NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, *published every day in the year.* Three cents per copy (Sunday excluded). Ten dollars per year, or at rate of one dollar per month for any period less than six months, or five dollars for six months. Sunday edition included, free of postage.
All business, news letters or telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.
Letters and packages should be properly sealed.
Rejected communications will not be returned.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.
PARIS OFFICE—AVENUE DE L'OPERA.
NAPLES OFFICE—NO. 7 STRADA PACE.
Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XLII.....NO. 134

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—SMIKE.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CYMBELINE.
HELLER'S THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—THE PRINCESS ROYAL.
BOWERY THEATRE.—JACK HARKAWAY.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—QUEER FISHES.
PARK THEATRE.—COLONEL SELLERS.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROSEDALE.
LYCEUM THEATRE.—TROVATORE.
BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.—DANICHEFFS.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ALONE.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.—VARIETY.
TIVOLI THEATRE.—VARIETY.
EGYPTIAN HALL.—VARIETY.
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE.—VARIETY.
ROBINSON HALL.—BOXING.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 14, 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 four A. M. daily and Sunday, carrying the regular edition of the HERALD as far West as Harrisburg and South as 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 slightly warmer and partly cloudy or clear, followed by increasing cloudiness toward night.

THE PROMISE OF POLO appears in our columns to-day, and the performance is sure to take place in due season.

THE PITIFUL STORY of Hannah Roach should have some influence upon the morals of fast young men and unfaithful husbands.

SOUTH CAROLINA is now grappling with an enemy compared with which the carpet-bagger and white leaguer are harmless and manageable. We refer to her public debt.

REX IS NOT TO BE our only distinguished visitor to-morrow—President Hayes is coming. The last named dignitary will arrive by the republican ferryboat instead of a royal steamer.

AUSTRALIA has opened her Intercolonial Exhibition—an act which will make men feel old when they reflect that within the period of their recollection this great island has changed from a howling wilderness into a civilized land.

FOR YEARS we have been importing English rams, and now it seems that England is adopting ours, the difference in the two being that the former attacked only farmers and boys, while the latter are expected to operate against big ships.

THERE IS A GROWING SENTIMENT in favor of at least a half holiday on to-morrow, Carnival Day. Employers who grant this concession will probably find themselves compensated by the superior ability and industry which their employés will display on the next day.

IT IS SUPPOSED THAT OUR RUSSIAN VISITORS are on the eve of departure. Whether they go only to make a speedy return or to project their heavy, noisy, penetrating arguments in favor of the Cross against the Crescent, they will leave only pleasant memories behind them, and will, we hope, have fully as many to carry away with them.

THE MYSTERY as to the identity of Rex casts entirely into the shade the question, "Who is Tom Collins?" As, however, he is to pass through some of the side streets, strict justice demands that he shall not be any member of the Street Cleaning Bureau, for remorse at what he would see and smell would deprive him of all his dignity.

THE DESCRIPTION GIVEN TO-DAY of the latest battle piece by Miss Thompson will set critics to reforming their theories. It is more than wonderful that these finished and accurate representations of the phases of war should have been painted by a lady, and that their realism should exceed that of male artists who have personal recollections of great battle fields.

THE REVELATIONS IN THE HERALD of yesterday and to-day concerning the swill milk sheds at Blissville are beyond expression disgusting and horrible. From this poisonous centre comes much of the food upon which infants in New York and Brooklyn subsist. There are several methods by which the murderous nuisance can be abated. Is it nobody's business to see that it is done, or is baby killing an art which is practised principally at home and with the consent of the authorities?

SUNDAY'S SERMONS embraced almost the whole range of religion and morals. The prevalent war talk showed its influence in Mr. Talmage's sermon, which was upon the battle of life, the great struggle which can be ended only by the death of the last combatant for bread and butter. The beauty and the nature of Christian love was the topic upon which Father Kane descanted eloquently at the Cathedral. Mr. Hepworth recalled to his hearers all that is promised or foreshadowed of the coming life. Mr. Beecher, moved probably by the appearance of twenty-five babies for baptism, preached upon the family relation. Father Curran unfolded the orthodox view of the services rendered by humanity, while Professor Adler threw religion down and danced on it without hurting it a particle.

THE WEATHER.—The low pressure still remains west of the Mississippi, with rain in the central districts and on the Gulf coast. Very high winds prevail in the Upper Mississippi Valley, blowing from the southeast toward the low area in Manitoba. The highest pressure is over the lakes and Middle States, with generally clear weather. The areas of high temperature preserve their relative positions, being still in the Northwest, the St. Lawrence Valley and in the Southwestern districts. A phenomenal variation of temperature is presented by the prevailing conditions. The barometer has fallen at San Francisco and indicates an extension of the great low area westward into the Pacific. The weather in New York to-day will be slightly warmer and partly cloudy or clear, with increasing cloudiness toward night.

The Crisis in Utah—Where Is the Attorney General?

If the federal officers of justice in Utah are properly and energetically sustained from Washington, our Salt Lake correspondent writes in a letter we print elsewhere, the conviction of the real authors and directors of the Mountain Meadows massacre, and of other equally atrocious murders, is not only possible but probable. But he adds that a failure of such necessary support "may prevent a consummation of justice which would probably consign to a doom identical with that of John D. Lee the greatest fraud and the supremest felon of the century."

Our correspondent is a careful investigator, not in the habit of jumping to conclusions, and he has access to the best sources of information. We have no hesitation in calling the attention of the administration at Washington and of the country to his words. He recalls what is perfectly true, that "nearly every able, independent and fearless federal officer in Utah has been broken down in his contest with the Mormon power." Brigham Young himself boasts of his success. He has caused in past years the removal of federal judges, secretaries, district attorneys and marshals whom he could not gain over to his side by bribes or coerce by terror. But whoever of these officers has chosen to play into his hands has found himself pleasantly placed. One complaisant Governor had his board bills paid by the Mormon authorities during his whole stay in the Territory. Money and men to carry on intrigues, not only in Utah, but in Washington, have never been lacking. "Look at the fates of those who have fought against us!" exclaimed the Prophet but a few days ago.

It is not probable that the efforts to defeat the attempts of federal officers to do justice will cease just now. On the contrary, they are sure to be more desperately pushed than ever before, for never hitherto did the Mormon leaders find themselves threatened with a real danger; never before since they began their rule in Utah have they seen justice vigilant, undeterred by fears or by bribes, and actually on their tracks. "A nearer approach than ever before is making toward the apprehension of the men really responsible for the Mountain Meadows and other massacres of the Mormon Church," writes our correspondent, and, excellent as are his sources of information, we may depend on it Young and the other Mormon leaders are quite as well informed as he. He speaks, too, of "evidence unusually direct which ought to condemn to death several atrocious believers in blood atonement," and in District Attorney Howard's despatch to the Attorney General, which we printed on Wednesday last, he writes to his official chief:—"There are facts within my knowledge, not derived from Lee, that rebut the inference that there was written communication between Lee and Brigham Young, but which will show that communication to have been between Young and another party, which I will, if desired by you, recite in a private communication." In short, if the federal officers in Utah are encouraged and sustained from Washington as they ought to be the authors of the Mountain Meadows massacre and of other no less atrocious murders will be brought to justice.

The letter of our correspondent, which we print elsewhere, is simply an appeal for such support. He shows that District Attorney Howard has been a remarkably able, faithful and courageous officer; that he has pursued without faltering the trail on which he found himself in the prosecution of Lee; that the condemnation of that wretch was mainly due to the skill with which Mr. Howard isolated his case from that of Young and the other Mormon leaders; that before the Grand Jury, which meets at Salt Lake City on the 21st—one week hence—and of which, fortunately for the cause of justice, a majority are not Mormons, Mr. Howard will lay a mass of very important evidence, which should lead to the indictment of prominent Mormon leaders; that attempts to misrepresent and calumniate, and thus to defeat Mr. Howard, have already begun, and it would seem that so far as Mr. Howard and the other federal officers are concerned they have done their duty, and success is within their reach if only they have support from Washington.

But, with all that has been done, we are told "there is a disadvantage in the lack of money to secure the attendance of witnesses who have removed from the Territory and to carry on necessary proceedings in the court." We have read frequently of late, in Washington despatches, that the appropriations for the Department of Justice were exhausted, but we did not suppose that matters had been so managed there that one of the most important criminal investigations this country has ever known was to be crippled by lack of a few thousand dollars. Can this be true? If it is the Attorney General ought certainly to let the public know it.

It is necessary to speak plainly in this matter. We call on the Attorney General to show that he is doing his duty in this matter; that he is awake to its importance; that he is familiar with all its details; that he is supporting with proper energy the District Attorney, Marshal and other federal officers of justice in Utah, and not leaving upon their shoulders the whole burden of a contest which, he ought by this time to comprehend, will be waged on the Mormon side without scruples as to the means they use and with all the money and influence of the Mormon Church at their absolute command. So far as the public here or in Utah knows the Attorney General is paying no attention to these investigations. Now, not only is there no reason for secrecy on his part in the matter, but it is of great importance that the public, particularly in Utah, should understand that the federal administration does take the most thorough interest in the work of District Attorney Howard; that it means to give the most vigorous support to this officer; that it is determined to have justice done, no matter who is struck down. There is an impression that Attorney General Devens, though an able lawyer, is a mild and easy-going old gentleman, with little energy and a good deal of deportment. So far as the Mormons know in Utah this is a correct description of Mr. Devens. But we trust the President has his eye upon the Attorney General's office, and that he will know how to infuse the necessary energy into the Department of Justice. If Mr. Devens is not equal to the Utah emergency the President should not hesitate to replace him with a better man. He ought to act promptly; he will not be blamed for making a mistake in the selection of a Cabinet officer; but he will be justly blamable if for any reason he retains one who neglects an important duty or who is unequal to a great and vitally important work. If the efforts of District Attorney Howard and the other federal officers of justice in Utah to bring to justice some of the most atrocious criminals of the century fail because these faithful and courageous men are left without sufficient support and encouragement, that will be a blot on the new administration which we hope not to see. Brigham Young evidently counts on their failure. He has broken down a good many federal officers; he is not yet much afraid of District Attorney Howard; he blusters about blood in his sermons and brags at the Lion House about the disagreeable fate of those federal officers who have "fought" against him. He sees so far, evidently, no sign in Washington that the times have changed, and he knows, perhaps, that the Attorney General's office has been too busy for some years with Southern political campaigns to pay much attention to justice.

The Best of News.

It was peculiarly appropriate that the good news of the safety of the City of Brussels should have arrived on Sunday. No other ship ever sailed from the United States with so many prayers and pious wishes following in her wake, and upon whose safety hung so many devotional aspirations and longings. The feeling which inspired the most prominent body of her passengers was religious, and its manifest sincerity aroused the sympathy and secured the good will of thousands who were of religious faiths differing from that of the pilgrims. Our humorous fellow citizen who left the ship and returned by the City of Richmond hinted that perhaps too much prayer brought about the accident, but the faithful will never cease to believe that in the assumed cause of the trouble was the real assurance of safety.

It is no secret that apprehensions of a most serious disaster have been numerous. It was a dismal prospect to contemplate, the possibility that a steamer should have been twenty-two days on the most frequented of ocean routes without being spoken by any outward bound steamers and still be safe. Old sea dogs bethought themselves of gales, icebergs and collisions, and shook their heads doubtfully. Devout men who believed of the Church, and consequently of its pilgrim representatives—that the gates of hell should not prevail against it, could not forget that the steamer carries General Newton, before whom the modern Hell Gate disappeared. Had it been known how near our own shores the breaking of the steamer's shaft occurred there would have been even greater cause for apprehension, for it would have been natural to expect that some one of the many steamers which have since arrived would have spoken her. But in the blessed fact of safety all causes of fear are lost, and thousands of hearts beat happily to-day that for a week or more have been the prey of the most agonizing fear.

Sinking a Turkish Monitor.

A special despatch to the HERALD from Jassy gives a spirited account of the artillery combat near Ibrail, which resulted in the destruction of the Turkish double turreted monitor Loukfigelli, with her entire crew. It appears that two lucky shells hit her below her turret base and, passing through her deck into her hold, exploded with such effect as to blow large holes through her sides and bottom. Considering that the battery that accomplished this effective work was two miles distant from the monitor respect for the marksmanship of the Russian artillerists will be greatly increased among the commanders of Turkish monitors and other war ships. The long range also accounts for the descending line of the projectiles which must have penetrated the most vulnerable part of the vessel, her deck, in a downward sloping direction, and possibly reached her side or bottom before they exploded. With such excellent practice at long range the Russians can afford to have the Turkish iron-clads increased in number on the Danube, for the more that come the more will be destroyed. The awful loss of life on the Loukfigelli must strike terror into the crews of what may be termed the surviving gunboats, and we fancy they will not reconnoitre Ibrail again in too great a hurry; at least they will try to keep further away from the town than two miles. So much for the psychological effect produced by two shells.

No Cause for Alarm.

While the nations of the Old World await in anxious suspense the moment when the hot breath of war, already spreading devastation along the banks of the Danube and through the fields and mountain passes of Armenia, may wrap all Europe in flames, a small item of news, flashed across the cable from this side of the Atlantic, may add to the general consternation should it be suffered to pass without explanation. It is announced that General Grant, the greatest commander of the age, has drawn his swords. Coupled with the fact that the distinguished soldier has just thrown off the cares of state in his own country and is about to visit Europe, such an announcement may possibly excite the apprehension of foreigners, and especially of our British cousins, whose eyes, already magnifying the bear into a devouring monster, may grow yet more terrified at the spectre of a destroying eagle. We therefore hasten to explain that General Grant has only drawn his swords out of the United States Treasury vaults, where, being of great value, they remained for safe keeping during the ex-President's connection with politics, the company found around the White House rendering the precaution a prudent one. The swords are, however, in their scabbards, and there let us hope they may remain. General Grant has none but pacific intentions in crossing the Atlantic. But should his sword ever be drawn against a foreign foe its edge would be found to be even sharper than it was when turned against the home enemies of the Republic.

The Omnibus Charter Bill.

We think it is the duty of Governor Robinson to act on this important bill without further delay. He has already taken time enough for making up his mind. The Legislature reassembles this evening, and to-morrow the Governor should either sign the bill or send it back with his objections. At this late stage of the session it would be a most unwarrantable thing for him to retain it in his hands for the full ten days allowed to him by the constitution. If he vetoes it he must do so while there yet remains time for the Legislature to frame and pass another bill which shall contain the good features of the Omnibus with those to which the Governor objects eliminated. The bill as it stands makes three changes of capital importance, each of the three being excellent in itself, and two of them capable of being introduced with advantage into any conceivable framework of municipal government. One of these features, which has an independent merit of its own, is the spring election. An election in the month of May is equally compatible with every form of charter. It has no necessary connection with any other reform. Its effect would be beneficial if the present charter were to remain unchanged in other respects, and beneficial if accompanied with great or with small changes. Let our municipal organization receive what form it may it is desirable to take our city affairs out of the maelstrom of State and national politics. If the Omnibus bill is to be vetoed at least this most valuable part of the cargo should be saved from the wreck. It is incredible that Governor Robinson will object to this part of the Omnibus, and if he does not it will be easy to save the spring election if he sends his veto in time for the Legislature to pass a new bill. A spring election is warmly approved by everybody except the sordid, trading politicians, who have a better chance to make coalitions, traffic in mutual influence and give and take nominations when State officers, Senators, Assemblymen, members of Congress and municipal officers are chosen at the same time, and candidates can enter into log-rolling combinations. Governor Robinson will forfeit public respect if he objects to this part of the bill. His democratic predecessor, Governor Tilden, is on record as a strong advocate of holding municipal elections in the spring. Governor Tilden's Municipal Commission unanimously recommended a spring election for all the cities of the State, and would make it a part of the State constitution. It is not supposable that Governor Robinson can be of a different opinion, and if he vetoes the Omnibus the spring election must be secured by the immediate passage of a separate bill.

That provision of the Omnibus which gives the Mayor the sole power of appointment ought also to be saved. When his nominations are subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen all experience shows that they will reject good candidates in order to gain a hold on the patronage of the departments and secure the means of rewarding their friends and tools. We should undoubtedly have better officers if the selections of the Mayor were not liable to rejection by a trafficking Board of Aldermen. The reduction of expenses by consolidation of departments and giving most of them single heads is another good feature of the bill which ought to be saved by new legislation if the Governor sends in a veto. He will be inexcusable if he delays action until there is not time to re-enact the really excellent features of the Omnibus by the passage of a new bill or bills.

The Custom House.

The commission which is inquiring into Custom House affairs should be careful in its doings to adequately discriminate between the law, which is for Congress, and execution of the law, which is for the Executive. A failure to thus discriminate may confuse, if not mislead, the public.

The machinery for the collection of duties on imports is readily divisible into three parts—two of statute enactment and one of personal administration. The two of statute enactment are, first, the rate and amount of duties which Congress directs to be levied, and, next, the things which Congress authorizes the Executive to do in order to take possession of imported property and securely hold it till the assessment is legally levied and paid. The third part is the appointment, the supervision and the acts of the agents who enforce the first two. It is possible for the first two to be very good and the last very bad, or the last excellent and the others in need of revision and change. For the first two Congress is chiefly responsible, but for the last the Executive is solely responsible.

Of the rates and amount of duty now exacted by law, whether those rates are too great or too small; whether they should be ad valorem or specific, or both combined; whether the free list should be increased or diminished, we have nothing now to say. That is a large question, over which, owing to the size and diversified interests of this nation, there are views which severely conflict, and it is one over which the now enfranchised South should and will have much to say.

The system of laws and regulations by which the rates, whatever they be, are levied, although within the control, and always to be kept within the control, of Congress, need not vary or be changed with the rates or with an ad valorem or specific plan. No system, however, that can be devised will be pleasant for importers if the rates are high and complicated, because the levy is in its essence an arbitrary act of government and against natural right. Under any contrivance the government must keep a watch for arriving vessels, must take physical possession of them and all on board and must hold the merchandise till it is examined, the duties levied and actually paid. A credit for duties apart from possession or right to repossess the property will probably never be sanctioned. Here there is abundant cause for friction between the government, which must keep its hand on the goods till all duties are paid, and the importer, who seeks to get his property in his own hand to sell and deliver as quickly as possible. Five things are to be done:—First, a taking possession by the Collector; second, an examination by the Appraiser; third, an assessment of duty by the Collector on the report of the Appraiser; fourth, a payment of duty by the importer, and, finally, a delivery by the Collector.

Under our existing plan the Collector is the chief legal authority for the port, as his name implies. The Naval Officer is simply an independent revising and checking officer to whom the law gives power to arrest the delivery of merchandise if he finds an error of assessment of duties. The Surveyor furnishes the outdoor eyes, ears, hands and legs of the Collector. The Appraiser is a quasi-independent judge, authorized by law to examine and tell to the Collector and Naval Officer what is the description, quality and quantity of the things imported and entered into the Custom House. With the discretion of this appraising judge no power—not President or Cabinet—can interfere, if the Appraiser follows the law in coming to a conclusion and making his report. All this seems to be simple enough in general outline, but is it in possible execution? Is the actual system as defined in the statute book defective, or is the administration of it faulty, or is there a little of both? Let the commission discriminate between the two in its examination and report.

The taking possession of one's property by the executive branch of the government, excluding the owner therefrom and refusing to deliver it to him till certain sums of money are paid is a tremendous power. It is a higher exercise of power than the levy of a tax on one's house or land and selling the same if it be not paid. Both are to be exercised by the Executive in obedience to a law requiring and justifying it. No system of law does or will in a free country give to the Executive in that matter absolute control, but requires the Executive to always submit his acts to the examination and judgment of the judicial branch of the government as to whether the authority conferred by the legislative branch has been strictly followed. This the commission will, of course, not fail to keep constantly in mind, and to remember that the fewest possible presumptions are in favor of tax gatherers where the lawmaker has spoken ambiguously or in doubtful terms.

The Country and the City Mouse.

It is natural that the letter of our correspondent, "Audrey," urging the young men of this city to marry country girls, as likely to make the best wives, should excite the indignation of our own unwedded belles. They protest against the assumption that a New York bachelor whose income is moderate must go into the country to find an economical wife, and insist that plenty of unextravagant girls, who do not demand silk dresses, operas and carriages, can be found in town. They are evidently alarmed by the proposition that our young bachelors shall pass their summer vacation in fishing for wives instead of trout, and will not consent to see the percentage of old maids in New York increased by this raid from the rural districts upon their present beaus and probable husbands in the future. This rivalry is to be deeply regretted for many reasons, but it may increase the matrimonial value of the average metropolitan bachelor. He is put up, as it were, at auction, and the cheaper he is bought the better for himself. Happily it is not leap year, for if it were he would be exceedingly embarrassed. The pretty girl from the country would plead her skill in household affairs and how she could tell unadulterated milk from swill milk and real butter from the all prevalent oleo-margarine. The city girl would claim her superior knowledge of city ways and her ability to buy the best dry goods at the lowest rates. Placed between two such supplicants the eligible young bachelor might find it hard to choose and could find it in his heart to try to be happy with either. It is rare for a young man to be placed in the position of the wooed instead of the wooer, and it is to be hoped he will not be too proud of the distinction. Audrey of the fields and Rosalind of the court are both suitors for his smiles, and we trust he will display his magnanimity by marrying one or the other.

Operations on the Danube.

The reported concentration of the Russian forces near Giurgevo seems to indicate an intention to attempt the passage of the Danube between Rustchuk and Silistria. This is the point at which the strictly physical obstacles are least; but it is, on the other hand, the point at which the Ottoman forces can oppose the most effective resistance. From Rustchuk up the river as far as Widdin, though there are points at which the river may be passed, there is no good passage for a large force, because of the wide marshes that spread through the whole district on the left or Roumanian side of the river. From Silistria down the river the left bank is also rather a succession of morasses than firm land. Between Ibrail and Toultcha, though the country is wet, there are several effective passages; and the great advantage of an effort made at this part of the river is the little likelihood that the Turks can oppose it successfully, at least with troops. They may be able to embarrass the operation with gunboats, as they evidently did an attempted movement near Reni some days since. But the gunboat that was sent to the bottom opposite Ibrail is an evidence that the Russians are prepared to deal with these craft. By reason of the distance of the extremity of the Dobrudscha from the Turkish line of operations it would be difficult for them to supply troops at that point maintained there to watch or oppose the Russians, and that is doubtless the reason why the force sent there upon the first advance of the enemy was withdrawn in a few days. But the Turks could easier feed their troops at the extremity of the Dobrudscha than the Russians, if they pass the river at that point in force, can supply from a base in that neighborhood an army advancing against the line Silistria-Varna. It is possible, therefore, that a large force is to be put over the river at a point between Ibrail and Toultcha, and to co-operate near Silistria with a larger force that it is intended to put over between that point and Rustchuk. The force moving from the Dobrudscha will be so large, no doubt, that if the Turks attempt to force it to a general action that operation will sufficiently divert them to render effective resistance to the passage of the other force impossible. But if the force concentrating at Giurgevo is put over the river between Rustchuk and Silistria without an effective diversion in its favor it will fall into a hot place. It will fall between Rustchuk, Shumla, Varna and Silistria, the four strong points of that country, the great defensive position upon which the Turk counts for his capacity to resist in that quarter. In or near these posts is the whole Turkish Second corps, of perhaps ninety thousand men, and at least as many men of the First or Guard corps. The Russian commander would have to reckon with this force before he could consider himself safely over, and if the concentration at Giurgevo means a passage near that point we may hear of a great battle in a few days. The attempt of the Turks to occupy Oltenitza, on the Roumanian side of the Danube, has been defeated by the Roumanian forces after a spirited contest. This collision, with that at Kalafat, sets, the question of Roumanian neutrality at rest, and the plucky little State is now fairly at war with her ancient enemy the turbaned Turk.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The way Sunset Cox goes for Secretary Pelton.

Lawrence Barrett is rusticating at Cohasset for a month.

Tweed used to wear a solitaire, and now he plays solitaire.

Mr. Edward Cowles, of the Cleveland *Leader*, is in Washington.

Dom Pedro said he found only one thoroughly truthful newspaper in America.

"Van" says that the democrats publicly bow to Hayes and privately sneer at him.

The funniest man in Europe is an artist on the London *Fun* who signs himself "C. T."

The *Graphic* has some pictures of African maidens so true to nature that we are sure Worth makes the man.

President Hayes has been readily responding to requests for his autograph. This was the style of Henry Clay.

Marseilles, France, imported ninety-two tons of human hair last year, and French hash is worn Pompadour.

No. 1—"My husband is up in art and up in science and up in literature." No. 2—"Mine is up in the Island."

Redfield says that the South Carolina whites will go to war before they will permit the republican party to rise again.

The oldest man who graduates at Harvard this year is thirty-one and the youngest eighteen and a half years old.

The housecleaners for May are all at sea. At least some of those who are putting down carpet are taking another tack.

Horace Greeley thought that General Banks was much of a schoolmaster in the chair of Speaker, and likely to be severe.

Every day we read of some little four-year-old child being kicked to death by a savage horse; and yet Eli Perkins escapes.

Buffaloes are good weather prophets. When a storm is coming they stick up their tails like a lightning rod and scoot for shelter.

Rev. S. Irenæus Prime sailed for Europe as a delegate to the Presbyterian Council at Edinburgh and to councils on the Continent.

Kate Claxton was registered in Milwaukee the other evening and the next day there was a bonfire in Calcutta. Shall this continue?

General Edward F. Beale, United States Minister to Austria, arrived from Liverpool in the steamship City of Richmond yesterday and is at the Brevoort.

Wendell Phillips once wrote a letter to the President of Harvard College berating him for setting a bad example to the boys. Now let him write one to Soldene.

Paterson *Press*:—"Invisible wire for hanging pictures, instead of the heavy cord so long in use. The object is to give them 'no visible means of support.'"

Barney Caulfield says that the report that he will leave Chicago to live in St. Louis is a lie with an adjective composed of a dash and two d's, Barney fixing them up.

An old lady of Atlanta was at prayer when a shotgun fell down, went off and hit her in the foot. If she had been out on the cellar door blacking her husband's boots she would have been saved.

When you are walking with a girl under a close-down umbrella in a spring shower while she is pressing near you and she says, "Pa, hold it a little over yourself," you may be sure that the passers by will not know you.

WEEKLY HERALD:—To remove grease spots from carpets, mix Fuller's earth to a stiff paste with cold water, spread on the spot and cover with brown paper. It will remove the grease in a day or two. A second application may be necessary.

She and he had been married two months, and she was sewing, while he was hanging his legs over the side of the chair. Then said she, "I'm sewing; you go out and take in a nip and I'll take in another tuck." For a while it was nip and tuck.

The idea of having the capital of a State central is making trouble. Georgia talks of removing her capital from Atlanta, in the upper part of the State, to the insignificent Milledgeville. As legislators usually, if not always, receive railway passes, it might be well to have the capital in the chief city, where whiskey is cheapest.

In a Massachusetts mill, yesterday, a poor little girl, only nine years old, had her hair caught in a swift running cogwheel, which slung her round and round, hitting her poor little head every twenty thousand revolutions a minute on the hard, cold wall, until at last she saw the map of the war in Europe and Turkey quite distinctly.

Among the candidates for Commissioner of Agriculture is Donald D. Mitchell (Ik Marvel), the old time sentimental writer, whose cold, exasperating temper is not like his literature. If we read newspapers correctly, Mr. Janes, the Agricultural Commissioner of Georgia, seems to be about the right man for the place. He knows the South at least, which section most needs building up agriculturally.

A piano company have sent a piano to Mrs. President Hayes as a present. Mrs. Hayes will, of course, in all regard for civil service reform, send it back. The wife of a President could no more permit the piano of any one manufactory (in big gilt letters) to be displayed in the White House, than she could afford to advertise a grade of whiskey, or a new style of lobbying, or a new fashion for a foreign Minister.

Boston *Commercial Bulletin*:—"We make the following verbatim extract from the remarks of one of our German fellow citizens on the subject of the frequent grass cutting on the Common. He is evidently a Hayes man. He says:—'Off I cookd write so goot english vat I speek, I vould say to dose vellers mit der Shtate House, how you vas cut dose grasses so much effery tay, unt gife embloyments to some mens vat do better to sweep dose streets out, and doant lief der beoples get shmell of dose hay vat combs von does grasses is left standing sometimes, Hay?'"

Evening Telegram:—"Arguing upon general principles, reinforced by observation, we arrive at the conclusion that there are just as many considerations that make the country girl undesirable for a poor man as those which make her desirable. She would have a great deal to learn, as well as to unlearn, when transplanted to the new and untried sphere of metropolitan life, and it is far from being certain that she would not imitate the city young lady so effectually as to adopt all her vices and errors. The only advice we have for poor young men is to do as well as they can and when they want to marry and can afford to do so to marry the girls they love, whether city or country