signed in the interests of peace. The declaration was an honest statement of the views England had always entertained. If the Marquis of Hartington wished to show that the government was not following the right path toward peace, let him ask for their condemnation.

The debate lasted until one o'clock in the morning, when the Marquis of Hartington withdrew his motion with the consent of the government.

SERVIA'S SITUATION IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

The Turks complain that the Servians have not publicly proclaimed the firman, nor published it in the newspapers; also that the Turkish flag has not been hoisted over the fortresses. Several other matters of minor importance are mentioned as being in the list of unfulfilled stipulations agreed upon at the time peace was signed. Several Turkish officials assert that should war break out between Russia and the Porte, the Turkish military would consider Servia Turkish territory, and march through or occupy any portion which might be needed for purposes of defence. This is undoubtedly aimed at the possible occupation of the Servian side of the Danube, opposite Roumanian territory, to prevent the Russians crossing near Turnuseverin. By the treaties establishing the autonomy of Servia and Roumania the Turks have no right to occupy their territory without consent, but in these days of ignoring treaties, which have grown more or less unsuited to the progress of events, it is improbable that much attention will be paid to any existing treaty or stipulation should hostilities break out. It is stated in official circles here that the Turkish army is suffering greatly from want of provisions, and in some places is threatened with starvation. It is fully expected that there will be massacres of Christians when the Turkish soldiers are reduced to desperation by privations.

RUSSIA READY.

The Russian Minister of War has ordered the calling out in the entire military district of St. Petersburg of all soldiers on furlough before the 22d inst. The *Political Correspondence's* St. Petersburg despatch states that a grand council of war is being held there. The Cabinet regards the Turkish circular as a complete rejection of the protocol, and therefore declines the Porte's proposal to send a special plenipotentiary to St. Petersburg as further negotiation is useless. Russian officers, belonging to the brigade of volunteers at Gladova, who have been on leave in Belgrade for some days, left on Wednesday for Turnuseverin.

ROUMANIA PREPARING.

The Roumanian Cabinet Council at a sitting on Thursday formally decided to call out the reserves. As Prince Charles' government has already declared that it will cast in its lot with Russia in the event of war, this preparation is more ominous than it would otherwise be.

WAR WISDOM FROM PARIS.

While we have always endeavored to exercise a careful discrimination in using war news which comes from Paris, there are occasions in which that great news-centre, although very far from the Bosphorus or the Neva, cannot be ignored. A Paris despatch says it is stated that several Russian Consuls in Turkey have received orders to prepare to leave the country. Count Orloff, the Russian Ambassador, had an interview with the Duc Decazes yesterday. It is asserted that the former protested against the statement that Russia would immediately enter on a campaign against Turkey. On the contrary, she is not disposed to reject fresh negotiations in case the Powers wished to make further attempts at conciliation.

IT IS BISMARCK'S ADVICE.

At last one of those eminently accurate correspondents of the provincial press has found Bismarck in the Eastern woodpile. The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says he has the statement from so good a source that he deems it necessary to repeat it, that the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin has telegraphed Safvet Pacha that Prince Bismarck advised Turkey to reject Russia's demands. If this had been printed earlier we might have guessed why he had retired from public life. But now it seems a mere joke of a young Nero of the press while all Europe is in flames.

VERY AMUSING READING.

As showing the change which the reported declaration of war will bring in the press within a few hours an extract from the *Pall Mall Gazette* of yesterday will be interesting. It said:—

Representation and remonstrance are still going on, doubtless with more urgency than ever, but representation and remonstrance have been at work officially and unofficially many months past, and though they may now have all the emphasis of a last appeal it is difficult to suppose them animated by more substantial argument than we have long been familiar with. The Russians have gone too far. There is talk, indeed, of some mention on their part to appeal to the protocol, but the Czar is in no position to appeal to the protocol. The use his government made of that instrument—a use the exact contrary of what it was asked for and intended for—forbids any such course.

THE LITTLE WAR NOW IN PROGRESS.

Fighting has been going on in the Miridite country since Sunday, Dervish Pacha having rejected all mediation. The first day the Turks were beaten at Menadi, but on the second day they captured the position of Mucia, a half day's journey from Scutari. The result of the last two days' fighting is unknown.

The *Times'* correspondent at Cettinje represents that the Turkish army has not been able to enter the country of the Miridites. The fighting so far has been confined to the territory of Satirima. The losses have been small on both sides. A movement of the Turks is expected toward Gozausko, which fortress needs provisions.

METROPOLITAN GOSSIP.

Mr. Gladstone has accepted the candidacy for the Rectorship of Glasgow University.

The *Times* says it was not Mr. John Walter, of that journal, but his brother, Captain Walter, who was assaulted at Rome on the 4th inst.

Mr. John O'Connor Power (liberal), member for the county of Mayo, Ireland, intends to resign his seat in Parliament and settle in America.

NOT ALWAYS SO.

The weather yesterday was fair.

CUBA.

THE PROGRESS OF MARTINEZ CAMPOS' CONQUEST—MONETARY.

HAVANA, Via KEY WEST, Fla., April 13, 1877.

General Martinez Campos has begun a forward movement into the Central Department. He is reported to be at Puerto Principe, but the bulk of the troops are not there yet. The predecessors of General Campos were accustomed to continually report that the Cinco Villas were cleared, but in all cases after the insurgents dispersed they invariably reappeared. General Campos is more prudent, and only says the Cinco Villas are sufficiently pacified to allow his forward movement, leaving part of the troops behind for any emergency.

THE TOBACCO CROP.

Everything is quiet in Vuelta Abajo. There has been a splendid tobacco crop.

DESTRUCTION OF MILITARY STORES.

A military camp and settlement called Dominguez, on the Trocha line, caught fire and was entirely destroyed. It contained military provision warehouses, a barracks for wounded men, bakeries, a telegraphic station and cavalry stables. The loss is said to be $2,000,000.

A large provision train is reported to have been captured by Maximo Gomez in the neighborhood of Remedios.

FINANCIAL UNCERTAINTY.

Gold in Havana is rising; cause, partly speculation, partly uneasy feeling occasioned by the Banco San José catastrophe. The bank has not resumed payment, and is considered broken. It made heavy advances to planters who cannot meet their obligations because of the alleged large deficiency of the sugar crop.

THE BENDER FAMILY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 13, 1877.

The announcement recently made, and more recently unmade, to the effect that the Bender family, famous for their wholesale murders three or four years ago, near Cherry Vale, of this State, had been captured in Arkansas never has obtained credence in Kansas. The Benders were either secretly lynched at the time of their supposed escape or else they really did escape and have taken themselves a very long distance away from the scene of their terrible atrocities.

RIOTERS ARRESTED.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 13, 1877.

Wash Hendson and Thomas Sims, two of Luke Johnson's ringleaders in the Crawford riot, were arrested here last night and sent back for trial to-day. Hendson is the negro who shot Mr. Norton in the riot. All the rioters have now been captured.

HERALD STORM WARNINGS.

Interesting Interview With M. Le Verrier, Director of the Paris Observatory.

THE SYSTEM A SUCCESS.

Previous Efforts to Predict Atlantic Storms Fail.

A METEOROLOGICAL ALLIANCE.

The International System of Europe and the Special Service of France.

BAROMETERS AND BONAPARTISTS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU, PARIS, April 13, 1877.

I learned some time ago and telegraphed you the fact that M. Le Verrier, the Director of the Paris Observatory, had been much struck by the accuracy of the storm predictions which had been cabled over here from the HERALD Weather Bureau in New York within the last two months. I felt anxious to ascertain what his exact impressions were regarding them. This being one of the days on which he is usually found at the Observatory I made up my mind to call upon him, and on sending in my card was immediately admitted. He received me with his usual courteousness, and being fortunately disengaged talked freely with me for upward of an hour. The following is the substance of our conversation:—

LE VERRIER AND THE HERALD PREDICTIONS.

HERALD CORRESPONDENT—I have recently learned M. Le Verrier, that you have directed one of the astronomers of the International Meteorological Service to prepare for you a report on the meteorological despatches sent over here by the NEW YORK HERALD and I have come to thank you on the part of the proprietor of the HERALD for this proof of the interest you take in our enterprise.

M. LE VERRIER—I take all the more interest in it from the fact that some years ago, for a period of about eighteen months, we had an arrangement with England to forward us similar despatches from Newfoundland; but England discontinued it because the greater portion of the storms signalized disappeared in the north without reaching the European Continent.

HERALD CORRESPONDENT—You had, then, a regularly established meteorological service in Newfoundland?

M. LE VERRIER—By no means. But we received advices from that station. They would no doubt have been useful to us had there been meteorologists there who had previously watched the route of these storms on the American continent.

HERALD CORRESPONDENT—That is just what we are doing. The proprietor of the HERALD has established at his own expense, at New York, a special service with this object. It is a purely journalistic creation.

M. LE VERRIER—He deserves great credit for it, and I will do everything in my power to encourage the enterprise; but I should like to have some precise details regarding your organization.

HERALD CORRESPONDENT—I shall write to New York to procure them for you, so that you may be the more readily enabled to appreciate the principles which guide our meteorologist in the predictions which have attracted your attention.

A VISIT TO M. LE VERRIER'S STUDY.

M. Le Verrier now rose and, conducting me into his study, showed me a series of meteorological maps indicating the routes of storms which cross the Atlantic so far as they can be traced on this side. After some time spent in examining them he turned to me and expressed a hope that we would have a similar set of maps prepared from the large body of acquired data which we must have at our disposal. He added that to his regret he had been compelled to interrupt the work for the last two years, owing to the arrangement by which all meteorological observations are now centralized at the Ministry of the Marine. It is, however, continued in another form, and he showed me the proof sheets of a volume in course of publication which contains twenty-six different memoirs on the subject.

"If the NEW YORK HERALD," said M. Le Verrier, "will send me a descriptive memoir of its means of observation and of the results which it has obtained I will give them a place in this collection, no matter what space they may cover or what number of charts may be necessary to illustrate them."

HERALD CORRESPONDENT—With your permission I will send you copies of the meteorological despatches which I receive from America. I have not done so hitherto because I did not know whether they would be acceptable to you.

M. LE VERRIER—Be assured that I shall always receive them gladly and that I shall make good use of them.

EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL SYSTEM.

HERALD CORRESPONDENT—May I ask what is the extent of your international service?

M. LE VERRIER—It extends all over Europe and over some parts of Asia, thanks to M. Coumbary, the director of the Constantinople Observatory. The number of stations is between seventy and eighty.

THE FRENCH SPECIAL WEATHER SERVICE.

HERALD CORRESPONDENT—Does that comprise the whole of your meteorological service?

M. LE VERRIER—By no means. I am at present occupied with the organization of the service of the agricultural notices *(avertissements)*. Here is the sheet of notices commencing from the 1st of April. It embraces 240 more communes than that of the 1st of March. I will send on the 1st of August notices to seven or eight hundred communes, of which you see there the list. Each of these communes is provided with an aneroid barometer on a wooden case, in order that these notices may be placed properly under the eyes of the public. The service is gratuitous, but the communes have to pay the sum of thirty-five francs for the barometer.

HERALD CORRESPONDENT—Do they pay willingly?

M. LE VERRIER—A great many of these instruments are given by private individuals, whose names are inscribed by agreement on the dial plate. This occasionally gives rise to curious incidents in which politics have their share.

POLITICS AND METEOROLOGY.

HERALD CORRESPONDENT—Politics and meteorology! How do you manage to mix up such widely different elements?

M. LE VERRIER—In the simplest way possible. Some of the political parties make gifts of these instruments as a means of propagandism of their ideas, but I care little for that; all that concerns me is that the communes shall have their barometers. I send them to all those that ask for them. As to others they can get served as they please.

BAROMETERS AND BONAPARTISM.

Here M. Le Verrier showed me a list of seven communes, for each of which a Bonapartist Deputy had asked for a barometer. He said that three of these communes were already inscribed on the regular service list, and that he should only send four barometers. Just as he made this observation a servant brought in a letter, which M. Le Verrier asked my permission to open. It so happened that it was from the Deputy of whom he had spoken. He begged M. Le Verrier not to have his name inscribed on the dial plate of the barometers which he intended to present, fearing, no doubt, that they might be refused. A similar mortification had been inflicted a few days before on one of his colleagues of the Department of the Sarthe.

TIME AND ELECTRICITY.

M. Le Verrier now asked me to accompany him to one of the pavilions in the garden of the observatory, where he had established a model clock which is to give the time to the whole of Paris. He explained the mode of regulation by a new electric process, which he intended to make use of in connection with it, but the clockmaker intrusted with the work came in while we were speaking and immediately occupied M. Le Verrier's attention. I therefore begged permission to take my leave. In bidding me goodby the distinguished director made me promise not to forget his recommendations, and begged of me to assure the meteorologist of the NEW YORK HERALD that he would always find in him a zealous *collaborateur*.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

AMNESTY FOR O'DONOGHUE DEFEATED.

OTTAWA, April 13, 1877.

In the House of Commons last night, on a motion to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. Costigan moved a long amendment to the effect that the partial amnesty granted to Riel and Lepine in connection with the Northwest troubles should be extended to W. B. O'Donoghue, contending that as there was no proof of O'Donoghue's participation in the Fenian raid, and as the ill feeling engendered by the events of that time had died out, O'Donoghue should be placed on the same footing as Riel and Lepine.

Hon. Mr. Blake condemned the attempt to excite sectional and national prejudices. He went on to show the inconsistency of Mr. Costigan's action now, seeing he had expressly voted to exempt O'Donoghue from amnesty in 1875.

The debate which followed was long and acrimonious, and ended in a division, the amendment being lost by 105 to 60.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY BRIDGE ACCIDENT.

HAMILTON, Ont., April 13, 1877.

The accident to the bridge at Cayuga caused no delay to the trains on the Great Western Railway, which, until the repairs are made, will run via the Main Line and International Bridge.

TO BE HANGED.

SANDWICH, Ont., April 13, 1877.

At the Essex assizes to-day Austin Humphroy was convicted of the murder of Frederick Appel, and sentenced to be hanged May 22.

FOUNDRY BURNED.

ST. GEORGE, Ont., April 13, 1877.

A foundry and machine shop owned by Bell & Son were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $35,000.

THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1877.

Work was begun to-day at the government printing office upon the republication of the Records of the Continental Congress, recently ordered by Congress. These antiquated and interesting records have been carefully revised by Congressional Librarian Spofford, and will be printed in a series of eight volumes. It is not expected that the work of republication will be finished for three or four months yet.

THE UNEASY INDIANS.

HORSE STEALING ON BEAR CREEK.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., April 13, 1877.

Indians ran off thirty-two head of horses from Bear Creek, thirty miles distant from this city, on Wednesday night.

INTERESTING RELIC OF CUSTER'S BATTLE—A NEW ENVOY TO CRAZY HORSE.

CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., April 13, 1877.

Lieutenant Clark, of General Crook's staff, received from one of the 1,500 Indians who arrived at the Spotted Tail agency to-day, the seal ring of Lieutenant M. W. Reilly, of the Seventh cavalry, who was killed in the Custer massacre.

CRAZY HORSE'S BAND.

It is not positively known whether or not Crazy Horse, with his band proper, will come in, though his reply to the commission, sent to them by a runner, was that he would come in and hold a council. Since then, however, nothing has been heard from him, and to ascertain fully as to his whereabouts at present and his intentions regarding the surrender, a new envoy, under charge of old Red Cloud, has departed.

The party who arrived at the Spotted Tail Agency consist principally of Northern Cheyennes, while about forty of the same tribe are *en route* for the cantonment on Tongue River, and will surrender to General Miles.

THE PONCA INDIANS.

THEIR REMOVAL TO THE INDIAN TERRITORY TO BE PRESSED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1877.

An animated contest has been in progress for several months regarding the proposed removal of the Ponca Indians from their reservation on the Missouri River in Northwestern Nebraska to the Indian Territory. The last Congress appropriated $40,000 for the purpose of effecting this removal and establishing the Poncas—about seven hundred and fifty in number—upon a new reservation in the Indian Territory, provided they should consent to the removal.

OPPOSED TO THE REMOVAL.

The Nebraska settlers and several missionaries at the neighboring Santee agency have strenuously opposed the removal of the Poncas, apprehending that their departure from the reservation will result in its speedy occupancy by the Sioux, who are not regarded as desirable neighbors. It has also been alleged that the consent of the Poncas was given under a misunderstanding, &c., but after full investigation of the subject the Department has finally decided to press the removal, and at last advices nearly all the Indians were expected to start southward in a few days.

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.

ELIZABETH, N. J. April 13, 1877.

Rev. Gilbert B. Hayden, aged fifty, was killed on the Central Railroad in this city last night. While coming from New York on a local train, which stopped on a siding at Singer's factory for the express train to pass, he left the platform and stood on the track in front of the express train and was instantly killed, being thrown a distance of twenty feet. Mr. Hayden, who had no family, was a stockholder in the Legget Manufacturing Company, of this city. His last pastorate was in the town of Phœnix, N. Y. His relatives live in Essex, Conn.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

PROVIDENCE, April 13, 1877.

The second election for State Senator and ten Representatives in this city to-day resulted in the election of nine republican candidates for Representatives by 400 majority. There was no choice for the tenth candidate nor for Senator.

LABOR TROUBLES SETTLED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 13, 1877.

The trouble which has existed in the rolling mill here for some days between the company and the employés in regard to wages has been settled. The men acceded in the main to the wishes of the company, while the latter arranged some minor details in accordance with the wishes of the men.

TERRIBLE MINING ACCIDENT.

SEVEN MEN KILLED AND SIX SEVERELY INJURED BY A CAVING BANK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13, 1877.

A special despatch from Smartsville, Yuba county, Cal., says that at one o'clock P. M. yesterday the bank in Blue Point Hydraulic Claim fell without warning, covering up and killing outright seven men and wounding six others, some of them badly.

THE KILLED.

The names of the killed are:—

B. G. Henderson.
James H. Monk.
Michael Sweeny.
David Rotham.
Michael McWilliams.
Thomas McDonald.
Samuel Sherman.

INJURED.

The injured are:—

Michael Conroy.
Thomas Couboy.
Michael Flanigan.
James Kelly.
Robert Hamilton.
Michael Brennan.

The wounded men were taken out and cared for as soon as possible, and then water was turned on to wash out the dead bodies, which was not accomplished until late in the afternoon. To-day business is entirely suspended here, to pay respect to the funerals, which take place this afternoon from the Protestant and Catholic churches. The funerals were attended by the whole people for miles around, and the melancholy accident has cast a gloom over the whole community. Only two men escaped without injury out of fifteen who were at work in the mine at the time of the accident.

AMUSEMENTS.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH AS OTHELLO.

A splendid audience greeted Mr. John McCullough as Othello last night at Booth's Theatre. The performance made a great popular success, and the tragedian was called before the curtain three times at the end of the third act. Of all Shakespeare's characters Othello, with the possible exception of Macbeth, is the hardest to play. Hamlet plays itself to a considerable extent, and the sublimity of the text often compensates for the weakness of the performance. A bad Hamlet can often be tolerated, but a bad Othello is unendurable. Mediocrity in that character means utter failure. The Moor is of all Shakespeare's lovers the greatest, and compared with his passion that of Romeo is but the fancy of a boy. Romeo was never jealous of Juliet, and therefore his sorrow, however deep, was simple, not complex. The one merely lost his wife by death, the other lost faith itself, almost lost love, and stained his happiness with murder. We pity the anguish of Romeo, but are appalled by the agony of Othello. The love of the Moor is so intensified by jealousy that it becomes terrible and colossal, and we behold a giant soul struggling in hell with invisible bonds, and haunted by the face of an angel which hides, he believes, the features of a fiend. Love is the principal element of the tragedy, not jealousy, for jealousy is only used as a means of revealing the grandeur of Othello's love. The hatred which he appears to express is only the armor with which he would defend his bleeding heart. Complex passions which begin with the third act demand much of the actor, and we are glad to say that Mr. McCullough caught the true spirit of the character. He never allowed the audience to forget that Othello loved Desdemona, and thus kept their sympathies with him, for the moment that Othello seems to hate, not love, he becomes hideous. The pathetic passages of the play were beautifully revealed, and we have seldom seen the third act given with as much tenderness. In all other respects his Othello was a direct and honest one, free from affectations. The faults of the personation were chiefly in the more violent passages, in which Mr. McCullough sometimes drops his voice from an impassioned key to *sotto* conversational tone, which is neither natural nor pleasing. He read the part with both force and ease, excelling in the rapid, passionate and pathetic portion of the text. Some of the oratorical and eloquent passages were not, we think, fully sustained, as, for instance, that beginning, "Had it pleased Heaven," and in the soliloquy, "Oh, now, forever, farewell." These may be matters of opinion, but there can be no question that Mr. McCullough's Othello is one which is a noble acquisition to the American stage. The Iago of Mr. Warde was spirited and subtle, and made plausible the plot by which the Moor was destroyed. Cassio had a fine representative in Mr. J. K. Collier, who was recalled at the close of his great scene. Miss Maud Granger was pleasing as Desdemona. The Emilia of Mme. Ponisi, of course, was excellent. This afternoon Mr. McCullough will play Iago and Mr. Warde Othello.

THE TELEPHONE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 13, 1877.

The Strakosch concert in the Academy of Music tonight, at which Professor Elisha Gray's telephone was exhibited, the music being played in New York by Mr. Boscovitz, gave much satisfaction. A new feature of the telephone playing two part tunes was tried for the first time and proved an entire success. Professor Gray was introduced to the audience by Professor Barker, of the University of Pennsylvania.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Theodore Thomas and his orchestra will give a grand testimonial concert to Mr. John Lavine on Monday evening.

A soirée musicale, in aid of the Peabody Home for Aged Indigent Women, will be given at Chickering Hall on next Monday evening.

Ole Bull will play on Sunday night at Booth's Theatre for the last time in New York. He will be assisted by Signor Tagliapietra and Miss Isodore Martinez.

The Oratorio Society of New York will give a grand public rehearsal of "The Creation" this afternoon at Steinway Hall. The soloists will be Thursby, Simpson and Stoddart.

The charming "Mistletoe Bough" entertainment will be repeated this evening at the Academy of Music. A few choice seats and boxes remain unsold, and may be had by application at the residence of Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, No. 107 Fifth avenue.

There will be a matinée performance of "Faust" today at the Academy of Music, with a very strong cast—Mlle. Morel as Margherite, Mlle. Rambelli as Siebel, Signor Bertolazi as Valentine, Dal Negro as Mephistopheles. Signor Zenari will make his first appearance as Faust. The managers have wisely adopted popular prices for this occasion.

A charity entertainment will be given this afternoon at the Cooper Institute under the direction of Miss Arabella Root for the benefit of the "Industrial Schools of the Children's Aid Society." The chief attraction will be Mr. Henry F. Bryant, a ventriloquist and humorist well known in the West. Several other artists will also assist, and as the object is a good one it is to be hoped the public will give the undertaking a generous support.

CHASING A DESPERADO.

AN OFFICER'S ENCOUNTER WITH A PICKPOCKET—A PLUCKY CAPTURE.

While Mr. Cyrus W. Pearsall, of No. 28 Lewis street, was riding on a car on avenue A on Thursday night a valuable gold watch and chain were stolen from him. When the car on which Mr. Pearsall was riding reached the corner of Seventh street he called Officer Peterson, of the Seventeenth precinct, and told him of his loss. Robert Stafford, who was standing close by Mr. Pearsall, was recognized and arrested by the officer as a notorious pickpocket and was locked up in the station house. He was taken to the Essex Market Police Court yesterday and before Superintendent Walling. Detectives Robinson and Bisset were detailed by Captain McCullough to follow the officer and prisoner and keep a sharp look out for his confederates. Mark Stutts, a Grand street clothier, robbed of a gold watch and chain valued at $250, was with the detectives. On the way from the court Mr. Stutts noticed two men following them and pointed them out to the detectives. The suspected ones, on seeing the officers, ran away. Detective Robinson, after an exciting chase, came up with one of them at the corner of Rivington and Allen streets and said, "You are my prisoner!" He had hardly uttered the words when the man levelled a revolver at Robinson's head, saying, "Let me go!" There was a struggle for the weapon, and the men rolled on the sidewalk and Robinson got the pistol, which the prisoner succeeded in recapturing. He dealt the officer a blow with it and made off. Robinson was stunned for a few moments, but recovering recaptured the desperado, who quietly submitted, and was taken to the station house, where he gave his name as John Whitney, of No. 45 Stanton street. He was identified by Mr. Stutts as one of the men who robbed him.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Professor Alexander Agassiz, of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Everett. Senator Franklin W. Tobey, of Port Henry, N. Y., is at the St. James. Matthew Hale, of Albany, and Surgeon H. C. Nelson, United States Navy, are at the Gilsey. Charles F. Conant and John P. Bigelow, of the Treasury Department; F. Gordon Dexter, of Boston, and Lieutenant Commander Frederick Pearson, United States Navy, are at the Fifth Avenue. Professor T. R. Lounsbury, of Yale College, is at the Sturtevant. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, and ex-Congressman Charles H. Adams, of Cohoes, N. Y., are at the Windsor. Bishop William L. Harris, of Chicago, and Rev. Dr. E. L. Magoon, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Denis.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

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