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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

PARK THEATRE—COLONEL SELWICK. GERMANIA THEATRE—FRENCH OPERA. WALLACK'S THEATRE—MY AWFUL DAD. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—SHEILA.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1877.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company runs a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily.

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

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was dull in comparison to the last few weeks, but a fair business was done. Early in the day the whole list was weak, but shortly before closing there was a considerable advance in the prices of almost all the active stocks.

THE AID OF HEAVEN is to be asked in Nebraska against the grasshoppers. It is the last source of hope.

TWENTY BARGE LOADS OF STREET DIRT have gone. How chivalry a few paving stones must be these raw nights without their time-honored covering!

PHILADELPHIA opened another grand exhibition yesterday, and if all the world was not there there was at least as large an attendance as could be accommodated.

WILL GOVERNOR ROBINSON never put place-holders out of their agency by doing something with that Omnibus bill? The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should take cognizance of his inaction.

THE BREAD WINNERS' LEAGUE propose to discuss four of the most stupendous conundrums of life at their next meeting. If they succeed in solving them they need never trouble themselves again about bread winning—an independent fortune will beg each of them to accept it.

THE NECESSITY OF AN ADDITIONAL JUDGE in the Court of General Sessions is clearly shown by the immense calendar which appears in our columns to-day. If the persons charged are guilty they need immediate attention, while the necessity for promptness is redoubled in the case of the innocent.

THE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE appointed by the Stock Exchange to collect from official sources the facts about securities "called" daily in the Board promises to contain some things that can be contemplated only by the aid of a smelling bottle. Unsavory carcases are as numerous on the street as if nobody had charge of such things but our own leisurely Street Cleaning Bureau.

ONE OF THE OFFICIALS who testified before the Custom House Committee yesterday thought that the custom of feigning inspectors by steamship passengers might be abolished if the government would provide an appropriate place for examining the baggage of incoming passengers. If by any arrangement the present shabby method of examining baggage could be abolished the government would save its own reputation from considerable disgrace.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF BRUSSELS is still among the unreported vessels, and our shipping reports do not announce the arrival of any ships, either on this side or in European ports, that has spoken her at sea. This latter fact may account for the absence of any news of the pilgrims' ship. If the City of Brussels is seriously disabled many days must elapse before we can reasonably expect to hear of her.

THE WEATHER.—The barometer continues low on the North Atlantic coast, particularly southward of Halifax. Light rains have fallen all over the northeastern region and Middle States, with brisk to very high winds in Nova Scotia and the St. Lawrence Valley.

Russia's Advance in Asia.

At two points in Europe the policy of England is in suspense. In the House of Commons it is sought to penetrate and expose the possible purpose of the government—to preclude an active co-operation with the Ottoman forces in any contingency whatever—for the reason that first, England's interests are not endangered by Russia's successes, and, second, that England has no interests in the East that even if endangered are worth saving at the expense of the shame and discredit of a further support of the Ottoman Empire.

In Armenia the British policy is involved in a way that bids fair to test very practically within a short time the explicit statement of a government functionary in the House of Commons that "England would defend her own interests." Absolute fidelity to the spirit of that declaration would make England an immediate party to the war; but reasonable fidelity to the letter bids fair to require her participation even earlier than the government, if relieved of the opposition, would care to venture.

There are, by the way, some difficulties involved in the specific points of that statement which would be the clearer, perhaps, for an official explanation. It is said that England will protect the Suez Canal and guard Egypt. Egypt, it should be remembered, is a party to the war. That country is not only regarded by the Sultan as a part of his Empire, but it has troops in his army now in the field against the Russians, and it promises financial support to his cause.

Danger to Egypt and the Suez Canal is, however, not so immediate as the danger to some other parts of England's interests. It may be a sign of the temper of the government that it declares very loudly what it will do when those interests are in danger that are not now menaced, but says not a word of those in actual peril. Did the government not know of the great Russian preparations in the Caucasus and of the threatening movement into Armenia that has already made such progress that the fall of Kars is imminent? Assuredly the English government was fully acquainted with the details of that story and must have given it no less attention than has been given to the Danube campaign.

It is only twenty days since the declaration of war, and already the Russians, in overwhelming force, are face to face with the Ottoman army to which has been entrusted the defence of that mountain land whose possession by the Northern Power will threaten the Turk in every part of Asia Minor. With a Russian column at Bajazid, another at Ardahan and a third in front of Kars, and with a light force on the flanks of the force at Ardahan sweeping the country as far as the neighborhood of Batoum, it will be seen that the Russian front stretches from the Black Sea to the Persian frontier, and that every line of advance is utilized for the movement of this invading horde.

Only the middle column can be resisted. On this line is Kars, and some twenty-five miles west of Kars is the army under Mukhtar Pacha, in a position that it is to be supposed is capable of defence, since this commander expresses confidently the opinion that the Russians can be successfully resisted there. Apparently the Russian commander has force enough not to be stopped in his advance at Kars, but is able to leave a force there and move on to assail the Ottoman lines on the road to Erzeroum. The approach to this position is through a gap in the mountains, and if the Russians had no other means of operation against it than by a direct assault the Turkish commander's confidence in his power to hold it might not be misplaced.

But from the position at Ardahan, as well as from Bajazid, good roads lead to Erzeroum in his rear, and unless he has force enough to defend both these approaches his only hope of saving his army from dispersion or capture lies in a timely retreat to Erzeroum. Even a victory over the Russian force approaching his front would be of little advantage to him; for if it were decisive enough to endanger the investment of Kars the other columns could be concentrated before advantage could be taken of the victory, while if it were indecisive these would simply move forward and occupy Erzeroum. If, on the contrary, Mukhtar Pacha is beaten at Soughanli, that battle may give the Russians the whole country. These are the advantages the Russians derive from operating with a force that is at least fifty thousand stronger than the defending army.

Any man in the position of the Turkish commander, and not resolutely disposed to be jolly under the most adverse circumstances, would find it difficult to be sanguine as to his prospects in the battle that can only be delayed by his retreat. If the Russians obtain a signal triumph in that country the despondency of English statesmen may give place to panic. They will then be in presence of a situation scarcely contemplated by themselves in all their considerations of the likelihood of the war. They have repeated very frequently in semi-official whispers that England would fight if her interests were directly menaced. In all that they had their thoughts on Constantinople and on England's interest on the Bosphorus and the Black Sea; and they contemplated that when the moment came for England to take arms at that point the moment would also have been reached for Austria and perhaps Italy to join her—if

not for war at least in demanding an immediate peace. Certainly if Russia went so far in Europe and to threaten Constantinople others besides England would be troubled, and it is scarcely possible that a movement by England made with that regard would be without support.

But this movement in Asia Minor is quite another story. It insinuates a wedge between England and all other Powers. Who in Europe, save England, cares what Russia may do in Asia Minor? Not Austria, nor Italy, nor France, nor Germany; for they have no interests in that part of the world which they would assert even to the extent of an inquiry as to her purposes. But England must see in that movement a peril to her supremacy in the East even more direct and immediate than the seizure of Constantinople by Russia; for it is with regard to her routes to the East that her fears for Constantinople are mostly excited.

With the valley of the Euphrates in Russian possession and the Syrian coasts how safe would the Suez Canal be in the complications of the future? With the coasts of the Persian Gulf in the same hands England would never deem herself safe in the East without a powerful fleet in the Indian Ocean; and if English suspicions in the past have been well founded, that Russia worked upon Asiatic populations in a spirit inimical to English tranquility in the East, certainly her power toward that end will be greatly increased in this nearer and more fertile field.

Therefore the danger that the Gladstone resolutions contemplate is real. There are so many reasons in fact why an English government cannot disregard the fate of the Ottoman Empire; there are, viewing the case from the ordinary standpoints of a government, occasions so related to the commercial greatness of the country that in the absence of an imperative mandate to the contrary from the representatives of the people no Ministry would dare to abstain from such an assertion of England's cause in the East as would inevitably make her a party to the war. Indications are not wanting that the government recognizes in this regard the obligations of its position, and, while conscious of the difficulties made by the complication of politics with morality, will rather face the odium of war with an unsavory ally than the odium that would ultimately be esteemed greater of having failed to meet force with force at the point where those interests are imperilled, which it is their duty to defend. Will the exhibition of the opinion of the country in the House of Commons modify this disposition of the government?

The Weak Spot in the Cabinet.

The report that Attorney General Devens is to be made Minister to Turkey, though it seems to some of the Washington correspondents to come from enemies of the administration, is probably not far out of the way. It is an open secret that Mr. Devens does not fit well into the new Cabinet, and while we have no doubt that the President will give him on his retirement such a minor foreign position as he may desire we have little doubt either that the retirement of Mr. Devens will be welcome to Mr. Hayes. The office of Attorney General is one of the most important in the federal administration. The man who holds it ought not only to be a sound lawyer, he ought to be a man of active mind, quick as well as correct in his decisions, fearless against wrong; and it is very important that he should be in full and entire sympathy with the policy of the President. Now, unless we are greatly misinformed, the present Attorney General has few or none of the qualities needed in his office. He is slow to act, has not been in harmony with some of the most important parts of the President's policy, and, in short, has been a drag upon the administration. He is an eminently respectable man, of considerable, though by no means great, acquirements, and we have no doubt he would fill satisfactorily some other place; but he does not properly belong in the Cabinet of so clear-headed, decided and sound-thinking a President as Mr. Hayes has shown himself.

We regard the rumors that he is to leave the Cabinet before long as probably true, and we do not doubt that President Hayes will know how to fill his place with a better man. The President is too decided and sagacious a man not to know when he has made a mistake. He was very fortunate in his choice of the Cabinet; and if, on trial, he finds only one man out of the seven not precisely what he expected or hoped that does not at all invalidate his sound judgment. At any rate it is not right that he should be attacked, even indirectly, for an intention to make a change which he doubtless sees to be for the public good. For our own part we shall see in the retirement of Mr. Devens and the appointment in his place of a man better suited for the important duties of the Attorney Generalship another evidence of the President's sagacity and his determination to have a Cabinet which will work zealously with him.

His Majesty of the Cap and Bells.

Although titles of nobility are prohibited by the federal constitution we can find nothing in that instrument which renders it likely that King Carnival and his court, who are about to take up their temporary residence in New York, will be interfered with by the military or judiciary of the United States. Indeed, intermarriages are gradually familiarizing our people with the pedigrees and peerages of other lands, and in some instances drawing them into pretty close relationship with royalty itself. We predict a good time, therefore, for his frolicsome majesty on Tuesday next. We might, perhaps, have some doubt as to the expediency of a carnival in the money-seeking, money-getting, hard-headed, commercial metropolis. But the managers of this first attempt to introduce among us the rollicking fun of this foreign revel have energy, judgment and character sufficient to make it acceptable and successful. The show will at all events be unprecedented in extent, gayety and splendor, and, as we are always sure of immense crowds of spectators, we do not see why in the carnival lexicon there should be found any such word as "fail."

Brigham Young's Sermon.

The Mormon Prophet has, our Salt Lake correspondent telegraphs, sent out a report of his last Sunday's discourse in which some of the threatening sentences are eliminated. But even Young's own authorized version is sufficiently full of words of blood and hints of slaughter; and our correspondent telegraphs that the threatening language originally imputed to him was heard by many persons ready to testify of it. It is certain that Young's language last Sunday was such as to alarm many of the "Gentile" residents of Salt Lake City and induce them to make preparations for sending their families out of the Territory.

In the authorized report of the sermon, however, there is sufficient to awaken the curiosity, at least, of "Gentile" readers. What has happened in Utah or elsewhere affecting Mormonism that should put the Prophet upon thoughts of blood? There are no threats uttered anywhere against the Mormons as citizens or as religiousaries. Even the question of polygamy rests for the present; nobody is discussing it. The people of the United States just now believe that this social fester will presently disappear of itself. Why, then, should Brigham Young preach a sermon full of dark hints of coming slaughter?

There is but one cause for it all that any one can see. The United States Grand Jury meets at Salt Lake City on the 21st of this month, and before it are to appear a number of witnesses whose testimony, there is reason to hope, will reveal the authors of and the actors in the cruel massacre of Mountain Meadows. There is no doubt that the emigrants were murdered; there is no doubt that they were hated with great bitterness by the Mormons, for the Prophet Daniel Wells himself told our correspondent this only a few days ago; there is no doubt that prominent Mormons took part in the murder, for Bishop Lee was shot for his share in it, and his confession showed that he was acting under orders, while other papers he left behind him, and of which we shall publish a part to-morrow, show that Young was not without knowledge of this and many other murders. Finally, there is no doubt that the Mountain Meadows massacre was not investigated by Brigham Young, then Governor of Utah; he never made any attempt to bring its authors to punishment. Now comes federal justice, slow, very slow, but apparently sure, at last; Lee, after two trials, has been executed; the Grand Jury is to meet for a further investigation; and suddenly Brigham Young gets visions of blood and slaughter. It is because he sees justice on his own track?

We should like to see the President taking a public and decided interest in this matter. We should like the people, Mormon and Gentile, in Utah, to have some public and conspicuous assurance that this hideous crime is to be probed to the bottom, and that its authors, no matter who they are, shall be brought to justice. We should like to know that the Attorney General is awake to his responsibility in this important matter, and that he is taking upon his own shoulders some part of the heavy burden of this investigation and is not leaving it all, in a perfunctory sort of way, to his subordinates at Salt Lake. Young and the other Mormon leaders comprehend very well the meaning and the probable consequences of this investigation; they know that unless it is stopped in some way a dark and terrible story of long continued murder and lawlessness will be exposed, in which many of them will figure as the responsible actors. They do not intend to let the investigation proceed, and they have still very great power over their deluded subjects and great wealth and influence with which to corrupt and coerce their opponents. Is the Attorney General, in whose department this matter falls, awake to this?

A Valuable Suggestion.

The Commissioner of Public Works, on the suggestion of the Comptroller, has considered the feasibility of dispensing with the old distributing reservoir at Forty-second street and Fifth avenue. Mr. Campbell states that the reservoir is no longer necessary as a part of our water system. Its capacity is only twenty million gallons, while the Central Park reservoirs have a capacity of one thousand two hundred and fifty million gallons. An expense of ten thousand dollars would suffice to rearrange the pipes, while a quarter of that sum would be saved annually in superintendence. The Commissioner thinks the ground should be added to Reservoir square, which would make a public park having an area of nearly ten acres. If Forty-first street should be opened westerly from Fifth avenue to Reservoir square the city, after allowing for the roadway, would have eighty full lots, a moderate estimate for which would be one million five hundred thousand dollars. There can scarcely be two opinions as to the advisability of the proposed alteration. The Forty-second street reservoir is now of no more use as a part of our water system than the old Battery is as a portion of the city's defences. The park suggestion is a good one, but the money for the lots would just now be very useful to the city. The quarterly report of the Public Works Department shows a large decrease of expenditures and a commendable economy.

Taxing Bank Capital.

It is to be hoped that the Senate will not suffer the bill in relation to the taxation of banks to fail in that body. The bill passed the Assembly on Wednesday, having encountered a very bitter opposition from some of the representatives from the rural districts, who suffer from a sort of moral hydrophobia on the subject of banks. No unfair advantage is given to the banks by the provisions of the bill. They are only protected against an unjust and excessive taxation by which capital is being driven out of the business of banking to the serious injury of all business, and especially of the city of New York. The shareholders of every bank and banking association are by the terms of the bill to be taxed upon their shares of stock in the same manner as upon other personal property, but their surplus to an amount equal to twenty-five per cent of the capital is to be exempt from taxation. It is a poor policy to grind bank

capital out of existence, and this is just what our present tax laws are doing. It would be as sensible to expect to keep an army together without food as to maintain commerce and business without banking capital. The Senate will be very short-sighted should it fail to secure the Bank Tax law, now that the bill has got safely through the Assembly.

The Loss of the Dakota.

This disaster, happily not attended by any loss of life, occurred on a part of the Welsh coast where many ships have met their fate. The fact that the vessel went ashore inside the East Mouse Rock, at the entrance of the Bull's Head Bay, on the north coast of the island of Anglesey, shows that she was driven to leeward by a strong wind, or that the captain hugged the land too closely in leaving the entrance of the Mersey. Our special despatches give a graphic account of the scene of the wreck and the gallant efforts of the life-saving crew to rescue the unfortunates on the sinking ship. These noble men deserve the thanks of all who admire that heroism which risks life itself in the cause of duty and humanity. A severe storm of thunder and lightning prevailed when the Dakota struck, the sky was overcast and the darkness between the vivid flashes impenetrable. Our cable warning dated last Sunday announced the probability of bad weather on the English coast on or about Thursday. This disaster occurred at ten o'clock on Wednesday night, and was doubtless due in a great measure to the prevailing bad weather.

Virginians on a New Party Movement.

Our Richmond correspondent reports that in Virginia the people are more ready to dissolve the old party organizations and form new ones than the politicians of either side. This we can readily believe. He adds that the Southern policy of President Hayes has won the gratitude and confidence of the mass of the white voters who have hitherto acted with the democratic party, and that while State issues may for the present hold the old parties together there is an impression among shrewd men that so far as federal politics are concerned parties in Virginia will hereafter divide as administration and anti-administration. The conversations he reports with a prominent politician of each party show what the leaders think and fear, and they give a hint, too, of what is likely to be one of the prominent "Southern questions" in the future—a demand for internal improvements at the expense of the government. We suspect that in most of the Southern States the "new party," when it arises, will march under the old "internal improvement" banner, and that President Hayes' policy on this subject, which he has not yet disclosed, will be eagerly looked for in the South by a multitude of voters and a variety of influential leaders. Meantime it is pretty clear that in Virginia, as in North Carolina and Louisiana, there is just now very little party feeling. The people are taking a rest from politics, and the politicians themselves, deprived of their former battle cries and stock grievances, are also standing around and waiting. The President's happy thought to delay the extra session until the middle of October will continue this general lull in politics for six months longer, and in that time many passions will have time to calm down and many prejudices will disappear.

Tweed Versus Woodin.

The Senate Committee of Investigation has declared the alleged charges against Senator Woodin, said to be included in the statement jocosely called "Tweed's Confession," to be wholly without foundation. Certainly there was nothing in the testimony taken by the committee to connect Mr. Woodin in any manner with the remarkable financial transactions of Tweed during the legislative session of 1870. The unanimous decision of the committee and the subsequent indorsement of the Senate were therefore inevitable. But this investigation and its result only render the publication of the Tweed statement the more necessary. The Attorney General has been too lenky in the past or is too reticent at the present. If he had made no confidants nothing would have been known of the contents of the mysterious paper which is and is not a confession, and the Woodin investigation would not have made the whole matter appear a ridiculous farce. The longer the Attorney General remains in his present absurd and equivocal position the more difficult he will find the task of extricating himself from the dilemma.

Business in Art.

The members of the National Academy of Design have done a sensible act in revoking the decision which gave academicians a right to a certain space on the "line." Even if public opinion had not made this action necessary we believe there was enough sense of right and justice among the real artists who happen to be academicians to have compelled the repeal of the obnoxious rule which sought to exclude works of merit which happen to be the productions of young men. We hope this unpleasant incident is at an end, and that those artists who are academicians by accident will in future enjoy in peace the honors they have somehow acquired without thrusting themselves on public attention. They certainly have nothing to gain by compelling the public to take note of their incompetency and their inability to compete with the vigorous generation of young artists whose advent has disturbed their equanimity and unsettled their judgment. They must remember one thing, and it is this—they do not own the Academy of Design, though they may control it. It is theirs only in trust, and as it depends for existence on public support it must be conducted in a way to give public satisfaction or sink into insignificance. This we believe the sensible portion of academicians understand, and we therefore have little fear that any narrow minded clique will be permitted to imperil the future of so useful an institution by attempting to use the Academy of Design as though it were a private saleroom for the exhibition of merchandise.

Well, What Next?

The Coroner's jury in the Post Office manslaughter speak very distinctly in their verdict. They do not stop to smooth off their words to please or help anybody. They find that the immediate cause of the falling of the roof was improper and insufficient construction, but that the primary cause was the incompetency of the agents of the Treasury Department charged with the erection and completion of the building; that owing to the incompetency of Mr. Mullett, the supervising architect, the weight of the roof was needlessly increased until the roof beams and their support had to carry a load three hundred per cent heavier than they were originally designed to bear; that Mullett and his employes were not "technically intelligent," yet failed to consult the civil engineer of the Treasury Department, the only competent person of the lot, when changes were made in the building; and that the United States government is responsible for the calamity. Well, what next? Who will be punished for the crime? Who will compensate the families of the dead men for the loss they have sustained? Will the District Attorney and the Grand Jury consider the matter none of their business? It will be nothing new if the whole affair should be suffered to drop and be forgotten until some new tragedy caused by ignorance and carelessness happens to recall the Post Office manslaughter to the public mind.

About Eggs.

The Egg bill has passed the Assembly and is now before the Senate. We mean the bill providing for the sale of eggs by weight, for nearly every bill that originates in our model Legislature has an "egg" in it for the legislative nest. If the Governor, after sitting in judgment upon the bill, should think proper to hatch it into a law, it will give general satisfaction. The Assembly debate elicited the fact that the honest farmers who keep hens pass the eggs through a sieve before they send them to market, keeping all the large ones for themselves and selling the small ones only. The process of sorting goes on through three or four hands, until the poor woman who goes to the grocery with her basket gets very diminutive eggs for her money. To be sure, we can see some difficulties in the way of the law. If a small purchaser wants six ounces of eggs, and three weigh either a little over or a little under that weight, how is the difference to be made up? Then, again, a poor family of twelve persons may want an egg apiece; but in buying a pound and a half they may get only nine or ten large eggs, and there will be difficulty about the division. There will be heaps of trouble among female boarding house keepers, too, should they get less instead of more than twelve eggs for "the price by weight of a dozen." However, the bill, on the whole, a good one, especially in view of the foul tricks of the farmers.

A Home for Stray Dogs.

Mr. Bergh's proposition for the foundation of a home for stray animals, to be established under the auspices of his society, is a good one and involves a measure of practical benevolence toward the lower animals that seems worthy of every encouragement. In support of this proposition the proceeds of the dog show for to-day will be given by the society under whose auspices this admirable exhibition was organized. An institution of this sort, well administered, will be a public benefit; for the worthless and wretched curs that now infest the streets will be destroyed, and any dogs of value that may fall into the hands of the custodians will be properly cared for and disposed of in some quarter where there may be a demand for good dogs.

A CORRESPONDENT whose letter we publish elsewhere, expresses an opinion not complimentary to our "Complaint Book," which he regards as a foolish and useless waste of space. The best answer he can receive is that afforded by the communication signed "Conundrum," by which it is shown that a complaint as to the delivery in New York of a letter mailed in Brooklyn has received the attention of the Post Office authorities and the matter explained to the satisfaction of the writer. The object of the "Complaint Book" is not only to afford an opportunity for grumbling and fault finding, but to secure the removal of abuses and the correction glad to receive just complaints and prompt of evils. In this way our "Complaint Book" accomplishes a great deal of good.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

What to do with Young—Brig him. Chicago has a tobacco paper. It is a foil to cabbage. Neal Dow is lecturing on temperance in North Carolina. Austrian beer is coming into season; but Tweed is our come-backer. Secretary Evans arrived at his New York home last evening from Philadelphia. There was once a republican party in the South. Where is that party now? In the Brooklyn Divorce Club every man's eye is single to his own happiness. Any man who tries to measure his girl's wrist for a bracelet should remember Reno. New Orleans Republican:—"Summer is known to oysters and clergymen as vacation season." Thousands of young Russians of good blood have entered military service as common soldiers. Victor Hugo thinks that what is said about a man usually has as much effect upon his life as anything else. In a fishing community in the northeast of Scotland the marriage custom is pursued of feigning to steal the bride. Secretary Sherman arrived in the city last evening and is at the Fifth Avenue. He will leave for Washington this evening. The young "Home" stretcher of the Tribune, who said that the only "salad" in markets was the kale, is informed that the only sea greens in fashion are the navy blue. Old Bill Allen thinks that Hayes is doing exactly what Tilden would have done, and that while the republicans fight him the democrats may sit down and enjoy the fun. On Saturday of this week Mrs. D. G. Croly ("Janie June") will sail for Europe, whence she will write her letters for some time to come. Mrs. Croly will be accompanied by Mrs. Demorest and family. The Saturday Review is regarded as the ablest critical weekly in Great Britain. Following the example of the Spectator, its rival, the Review writes an elegant and erudite article on the Personal Intelligence of the New York Herald, praising its acute perceptiveness and marvelling at American society for a wish to know the details about great people. The Review then quotes much of "Personal Intelligence," stretching over a half year, in items which it has cut out and saved. The World, with its customary generosity and genius, replies to the article in the Review.