a 'practise hand.' It served the purpose, however, of introducing to the New York public a young lady who has heretofore appeared as an amateur in dramatic circles, and who is deserving of moderate praise for her ambitious efforts in a higher field. The name she has assumed for the stage is Miss Francesca Waldberg, which suggests that she is something of a foreigner, but, if so, there is certainly not a trace of any but the purest American dialect in her speech. She reads remarkably well, possesses a clear, full, clear voice, acts with considerable grace and ease as a member, and, with larger experience and proper training, may in time make a fine actress. The admiration of the ladies of the audience was largely bestowed upon her dress, which she confesses was very handsome. The object of the entertainment evidently was to "bring her out," but it is unfortunate that those who supplied the means had not sagacity and taste commensurate with the length of their purse.
MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.
At Booth's Theatre to-night Edwin Booth appears as Richelieu.
Niblo's Garden is nightly thronged, and the new play draws well.
"Dek Drill, a Son of the Streets," is drawing very fairly at the National Theatre.
"Helen's Babies" at the Broadway has made a hit. The little dapper girls are prodigies.
It was Miss A. Gray and not Miss D. Alice Gray who appeared at the Lyceum on Monday night.
The last nights of the "Dead Secret" are announced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. "Sidons" will follow.
"Chicago Before and After the Fire" is the coming sensation at the Eagle Theatre, and somewhat expensive preparations are being made for the production of the play.
In the HERALD'S critique of yesterday on "Richelieu," at Booth's Theatre, the recognition due to the excellent Barons of Mr. Miriam Lovick was by a slip of the pen paid to Mr. Westcott, who plays De Mauprat.
Mr. Fiske will produce "Sidons" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on Saturday evening instead of next Monday. The play has been adapted from the original play by Alphonse Daudet, and is in five acts and as many scenes.
"Baby," at the Park Theatre, has been so well accepted that the management are in doubt when to take it off. If there is anything that an audience enjoys in these evil times it is a good laugh. They have to fall in this performance.

THE WAR.

A Reform Ministry Appointed in Turkey.

AUSTRIA AND HER NAVY.

Is Russia to Have a Naval Station in the Sea of Marmora?

DEBATE IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT

Greece Beseeches the Protection of the Powers.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1878.

Intelligence has just been received from Constantinople that the office of Grand Vizier has been abolished and a new Ministry has been formed, constituted as follows:—

- Ahmed Vekî Effendi, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior.
- Serfer Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
- Rouff Pacha, Minister of War.
- Said Pacha, Minister of Marine.
- Kranl Pacha, Minister of Finance.
- Namyk Pacha, Grand Master of the Artillery.
- Saïvet Pacha, President of the Council of State.
- Ohannes Tchamitchian Effendi, Minister of Public Works and Commerce.

FROM BEHIND THE THRONE.

No explanation accompanied the foregoing, but the constitution of a new Ministry under European forms and designations seems to indicate a further step in the reforms promised by the Sultan. Moreover, the substitution of Namyk Pacha for Mehi mouh Damad as Grand Master of the Artillery suggests the probability of the latter's displacement from the position of power behind the throne he heretofore occupied.

SKETCHES OF THE MEN.

Ahmed Vekî Effendi was the first President of the Turkish Parliament. He is known for his education and the liberality of his views. He was sent to Adrianople at the time of the first crossing of the Balkans at the instance of Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, to stop and counteract the effects of Suleiman Pacha's severity against the Bulgarians. Said and Namyk Pacha are likewise cultivated and liberal men. The former is the Sultan's principal side-de-camp.

THE SULTAN'S PARTY IS TO BE NONE OF THE OTHERS can be identified with the old Turkish party, so that the Ministry as a whole is probably put forward not only in pursuance of the Sultan's promises of reform on the termination of the war, but in hope of improving Turkey's position with the Western Powers in the approaching diplomatic campaign.

RUSSIA WANTS A NAVY.

The Daily Telegraph's Paris correspondent says that he has received, on high authority, some confirmation of the rumor that Russia is negotiating for the surrender of the whole Turkish fleet. The Standard's Paris correspondent hears from three trustworthy quarters that one of the terms of a definitive peace is the cession of a naval station in the Sea of Marmora to Russia.

WHAT AUSTRIA WILL INSIST ON.

At the Conference Austria will insist on fixing an exact limit to the Russian occupation of Bulgaria and the Danube fortresses. Each State sends two delegates to the conference.

CONSENTING TO THE CONFERENCE.

All the Powers have accepted Austria's invitation to hold a conference except Russia, whose adhesion may be hourly expected. The Conference assembles almost immediately. The Berlin North German Gazette states that Turkey has been invited to send representatives to the Conference.

WHEN IT WILL PROBABLY MEET.

A Vienna correspondent says the Conference will probably assemble at the end of February or beginning of March. Count Andrassy wishes it to assemble on the 20th inst., but this is hardly possible unless Russia answers immediately. The Powers chiefly interested, except, of course, Russia, intend to insist on the Treaty of Paris being taken as the basis of negotiation.

NO DATE FIXED.

The Daily Telegraph's Vienna correspondent says that Count Andrassy's formal invitations to the signatory Powers of the Treaty of Paris to send representatives to a conference at that city fix no date for its assembling. The same correspondent says that he has reason to believe that an important decision is pending by Austria, which is greatly dependent on the result of the debate now going on in the British Parliament, and on which the fate of England and Austria depends.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

The Times' St. Petersburg despatch says:—"The cessation of hostilities has produced more anxiety than rejoicing."

The Prince of Montenegro has accepted the armistice and ordered the cessation of hostilities.

GREECE HAS GONE TOO FAR.

The Turkish Minister at Athens designates the action of the Greek government as a declaration of war. He telegraphed to Constantinople for men-of-war to convey him thence, in consequence of which the Turkish fleet under Ilobarz Pacha has arrived at Piræus. The Greek government is in consternation and intends appealing to the intervention of the guaranteeing Powers. A great panic prevails.

WILL RUSSIA COME TO HER AID?

The conclusion of the armistice has caused consternation, though the Russian Minister here gave a verbal promise that Greece should be included in the armistice. The only rational thing for the Greeks to do is to stop military operations immediately and rely on this promise and the good offices of Europe. But no order has yet been sent to the army, and the general feeling seems to be in favor of continuing the war at any sacrifice. The position of the Greeks is bad. They can claim the reward neither of warlike achievements nor of a peaceful policy.

TURKEY AWAKE TO HER DANGER.

Turkish iron-clads and transports have been ordered to convey from 8,000 to 10,000 troops to the Gulf of Volo to oppose the Thessalian insurrection and endeavor to cut off the retreat of the Greek army. The insurrection however is gaining ground and the Greeks are advancing. The Greek government has resolved not to stop the progress of the troops unless the great Powers promise to maintain order in the Hellenic Provinces and secure the rights of the Provinces in the Conference.

SULEIMAN TO THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Times' despatch says that a portion of Sultan Pacha's troops still at Kavala has been ordered to embark for Salonica to act against the Greeks.

THE POWERS INTERVENE.

The Foreign Ministers met yesterday in Athens and undertook to guarantee the Piræus against bombardment if left unarmed, thereby remaining an open port. The Ministers adjourned the meeting to wait for further instructions.

LOAD DERBY TO THE GREEKS.

Lord Derby, replying to a deputation of Greek residents yesterday, said he much regretted the invasion of Thessaly, but he