

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

- PARK THEATRE.—COLONEL SELLERS. GERMANIA THEATRE.—DESI MONY NACH DATO. WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MY AWFUL DAD.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1877.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company run a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past 4 A. M. daily and Sunday, carrying the regular edition of the Herald as far west as Harrisburg, and south to Washington, reaching Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at one P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be cool and cloudy, followed by rising temperature and decreasing cloudiness.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market opened weak, but strengthened a little about midday. A fall in the coal stocks, however, dragged the other fancies down and the whole list closed weak. Gold opened at 107 1/2 and advanced to 107 3/4, the closing price. Government and railroad bonds were strong. Money on call was quoted at 2 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent, the latter being the final rate.

PRESIDENT HAYES ARRIVED AT Philadelphia last night to open the Permanent Exhibition and was received with glorious old-fashioned Philadelphia hospitality.

A TENDER METHOD of disposing of surplus dogs has not yet been devised by the authorities, although a pistol bullet in the brain has always been an instantaneous cure for weariness of life.

BOWER and BARKER continue in full possession of the Hippodrome, though Kerr, their usual associate, is missing, while the imposing figure of St. Bernard towers above all others.

TO RECOMMEND TO MERCY a man who has assaulted a police officer may be a good way of indicating the kindness of heart of a jury, but as an encouragement to deserving officers it is a dismal failure.

THE USUAL STORY was told to the Custom House Investigation Committee yesterday. If business were done in a business like manner the United States would not pay best and be served worst among New York employers.

THIRTEEN THOUSAND GARMENTS and sixty thousand loaves of bread given away takes the annual report of the Female Guardian Society out of the common run of "anniversary" reports and makes it of interest to everybody.

IF THE BANKING BILL which passed at Albany yesterday becomes a law the devil will be successfully whipped around the stump, the whip being paid for by the depositors at a price that would buy all the whip factories in existence.

YESTERDAY was another active day in real estate transfers. Whether or not the prices showed any improvement upon late quotations we do not know, but any prices realized by actual sales is of peculiar value just now as showing what real estate is actually worth.

THE STATEMENTS and SUGGESTION of "ARTILLERYMAN," in another column should not escape the attention of financiers, especially those who are filled with patriotic indignation that no army appropriation can be made for several months.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC proposes to do its share of the work of national pacification; the Department Commander, in his "General Order" concerning Decoration Day, echoes only the sentiments of every true Union soldier in his injunctions of respect toward the Confederate dead.

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL ventilates very thoroughly one of the features of the proposed law for the removal of apparent liens upon real estate. His claim is that the city treasury will suffer, but as all deficiencies in this ever-emptying cofler have to be made good by the general body of taxpayers Mr. Whitney's communication should be generally read.

THE WEATHER.—The barometer is low on the Atlantic coast from Florida to Nova Scotia and westward to the Lower Ohio Valley. Light rains prevail over this extensive region, especially in the northeastern portion. The winds, however, are moderate, except in the St. Lawrence Valley and a part of the New England coast, where they are brisk to high. The Northwestern depression referred to in yesterday's HERALD presents a very steep barometric gradient westward from Yancton, Breckenridge and Pembina, with high winds in the Missouri and Platte valleys and decidedly threatening indications from Arkansas northward. The area of low pressure now advancing over the Rocky Mountain regions is extensive, and will embrace the whole western country in its eastward movement. The highest pressure is over the upper lake region. Another area of high barometer is moving slowly from the Southwest over the Lower Mississippi Valley. The central districts, therefore, represent a neutral area of which the marginal conditions present decided meteorological contrasts and indicate the probability of tornadoes in the Lower Missouri, Lower Ohio and Central Mississippi valleys. The temperature has risen in this central region, but the thermal gradient falls rapidly northeastward from the fortieth parallel. The temperature is very high in the Upper Missouri Valley, and a great storm is probable over that region. The pressure continues below the mean on the Pacific coast. As the Mississippi is above the danger line at Vicksburg, heavy rains in the upper watersheds will be likely to create dangerous and destructive freshets and inundations in the lower valley. In New York to-day it will be cool and cloudy, followed by warmer and temporarily clearing weather.

Justice in Salt Lake. They are drilling and arming in Utah. Our correspondent at Salt Lake City telegraphs that quantities of breech-loading rifles have been received by the Mormon authorities from the East during the last fortnight; that the faithful are drilling in meeting houses, stables and corals, and, finally, that last Sunday Brigham Young unexpectedly broke out, in the Tabernacle, in a warlike address, in which he plainly said that if the Gentiles wanted blood they could have plenty of it—more than they would like. Our correspondent adds—that does not surprise us—that since then leading Gentiles are quietly preparing to remove their families from Utah. Those of them who have lived for any considerable period in the Territory know how great is Young's authority and how certain his followers are to obey him to the most desperate extremes. There are about 100,000 Mormons and about 15,000 Gentiles in Utah; the army is small; and if Young is desperate enough he can command and procure a general massacre.

Is he desperate? The important letter we print elsewhere from our special correspondent in Utah explains his anger. Justice is evidently on the heels of Young and many of his most prominent followers. The details of the dark crime of Mountain Meadows have been investigated, until now that justice has been boldly asserted by the execution of Lee, the government has obtained further and most important evidence connecting the Mormon chiefs with that cruel and treacherous outrage; and not only that, but with many other murders. The United States Grand Jury meets at Salt Lake City on the 21st of this month, and our correspondent telegraphs us that subpoenas have been issued for a large number of witnesses, and it is believed that numbers of arrests will be made in a short time. Our correspondent gives in his letter a sample of the evidence which will come before the Grand Jury, and the tale of the Scotch witness, McGuffie, reveals murderous deeds which will, perhaps, astonish the Eastern reader, but will not surprise any one who has been in Utah within a dozen years, or who has spoken with the Gentiles who lived there before the Pacific Railroad was completed.

Justice is reaching out her strong arms toward Brigham Young and his chief agents. The trial and execution of Lee showed these miscreants at last that they were not absolutely safe. They had defied the United States authorities and public opinion so many years with success that they believed themselves secure against investigation and punishment. They fancied that the secrets of their long and cruel rule would perish with them; and now they at last see that they are in danger. Naturally, they are desperate. They are at the end of their rope. They can no longer hope to resist the advance of an army by ordering their poor dupes to burn their farms and make a desert before the troops, as Wells incautiously told the HERALD's correspondent they did when General Sidney Johnston was ordered into the Territory. "Everybody remembers," said the prophet Wells, "how the people behaved when ordered out by President Young to prevent Johnston from entering the Territory, at what might have seemed to another man a most dismal moment of his career. The President issued an order which obliged us to burn forage in advance, set fire to the grass at night, carry off animals and do various other things to hold back the enemy; the enemy being a federal army. That policy cannot be repeated, because the Pacific Railroad now runs through Utah. Resistance must take some other shape.

But why are the Mormon prophets excited? What have they to fear from the United States? Why should not the federal officers investigate the Mountain Meadows massacre? When the Grand Jury is about to meet why should Brigham Young threaten bloodshed from his pulpit? There were many long years in Utah when no Gentile's life was worth a day's purchase if he incurred the enmity of the Mormon leaders; when the Gentile traders spoke only in whispers in Salt Lake City; when the Mormon capital was entered by strangers as men venture into a wolf's den—very uncertain whether they would get out with a whole skin. The Scotchman McGuffie gave our correspondent a glimpse of those dark days when no law or authority interfered to curb the vilest passions of the Mormon leaders. The despatch of District Attorney Howard to the Attorney General, which we printed on Tuesday, shows that the federal authorities believe themselves to be able to connect Young and other prominent Mormons with the Mountain Meadows massacre. Now that it is seen in Utah that the federal arm is strong enough to punish murder and to protect the innocent evidence will not be wanting to develop the circumstances not only of this, but of many other crimes against defenceless travellers and residents.

We take the liberty to suggest to the President that he should keep his eye on Utah. The federal authorities there ought to be made to understand that they are expected to do their duty fearlessly, and that they will be supported by the whole power of the United States. The officers of the federal court in the Territory have a task of uncommon difficulty before them, and of no slight danger. The Mormon leaders will use all the arts to which desperation can prompt them to defeat justice. They will try corruption, slander, subornation; they will not only spend money to get witnesses out of the way or to corrupt the officers of justice, but they will not hesitate to resort to more desperate measures. When Brigham Young threatened bloodshed from his pulpit on Sunday it was because he felt himself and the other Mormon chiefs to be on trial for their lives. We should like to know that the President appreciates the situation in Utah, and that he had taken measures already that the federal District Attorney should be supported by able and fearless counsel; that the witnesses and the Grand Jury before whom they are to come know that they will be protected against the vengeance of the Mormon leaders, and that Utah shall understand fully and certainly that the time for trifling and trickery is gone. The federal court

which is to open at Salt Lake toward the end of the month has no common criminal work before it. The letters and despatches of our Salt Lake correspondent show that evidence will be brought out implicating the heads of the Mormon despotism in various murders. Brigham Young evidently appreciates the gravity of the situation. He is defiant, and is preparing for resistance. We do not suppose he will attempt to make war on the United States; but he will spare no pains or expense and hesitate at no means to evade justice. Attorney General Devens has an uncommon opportunity to show energy and skill in this emergency. If he is slow or unequal to his task, if he suffers the whole great burden of these prosecutions to fall upon the shoulders of his distant subordinates, Young may still hope to defeat the laws; but if the Attorney General does his duty and is equal to the task he may confidently hope to see justice, slow, but sure, close upon the Mormon leaders.

The War News.

From their splendid strategic position on the lower bend of the Danube at Galatz, which they have seized by a brilliant coup, and are rendering impregnable with untiring industry, the Russians are preparing to further extend their control of the river. The Turks now recognize how utterly stupid they have been in neglecting to secure this position, and are making unavailing attempts to repair their loss by bombarding the Russian positions. But it is too late. Their great opportunity for defence has passed from them, and their present efforts are but a waste of time and energy. The Turkish fleet will soon be entirely cut off from aiding in the defence of Bulgaria, because the Russians are about to close the only navigable channel of the Danube delta—namely, the Sulina Pass. This they will accomplish from Ismail and Kilia without much difficulty. The Russian movement up the river from Ibrail will force the gunboats of the Turks further from that position and finally lead to the evacuation of the Dobrudzha to the line of the Kostendj railroad. The Roumanian attack on Widdin from Kalafat covers the Russian right and secures the railroad west of Bucharest from any Turkish raids. This Roumanian co-operation with the Russians is one of the most important events of the war. In Asia all depends on Mukhtar Pacha's army holding the Sogalu passes. Everything now indicates his defeat and the capture of Erzerum by the Russians. The sympathizers of the Turk in England must certainly derive little comfort from the news from Asia, for the Russian columns are advancing with the certainty of victory.

Architectural Manslaughter.

From the report of Postmaster James' commission and from the testimony before the Coroner's jury it is evident that the recent fatal accident at the Post Office must be attributed to the gross incapacity or criminal carelessness of the persons employed on the building by the United States government. After the building was erected it was determined to remove the floor beams between the third and fourth stories and to pull down a wall which, in Mr. Mullett's own words, "partially supported the roof," in order to make a lofty, long room for a United States court room. In sending instructions to his superintendent to do this work it is true the Supervising Architect, Mr. Mullett, requested him to carefully revise the plans, and added, "Inform me if there is any difficulty in carrying the same into effect, or if there are any errors in the figures or plans." But it does not seem proper that the Supervising Architect should have originally drawn plans and ordered the work to be done without personally satisfying himself that the alteration, the hazardous character of which must have been apparent to the merest novice, would not imperil the safety of the building. At all events the alterations were made, and there is not a particle of evidence to show that any person troubled himself to find out whether they would endanger the building or not. Mr. Steinmetz, the Assistant Superintendent, testifies that he "merely executed the orders given and superintended the architectural work." Mr. Barton, Inspector of Construction, says, "It was not my duty to examine the building myself in regard to details of execution; I merely executed the orders given." So on through the list of official incapables. No person seems to have cared for consequences, but all went on with their work as carelessly as if they had been building a house of cards. The verdict of the Coroner's jury clearly points out the causes of the disaster, and places the responsibility where it belongs. There is surely matter here for the attention of a Grand Jury in New York as well as of the authorities at Washington.

The Wadesville Mine Disaster.

Science has done much for the safety of men employed in dangerous duties, both on sea and land, but it is impossible to fully conquer the elements of nature. All precautions are unavailing to prevent the recurrence of such terrible calamities as the mine explosion so vividly described in our despatches this morning. The Wadesville disaster will take its place in the long and gloomy list of accidents which have attended coal mining in Pennsylvania. What caused the explosion of gas is not yet certainly known; but whether it was carelessness or not the risks of this employment have a fearful illustration. The men who were instantly killed were more fortunate than those who suffer a lingering death by fire and were spared the agonies of the unhappy beings who were buried alive eight hundred feet below the surface of the earth. Who can tell what pangs were endured by these men who found themselves suddenly shut up in a living tomb? One feature of the event on which the mind can dwell with satisfaction is the zeal and energy with which their fellow miners labored to extricate them from their dreadful position. What methods for preventing explosions and what means of egress were provided by the company which owns the Wadesville mine are matters which ought to have the fullest investigation.

Mr. O'Connor's Ideas of Government. The remarkable address delivered by Mr. O'Connor in the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening was a brilliant exemplification of the oft-quoted saying about the "follies of the wise." The intellect of this consummate advocate is rather acute and ingenious than circumspect and comprehensive. His startling deviations from the average sense of the community on public questions support the maxim that "everybody is wiser than anybody." When at the outbreak of the civil war Mr. O'Connor maintained the rightfulness of slavery he was not more out of accord with the sentiment of his countrymen than he is now in his unique views respecting the proper organization of civil government. We cannot follow him over the whole ground of his really able and incisive discussion, and will confine our comments to his two leading practical recommendations. One of these is that our legislative bodies should consist of a single chamber; and the other that the Executive should not be elected as such, but be selected by lot from members of the Legislature, to serve one month, and then give place to another transient Governor, selected in like manner by lot, and so on through the twelve months of the year. Both of these projects are chimerical, but a Legislature consisting of a single chamber is not so wild as a change of Governors every month. Mr. O'Connor would have this strange plan adopted in the federal government as well as in the State governments.

First, as to a Legislature consisting of a single chamber. Its practical effect would be to remove all checks on crude or hasty legislation. Even with the power of review, amendment and rejection possessed by each branch of the Legislature on bills passed by the other, the Governor has frequent occasion to exercise the veto power in every session, and the vetoes are so generally and so manifestly correct that not one in a hundred is overruled. But the veto power is incompatible with Mr. O'Connor's plan of a monthly change of Governors selected by lot from members of the same Legislature which had passed the bills. Mr. O'Connor's plausible argument in favor of a single chamber involves a great fallacy. He says that the conventions which frame our written constitutions always consist of but one chamber, and argues that if a single body can be trusted to frame the fundamental law a single body can also be trusted to make the minor and subordinate laws. This specious argument overlooks a main element of the case. A constitutional convention does not enact a constitution, but only proposes a plan of one for adoption or rejection by the people, whereas the acts of a Legislature are binding without submission to the popular vote. Mr. O'Connor's argument cannot stand a moment in the face of this broad distinction. A body which assembles merely to frame proposals does not need to be under the internal check created by two chambers, because there is a more efficient check in the power of the people to reject its work. But a Legislature which, by the fact of its being a Legislature, enacts laws which bind and coerce the people and does not submit proposals which they are at full liberty to reject, does not stand on the same footing. It is absurd to draw a parallel between a constitutional convention and a Legislature, and argue that the mutual checks exercised by two chambers is not needed in the one because it is safely dispensed with in the other.

Secondly, as to a monthly succession of Governors selected by lot from members of the Legislature. This proposition is really too grotesque for serious argument. Mr. O'Connor, with the logical consistency in which he seldom fails, would apply this system to the federal government. Imagine an important negotiation with a foreign Power passing under the direction of six different Presidents in the course of six months! If each of them were as well versed in foreign affairs as was Jefferson or John Quincy Adams they would make a sad mess of it; but if selected by lot from three hundred members of Congress our foreign policy would be as unintelligent as it would be inconsistent. This system would be as absurd as a daily change of judges in the course of a trial—as absurd as selecting a member of the jury every day by lot to sit upon the bench and decide the points raised by opposing counsel. It is needless to argue against so wild a crochet, for not even the great name and fame of Mr. O'Connor can seduce anybody to think well of such a proposition.

A Weak Spot in the Cabinet. They say in Washington that that some of General Devens does not feel very comfortable in the Cabinet and that he may presently accept another place. President Hayes made a hit with most of his Cabinet; the general opinion of the country as strongly approved as the opinions of the republican politicians disapproved of his selections. There was a little hesitation about Secretary Thompson when his name was first made public, but his activity and the determination with which he has gone into an investigation of the actual condition of the navy have satisfied the people that he is a proper man for the place. The name of General Devens was also a surprise—and there is a general impression that it was the least judicious and least successful of the President's selections. To be plain, it is said that Mr. Devens is slow; that he is too great an admirer of red tape; that he does not master the details of his department; that he is not entirely in harmony with the President's policy, and that it takes him a long time to make up his mind on even minor details.

We judge that all this is true. Mr. Devens is an upright, dignified, slow-going old gentleman, who made a mistake when he left the Bench of Massachusetts to take office in the federal Cabinet. He was not intended originally to be Attorney General, but Secretary of War, for which his military experience was supposed to give him some special qualifications. It was by an accident that he became Attorney General; and while he is undoubtedly an improvement over his predecessor, Mr. Taft, who was for the most part a mere obedient tool of the worst and most desperate of the re-

publican politicians, he is still a weak man, occupying a place which requires a strong man, and in which it may happen that a weak man may do much mischief. It does not displease us, therefore, to hear that Mr. Devens is uncomfortable and would like an easier place, and we hope the President, who is a clear headed and ready witted man, will presently give him a place more to his liking. In that case we have no doubt he will take care to put a stronger and more vigorous man in the office of Attorney General, which is one of the most important in the government.

What the Omnibus Bill Provides.

Some of our contemporaries confound the provisions of the Omnibus bill, which is now in the hands of the Governor, with those of the New York Charter Amendment bill, known as the Woodin charter, which is still before the Legislature. It is significant that in advancing reasons why the Governor should withhold his approval from the Omnibus bill the journals which make this mistake commend the provisions it really contains and condemn those which they erroneously suppose to be there, but which are not in the bill at all. The Omnibus bill provides for a spring municipal election, gives the Mayor the power to appoint heads of departments without requiring confirmation by the Board of Aldermen, reduces the salaries of Aldermen from five thousand dollars a year to two thousand, abolishes the Dock and Building departments, the office of Public Administrator, the Bureau of Licenses and the Commission for the Erection and Completion of the County Buildings, transferring their respective duties to other departments; places the Park, Fire and Excise departments each under a single Commissioner, and the departments of Police and Charities and Correction each under two Commissioners; makes one officer, the Receiver of Taxes and Assessments, perform the duties now spread among three officials—namely, the Receiver of Taxes, the Collector of Assessments and the Deputy Collector of Assessments; and authorizes the revision and redetermination of the tax budget for the present year by the Board of Apportionment in order that the amount of tax to be levied may be decreased to the extent of the economies secured by the bill. The Governor will no doubt carefully consider these provisions, and his decision will be governed by the merits of the bill, and not by its effect on individual or political interests.

Country Wives for City Husbands.

Our fair correspondent "Audrey" eloquently advises city young men to marry country girls, and the reasons she gives should make them pause and reflect. Nothing is more charming than a lovely and intelligent girl, who has lived with birds and flowers. That such creatures should consent to wed poor city clerks and exchange the freedom of the country for the confined life of the city is strange, but their anxiety to be courted by city men is another proof of the generosity of the female sex. We are told by "Audrey" that there are thousands of young ladies in the country only waiting, like roses, to be gathered and transplanted to bloom in city homes. All that is said of their fitness to be good wives is true, for the country girl is generally independent, self-reliant, accustomed to work and happy, and competent to take charge of a household. A girl brought up in habits of economy and simplicity is likely to make a better wife for a poor man than one to whom the luxuries of a city have become almost the necessities of life. But "Audrey" must not suppose that the domestic virtues blossom only in villages and farms. In New York there are many young women of intelligence and culture who support themselves by daily toil and depend upon no man for help. They would be good wives to young men with small means, but who wish to establish happy homes of their own. This, however, should not prevent young gentlemen who are in search of a wife from acting upon "Audrey's" excellent suggestions, and we have her assurance that there are not likely to be many refusals. Indeed, the anxiety of "Audrey" to make proposals popular is so plain that it recalls the old ballad— "If you should desire for to marry, And pity this sorrow and woe, I desire you, young man, not to marry, Said the pretty maid a-milking her cow.

The American Grain Trade.

The stimulus given to the American grain trade by the Russo-Turkish war gives added interest to what is always an interesting commercial subject. We suspect that during the month of April the American speculators in wheat rather overshot the mark and that some of the more adventurous of them will suffer. We mention wheat in particular because speculation has been more active in this than in other grains, or in those articles of food which the market reports class as "provisions." The reason why speculation has run to wheat is sufficiently obvious. This is the one article of which the war makes a large curtailment of the sources of supply. The ports of the Black Sea and the Danube are, next to the United States, the chief exporters of wheat to the markets of Western Europe. While the war lasts England, which is the principal consumer of foreign wheat, will depend almost wholly on this country for her supply. She will be obliged to take from the United States alone nearly as much wheat as she has heretofore taken from this country, Russia and Turkey together. But in other articles of food we shall not have to fill such a large vacuum in the market. The countries bordering on the Black Sea and the Danube, though large exporters of wheat, are not exporters of Indian corn, pork, bacon, lard and other food staples of which the United States have a practical monopoly. This explains why the movement in wheat has been so much more active than in corn and provisions. In the former our principal competitors are pushed out of the field; in the latter we have never had any competitors worth regarding. The war, therefore, creates no great sudden chasm in the maize and provision market as it does in the market for wheat. Hence an activity in wheat which has not extended to other articles of food.

We suspect that the speculators in wheat have exaggerated the effect of the war and are likely to get their fingers burned by

operating too boldly. There is more likely to be a decline in prices than a further advance, and the operators will try to save themselves by underrating the supply in the American market. They can do this with great seeming plausibility by quoting authentic figures of recent wheat receipts in Chicago and Milwaukee. During the month of April there was a falling off of about one-half in the receipts of wheat at these two important lake ports as compared with the receipts during the same month last year, while the receipts of other grain and hogs are larger than in April, 1876. To a person who should read the figures without reflection this would look as if there were but little wheat in the West; and could that impression be diffused the present speculative price of wheat could be maintained and the over-venturesome operators be saved from loss while they are unloading. But the diminished receipts at Chicago and Milwaukee do not prove a scarcity of wheat in the West, but only that it has been rushed forward to the Atlantic seaboard by other channels than the one it usually takes in the spring of the year. Ordinarily a great amount of wheat is poured into Chicago and Milwaukee in the month of April, to take advantage of the opening of lake navigation and cheap transportation by water. But this year the speculators are too impatient to get their wheat to market and realize the buoyant war prices to await the slow and circuitous navigation of the lakes and the Erie Canal, and the greater portion is sent by rail. The region of country south and west of Chicago ships directly for the Atlantic ports, without sending the wheat to Chicago. The receipts in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore are larger than they have ever been before, notwithstanding the great falling off in the lake ports. With these precautionary explanations to prevent readers from being misled we invite attention to the interesting grain statistics in our commercial columns.

THE PRESIDENT IS RIGHT.—Mr. Cowles, of Cleveland, is despondent about the future of the republican party in Ohio, and yesterday told the President so. Mr. Cowles thinks it is the Southern policy which disgruntles the Ohio republicans. Our Columbus correspondent says it is the offices; and we believe him rather than Mr. Cowles. The President himself is cheerful; he told Mr. Cowles that in the end the party would be the stronger for pursuing a just policy. We fear he did not convey much comfort to Mr. Cowles by his figure of a surgical operation; for we suspect that Mr. Cowles fears the patient may die.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Phillips Brooks hates clerical jests. In Georgia blackberries are 25 cents a quart. Secretary Evans continues to be a sir rejoinder. Georgia is constantly increasing her cotton weaving factories. Colonel Hinton helps to edit the bright San Francisco Post. Since bread is going up it might be well to feed troops on cake. J. M. Bailey has stopped lecturing for the season and gone to attend psalm.