

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—CYRUSINE. HELLERS THEATRE—PROMETHEUS. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—THE PRINCESS ROYAL. BOWERY THEATRE—JACK HARKAWAY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1877.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company runs a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connecting lines, 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 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 partly cloudy or hazy and warmer.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was fairly active, although the business done did not compare in amount with that of several days lately. The entire list declined and the market closed very weak. Gold opened at 107 3/4 and declined 1/8, closing at 107.

RAPID TRANSIT HAS BEATEN slow citizens in Brooklyn.

THE PARTICULARS of the Williamsburg tragedy appear in another column.

UNDER THE DOUBLE PROTECTION of King and President to-day New York should feel safe.

JOHN BULL begins to find American beef a tough subject, commercially, but he manages to swallow it.

MORE MOLLY MAGUIRES were sentenced to death yesterday, and Pennsylvanians breathe more freely.

NOW THAT MEXICO has her new government organized, the leading question on the border will be, Are Mexicans to go on stealing cattle in Texas?

HOW THE SECTARIANS will howl over the fraternizing of South and West at Norfolk yesterday, and what a loss of breath they will have for their pains!

THE DELAWARE PREACH is safe and men who make a practice of slipping on peach skins thrown on sidewalks will not lose their customary autumn exercise.

ANOTHER SAVINGS BANK GONE.—Real estate and business loans killed it, which fact should be remembered by people who complain of the illiberal policy of certain banks.

IF CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS do their duty how is it that the Naval Office discovers errors that would otherwise make the government lose nearly one and a half million dollars per annum?

THE HERALD'S HINT OF THE PATRIOTIC DUTY of citizens to make good the neglect of the army by Congress has been taken by a prominent New York banking house, and the public will wish it success.

SCIENCE, not satisfied with demolishing religion, now attacks the other principal Sunday attraction of New Yorkers. General Viele pronounces Central Park malarious because it has not more trees.

IT WAS QUITE FITTING that the petition presented at Albany yesterday against political interference with the schools should have been signed principally by bankers and brokers. Public intelligence is the best safeguard of business, and it is a good sign when moneyed men show that they realize it.

THE VANDERBILT FAMILY FACULTY of doing things sharply did not expire with the old Commodore. No sooner had Mr. William H. Vanderbilt started across the ocean than his brother brought suit against him to recover the million of dollars which his claims was promised him as satisfaction from his father's estate.

DO THE "BREAD WINNERS" who assembled at Cooper Institute last night know what they ask for when they claim that great government works should be projected for the benefit of the unemployed? Had the total cost for labor upon that gigantic swindle, the County Court House, been honestly incurred in a single year it would not have made a noticeable improvement in the labor market. The unemployed have the sympathies of every one and they are too valuable to society to be deluded and disappointed by false hopes.

THE WEATHER.—The extensive area of high pressure still remains over the lakes and Middle States, but is gradually moving eastward before a decidedly low barometer in the Northwest. The weather in the lake, central and Atlantic regions is fair to hazy, with brisk winds on the coast of New England. The depression, which moved, as we announced, through the upper regions of Canada, has descended again to the north of the St. Lawrence, and now extends northward over Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, with high winds in the St. Lawrence Valley and high temperature from the lakes to the New England and Middle Atlantic coast. In the Northwest the pressure has fallen rapidly, causing heavy merriment winds from the Southeast through the Missouri and Upper Mississippi valleys and light rains northward from St. Louis. A gale was blowing last evening at North Platte, with threatening weather, according to our despatches. The weather in New York to-day will be partly cloudy or hazy and warmer.

In England Re-announcing the Schleswig-Holstein Paroxysm

In 1864 the English government, Lord Palmerston being then First Minister and Earl Russell Minister for Foreign Affairs, acted toward Denmark a discreditable and pusillanimous part, which resembled in its early stages what Lord Beaconsfield and Derby have been doing for the last year in relation to Turkey. The government of that day gave every sort of indirect encouragement to Denmark in her quarrel with Germany respecting the Duchies, inciting her and leading her on until she engaged in war in reliance on English support, and abandoning her to fight single-handed in an unequal contest with one of the great Powers of Europe. This is one of the most disgraceful chapters in the diplomatic annals of England. Earl Russell is so ashamed of it that, in his latest book, "Recollections and Suggestions," he passes the whole transaction in blank silence, although he was one of the chief actors in it. England, by the part she then played, made herself the scorn and derision of Europe. Every print shop on the Continent was filled with mocking caricatures of her pusillanimity. One of the French caricatures represented Britannia wearing a cotton nightcap; one of the German caricatures depicted the British lion as running off at full speed with a hare in chase. One of her most distinguished statesmen, Mr. Cobden, likened England to a bully taking a little fellow and backing him for a prize fight. The bully "draws the scratch" across where the toe of the little fellow is to come, tells him to come up to the mark, advises him how to train himself, takes him under his charge, and then, just at the moment when he comes to the place, moves off and leaves him. The conduct of England in the Schleswig-Holstein affair is a piece of history on which Turkey would have done well to reflect while she was being led on step by step to reject the demands which Russia and the other Powers have made upon her since the Bulgarian atrocities.

Since the Schleswig-Holstein affair England has lost caste among the great Powers of Europe. They despise her diplomacy, which once seemed so vigorous and formidable. When the Ministry was simultaneously overhauled in both houses of Parliament for that disgraceful fiasco, the resolution offered in the Commons by Mr. Disraeli declared that the course pursued by Her Majesty's government had "lowered the just influence of this country in the councils of Europe, and thereby diminished the securities for peace." At the close of four days' strenuous debate Lord Palmerston rose to speak in his own defence. Even his partial biographer is obliged to admit that he had no case:—"He had in truth a difficult task. There had been a conspicuous failure; of that much there could be no doubt. Allies, colleagues and circumstances had proved adverse; yet the excuses for failure could not be laid on any of them. So he did not detain the House on the points immediately at issue, but, dropping the Danish matter altogether, went straight into the history of the financial triumphs of his government." By this jaunty evasion he saved himself, for the majority of the House cared little for Schleswig-Holstein, but cared a great deal about English finance. This result was interpreted by all Europe as a withdrawal of England from Continental politics. In point of fact she has been destitute of foreign influence from that day to this. The last occasion on which any foreign government has yielded to her was as far back as 1861, when she demanded the release of Mason and Slidell, a government crippled by a great civil war, and with the certainty on the part of England to have the Confederate States as allies if the quarrel were pushed to extremities. But since the Schleswig-Holstein affair England has not ventured to assume a haughty tone in any foreign question.

Within the last year it has become known to the world that the real reason why Denmark was so disgracefully deserted by the government which had encouraged her to resist and led her into the war was fear of Germany and consciousness of the military weakness of England. In the "Life of Lord Palmerston," published last year by the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, there are several private letters of Palmerston which prove conclusively that he "let it dare not wait upon I would, like the poor cat in the adage." He abandoned Denmark because he could not get allies to fight Germany, and knew that England would be whipped if she attempted to fight Germany alone. In a private letter to Earl Russell Palmerston said:—"The truth is that to enter into a military conflict with all Germany on Continental ground would be a serious undertaking. If Sweden and Denmark were actively co-operating with us our twenty thousand men might do a great deal; but Austria and Prussia could bring two hundred or three hundred thousand into the field, and would be joined by the smaller German States." In another letter to Russell he said:—"We deem the integrity and independence of the State which commands the entrance to the Baltic objects of interest to England. We abstained from taking the field in defence of Denmark for many reasons—from the season of the year, from the smallness of our army and the great risk of failure in a struggle with all Germany by land." In other words, England, though wishing the success of Denmark, and thinking her own interests involved, did not fight because she dared not. Her feebleness as a military Power made it certain that she would be whipped, and she knew it.

Now, in what essential respect does her position in 1877 differ from her position in 1864? In this contest, as in that, the effective part of the fighting will be done on land. The armies of Russia are much larger and more formidable now than those of Germany were at the time of the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty. The distance from England to Denmark is short compared with the distance to Turkey, whither British troops and their munitions would have to be transported three thousand miles by sea. What could they accomplish against the vast Muscovite armies, fighting near their own frontier and close to their sources of supplies and reinforcements? Moreover, England would have to pay the heavy military ex-

penses of the Turks as well as her own, whereas Denmark was able to support all the troops she could put into the field. It is not easy to see in what respect the reasons privately given by Palmerston for abandoning Denmark after leading her into war are not equally good reasons for refusing to help Turkey now. It would be madness for her to expose her commerce to destruction by going into this war without an ally among the great military Powers; but she will not have an ally until some of the great Powers think their interests more seriously imperilled by Russia than any of them do as yet. Influence with them she has had none since she betrayed her weakness to contempt by deserting Denmark after encouraging her to resist. The Continental cabinets feel that the bullying diplomacy of England in former times was a sham exhibition of strength, no more to be regarded now than the scarecrow in a corn field after the crows have discovered that it is not a man with a musket, but a straw-stuffed suit of old clothes impaled upon a stake.

Annual Dinner of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce celebrated its one hundred and ninth anniversary by a banquet at Delmonico's last evening with rather more éclat than has been usual even on these always pleasant occasions. It may have given banquets as sumptuous and elaborate, but even this may be doubted, for Delmonico evidently tried to do his best, in view of the great distinction of the guests present at this dinner. In the numbers who sat at the table this dinner has not been equalled; but this is of little account. The great interest of this repeat consisted in the presence of the President of the United States and his Cabinet. It would otherwise have been a rather brighter display than usual of the hospitality of the veteran association which has for more than a century represented this commercial community. Its annual dinners have always abounded with humorous, entertaining speeches. It is not at all because this was a good dinner well eaten and followed by "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" that the occasion is remarkable, but because the chief functionaries of a new administration were present and the suffering merchants of New York were anxious to hear what they might have to say to encourage hope and effort in business enterprises. The chief interest of the occasion centres in what the President and those members of his Cabinet who spoke had to say in relation to the immediate future.

We are sorry to be compelled to say that their speeches had but little pith or significance. President Hayes, whose bearing and appearance gave a favorable impression, made a pleasant little speech, which gave no distinct clew to that part of his policy which relates to the business of the country. Secretary Evarts, who responded to a toast which afforded him an occasion to foreshadow the policy of the administration respecting the revival of our prostrate shipping interest, was too vague and diplomatic to convey any distinct idea of what the President means to recommend to Congress on this great subject. He seemed several times on the point of indorsing free trade in ships; but he was vague and non-committal, and did not indorse it. Had he done so he would have been greeted with such a storm of applause as was never raised even by his eloquence. When Secretary Schurz rose to respond to the toast relating to economy he was received with a burst of enthusiastic warmth even more hearty than that with which President Hayes himself was saluted, and he made what was, on the whole, the best speech of the evening. It was certainly the most vigorously applauded. But his apt and excellent remarks on the subject of civil service reform and the revision of the tariff fell short of what the commercial community had a right to expect from an administration which comes into power at a time when business is depressed beyond all former experience and when the country looks to the government for large and wise measures of relief. The first want of the country is not a reform in the civil service, but a removal of obstructions to the revival of business. Our civil service is substantially what it has been for half a century, but within that half century we have had long periods of business activity and great industrial and commercial prosperity. It is all very well to "tith the mint, anise and cummin," but we respectfully suggest to the administration that there are weightier matters which require attention in this conjuncture. We need reforms which go a great deal deeper than new methods of appointing public servants.

French Opinion of Our Weather Service.

We publish this morning a translation of an article from the Revue Scientifique on the "Meteorological Warnings of the New York Herald." The writer thereof proceeds to discuss the question of ocean meteorology in a very intelligent and interesting manner, and suggests to his European scientific readers a plan by which the Herald weather-service can be rendered of immense value to the great interests of commerce and agriculture. In France, where scientific investigation is conducted with surprising skill and enthusiasm, some of the grandest results of modern research have been attained. We are not surprised, therefore, that the success of the Herald weather service in notifying Europe of the approach of dangerous tempests should be received there with a generous appreciation of its value and of the spirit of journalistic enterprise that has given it existence. Although previous attempts at securing storm warnings for the European coasts have failed chiefly through a misconception of the conditions and organization necessary to success, the Herald has now set all doubts at rest as to the feasibility of tracing storms across the Atlantic. We hope, therefore, that when a regular intercontinental meteorological system is organized no further discouraging failure will attend its operation. Indeed, there is no just reason why such should occur in a single instance.

What the Herald has accomplished already is a sufficient guarantee of the success of any intercontinental system that is intelligently planned and directed.

Let Us Know the Result.

The Tammany members of the Board of Aldermen object to the Omnibus bill as a "partisan" measure, and in support of the charge the President of the Board shows that, should the bill become a law, sixteen democratic and two republican heads of departments will be "legislated out" by the abolishment of their offices. New York is a democratic city, and the democrats have control of all the departments; hence if we are ever to get rid of unnecessary offices, which add to the expense and impair the efficiency of the city government, we must turn out the democrats who fill them. There are at present only seven republicans among sixty-three heads of departments and bureaus in the city; yet the Aldermen who object to partisanship in the city government have just refused to confirm a democratic Mayor's nominees for Police Commissioner and Commissioner of Parks on the sole ground that they were not Tammany democrats. Governor Robinson can scarcely afford to make himself so subservient to the interests of Tammany Hall as to withhold his signature from the Omnibus bill on any such pleas as those urged by the Tammany Aldermen.

We do not see how the Governor can object to the bill as being an interference of the State Legislature with the local affairs of our city, which is opposed to the principle of self-government, for the reason that the present charter is such an interference; and if the Omnibus bill improves some of the provisions of the charter it must meet not only with the Executive but with general approval. The truth is that Tammany Hall politics and tactics have not been acceptable to the democracy of the State. To dispense with unnecessary offices, to reduce the number of departments and bureaus under the duties can be combined under one responsible head, accountable to the Mayor, who in his turn is directly responsible to the people; in short, to reduce the expenditures and increase the efficiency of the government are the avowed objects of the democratic party, to which Governor Robinson belongs. If the Omnibus bill accomplishes these results he will sign it. If it does not he should at once point out in what direction it fails and return it to the Legislature while there is yet time to secure the substantial advantages it embodies.

Carnival Day.

It has come. In spite of demonstrations that Americans, particularly in the North, could not be wrought up to the pitch of devoting a whole day to fun, there is every probability that Rex will display himself to-day with a representative following of citizens, and that most men and women who do not take place in the procession will do their best to see the retinue of His Majesty. How much fun there will really be we will take great pains to tell our readers on the morrow, but until the day is done every one may enjoy the pleasures of anticipation, and these are not to be despised, especially in hard times. It is not every day that Americans can look at a king, and, though the title of Rex may exist for a day only, the happy mortal who bears it will be the observed of all observers and the leading puzzle of the day. If the pageant is such as will make New Yorkers anxious for another it will mark the beginning of a great reformation in metropolitan habits. The custom of laboring six days of every week and fifty-two weeks of every year is one which is doing the American mind and body more harm than good, and whatever can break this routine is to be greeted as a public benefit. So fortune attend Rex; may he be greater and funnier than even imagination has painted him, and make every one anxious to see him again.

How Not to Do It.

A Senate committee is in session at the St. Nicholas Hotel. It is charged with the business of ascertaining whether an important State officer, the Superintendent of the Banking Department, has faithfully and efficiently performed his duties, or whether, through neglect, incapacity or corrupt practices, he has failed to enforce and comply with the laws. The case of the Third Avenue Savings Bank was under investigation yesterday. The President and Secretary of that institution made a sworn statement to the Bank Superintendent in January, 1875, as required by law, which showed a clear surplus of between seven and eight thousand dollars. About six weeks thereafter an official examination of the bank proved it to be actually two hundred and sixty thousand dollars deficient, without taking into consideration the false estimate of the value of real estate, which would have added nearly half a million more to the deficiency. The bank was allowed to do business notwithstanding until September 29, 1875. On September 28 the trustees of the bank declared themselves in favor of closing its doors. The President and Secretary went forthwith to Albany, and on the next day, September 29, an order to show cause why the bank should not be closed was granted by the Supreme Court, the defendants admitted the bankruptcy and the Secretary of the bank who had sworn to the fraudulent January statement was, with the consent of the Bank Superintendent, appointed receiver. The creditors of the bank knew nothing of these proceedings until the bank doors were locked upon them and the receiver was in possession.

These facts are of record. Yet the counsel for the Superintendent of the Banking Department was allowed to rise and object to every question asked of witnesses and to every record offered in evidence, and the committee consulted together and looked profound, and ruled as to the non-admissibility of this or that piece of testimony, as if they could blot out the facts and make an utterly inefficient or grossly negligent department appear capable and faithful. It is said that to-day some bank presidents are to testify that they advised the Superintendent not to close the bank because of the panic it would create. In fact, to save their own banks, which could not have been very safe to the exposure of one rotten, fraudulent

lent concern, they were willing that the Third Avenue Bank should be allowed to continue for six months to swindle new depositors. It will be interesting to note what bank officials will give such evidence. Meanwhile the Senate committee seems bent on finding out how not to do the public duty that is required of it.

The Gladstone Resolutions—War News.

Mr. Gladstone's resolutions were last night rejected in the House of Commons by a vote of 354 to 223, and an amendment was adopted declaring that the House declines to entertain any resolution which may embarrass the government in its maintenance of peace and the protection of British interests. As between the opposition and the government, therefore, this is a drawn battle, and one from which the government is doubtless well satisfied to get away with so little injury. It is a good thing for the Ministry to know that there are 223 votes as a nucleus of opposition to any pro-Turkish policy, and that this number is only not much larger because of the patriotic hesitancy of many men not in sympathy with the government to cast a vote that might even constructively embarrass the defence of the real interests of the country—a hesitation increased by the practical surrender of its doubtful policy which the government made in the speech of Mr. Cross. Mr. Gladstone's resolutions have for the time prevented English participation in the war. In the war news the most startling story is a chronicle of a Daily Telegraph correspondent. There are some discrepancies worthy of notice in the chronicle of that tremendous battle near Batoum, to which this correspondent was an eye witness. It appears that the Russian infantry was literally "mowed down in swaths" by the Turkish fire. Our readers may remember that this always happens to the infantry and sometimes to the cavalry. In fact, to be mowed down in swaths by the enemy's fire is so common an occurrence in every well regulated army that any veteran regiment would be ashamed not to have had this experience, more particularly as it commonly does the regiment no harm. On this occasion the Russian lines were subjected to this process by the fire of Turkish artillery and Turkish infantry in entrenchments—as the chronicle hath it. And, furthermore, the wretched Russians were sorely vexed by an attack on their flank of the bashi-bazouks, so terrible to women and children. Notwithstanding all this the battle lasted eight hours and the Russians finally withdrew at midnight. This was doubtless Russian impotence. To remain there all that time was done, we suppose, simply to make believe that that awful fire was a matter of no consequence, and that being mowed down in swaths was a fate to which they were indifferent.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Give children all the salt they want to eat. Some of you idiots get up another pan on Kara. Mr. Nicholas Shishkin, Russian Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon. Mr. George H. Baker, United States Minister to Russia, is at the Brevoort. Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, of England, arrived at the Clarendon yesterday from Baltimore. General McCandless expects to be the next democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. Major General John Henry Leary, Governor of Bermuda, is at the Brevoort, on his way to England. Buffalo Express.—"Can you get any from the Maypole?" Yes, you say, if you'll come away. The Springfield Republican says that a builder whose building falls down should be made to suffer. Any person who is burning up in a hotel may have instructions how to save his life by sending a stamp. Simon Cameron, who has defied and Don-ed his hours, will spend the summer on his Lancaster farm. It is said that Mrs. Jim Fisk, Jr., is engaged to a pianist. He was bad; but to be succeeded by a pianist! You may now hear a man smack obovier at a distance of half a mile, if the restaurant is long enough. Farmers are putting in carrots in hope that one may come up big enough to be Governor of New York State. From our weather report this morning the probabilities are that you should put on your ulster or your duster. WEEKLY HERALD.—Add a little kerosene to stove polish; it improves the lustre. Apply while the stove is warm. Mrs. Partington has joined the Paragaphers' Association. Gentlemen, the whole thing was a joke on the Treasurer. Justice Clifford has gone to Portland, Me., and strawberries will catch up to him unless he goes further North. A correspondent writes to say that the P. I. of the Herald is not funny. Now, here is a sensible man. It is not funny. Sir Edward Thornton, who has sailed for England, is likely to be promoted while at home. He is very popular at Washington. Fred Douglass says that Washington is so Southern a city that if you step into a store you must wait five minutes before you are noticed. An English critic thinks that while, as regards France, Germany should keep on the defensive, she should not do so in an offensive way. In Ohio yesterday a well-cared-in and killed a man, when an accident would reduce the number of officials to which that State might have been entitled. One of the funniest scenes is that of a greenhorn trying to put a limp stick of asparagus somewhere between his shirt collar and the top of his head. Garfield has been an independent and on the average a successful man. From the moment when he put himself under leadership he began to fail. Some journals complain that Hayes does not show enough respect to Grant. Well, the truth is that Grant never had a horse shot from under him as Hayes almost had. Doing intelligent parents put the childhood of their offspring in care of an ignorant servant and then wonder why the children have "bad notions" and "no fine instincts." Country editors who cannot afford to buy apparatus, strawberries and green peas give themselves away badly when they complain that the articles are too dear "for general use." Country papers publish an item that the President of the New York Board of Aldermen is less than thirty, to the effect that it is a tribute to his genius. Well, yes, we don't like to run down New York. Kansas City Answer.—"An Iowa paper tells of a smart who helped her husband to raise seventy acres of wheat. The way she helped him was to stand in the door and shake a broom at him when he sat down to rest." Worcester Sauce.—"A waiter in a Nevada restaurant turns out to be a Russian count in disguise. He betrayed his identity by one say losing his presence of mind and yelling down the elevator. "Thank for two!" The Chicago Times, which will not hesitate to print a story if it is only sensational, says that Mrs. Commodore Vanderbilt will marry a Virginia cousin of hers, who is a young widower, and whom the Commodore cut out. Judah Peter Benjamin, the most popular lawyer in London, and whose income is over \$100,000 a year, was formerly Secretary of State of the Southern Confederacy. He is sixty-five, was born in St. Domingo, is a Hebrew, went to New Orleans after graduating at Yale, was a whig, then a democratic United States Senator, and then a Confederate.

THE WAR.

Advance of the Russian Headquarters to Plojeshte.

Massing the Army in Roumania.

REPORTED TURKISH VICTORY

Defeat of the Russian Right Wing in Asia.

THE GLADSTONE DEBATE.

Defeat of the Resolutions by 354 to 223.

AUSTRIA, SERVA AND ROUMANIA.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 15, 1877.

The news from the Russian army in Roumania shows that the forces of the Czar have not been inactive. According to the Herald's special the headquarters of the Grand Duke are now located at Plojeshte (or Ploeschte), a town about thirty-five miles to the north of Bucharest, and it is clear that the invading army is being massed to the eastward of the Roumanian capital.

THE ARMIES ON THE DANUBE.

The Herald's correspondent with the Russian army telegraphs that the Russian headquarters were settled at Plojeshte yesterday morning. A special from Vienna says that three columns of Russian soldiers are marching toward Giurgovo, Simlitz and Mogorelli, with the probable design of crossing the Danube at those points. One object of the Russians is to break the Turkish line and separate the corps at Vidin from the main army. The Turks appear to be contemplating a crossing to Kalafat. They have at that point two monitors, one war steamer and eight sailing barges. The Seventh and Twelfth Russian corps, while on their way to Kilia, were suddenly ordered west, and are marching upon Giurgovo and Tarna. In about a week the northern bank of the Danube between the mouth of the Aluta and Ruscchuk will probably be occupied by some 60,000 men. Fresh batteries are being constructed at Clocina, somewhat north of Iorah, near the mouth of the Sereth. It is clear the Russians are either preparing to cross the Danube simultaneously at several points or they wish to make the Turks believe such is the plan. The Turks are thus compelled to distribute their forces over a large area, and being numerically weaker than the Russians they cannot but be sensibly injured by this necessity. The municipality of Kichenoff has decided to raise an obelisk in memory of the Czar's stay there, and also to found an asylum for invalid soldiers.

Intelligence received from St. Petersburg states the report that the Russians, on the 9th inst., attempted to cross the Danube at Rent and suffered defeat is officially contradicted as devoid of all foundation.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL RECK.

It is stated in official circles at Bucharest that a Turkish vessel, built in Pesth, had been completed and arrived in the Danube above Kailafat, and that the Turks commenced the violent bombardment of that place on the 13th inst. to distract the attention of the Roumanians. After firing ceased the vessel passed the Roumanian batteries unharmed. Extensive movements of the Turkish cavalry have been observed from the Roumanian side of the Danube. The Turks threaten to bombard Simlitz and to cross the river afterward and plunder the town. Bucharest journals state that the Turks have crossed the Danube at Clocianesch, stolen 1,200 sheep and killed a shepherd and some cattle. The Telegraph's Bucharest correspondent also says the Turkish bombardment of Kalafat from Vidin on Saturday night was intended to distract attention to enable a monitor to run the gauntlet of the Roumanian batteries. The monitor which was attempting to escape, after having been once or twice struck, turned and steamed away up the stream.

MONITORS SUNK AND ABANDONED.

Various concurrent accounts leave no doubt of the tremendous loss of life on board the Russian monitor which was sunk off Iorah. The only survivor of the crew, who was picked up by a Russian boat, estimates the loss at two hundred men. The ship was named the Lunghin, and was armed with five guns, two of which were nine-inch and five six-inch.

The Daily Telegraph's Bucharest correspondent says:—"I am assured that owing to the fall of water in the Danube the three remaining monitors, which are encased behind an island opposite Iorah, in the old bed of the Danube, cannot get out, and must be abandoned or destroyed."

REPORTED RUSSIAN DEFEAT IN ASIA.

The following startling account of the defeat of the Russian right wing near Batoum was published here yesterday. It is as yet unconfirmed. There are also some improbabilities connected with the story. In the first place, a battle in which troops are "mowed down in swaths" does not usually continue for eight hours. In the second place, the region adjacent to the point at which the fight is located is so well resembed that described in the despatch. With this brief explanation the account is herewith appended:—"About five o'clock on Friday morning the Russian forces, which had been largely augmented for the purpose, advanced with batteries of field artillery and made a furious attack upon the heights defending Batoum on the Russian side, and effected great slaughter. The Ottoman troops were intruded in the usual effective manner upon the slopes and ledges of these hills, and upon the advance of the enemy they opened on his columns a terrible and sustained fire of cannon and musketry which literally mowed the Russians down in swaths. They fell by scores and hundreds on the plain below the Turkish positions. During their attempts to make way against the fire a body of Turkish horse and foot, taking advantage of a thick forest, broke forth upon the flank of the Russian column and effected great slaughter. The Muscovites being upon ground perfectly open, and having no choice but to fight or fly, in a short time the most which was some of this rank movement became covered with dead and dying Russians. But the enemy quickly brought up reinforcements, and the battle was renewed with much determination. For many hours the efforts of the assailants were desperately maintained, but towards midday their artillery fire gradually slackened and they at length withdrew after suffering very considerable losses. I myself was an eye-witness of this important engagement from first to last, and can testify that the Ottoman soldiers behaved with a gallantry which was most admirable. They had, however, during a great part of the action, the advantage of entrenchments on high ground, and it is due to this fact, no doubt, that their losses, compared to those inflicted upon the enemy, were insignificant. The victory was won by the extraordinary courage of the Ottoman bashi-bazouks. The dead and wounded on the Russian side will exceed 4,000. The engagement lasted over eight hours' actual fighting. The last of the Russians did not withdraw until near midnight. The Russians lost many guns. The only Turkish officer of note killed is Khalim Bey, major of irregulars.

THE RAINY SEASON.

As an evidence of the general condition to which ten days of incessant rain have reduced the Asiatic region.