TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

FAILURE OF IGNATIEFF.

Austria Will Not Play Into Russia's Hands.

OSMAN AND NICHOLAS.

British Correspondence Regarding the Treaty of San Stefano.

SALISBURY NOT DERBY'S SUCCESSOR.

Effect of the Situation Upon the London Money Market.

GENERAL GRANT VISITS THE POPE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, March 31, 1878.

All the Vienna correspondents of the London journals concur in the statement that General Ignatieff's mission has failed. The *Times'* Vienna correspondent doubts whether General Ignatieff has the power and the will so to alter his map of Bulgaria as to suit the views there, but even should some kind of an agreement be come to about the map there will still be a good deal to be said as to the organization of the principality by Russia and its occupation by 50,000 men for two years. The desire for an understanding may be sincere, but views are so widely divergent that it may be doubted whether this will be easy of accomplishment.

OSMAN PACHA AS RUSSIA'S FRIEND.

The correspondent at Pera of the *Times* telegraphs that he believes a thorough understanding between the Russians and Turks has been brought about by the efforts of Reouf Pacha, Minister of War, and Osman Pacha, Commander-in-Chief, who removed the obstacles to the Grand Duke Nicholas' visit to Constantinople, and inspired the Sultan with a cordial feeling toward the Grand Duke. The same correspondent also says that he learns on fair authority that the Turkish troops have been so far withdrawn from the positions recently occupied near the Bosphorus that the Russians would no longer find anything to prevent them from marching to the coast and seizing the forts which command the entrance to the Black Sea.

THE TREATY CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence concerning the Conference was published yesterday. The facts are substantially as previously communicated. Austria is the only government which expressed an opinion about England's demand for the submission of all the articles of the Treaty of San Stefano to the Congress. Austria thought the reservation of full liberty of action by the Powers a sufficient guarantee, and that it was not to the interest of England or Austria to raise difficulties on this point.

WHO DEFEATED THE PRELIMINARY MEETING.

The preliminary conference of Ambassadors at Berlin was suggested by Prince Bismarck and immediately declined by England because it was useless. In a conversation with Lord Loftus, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Prince Gortschakoff the Russian Premier, said that if the Congress made any modifications in the treaty they would be subject to further arrangements between Russia and Turkey. Russia could only accept discussion of those points of the treaty affecting European interests.

RUSSIA FIRM AS TO BESSARABIA.

Sir Henry Elliot, the British Ambassador at Vienna, telegraphed to Lord Derby on the 23d inst. that he was trustworthily informed that Prince Gortschakoff told the Roumanian agent at St. Petersburg that Russia would not allow the question of the cession of Bessarabia to be discussed by the Congress.

WHAT THREATENS THE BALANCE OF POWER.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* publishes an article, believed to be semi-official, on England's attitude. Referring to Lord Beaconsfield's speech in the House of Lords on Thursday, the article says:—"The balance of power in the Mediterranean is only threatened by the presence of the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora and England's possession of Gibraltar and Malta."

RUSSIA DID NOT INSIST.

The article continues as follows:—"The calling out of the reserves, notwithstanding the statement that it does not imply war, is another step in the path of provocation. Russia has fulfilled all her promises. She did not insist, in the treaty of San Stefano, upon a single stipulation clashing with the interests of others or injuriously affecting them by its reservation.

SOLICITOUS FOR THE EAST.

"Russia is conscious of having neglected nothing which could secure to the East an era of prosperity and to Europe long years of peace. She will deeply deplore aberrations which may counteract her pacific work; but at the same time she will await, arms in hand, any attempt to dispute the fruits of her sacrifices, which no threats will induce her to relinquish."

BLAMING THE OTHER MAN.

The *Times*, in its leading editorial article yesterday, said:—"Neither the objects Russia proclaimed at the outset nor the events of the war justified her advance upon Constantinople or her approach to the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. So long as she remains in that menacing position we shall feel that it is necessary to retain our ships in the Sea of Marmora, and so long, consequently, will peace be uncertain. It is Russia who has trespassed upon the forbearance of England, not England who has shown lack of consideration for her. That forbearance has now been strained to its utmost limits, but nothing but necessity would induce us to assert our rights by force, and a timely and temperate concession on the part of the Russian Cabinet would, without in the least degree compromising the interests of Russia, insure the peace of Europe."

DECISIVE ACTION DETERMINED ON.

Several London correspondents of provincial journals mention that an impression prevails that the motive for Lord Derby's resignation of the Foreign Ministry was more serious than the calling out of the reserves. They say that a belief is current that some step for safeguarding British interests, like the entry of the fleet into the Black Sea or the occupation of Gallipoli or the shores of the Bosphorus, has been determined upon.

"REPORT FOR SERVICE!"

The following notice has been prepared for issue to officers of districts throughout the kingdom:—"Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to direct by proclamation that the first class of the army reserve force be ordered out for permanent service, all men belonging to said reserve are required to report at headquarters on or before —— for the purpose of rejoining the army."

SALISBURY IS NOT THE MAN.

The report of the appointment of the Marquis of Salisbury to succeed Lord Derby as Secretary of State for the Foreign Department is formally contradicted. Nobody has been designated yet for the office.

MORE ARMY TRAINS.

It is stated at Bucharest on public authority that the Russian Quartermaster's Department has been ordered to eng. e 10,000 carts. The Russians have forbidden the ex. ... the Lower Danube.

HARD FIGHTING GOING ON.

An official telegram from Volo announces that fierce fighting has occurred at Macrinitza between the insurgents and Turks. Several Turkish ships are bombarding the villages on the coast.

NEAR AT HAND.

The British iron turret ship Devastation and corvette Ruby are cruising along the coast of Macedonia for the purpose of rescuing refugee women and children.

ENGLISH FINANCES.

The *Economist* says:—"In some quarters discount business is done at 2½ per cent, but some of the leading banks refuse business under three per cent. Confidence in peace, which hitherto sustained prices of stocks, has this week been greatly shaken, and a severe fall resulted in most of the leading securities.

A SHARP RELAPSE.

"On Saturday last, when it was reported that Russia required the withdrawal of the English fleet from the Sea of Marmora, there was a sharp relapse. On Monday there was a slight renewal of agitation, although the closing of some speculative account caused a rally in the afternoon. This operation was more fully at work on Tuesday, when active preparations were made to meet the half monthly settlement, which commenced on the following morning.

HOME SECURITIES.

"Prices of home securities on Tuesday showed general strength, although the foreign departments were weighted by the persistent decline which was recorded on the Continental bourses. On Wednesday however, there was a large withdrawal of gold from the Bank, and, with the commencement of the carrying over of transactions to the next account, money was found less readily obtainable. Besides which the chances of the assembling of the Congress were considered less hopeful, and prices receded, though not to any considerable extent. On Thursday there was a marked change for the worse.

ABANDONMENT OF THE CONGRESS.

"It was then for the first time understood that the Congress was definitely abandoned, and the rise which took place in the Bank of England's rate of discount added to the general depression. Large orders to sell came from the Continent, and as there were no buyers here prices fell more and more, and closed at the lowest points. Lord Derby's retirement and the proposal to call out the reserve forces were still unknown, and not till Friday was the significance of those changes realized.

FURTHER COMPLICATIONS.

"Operations were complicated by the completion of the settlement, the preliminaries of which had happily been arranged before the fall came, otherwise the consequences would have probably been very serious. As it is, the markets have been in a state of panic. Until quite recently the Continental bourses have believed in peace as much, or more, than we, and at Berlin especially, Russian securities have always found favor. The consequence is that this crisis falls very heavily on the Continental markets, and their endeavors to sell here what they have previously taken from us have aided the general collapse."

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The London Stock Exchange was quieter yesterday afternoon and much firmer, with a considerable recovery in prices.

GENERAL GRANT'S RECEPTION BY THE POPE.

The Pope received ex-President Grant, his wife and son yesterday. M. Chatard, rector of the American College, awaited General Grant in the hall of the Swiss Guard and accompanied him to the Pope's apartments, where Cardinal McCloskey presented him to the Pope, who received him with every mark of distinction.

THE PAPACY.

The *Times'* Rome correspondent telegraphs as follows:—Pope Leo's allocution delivered at the Consistory on Thursday gives the Italians general satisfaction. The allusion to the Church's captivity is very mild. His Holiness expressed no intention to struggle for the recovery of his temporalities. The main stress of the allocution is laid on the relations which it is intended should exist between the Pope and the cardinals. The Sacred College typifies the Council of Seventy called by Moses to be his assistants and advisers in the government of the people of Israel.

CONFIDENCE IN THE CARDINALS.

"He wishes the cardinals to be his bystanders and fellow-laborers, and, lest it should be thought that merely unmeaning words fell from his lips, he expresses all the reliance he puts on their wise counsel, trusting and begging that it may never fail him. It was the dearest wish of the Council of Trent that the administration of the Universal Church should rest on the Council of Cardinals. This, says the *Times* correspondent, is a clear hint of a return to the old constitution of the Church, and the reference to the Council of Trent seems plainly intended as a repeal of the act of the Vatican Council, which by declaring Pope Pius IX. infallible entitled him to dispense with the advice of either the College or Council.

SILENT ON MANY POINTS

"To the Vatican Synod itself, to the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility or of that of the immaculate conception, and to all the acts of Pius IX., except the reconstitution of the Scottish hierarchy, no allusion whatever occurs in the allocution. The acts of the deceased Pope have been sanctioned by the Church and must stand, but Pope Leo seems to think that the least said about them will be the soonest mended. By his choice of Cardinal di Pietro, one of the youngest and decidedly most liberal of the cardinals, as Camerlengo the Pope confirms the hope of those conciliatory views which were always thought to animate him and which were expected to actuate his policy in his dealings with the civil powers.

THE GERMAN MINISTRY.

The appointments of Count von Eulenburg, nephew of Count F. A. von Eulenburg, the former Minister, to the Ministry of the Interior; Herr Maybach to the Ministry of Commerce, Herr Hobrecht to the Ministry of Finance and Dr. Achenbach to the Governorship of West Prussia are gazetted.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN AUSTRALIA.

The political crisis at Melbourne has terminated. The Legislative Council passed a bill for the payment of the members of the Assembly, whereupon the Assembly passed the Appropriation act without that item.

GOOD WEATHER.

The weather in the metropolis yesterday was fine.

MOVEMENT OF BRITISH TROOPS.

It is reported that the Montreal garrison of artillery is to be ordered to Halifax to relieve the Royal Artillery, which has been ordered home on account of the Eastern troubles.

A CHANCE FOR BOUNTY JUMPERS.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE UBIQUITOUS AMERICAN RECRUIT IN CASE OF WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

One of the members of a firm in this city which has an extensive produce trade with Canada yesterday received a letter from a gentleman (whose name he does not wish to make public) in Montreal, a copy of which is herewith appended. The writer of the letter is said to be a lawyer, well known in the Dominion, who some years ago held a government position of responsibility. The letter is given for what it is worth:—

MONTREAL, March 27, 1878.

* * * The imperial government anticipate that the Canadian contingent to be furnished in case of a war with Russia—now almost deemed inevitable—will be fully 100,000 men. The Dominion, under pressure, could furnish about half this amount, as during the continuance of the four years of the war between the Northern and Southern States there were 45,000 Canadians enlisted for the Northern armies, and as times are exceptionally hard there would be but little difficulty in obtaining fully that number at only a small bounty. It is currently reported in military circles, both here and in Ottawa, that on the first announcement of a declaration of war recruiting offices will be opened along our border, and we anticipate enlisting no inconsiderable portion of that large floating, restless and adventurous population of the United States which was in agniesaure drained by your destructive war, but which in the lapse of time has again become numerous. Should hostilities be, as I think they are beyond peradventure, I imagine we can afford you a solution of the problem of the tramp nuisance. Send your able bodied vagrants over here and we will speedily transform them into soldiers, as only British drill sergeants are proverbial for making excellent soldiers out of the most unpromising material. * * * Our service will offer an excellent opportunity to the trained and experienced officers who served in the late war. Many of your West Point graduates will find immediate employment in our armies, as its standard is acknowledged to be one of the highest in the military schools of the world. In a conversation last night with General ——, he said the Minister of War has under consideration a recommendation to the British Government to organize the Canadian lines on the plan of the American and French armies, making promotion the award of merit. I am of opinion that this would reconcile many of your intelligent, ambitious citizens to accepting service under the Crown, and who knows but that some American soldier may be the leading hero in the forthcoming struggle? Many of our people are out of employment and a chance of getting regularly clothed and fed will be availed of by many. It would be rather singular if the large quantities of arms your manufacturers have sent to Russia would be used against Canadians and Americans. The General was confident that a bounty of £10 sterling would be given each recruit on the outstart, and if the war continued and was particular destructive, as it promises to be, it would be increased to £20. The Imperial government, in my estimation, have overlooked the fact that the Sepoys and other Asiatic soldiers would require to be acclimated before they could resist the rigors of a Russian winter, whereas our hardy Canadians and your stalwart lumbermen and yeomanry from the North would find themselves at home and be quite a match for the soldiers of the Czar on their own soil. A——, R——.

A RIDDANCE OF THE REDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

It strikes me Lord Dufferin has a capital opportunity to do Queen Victoria and us a good turn by inviting Sitting Bull and his 10,000 braves to go and fight for "the Great White Mother."

How these fellows would astonish the Cossacks! How delighted they would be with a gorgeous scarlet hussar uniform! The red men might fitly inaugurate such a costume in the British service. And regular rations of rum and lots of fighting would certainly charm them. SPURS.

THE MALTA SCANDAL.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH CHALLENGING LIEUTENANT STEVENSON.

[Irish Times' London Correspondence, March 21.]

I understand that the decision of the Court of Inquiry in the matter of the Malta scandal is now before the Duke of Cambridge for consideration. It is most unfortunate that the Duke of Edinburgh so far interfered in this deplorable case on behalf of his equerry, Mr. Monson (a brother of Lord Monson), as to send Lieutenant Stevenson a challenge, which that officer at first respectfully declined, and subsequently accepted, though no meeting actually took place. In the *Whitehall Review* to be published on Friday the particulars of this affair are given, and in one of its trenchant articles the *Whitehall* criticises the conduct of all concerned. This article will cause great sensation, for the writer deals with the whole affair in a very bold and spirited manner. I hear that much of the correspondence between Lieutenant Stevenson and the Duke is likely to see light in the columns of the *Whitehall Review*.

MEXICO.

MR. FOSTER AND THE LATE CRITICISMS OF THE MEXICAN PRESS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30, 1878.

Hon. John W. Foster, United States Minister to Mexico, is here *en route* to the Mexican capital, and will sail to-morrow in the steamer City of Mexico for Vera Cruz. In answer to an inquiry regarding the justice of the criticism of the Mexican press on his position on the subject of recognition, Mr. Foster said the criticism was based on reports made by certain New York journals of his conference with the House Committee on Foreign Affairs; that the conference was private and confidential, and the reports as to his position were imaginary and incorrect; hence the criticisms of the Mexican press was unwarranted. Mr. Foster gave no intimation of the nature of his instructions from the Department of State as to negotiations.

THE SUSPECTED STEAMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30, 1878.

Further inquiry shows that the steamer Pelican is being fitted up for trading between Costa Rican and Columbian ports, an agent of the Costa Rican government having negotiated for her purchase. She will be so fitted out that she can be utilized as a war vessel whenever necessary. The Washington authorities have simply ordered a watch to be maintained upon her in case any unlawful measures should be taken in connection with her outfit.

BOLD THEFT.

BURGLARS SECURE A GOOD HAUL OF PLUNDER BY BLOWING OPEN A SAFE—SILENCING A CONSTABLE WITH THREATS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WHEELING, W. Va., March 30, 1878.

An exceedingly bold and successful robbery by four professional burglars came to light to-day at Piedmont, W. Va. About one o'clock this morning the front door of James Jamison's grocery store was broken in and a safe in the private office was blown open. Fifteen hundred dollars in money, $30,000 worth of registered government bonds and $3,000 or $4,000 worth of personal notes were taken. The greater part of the notes were recovered in a blacksmith's shop near the store, where they had evidently been thrown away by the burglars. The safe door was blown nearly twenty feet, and the noise awoke a constable who lived in the next house. He opened a window and looked out, and a burglar, who was on the watch at the store door, pointed a revolver at the constable's head and threatened to shoot him if he said a word. The constable, thinking that discretion was the better part of valor, drew in his head and did not give the alarm for several hours. No clew has been found to the robbers as yet.

THE OLD COLONY ACCIDENT.

THE RESULT OF AN EXAMINATION BY STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS—AN ENGINEER LOSES HIS POSITION.

NEWPORT, March 30, 1878.

Messrs. Burnham and Savage, the local steamboat inspectors stationed at Boston, have investigated the recent accident to the steamer Old Colony, of the Fall River Line, off Watch Hill. It will be remembered that the steamer was injured to the extent of about $40,000 by the breaking of her walking beam, which came crashing through the decks, carrying everything before it, and that she was towed to this port by the City of Fitchburg. It will be remembered also that the assistant engineer was on duty at the time of the accident, the chief engineer being relieved until one o'clock (his time being up), about ten minutes before the accident occurred. On his arrival here the assistant stated that just before the beam broke he heard a loud noise, which sounded to him like the giving away of a "holding down" bolt. This statement naturally attracted the attention of the inspectors, for they saw that if the statement was correct then somebody was to blame; for in their opinion, as well as in the opinion of the master mechanic of the line and others acquainted with such matters, the engine should have been stopped at once. The inspectors investigated the matter, but they found no "holding down" bolt head given away.

Yesterday the assistant engineer was informed that his services would not be required by the Old Colony Company after to-day, and he was relieved by a New York gentleman, it was a great surprise to Mr. Nichols, who had not the remotest idea that the inspectors were going to report against him. It is thought that the inspectors will not take his papers from him.

A STOCK CONTEST.

NEW YORKERS DISAGREEING ABOUT THE EARNINGS OF A CALIFORNIA QUICKSILVER MINE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 30, 1878.

The Supreme Court, Judge Barnard presiding, was filled with lawyers from New York this morning, the case being Hoyt against the Quicksilver Mining Company, also another case of Kent against the said company. Messrs. John K. Porter, Grosvenor P. Lowery and Hamlin appeared for Mr. Kent and William Allen Butler and Thomas E. Stillman for Mr. Hoyt. Mr. Kent is a holder of 25,000 shares of the preferred stock of the company. Mr. Lowery stated in his opening that the company was organized under a special charter in 1866, in this State, by Samuel T. Arnold and others. The lands and mines are in California, and were taken from a Pennsylvania company, the capital stock being $10,000,000, issued in one certificate.

In the New York Company the stockholders were 250 in number. The company became embarrassed and was a borrower of money, and the stock in the market was very low and the company was in the last stage of decline. In 1870 a plan was offered to get out of difficulty. The company said to the stockholders, Such of you who can may pay $5 on each share held and have your stock changed to preferred stock, to be paid from year to year out of the net earnings of the company, if there be any net earnings. The bylaws were accordingly amended, and all the stockholders voted for the amendment. Four or five years after success came, the company prospered and the stock began to be dealt in openly, and is to this day, both preferred and common, the common selling from 7 to 20 lower than the preferred. Mr. Kent purchased the preferred year after year, and became the owner of over $2,500,000 worth. In 1874 the company was still prosperous, and the stock fell under the observation of shrewd dealers, and, as he said, Daniel Drew bought largely of the common. Then the Board attempted to pass a resolution wiping out the preferred stock. Mr. Kent, being a large holder, obtained an injunction stopping this. An appeal was taken to the General Term; but the decision of the lower Court was affirmed, and now Mr. Kent asked Judge Barnard for an accounting from the company on the stocks he holds.

William Allen Butler, on the part of Mr. Hoyt, moved that Mr. Kent's complaint be dismissed, on the ground that the allegations in it show upon their face that the corporation had no power to make bylaws, and that acts making amendments are not binding upon the company.

Judge Barnard, in reply, said he would reserve his decision till the end of the case.

The balance of the afternoon was occupied with hearing documentary evidence and the further hearing postponed.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1878.

Lieutenant B. S. Richards is ordered to the receiving ship Franklin at Norfolk, Va.; Ensign W. H. H. Southerland to the Plymouth at Norfolk, Va. Lieutenant A. V. Wadhams is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey.

A LOVER'S LOAN.

IRREGULAR TRANSACTIONS OF A HIGH-TONED NEW BRUNSWICKER WITH A PENNINGTON BELLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TRENTON, N. J., March 30, 1878.

Constable Davis, of Pennington village, near this city, lodged in the County Jail early this morning a young man named James A. Van Pelt on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. It seems Van Pelt, who is about twenty-five years of age, is bookkeeper in a rubber factory at New Brunswick, and teacher of a Sunday school class, beside being a lecturer, paid his addresses to a young lady in Pennington named Ida M. Yard, who is of respectable family. The acquaintance was formed about the last of October, and, although Van Pelt has a wife and child at New Brunswick, he represented himself to Miss Yard as being unmarried. She and her family believed him. He, being well educated, was a good and pleasing conversationalist, plausible and high toned.

A WICKED PROMISE AND A THIEVISH LOAN.

He promised to marry Miss Yard, and the wedding had been set down for last Christmas, but did not take place, owing to his representations that he was not financially prepared. He succeeded subsequently in getting a loan of $119 from Miss Yard, together with her gold watch and chain, finger rings and trinkets. The money, he said, would be used in buying himself clothing for the matrimonial event.

DEVELOPMENTS AND A LODGING IN JAIL.

Things looking suspicious the young lady's brother went to New Brunswick, and there learned that Van Pelt had a wife and family. He returned at once and had him arrested and committed to jail, where he now awaits the action of the Grand Jury. Pennington is much aroused over the sensation, and the Yard family are determined to have Jersey justice meted out to Van Pelt.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

READING, Pa., March 30, 1878.

James H. Norton, Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Express, while alighting from a slowly moving passenger train in this city, at four o'clock this afternoon, tripped and was struck by the steps of a car and thrown under the wheels. His left foot was crushed, necessitating amputation above the ankle. He has been in the express service twenty years.

RECEPTION TO BAYARD TAYLOR.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30, 1878.

The Penn Club this evening tendered a reception to Mr. Bayard Taylor, United States Minister to Berlin. Notwithstanding the storm which prevailed all the evening a large number of members of the club and invited guests were present. No speeches were made, and the affair concluded with a supper. Among those present were Governor Hartranft, Hon. Charles O'Neil, George H. Boker, General Robert Patterson, Messrs. George W. Childs, E. Clark Davis, Morton MacMichael, Clayton MacMichael, M. P. Handy, Thomas Baring (of London), Rev. Dr. Furness, Henry C. Carey, Henry Armitt Brown, Dr. Pancoast and Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan (of New York). Letters, expressing regret at their inability to be present, were received from Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Murat Halstead, Dr. J. G. Holland, William Cullen Bryant and others.

AGAINST THE NEW TARIFF.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 30, 1878.

At the anti-tariff demonstration here to-day, delegations were present from all parts of Luzerne county. The procession, a mile long, consisted of 5,000 men in line, bearing banners appropriately inscribed; while the sidewalks were crowded with spectators. A large and enthusiastic mass meeting, subsequently held at the Lee Driving Park, was addressed by Messrs. H. M. Hoyt, J. B. Smith and others.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 31—1 A. M.

Indications.

For New England, increasing cloudiness and rain, cold northerly, shifting to warmer northeast to southeast winds, and falling barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States cloudy, rainy weather, warm southerly winds and falling barometer, followed by rising barometer, colder northwest winds and clearing weather from the southward.

For the South Atlantic States clearing weather, preceded by rain areas, warm, southerly, veering to colder northwest winds, and rising, preceded at east stations by falling barometer.

For the East Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, mostly from the West, stationary temperature and stationary or higher pressure.

For the West Gulf States, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly from the southeast, and stationary or falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, colder, clear or partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds and rising barometer.

For the lake region, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with areas of light rain or snow, variable winds, attending a storm centre, shifting to northwest, and stationary or lower temperature, followed by rising barometer.

The Lower Mississippi River will remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Port Huron, Alpena, Grand Haven, Chicago, Milwaukee, Section No. 1, Escanaba, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Cape May, Lewes, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New York, New Haven, New London, Newport and Wood's Hole.

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.	34	37	3:30 P. M.	50	56
6 A. M.	33	37	6 P. M.	46	52
9 A. M.	37	43	9 P. M.	39	46
12 M.	44	50	12 P. M.	37	45

Average temperature yesterday 45½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 40

	1877.	1878.
Weekly average	40 2-7	42 5-7

"A TYPOGRAPHICAL MARVEL."

[From the American Newspaper Reporter.]

For five successive Sundays the NEW YORK HERALD has issued what it terms "quintuple sheets," containing twenty pages of six columns each. From a typographical point of view, aside from all other considerations, this is a marvellous achievement. We have had the patience to make an accurate measurement of the eighty columns of agate and forty of nonpareil in the edition of March 17, and find the composition on that day's paper varies but a fraction either way from 1,000,000 (one million) ems. As the work of a single night, accurate as to proofreading, systematically arranged as to the details of classification, this is an accomplishment of typography in one night's work for which, in our judgment, America may challenge the world. The pay roll of the composing room of the HERALD, for that one night, including several foremen, stone hands, proofreaders and the almost illimitable *et cetera*, could not have been less than $1,000. Ordinary readers are amazed by the statement that a million of ems is equal to the type (brevier) in two octavo volumes of 333 pages each. The production of this immense paper is as creditable to the enterprise and resources of the greatest paper in the world as are its African and North Pole expeditions to its services to commerce and science.

HYDROPHOBIA.

A PROPOSITION FOR MR. BERGH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I observe by the HERALD of to-day (Friday) that our worthy friend, Mr. Bergh, still adheres to his opinion that there is no such disease as hydrophobia. If he really has "convictions" on the subject, and is not talking for "Buncombe," he will probably accept the following proposition:—I will inoculate him with the fresh saliva of a hydrophobic dog. If, after the lapse of six months or less, he is not afflicted with hydrophobia I will pay to the excellent society of which he is president $1,000. If in the meantime he contracts the disease in question I pay nothing. On the acceptance by Mr. Bergh of this proposition and the execution by him of an instrument to the effect that the inoculation is made at his own request and in order to determine a question of infinite importance to the human race, the money will be deposited with the Editor of the HERALD, subject to Mr. Bergh's order six months after the inoculation, or otherwise provided for to Mr. Bergh's satisfaction.

I enclose my card in order that you may be satisfied of my responsibility and that I "mean business."

RABIES.

SULPHUR BATHS, 3 CENTS.—THE BENEFICIAL results of sulphur baths are too well known to require comment. The effects of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP in the bath are truly electrical, completely deodorizing offensive accumulations and thoroughly purifying the entire surface of the body. Sold by druggists, 25 cents.

JEWELS OF THE CROWN OF SCOTLAND.—At Edinburgh, Scotland, some years since, the jewels of the Crown were locked in a box, that box in another, and so on until they were supposed to be burglar proof. They were then locked up in the vault of the castle, there to remain for one hundred years, the keys being placed in a mortar and fired into the sea. Scarce fifty years passed by and the modern lock picker opens the vault and boxes without trouble. So the science of medicine, when studied with the aid of chemistry and the microscope, becomes plain and simple, and diseases that were regarded as incurable a generation ago now readily yield to remedies employed by the modern and progressive physician. A decade of years since and women were taught to believe that their peculiar diseases and weaknesses were incurable; but now hundreds and thousands of once bedridden people in the United States will testify to the fact that Dr. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION has effected their perfect and permanent cure.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1876.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:—

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