TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

EUROPE AT PEACE.

Bulgaria's Future Prospects Becoming Clear.

MUTUAL CONGRATULATIONS.

The Fate of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

GERMAN IMPERIALISM.

Disruption of the Orleanist Group in the French Senate.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, March 6, 1878.

The political outlook is regarded as much brighter in all the European capitals in consequence of the signature of the treaty of peace and the resumption of negotiations for a Congress. The talk in the lobbies of Parliament was all peaceful, the members even discussing the prospects of a longer Easter recess than usual and an earlier prorogation in the autumn.

AUSTRIAN PRESS DISSATISFIED.

The Vienna newspapers are dissatisfied with the peace conditions as far as they are known. The papers express the opinion that the most difficult phase of the crisis is yet to be passed. They say that nobody wishes to disturb the great result of the war—the liberation of the Christians; but, while the demands calculated to lead to a conflict with England have been dropped by Russia, similar consideration has not been shown for Austria. It is stated that Count Andrassy will make a full exposition of his policy to the delegations which will meet during the present week, probably on the 7th inst.

THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION.

A special despatch from San Stefano says:—"The amount of tribute to be paid by Bulgaria is not to be fixed for two years, during which measures will be taken to ascertain the resources and revenues of the country, which will be occupied by 50,000 Russian troops two years or until a native army can be formed and rendered capable of maintaining order. The tribute, when fixed, will go toward paying the Russian war indemnity.

BULGARIA'S FUTURE.

"The ultimate form of government, whether constitutional or absolute, will be decided partly by the Bulgarian Prince and Assembly and partly by Europe. Servia will have Nish, but not Widdin; which will remain Bulgarian. Thessaly and Epirus will share the administrative reforms stipulated for Bosnia and Herzegovina"

REDUCING THE TIME.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows:—"The time of the Russian occupation of Bulgaria has been reduced to eight months, and the western extension of Bulgaria is reduced so as not to include the railway from Salonica to Mitrovitza. Negotiations relative to the meeting of the Congress at Berlin have been proceeding between Vienna, Berlin and St. Petersburg. The project will be submitted to all the other Powers and if they accept it Germany will issue formal invitations. The Austrian government intends to demand the vote of credit from the Delegations on Friday, as well as 60,000,000 florins for the use, should circumstances require it, of the Minister of War. Three millions is to be demanded to be used under any circumstances."

URGING THE VOTE.

The Austrian government is making every effort to secure a majority of 15 or 20 in the delegations for the vote of credit, and seems confident of success. Even the Hungarians are gradually beginning to acquiesce in the annexation scheme. A report is current that the Austrian troops have already commenced a southward movement.

IGNATIEFF RETURNS TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

A despatch from Pera states that General Ignatieff visited Constantinople in military uniform yesterday (Tuesday).

THE SULTAN SENDS GREETING.

The Czar received the following despatch from the Sultan yesterday afternoon:—"On the occasion of the anniversary of Your Majesty's accession to the throne I offer my congratulations, with the desire of renewing our friendly relations."

A HAPPY COINCIDENCE.

The Emperor in reply telegraphed as follows:—"I thank Your Majesty for your congratulations, which I received simultaneously with the news of the signature of peace. I perceive in this coincidence a presage of good and lasting relations between us."

OMINOUS FOR ROUMANIA.

The *Times'* San Stefano correspondent says:—"Roumania is not included in the peace conditions. Russia has told Turkey that she must treat directly with Roumania, whose pretensions are too great."

THE FATE OF BOSNIA.

At the opening of the congress a motion will be brought forward, probably by a German delegate, in favor of the immediate annexation to Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Prince Bismarck has quite recently renewed his advice in favor of such annexation.

EXPECTED IN RUSSIA.

A special despatch from St. Petersburg says it is believed in well informed circles that Austria will eventually occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina.

THE STRAITS MUST BE FREE.

The *Standard's* Paris correspondent hears from a thoroughly trustworthy source that France and Italy intend to propose the neutralization of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles.

RATIFICATIONS HEREAFTER.

A special despatch from St. Petersburg says it is confirmed that the treaty includes a clause providing that ratifications must be exchanged at St. Petersburg within a fortnight.

WILL LEAVE AT ONCE.

It is stated in Constantinople that the Russians will begin to leave Roumania immediately, some of them embarking at Pera and others at San Stefano. The treaty of peace has been sent to St. Petersburg for formal ratification.

OPENING THE DANUBE.

A special despatch to Lloyd's from Galatz says that the work of removing the obstructions in the Danube will begin to-day (Wednesday). It is expected that navigation will open in two weeks.

IN THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

In the German Parliament yesterday debate was commenced on the bill for the representation of the Imperial Chancellor. The Bavarian Minister President declared himself, in the name of Bavaria, against the proposal to form Imperial Ministries as tending to weaken the authority of the Federal Council and prejudice the autonomy of the several States, but Bavaria, he said, recognized the necessity of the appointment of a Vice Chancellor.

GENERAL OPPOSITION.

Nearly all the speakers approved the proposal to appoint a Vice Chancellor, but strong opposition was manifested to the formation of Imperial Ministries on the part of the ultramontanes and conservatives. The Wurtemberg Minister of State disapproved of the creation of Imperial Ministries for the same reasons as the Bavarian Minister-President. Herr von Bennigsen considered that in view of the opposition it would be impracticable to proceed with the project for their establishment.

BISMARCK'S APPEAL UNAVAILING.

Prince Bismarck dwelt upon the multiplicity of his duties and the necessity for obtaining some relief. He also pointed out the imperative necessity of ending the conflict between the Prussian and imperial finance systems. The House rejected a motion supported by the progressists and ultramontanes to refer the bill to a committee, and the debate was adjourned.

BISMARCK AND THE NATIONAL LIBERALS.

A later despatch from Berlin says it is said that Prince Bismarck has renewed negotiations relative to the entry of Herr Von Bennigsen and other national liberals into the Ministry, requesting them not to insist on the demand for constitutional guarantees as the condition of accepting office.

THE FRENCH ORLEANISTS.

The disruption of the Senatorial group known as the constitutionalists is authoritatively announced by the *Soleil*, their organ. Twenty members have declared for freedom of action. The difference arose concerning the election of life Senators and the degree of opposition to be offered to M. Dufaure's government.

VICISSITUDES OF A BRITISH SHIP.

The British ship Rodell Bay, from Astoria, Oregon, arrived at Queenstown yesterday in command of the boatswain, the captain (Sunderland) having died on the passage and the mate having jumped overboard.

LORD LYONS IN LONDON.

Lord Lyons has arrived at London from Paris.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

The *Mayfair* (weekly paper) states that Baroness Burdett-Coutts has made arrangements for securing the lease of the Drury Lane Theatre, which is about to fall in, and that she means to conduct the establishment on a scale with which no State-supported theatre in Paris or elsewhere may vie. The manager will probably be Mr. Henry Irving. The *Post*, however, says this morning that it is authorized to deny the above statement.

JOHN RUSKIN BETTER.

The condition of Mr. John Ruskin, whose dangerous illness was announced last week, is somewhat better.

NEW RECORDER OF LONDON.

The Aldermen have elected Sir Thomas Chambers (liberal), member of Parliament for Marylebone, Recorder of London, in place of Right Hon. Russell Gurney, resigned.

THE CLEOPATRA OBELISK.

The affidavits of value filed in the salvage action in the Admiralty Court in the case of the Egyptian obelisk recently brought to this country estimate that the obelisk is worth £250—namely, the value of the weight of the stone—and the caisson £250, its value as old iron. The salvors have filed a motion praying for an appraisement and sale of the obelisk at public auction. The obelisk, it may be remembered, was cut adrift while being towed here, but was soon after recovered. In the salvage suit in the Court of Admiralty, Judge Sir Robert Phillimore yesterday fixed the joint value of the ship and cargo at £25,000.

STAGNATION IN THE SILVER MARKET.

The *Times* in its financial article says:—"Complete stagnation again (on Monday) characterized the silver market. No transactions were heard of, therefore it is impossible to give a quotation."

YELLOW FEVER IN RIO JANEIRO.

Advices from Rio Janeiro reports that the yellow fever prevails there. The deaths from the disease in the city numbered from forty to forty-five in the first fortnight of February.

MEXICO.

INCREASE IN THE REVENUE—SMUGGLING ON THE RIO GRANDE—LOCAL POLITICS.

HAVANA, March 5, 1878.

The steamer City of Merida has arrived here from Mexican ports on her way to New York. She brings advices from the city of Mexico of February 24. The monthly balances of the Mexican Treasury show an increase of revenue, which would be much greater but for the immense contraband trade on the Rio Grande. Smuggled goods reach Queretaro, 150 miles from Mexico City. The Communists in the State of Hidalgo are giving much trouble. The telegraph lines are being extended all over the Republic. Several wealthy Americans are buying lands, mostly in Sonora and Chihuahua.

ELECTION FOR STATE LEGISLATURES.

There is no allusion to American affairs in the Mexican papers. The excitement appears to have passed. The elections of members of the State Legislatures have now been held. If the Legislatures approve the constitutional amendment to prevent the re-election of the President the country is insured against revolution at the next election.

CANADIAN LOYALTY.

OTTAWA, March 5, 1878.

The Governor General has decided to forward to the Imperial government the names of all the corps of Canadian militia and the names of the officers who have volunteered to raise troops in Canada for service in the British army in case of war with Russia. His Excellency by so doing desires to give to the British people a tangible proof of the devotion of the Canadians to the Empire.

CANADIAN FAILURES.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 5, 1878.

William R. Richardson, a fish trader, has failed. His liabilities are $34,000 and assets $13,000. His name is on paper as the indorser of George S. Yates, boot and shoe manufacturer, for about $70,000. A writ of attachment has been issued against Yates, whose liabilities are $126,000. A number of operatives are thrown out of employment.

QUEBEC POLITICS.

NO NEW MINISTRY YET FORMED.

QUEBEC, March 5, 1878.

The excitement over the political crisis continues. Mr. Joly has as yet made no appointments, but hopes to have his government formed in time for the meeting of the House on Thursday. Ministerial explanation will then doubtless follow. Mr. Houlton, of Montreal, will probably be asked to enter the Cabinet. The galleries and corridors of the House were packed this afternoon. A number of city police were applied for by the Speaker, in addition to the government forces, but their services were not required. The English speaking people call loudly for the appointment of Mr. Irvine as a member of the government.

AN ESCAPE FRUSTRATED.

PLUCKY CONDUCT OF A NEGRO TURNKEY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WELDON, N. C., March 5, 1878.

The prisoners confined in Halifax County Jail made a determined effort to escape a day or two ago. The jail is so constructed that food cannot be conveyed to the prisoners except by opening the doors of the cells. In one of the cells a very desperate negro, named Bob Johnson, is confined awaiting trial for breaking into a store at this place. When the jailer went down to feed the prisoners he, in accordance with custom, sent a boy in with the food, while he, armed with a double barrelled gun loaded with buckshot, took up a position about forty feet outside of the jail door but inside of the jail yard.

PERSUASION WITH AN IRON BAR.

When the boy went in with the food he went first into the cell occupied by Johnson and two other negroes. These prisoners had by some means managed to free themselves from their irons and at once set upon and overpowered the boy. He attempted to give the alarm, but one of the negroes waved an iron bar six inches in diameter over his head and persuaded him to keep quiet. Enough noise had been made, however, to arouse the suspicions of the jailer, and he commenced yelling for help.

PRUDENT HEROISM OF THE JAILER.

It is, however, due to the jailer, who is colored, to say that he behaved with great coolness and good judgment. Instead of turning and running to the gate he at once covered the open door of the jail with his gun and walked backward toward the gate, at all times, however, keeping the door covered. When he reached the gate without turning he threw it open, and a number of the citizens who, attracted by his outcries, had hastily armed themselves and come to the rescue, filed in, and the attempted escape was frustrated. It was not, however, until Sheriff Larkin had been telegraphed for to Weldon and arrived on the scene of action that the prisoners would allow themselves to be ironed.

ROBBING THE METROPOLIS' DEAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 5, 1878.

Captain Harrison, who was a passenger on the wrecked steamer Metropolis, and who subsequently made himself conspicuous in rescuing and caring for the passengers, was arrested in this city to-day, on the grave charge of appropriating such of the effects of the victims as were washed ashore. It was noticed that when he reached Norfolk on his return homeward he had several trunks in his possession and detectives were set on his track, which resulted in his arrest to-day. In his rooms was found a considerable quantity of clothing bearing the marks of Civil Engineer Moore and others of the wrecked passengers. He was locked up in default of bail. He will be remembered in connection with the Bliss spiritualistic exposure recently made in this city. His wife, to whom he had been married only a few days, was drowned in the Metropolis.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

MILES' EXPEDITION ON THE MOVE—SITTING BULL'S WHEREABOUTS—HOSTILES IN THE MILK RIVER COUNTRY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BISMARCK, D. T., March 5, 1878.

Advices under date of February 20 from Fort Keogh say General Miles is organizing an expedition to leave on the 23d, three days later. He will have 800 men from the Fifth Infantry, the Eleventh and Second cavalry. The 150 recruits *en route* will meet Miles at a rendezvous and not march to Fort Keogh. War parties of Indians are reported between Forts Peck and Keogh.

SITTING BULL'S WHEREABOUTS.

Yellowstone Kelly, the great scout, reports that Sitting Bull has been on this side of the line, but is not so at present. Kelly says there are hostiles in the Milk River country, and Miles is going for a thorough investigation.

TOO MANY WIVES.

JAMES M'COY'S MATRIMONIAL EXPERIENCES IN BROOKLYN AND BALTIMORE—A FOUL ASPERSION ON HIS FIRST SPOUSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BALTIMORE, Md., March 5, 1878.

James McCoy, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., was convicted of bigamy in the Criminal Court this evening. The case engaged the attention of a jury for two days, and the somewhat remarkable developments lent extraordinary interest to the proceedings. The evidence adduced yesterday established the fact that the first marriage took place in Brooklyn July 2, 1865, the bride being Miss Mary F. Thiebauld, of that city, and the officiating clergyman Rev. E. P. Winters, of the Baptist faith. Dr. Cozine, of the same city, a son-in-law of Mr. Winters, who prepared the marriage certificate, was among the witnesses for the prosecution. The fact that the marriage had been regularly solemnized was clearly shown. McCoy's second matrimonial venture was with Miss A. Virginia Hancock, a prepossessing young lady, of respectable family, of this city, who is now seriously ill from the effects of the recent disclosures. The second wedding took place in Baltimore county in April last, Rev. Robert Baer officiating. The prosecution made out a clear case of bigamy, and the defence set up was remarkably bold under the circumstances. The prisoner and his brother, Alexander McCoy, when placed on the stand swore that Mrs. McCoy had lived with the former as his mistress, but that no ceremony, mock or real, had ever taken place. A sensation was produced in the court room when the four children of Mrs. McCoy were brought forward and confronted with McCoy, who denied ever having seen them before. The McCoy brothers also denied that Miss Leila McCoy, their sister, was any relation, but her evidence fully corroborated that of the abandoned wife. After argument the jury retired, and in half an hour returned with a verdict of guilty. The feeling against McCoy was very strong, and he was followed by a large crowd to the Sheriff's office and thence taken to jail. His counsel filed exceptions and will apply for a new trial.

HELD FOR ASSAULT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., March 5, 1878.

Jesse A. Palmer, of Little Compton, who has been in jail at this place for committing a dastardly outrage on Mrs. Martha Dyer, a lady nearly eighty years of age, who lived alone, as reported in the HERALD last week, was taken to Tiverton to-day, where he was examined. The aged lady was placed on the witness stand and swore that the prisoner had entered her house on the night of the 23d of February and after knocking her down brutally assaulted her. She had known the prisoner thirty years, and although there was no light in the room, she could tell his voice. Several ladies swore that they had been informed by the complainant of the outrage and then had examined her wounds. Counsel for the prisoner undertook to prove an alibi, and called several witnesses who swore that the prisoner did not leave his brother's house. Counsel for the prosecution endeavored to have the prisoner's brother's testimony ruled out, as he had been in prison on a charge of murder, but the Judge overruled the objection. The Court found the prisoner probably guilty, and held him to await the action of the Grand Jury at the March term of the Supreme Court, and, as the offence was not bailable, he was brought to this city and committed to the County Jail. The court room was packed, and there was an evident desire on the part of many present to take the law into their own hands. The scenes during the examination were disgraceful, there being no order, and the spectators were allowed to make all the commotion they desired. The session lasted over four hours, and sixteen witnesses were examined.

VIRGINIA NEEDS MONEY.

RICHMOND, Va., March 5, 1878.

The Auditor of Public Accounts to-day reported to the Joint Committee on Finance of the General Assembly, that the financial condition of the Commonwealth was truly deplorable. No money was being received for taxes, all payments being made in coupons, which are at thirty per cent discount. He says there is but $103 in the Treasury, that no money could be borrowed or collected and that he can run the State government not an hour longer. The asylums were behind even on support account. He had no means of paying the per diem of the members of the General Assembly. There was $175,000 due to banks, and they refuse further loans. He said that a deadlock might be avoided if the General Assembly would provide that the license tax be paid in money only. Of the $1,000,000 balance of taxes now due for the last fiscal year there was now ready nearly enough coupons to absorb it, and on July 1 next $600,000 more of them would mature. The committee meets again to-night to consider the situation. In the House various propositions were submitted looking to a solution of the public debt question, one of which was the appointment of a commission consisting of the Governor and other State officials to meet the State creditors in order to adjust the debt. No action has yet been taken on any of the propositions.

THE VIRGINIA LICENSE TAX.

The Joint Committee on Finance at a meeting this evening adopted a report, in accordance with the Auditor's suggestion, recommending that the General Assembly pass a law providing for the collection of license taxes, including revenue from the Moffat register, in money, to the exclusion of coupons.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

UNITED STATES EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1878.

Mr. Peaslee, City Superintendent of Schools in Cincinnati, telegraphed to-day to the United States Commissioners of Education that the City Board of Education of Cincinnati has appropriated $2,000 to prepare a full showing of the city school system and students' work at Paris. The time for the receipt of articles for the United Stated Educational exhibit has been reasonably extended, and it is hoped a creditable showing will be made.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 6—1 A. M.

Indications.

For New England and the Middle States, rising followed by falling barometer, southerly to westerly winds, warmer and generally clear weather.

For the South Atlantic States, stationary and falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, warmer and clear weather.

For the Gulf States, stationary and falling, followed by rising barometer; winds mostly from southeast to southwest, generally warmer and clear or partly cloudy weather, possibly followed in Texas by occasional rains.

In Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling, followed by rising barometer, southerly to westerly winds, generally warmer and clear weather.

For the lake region, falling, followed by rising barometer, southerly to westerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional rains, and succeeded by colder west or northwest winds.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, winds mostly westerly and clear weather, possibly followed in the latter by falling barometer and winds shifting to warmer southeasterly.

The Upper Ohio River will continue slowly rising, except commence falling at Pittsburg.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Ludington and Grand Haven.

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, No. 218 Broadway:—

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	27	29	3:30 P. M.	37	45
6 A. M.	27	30	6 P. M.	36	45
9 A. M.	32	33	9 P. M.	34	41
12 M.	34	40	12 P. M.	32	39

Average temperature yesterday 37¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 32⅝

HOT SPRINGS IN ASHES.

THE FAMOUS ARKANSAS WATERING PLACE SWEPT WITH FIRE—MOST OF THE BUILDINGS IN THE PLACE DESTROYED.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 5, 1878.

About half-past one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the shanty occupied by a negro named Greenlee. The fire communicated to the French restaurant and thence north and south on both sides of the street. All the buildings are burned north of Rockafellow's drug store and south below Malvern crossing.

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION.

About two hundred and fifty buildings were destroyed, together with an immense amount of goods. As there is but one street in the village the steam fire engine was cut off and could render no assistance to the lower end of the town until the flames had been checked above. The horses, firemen and engine dashed through the flames to the Sumpter House and came around the avenue and Gwinn Hill, and are now (at eight o'clock) fighting the flames at the south end of the town.

BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

Among the buildings destroyed are the Hot Springs, American and Earl hotels; the French restaurant, the Valley and State banks, the Post Office, *Daily Sentinel* office, Hoffman and Hamilton's bath house, Tones Brothers & Co.'s; Little & Jenkins', Moore & Co's livery stable, Kimball & Co., Knights of Pythias Hall, B. Brown & Co.'s, Karatausky's, Western Union Telegraph office, Blacke & Co.'s, jewellers; Maurice's bath house.

ESTIMATED LOSS.

It is impossible at this hour to estimate the loss, but it will be $200,000 or $300,000. The mountains are covered with people driven from shelter and goods carried from the stores. No lives were lost. There was very little insurance. During the excitement the *Daily Telegraph* office was maliciously damaged. The Western Union Telegraph office has been reopened and business is being carried on without interruption.

A NEW YORK PASTOR AT THE SPRINGS.

Rev. H. A. MacDowell, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Agnes, of this city, left here for the Hot Springs last week, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Solomon, the reverend gentleman's physician having recommended a trial of the treatment there. A telegram was received on Monday evening by Mr. Solomon announcing their safe arrival, but up to a late hour last night no further tidings of him had been received, and his relatives and parishioners are anxious on account of the startling story of the fire at Hot Springs.

SHODDY MILL BURNED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 5, 1878.

The two story brick mill for making shoddy flocks, at Holyoke, owned by Connor Brothers, was burned out this morning. The roof and machinery are ruined. Loss $12,000; well insured.

THE INCENDIARY TORCH.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., March 5, 1878.

An incendiary fire early this morning destroyed the Cally Block. The loss is not stated. The insurance amounts to $10,000. The occupants were Mason & Weeks, general store; loss, $15,000; insurance, $8,000; Mrs. Osgood, milliner; loss, $1,200; insurance, $800.

STORE AND POST OFFICE BURNED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 5, 1878.

Pickering's store and the Post Office at Windfall, Ind., were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $3,500 in the Phœnix and $3,000 in the Home, of New York.

BEN WADE'S FUNERAL.

THE SIMPLE RITES WITH WHICH THE OLD ABOLITION LEADER WAS LAID TO REST MOURNED BY ALL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 5, 1878.

The remains of ex-Senator Wade were committed to their last resting place, at Jefferson, in the midst of an immense concourse of people and with as little sensation as the occasion would allow. The day was bright and beautiful, and at an early hour the people came in from all directions. At one o'clock the relatives and people assembled at the Wade homestead, where the dead Senator lay in the family sitting room. The body was visited early in the day by ex-Senator Chandler, Schuyler Colfax, Judge Ranney and other distinguished friends of the deceased. General Garfield was not present, as was expected, but sent his condolences.

THE LAST RITES.

The funeral services began at one o'clock by the singing of an appropriate hymn by a select choir. A selection of Scripture was read by the Rev. Dr. Dickenson, pastor of the Congregational Church, after which he spoke for ten minutes, referring in fitting terms to the life and character of the deceased, and the death that had been so painless. Rev. C. L. Shipman, of Gerard, Pa., pastor of the Universalist Church, offered a short and expressive prayer, which was followed by the reading of the resolutions of respect passed by the State Legislature by Mr. Freeman Thorp, of Ashtabula, who had been delegated for that duty on behalf of the Bar of the county. Mr. S. A. Northway, a life-long friend, next delivered a speech of a half hour's length, which was the very spirit of eloquence, and touched the hearts of those who had known Mr. Wade so long and so well.

PARTING GLANCES.

At its conclusion the public was allowed to pass through the house and look upon the face, which was much emaciated in appearance, but still the face of Ben Wade, with the resolution and will stamped in every feature. The casket was of plain black, with few ornaments, and having on its plate merely the age and name of deceased. It was covered with flowers wrought in various devices. The pallbearers then came forward, consisting of the following personal friends of the deceased:—Messrs. Amer Kellogg and N. E. French, of Jefferson; O. H. Finch and Henry Fassett, of Ashtabula; Judge R. P. Ranney, Judge D. R. Tilden and Judge D. Caldwell, of Cleveland, and ex-Senator Chandler, of Detroit.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The body was conveyed to the hearse in waiting, which was followed by a long line of carriages. In the first were the wife of the deceased, his son Henry P. Wade and wife, Mrs. H. E. Parsons, a sister of Mr. Wade, and Mrs. Theodore Wade, the mother of Mrs. Colfax. In the second carriage were Mr. and Mrs. Colfax, Miss Lucia Wade and Charles Wade, of Andover. In the third were Edward Wade, of Albany, N. Y.; James Wade and wife, of Cleveland. In the fourth were Edward C. Wade and wife, of Cleveland; Miss Warren, of Andover, and the mother and sister of E. C. Wade. Following were many carriages, holding other relatives and friends. The streets along the way were lined with people, the business places were all closed, and many buildings along the route were draped with mourning.

EARTH TO EARTH.

The cemetery lies on a hillside overlooking one of the most beautiful valleys in the section, and the grave was hollowed in a choice spot not a stone's throw from that of Joshua R. Giddings. There were no ceremonies here except a brief prayer by Dr. Dickenson, after which the friends took a last look at the casket holding the beloved remains. The shovel full of earth was thrown upon the coffin, and the long procession took up its line of march in the direction of the home made desolate.

It was Mr. Wade's wish that all should be carried on with the greatest simplicity, and the obedience to his request but served to bring out more vividly the love and respect in which he was held among the people with whom his lot had been so long cast.

NEW YORK SPRING ELECTIONS.

RONDOUT, N. Y., March 5, 1878.

William Lounsberry (dem.) was to-day elected Mayor of Kingston by about 200 majority. This was the first party fight for Mayor since the organization of the city. The republicans carried six of nine wards for Aldermen and elected a Recorder.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 5, 1878.

In consequence of the bad condition of the roads election returns from the county are very meagre. The indications are that the vote for supervisors will be very close. Mackin, of Fishkill, is beaten by nearly 500 majority. It looks as if the republicans have secured the Board.

ROME, N. Y., March 5, 1878.

The democrats elect Parks Recorder by 244 majority and the entire city ticket. They also elect three Aldermen and three Supervisors. The workingmen elect two Aldermen and one Supervisor. The republicans elect one Supervisor. The Council will stand, democrats, 10; republicans, 4; workingmen independent, 1.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 5, 1878.

The democratic and greenback coalition to-day elected Thomas Pearson Mayor by about two hundred and fifty majority and also elected five or six of the eight Aldermen.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 5, 1878.

Granville D. Parsons (greenback candidate) was elected Mayor of this city to-day by 426 majority over Jackson Richardson (citizens' candidate). Five of the seven Aldermen elected were greenback candidates.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 5, 1878.

The republicans to-day elected Colonel Charles H. Weygant Mayor of this city by 56 majority over John J. S. McCroskery (democrat), whose majority two years ago was 124. The republicans also elected the Recorder, both School Trustees, the Water Commissioner, Justice of the Peace and three of five Aldermen. The democrats elected the Collector.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 5, 1878.

The Rochester charter election to-day was quiet and a light vote was polled. Parsons (rep.) was re-elected Mayor over Filon (dem.) by 1,700, and over Rowlands (workingman) by 1,200. Williams (dem.) was re-elected City Treasurer by 500. Ten republicans, two democrats and four workingmen were elected Supervisors. One republican, two combination republicans and democrats, three democrats and two workingmen were elected Aldermen. The workingmen's vote is 1,200 less than that of last autumn.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 5, 1878.

The charter election took place to-day. Martin L. Walley, democrat and nationalist, was elected Mayor by 214 majority over Orlando Lewis, republican. In the Common Council the republicans gain one, and in the Board of Supervisors lose one. They also elect the Assessor and one Justice, the other being a democrat and nationalist. The election was very quiet, the best of feeling prevailing. The workingmen were out in force.

UTICA, N. Y., March 5, 1878.

James Benton (workingmen's candidate) was elected Mayor to-day, defeating both the republican and democratic candidates. The workingmen also elected a City Treasurer endorsed by the democrats and a Justice of the Peace endorsed by the republicans. The republicans elected three Aldermen, the democrats six and the workingmen one. The democrats elected six Supervisors and the republicans four.

TROY, N. Y., March 5, 1878.

The democrats elect their city ticket, eight out of the thirteen Supervisors and eight out of the thirteen Aldermen. Two of the School Commissioners are republican and two democratic. The workingmen's ticket received about 1,000 votes. Berlin, Hoosick, Grafton, Nassau, Pittson and Schaghticoke return republican Supervisors, and Greenbush, Lansingburg, North Greenbush, East Greenbush, Petersburg, Schodack and Sandlake return democrats. The other towns have not been heard from. The County Board of Supervisors is democratic by four majority, being a republican gain of three. Waterford, Saratoga county, elects H. C. Vandenburgh, republican, Supervisor. Cohoes elects a republican city ticket except a justice of the peace. Four of the five Supervisors and three of the five Aldermen are democrats.

COMUS AND MOMUS.

At Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany Hall, last evening, the Mardi Gras Association, composed principally of employés of the Astor House, gave a fancy dress and masquerade ball. The affair had been in preparation for weeks and turned out more successful than its projectors had any idea of. The ball opened about eleven o'clock with a grand march, and there were fully two hundred costumed people on the floor at that time. They came filing in from that till after twelve, and at one o'clock the carnival was at its height. Messrs. J. G. Mackie, G. Ebalt, J. Weber and A. Zabis, the principal officers of the association, acted in the capacity of a Committee of Arrangements.

MAGNIFICENT FINALE OF THE CARNIVAL AT MEMPHIS—THRONGS OF MERRY MASKERS AT THE BALLS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 5, 1878.

Never in the history of the carnival here has a brighter day dawned for the votaries of the King of Misrule. Not a cloud flecked the sky during the day, and the mercury was high up in the sixties. Those who sought amusement in the immense crowd of maskers even in airy costumes felt no inconvenience from the balmy breeze which kept up during the forenoon. The city was literally filled to overflowing, and it was almost impossible to traverse any of the leading streets, so dense was the crowds; and, despite this, up to this writing not a single accident or difficulty has occurred to mar the general good humor. During the day visitors and citizens amused themselves watching the crowds of maskers in every conceivable costume, but as evening drew on the crowded streets presented for many blocks a solid mass of surging humanity, seeking positions to witness the crowning glory of the carnival, the gorgeous pageant of Memphis, which this year startled even those who had witnessed its triumphs heretofore by the gorgeousness and perfection with which the subject was handled.

The theme chosen was "Myths," illustrating the myths of South Greece and those of Norseland or Scandinavia. As the pageant appeared on Main and Market streets, and the magnificence of the leading tableau was seen by brilliant chemical lights, cheer after cheer burst from thousands of delighted people, and as the seventeen tableaux passed all witnessed what seemed an impossibility—that each succeeding one was more brilliant than that which had preceded it.

The line of march was down Main to McCall street, thence through McCall to Shelby, and up Shelby to Union. The whole procession subsequently halted in the parade ground on the bluff to witness the pyrotechnic display by Professor Jackson, of Philadelphia, the like of which was never witnessed in America, except on the night of Pennsylvania Day at the Centennial. After this the line of march was resumed through Union to Main street, up Main to Adams, and down Adams to Davey's Theatre, where the invited guests of the Memphi soon assembled to witness the grand finale, which consisted of two tableaux, formed by grouping all the characters of the seventeen tableaux into one crowning triumph of spectacular display.

As the band (of thirty pieces) finished an appropriate overture the curtain rose upon the first tableau, which was entitled "Sunland; or, Sunrise Upon the Mediterranean," and, as gauze after gauze was lifted and the full glory of the scene was realized, the theatre rang with the plaudits of the delighted guests. After an interval this was followed by "Iceland and the Niebelungen." Through the misty curtains were seen the heroes of Valhalla at the feast of Odin, amid the icy caves of Norseland, which, with the aid of calcium lights, presented a scene of unsurpassed wonder and grandeur.

After this followed the "Myths' March" and a grand ball, closing a glorious carnival.

CAPERS OF THE MYSTIK KREWE AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5, 1878.

The triumphant march of the King of the Carnival through this capital to-day was a brilliant spectacle. His followers revelled in fantastic forms, illustrative of the heroes of mythology, including thirty groups. The Mystik Krewe of Comus appeared in procession to-night, the characters occupying twenty-one cars, illustrating metamorphoses of Ovid. The Mardi Gras festivities concluded to-night with a grand Rex reception and ball at the Exposition Hall and masked balls throughout the city. The weather is clear and pleasant. The day was regarded as a holiday. There were no markets.

FUN AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 5, 1878.

Mardi Gras was celebrated here to-night without any concerted programme. The streets were full of maskers and spectators, and there were half a dozen different processions, none, however, on the extreme scale of the more Southern cities. The masquerade balls in progress to-night are almost innumerable.

ASH WEDNESDAY.

Ash Wednesday this morning ushers in the season of Lent, that long fast of forty days, during which the members of the great Christian family are expected, in a degree commensurate with their weak human organizations, to emulate the example set them by their Redeemer in the Garden of Gethsemane by fasting, praying and penitence. Ash Wednesday is called by the fathers of the Roman Catholic Church the "beginning of the fast." It is also called "the day of ashes," or, more properly speaking, ash day, in allusion to the custom of sprinkling the head with ashes. This ceremony, however, is not practised in the Episcopal Church, which is the only one besides the Roman Catholic and Greek churches that honors the day at all, while in the two latter it is observed as an event of the greatest significance. Of the many impressive ceremonies that abound in the rituals of these two churches there are not very few, if indeed, any at all, that are more impressive and at the same time better calculated to fill the beholder with a proper estimate of his own insignificance and the inevitableness of his ultimate dissolution than the ceremony of the sprinkling of the ashes. It is performed in this wise:—The faithful take their places before the altar rail, and as they kneel, first having mentally confessed their sins and recited the act of contrition for them, the priest dips his thumb in some ashes that have been prepared for the purpose, and with them makes the sign of the cross upon the forehead of each. While doing so he repeats the impressive words—"Remember man that thou art dust and that unto dust thou shalt return." This ceremony is not so solemn nor so awe-inspiring as those of Good Friday.

In the different Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches of this city to-day the usual impressive services of Ash Wednesday will be performed.

Shrove Tuesday (yesterday) is a name given in allusion to the custom, which was universal in early times, of the faithful being shrived or going to confession on that day in order to enter upon the penitential season of Lent in a proper spirit. In the old countries the evening—known as pancake night—is regarded as one of the jolliest occasions in the year, and is celebrated by the young people with a zest intensified by the knowledge that merrymaking will be out of the question for the six following weeks. The odd name given to the night is in allusion to a curious observance. Parties gather at the houses of friends and neighbors and feast upon sweet pancakes cooked for the occasion. A large dish of butter figures upon the middle of the table, and in its golden depths is concealed a ring. Whoever is so happy as to secure it in his or her portion is by tradition regarded as likely to enter the married state at an early day. In Ireland the old customs and observances are carried out with much enthusiasm. Young men drive about in wagons and capture young women of their acquaintance, carrying them to the houses of mutual friends. The damsels are then supposed to be in durance vile upon the Skellig Rocks, and wait to be rescued by their lovers, who go about in search of them. In spite of the awful risk of being thus carried off by bold corsairs, it is said the damsels display great courage and venture out of doors in a manner really reckless. Notwithstanding the frolic and fun are sometimes rather wild nothing indecorous ever occurs, and the young people awake the next morning prepared to enter upon the season of self-denial.

HOWE AT HOME.

THE KIDNAPPING MYSTERY STILL UNSOLVED.

KATONAH, N. Y., March 5, 1878.

The kidnapping of Ebenezer W. Howe, the young bachelor farmer of South Salem, the story of which was related in to-day's HERALD, is still shrouded in mystery. There has grown out of the circumstances a belief that he was laboring under a hallucination of mind, and that his story of the abduction is a mere insane fancy. There are very many, however, who still think that he was actually abducted, and your correspondent has heard of nothing to controvert it—in fact the more the case is developed the stronger seems