

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

- BILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN—SUMMER CONCERTS. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—VISTA. PARIS OPERA—L'OPERA. NEW YORK AQUARIUM—QUEER FISHES. WALLACK'S THEATRE—ROBIDAINE. BOOTH'S THEATRE—HENRY V.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1877.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be warmer and fair or partly cloudy with, probably, a thunder storm in the afternoon.

THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB had a pleasant time yesterday on their annual cruise.

WESTPORT, CONN., has established steam street cars which promise to be successful.

THERE WAS A FAIR ATTENDANCE at Fleetwood Park yesterday, notwithstanding the attractions of Decoration Day.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE have been ordered to kill any dog found on the streets which is not securely muzzled. A similar order in New York would be timely.

JERSEY is becoming as furious for its ruffianism as it used to be for its legal severity. The actors and victims in the latest Jersey outrage seem to be a bad lot.

EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS were yesterday awarded as damages to a person who had been illegally put off a Third Avenue horse car. This lesson was badly needed.

MONTREAL has again fallen victim to fire. The flames, fanned by a high wind, ran through blocks of wooden houses with frightful rapidity, but were in the end checked by the energetic efforts of the fire brigade. Fortunately, no lives were lost. The lesson of these conflagrations is that wooden buildings ought not to be permitted in great cities.

THE VALUE of General Miles' campaign on the Yellowstone in bringing the noble red man to his senses can't be fairly judged by our correspondent's interesting letter from Tongue River. Only for his operations during the winter we would probably have had a long and bloody campaign; but cold and hunger do their work more surely even than bullets. They cannot be dodged even by a redskin.

THE MYSTERIOUS REEF on which the City of San Francisco struck on the 16th inst. demands the immediate attention of hydrographers. The theory that it was upheaved by the recent earthquake is weakened by the statement of the fisherman who asserts that he is well acquainted with the reef and has frequently caught turtles upon it. The splendid conduct of the officers and crew of the ship, as well as the coolness and fortitude of the passengers, are deserving of the highest praise. It is fortunate that this disaster was unattended by loss of life, inasmuch as it locates a permanent danger at a cost comparatively trifling when measured by what it might have been. We hope immediate steps will be taken to have this treacherous reef fully surveyed and charted.

THE GREAT TIDAL WAVE, as it is called, but which was really due to a volcanic upheaval in the Pacific Ocean, has carried destruction to many towns on the South American coast. Particulars of these disasters, so far as learned, are published in the HERALD this morning. It would appear that the waves were experienced along the entire Pacific coast from Oregon to Chili, which proves that the disturbance was not a local one, but extended probably from Japan southeastward toward Peru. The height of the wave at San Francisco was comparatively small, while on the Peruvian coast it swept over the towns and demolished some of them completely, destroying hundreds of lives. Reports from the Sandwich Islands will probably inform us of an eruption of the volcanoes of that group as well as the effects of the wave movements.

THE WEATHER.—The storm area in the Northwest has developed into a disturbance of remarkable energy. The central pressure is now below 29 inches and heavy winds and gales are prevailing on its eastern margin. Only light rain has yet fallen and that at a northerly point of the storm area, but as it advances to and over the lake region we may expect a heavy precipitation. The low pressure is slowly moving north northeastward from Nova Scotia, attended by fresh winds from the southwest. The pressure is also low over Florida and the East-Indian Gulf, where the margin of a storm area has advanced, inducing brisk northeasterly winds and light rain. The heat area within the isotherm of 70 degrees has changed its outline since Tuesday only in the Northwest, where it has retreated southward of Duluth and Pembina before the advance of another cool wave. Still the temperature is extremely high southward from Lake Superior through the Mississippi Valley. The isotherm of 80 degrees yesterday embraced Chicago and Detroit and curved eastward to Philadelphia, but excluded Toledo and the lake cities of Erie and Ontario. Detached areas occurred embracing Albany and New London and Chatham on the New Brunswick coast. Behind the storm area in the Northwest the temperature falls rapidly. It is probable that owing to the decided variations of pressure and temperature now prevailing in the neighborhood of the storm frequent tornadoes will occur in the region between the Missouri and the Ohio, and also in the St. Lawrence Valley and New York State. Violent wind squalls will endanger vessels on the lakes and along the middle Atlantic coast. The weather in New York to-day will be warmer and fair or partly cloudy with, probably, a thunder storm in the afternoon.

Two Voices on the Civil Service.

There are several opinions in the country about the civil service. A good many excellent men believe that the subordinate and merely ministerial officers should be permanent; that they should be promoted for merit and efficiency; that appointments should be made only after examination, and that political considerations should have no weight in making them. But there is another and perhaps even more numerous class who dissent from all this. They fear that permanence in office would create a bureaucratic spirit and lead to a state of things in which the government would exist mainly for the benefit of a set of obstructive who draw salaries. They hold that the minor and non-political officers have but light and easy duties to perform, which need no special skill or training; that in the exceptional cases, even under our loose system, capable officers are retained; that civil service examinations are foolishness; that on the whole it is better to simplify the administration than to form a permanent civil service.

We believe we have stated fairly the two extremes of opinion on this subject. The one side would entirely abolish patronage, and carry on the government service strictly as a mercantile establishment is conducted. The other sees dangers in this system, and prefers to let things take their old course. Meantime the friends of civil service reform point out not only the improvements growing out of examinations and systematic promotions for merit in such branches of the service as the Patent Office and the railway mail service, but they hold up to public view the various abuses which have become conspicuous during General Grant's administration. Look, they say, at a Cabinet officer stooping to carry on a partisan canvass; look at United States marshals and collectors spending their time and misusing their influence for partisan ends; look at a consular service composed largely of favorites, invalids and incapables, and of no use to commerce; at custom houses misused to obstruct commerce and rob merchants; at the public offices stuffed with favorites; at the party in power compelling the clerks to pay political assessments and spend their time in the service of the party. See, they add, how in the last Presidential campaign the whole force of the government was diverted to the illegitimate use of maintaining the party in power in defiance of the will of the people; see conventions manned and controlled, and nominations made almost exclusively by office-holders on the one side and by office-seekers on the other, to the exclusion of the people, who yet are supposed to govern, but who are powerless in the hands of political machines formed to grab and plunder the taxes. If this system is permitted to go on it will be impossible to get a party out which once has gained power, without a revolution after the Mexican fashion.

But, reply the others, we do not defend these abuses: we maintain only that the remedies you propose are impossible; that the use of patronage to secure political objects may be legitimate, and that if it is abused the people can and will punish the authors of the abuses; and they point to the fact that in spite of the monstrous wrongs and demoralization of the last eight years the people cast a vote last November which, but for the unconstitutional and revolutionary military interference of the administration, would have ejected the party which had countenanced these abuses.

Let us now try to see what are the facts about the civil service. The federal government is in the main a vast business establishment. It has comparatively few purely political duties, and these are very simple. It has an insignificant army and navy, a judiciary which touches only a few interests, a foreign service of trifling importance. The Cabinet, the federal courts, the army and navy and the ministers and consuls abroad are the whole political staff, and they form numerically but a very small part of the service. All the rest are non-political; they are clerks, no matter by what more dignified names they are called, and they are hired to perform clerical duties more or less complicated and important, but which have no proper political relations or functions. They are members of a vast business establishment, whose duty it is to collect taxes, keep accounts, pay out interest on the debt, and salaries, and buy necessary supplies. A collector of customs is simply a clerk of the Treasury Department; a marshal is a clerk of the Attorney General's office; a postmaster is a clerk of the General Post Office Department, and so on.

Looked at in this way there seems to be no reason why these persons should make themselves conspicuous in partisan strife, and there is an eminent impropriety in their doing so; for when a collector or a marshal engages himself as a party leader he is spending the time and using the influence of the government—of the whole people, that is to say—to benefit himself and that part of the people with whom he agrees in politics. It is a source of great mischief and demoralization. But when, on the other hand, it is urged that, being in, a government officer should never be removed except for cause named, we do not agree. This rule would hamper the Chief Executive, destroy his responsibility to the people, and enable him fairly to claim, if abuses are complained of, that if he had been allowed to work with tools of his own selection he would have prevented them. Whatever lessens the responsibility of the Chief Executive to the people is quite certain to produce inefficiency and corruption. We hold that the President ought to possess the right of summary removal of his subordinates; that because he does he is rightfully held responsible for the abuses which may occur; and that if he misuses his power over the appointments he and the party which elected him will be punished by the people at the ensuing elections.

And here it is useful to remember that if during the last eight years great and scandalous abuses have crept into the federal civil service without meeting with a decided check from the people, this arose mainly from the unfortunate situation of the country, which, having just passed through

a terrible war, was, in the North, deeply prejudiced against one of the political parties on account of its course during that war; and as to the South, bitterly resentful and suspicious of the whites who had fought against the Union. The political issues were therefore false and unnatural; the real issues, among which reform and economy would under ordinary circumstances be prominent, were entirely set aside. And yet, in spite of this, we have seen the party in power gradually losing its predominance in both Houses, and the opposition, laboring under many disadvantages, slowly increasing in strength, in spite of not a few follies.

It seems to us that in his letter to Secretary Sherman the President has laid down with admirable exactness the plan on which the civil service should be conducted:— It is my wish that the collection of the revenues should be free from partisan control and organized on a strictly business basis, with the same guarantees of efficiency and fidelity in the selection of the chief and subordinate officers that would be required by a prudent merchant. Party leaders should have no influence in appointments; no one should be promoted or employed who is not equally respectable in private life. No assessments for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed; no one should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, committees or election campaigns. Their right to vote and to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not to be denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties.

The War News.

The most significant feature in the news of the great conflict is the attention given at Berlin to reports of mediation, peace prospects and an armistice. Gortomay appears to be the mediating Power; and while there can be no doubt the Sultan would make peace on almost any terms if he dared it is certain the Czar would not be difficult to persuade in regard to Bulgaria and the Christian people of the Sultan's dominions. This disposition of the belligerents, therefore, exhibits that a fair peace is possible, and the anxiety and eagerness of England to see peace restored before Turkey is crushed will certainly supply an active impulse. There may, then, be more in the peace reports than is yet apparent, though it should be remembered that peace rumors of the liveliest sort are always an incident to the first few months of war. It is "officially reported" that the Turks have retaken Ardahan, but this is Constantinople news, made for a market that demands reports of Turkish successes, and must have them. It is a highly improbable story. There is no progress on the Danube, and bad weather is also likely to delay decisive events in Asia, though there seems some likelihood that the Russians will get between Mukhtar Pacha and Erzeroum, which will mean the loss of Mukhtar's army.

Decoration Day.

Many a flower is born to blush unseen and waste its sweetness on the desert air, but the lilies and roses which were gathered yesterday from gardens and conservatories and strewed upon the graves of our dead heroes served a holy purpose and are more beautiful in their decay than in their freshness. These flowers laid by fair hands upon unforgotten graves to wither and die cannot wholly perish, but even in their dust will keep alive the memory of the dead and the gratitude of the living. When the comrades of the fallen soldiers placed these fragrant garlands on their tombs many a night in camp and many a field of battle must have been recalled with sorrow and with pride. Both the North and the South united yesterday in celebrating, not so much the causes for which they fought as the bravery and sincerity of the men who bore the brunt of battle. The old issues are rightly forgotten in the homage paid to the heroism of the American soldier, no matter whether he wore the blue or the gray. With the lapse of time not only are the passions of the war subdued, but the sorrows of the dead are softened, and so Decoration Day has ceased to be one of mourning and gloom, but rather one of tender recollection. In all parts of the country the usual ceremonies were observed, and never with more earnestness and feeling. If among the pines of the Wilderness or the mountains of Georgia many a nameless grave was unnoticed Nature decorated them with the wild flowers of spring.

The Derby.

That great event, the Derby Day, probably the most important of all events in the racing of the world, to see which all London leaves for Epsom Downs, and Parliament itself, in spite of the protest of Tom Hughes, adjourns, occurred yesterday in the presence of an unusually large assembly. Our despatches give a picturesque description of the brilliant throng of fashion and beauty and the excitement and gaiety of the stirring scene. Even war cannot stop the interest of the English in this great national holiday, and fortunately the same sun that looked kindly upon Decoration Day in America smiled upon the green turf at Epsom. The great race was strongly contested and the result altogether unexpected. The best laid schemes not only of nice men but also of horses gang at aly, and in this case all the favorites were beaten.

The Newspapers and "Business Depression."

Certain of our contemporaries seem to be curious about the HERALD's circulation. Now and then they urge us to publish the figures, intimating that we do not because we dare not, and confessing that they themselves have lost circulation in consequence of "the marked depression in business and especially in newspapers." It has not been our habit to parade our circulation, preferring to make a good newspaper and let the circulation take care of itself; but we are willing to be as frank as any of our inquisitive contemporaries in this matter. If any one of them will join with us in the selection of a committee to examine and report upon the question of comparative circulation we shall be most happy to furnish them with the facts. No doubt they will be glad to learn that the business depression has been followed by a business revival, in evidence of which we may state that the circulation of the HERALD is thirty thousand larger than at this time last year, and that its advertising has increased in the same proportion. We are no believers in the prevailing humbug about business depression.

General Grant in England.

Our special despatches by cable continue the report of the splendid hospitality with which our British cousins have welcomed to their shores the late President of the United States. They love a lion in England. Indeed, a demonstrative admiration of a man who by his own qualities or force of character has distinguished himself from the many is the one channel in which the British mind runs to extremes of enthusiastic fervor. Personal superiority is the corner stone of the social and political fabric in those islands. As we stand by the declaration of personal equality, they hold with resolute faith to the contrary view that some men are better than others; and when the happily constituted individual has given evidence of his superiority in war, in science, in discovery, in commerce, in any other leading sphere of human activity, they build him into their wall if he is one of their own men—make him a duke or a lord at least—a permanent part of the fabric that restrains monarchy on the one hand and democracy on the other; while if he is from a foreign land they accord to him the sincerest admiration they ever yield to any product of another country. In their demonstrative reception of the ex-President, therefore, while they make this quite honestly an occasion to exhibit good will toward this country they are really earnest in it because they unconsciously "celebrate themselves;" they emphasize a fact that sustains, so far as it goes, the philosophy of their own system. All the honor they pay him evidently sits easily on the General, who seems really more at home at Manchester than he ever was in Washington; for we do not remember any occasion on which his words appeared to follow one another so readily in any occasional address as they did at the reception of yesterday. There is a certain propriety in the fact that our great commander makes his entry to London at the house of that great commander of British armies, the Duke of Wellington, and his countrymen will not quarrel with him if for a dinner with the Duke of Wellington he puts aside for another date the invitation of the Earl of Beaconsfield. There will always be premiers, but there is only one house in London that is part of the history of Waterloo.

Death of J. Lothrop Motley.

The decease of this eminent historian in the full vigor of his faculties and in the midst of labors whose completion would have instructed the world and added to the greatness of his fame, is a misfortune to his country, to letters, to the human race. Like Prescott, he is cut off at the age of sixty-three; but Prescott had more nearly finished the historical tasks he had set himself. Macaulay died four years younger, and also with an uncompleted history on his hands. But Prescott's "History of Philip II." and Macaulay's "History of England" were so far advanced at the time of their respective deaths that the world possessed the greater part of the fruits of their researches, while not a volume has yet been published of the "History of the Thirty Years' War" to which Mr. Motley has been devoting his industry since his retirement from the English mission in 1870. It is to be hoped that some of the earlier volumes are completed, but on this point the public has no knowledge. He has never published any of his histories by instalments, his rule being to wait until each separate task was fully done before giving any part of it to the world. Our knowledge of this habit, and of the fact that he has given five or six years to this magnificent subject, may justify the expectation that his literary executors will be able to publish a considerable portion of the great work which has so long engaged his ripest faculties.

The cultivated public both of this country and Europe long ago took out of the hands of obituary writers the task of assigning Mr. Motley his proper rank among historians. He undoubtedly belongs to the first class, though not to the highest place in that class. In breadth of research, in the value of his materials, in the new light he has shed on great transactions, by original information, he is inferior to no writer of history who has instructed the present age. This is saying a great deal, because the historians of the last thirty years surpass all their predecessors in this great requisite. Nor is Motley inferior to any in the importance of the periods he has undertaken to illustrate. His own countryman, Bancroft, and the most brilliant of English historians, Macaulay, have written national histories; but Motley, like Prescott, selected events of universal interest to mankind, and the consequence is that their fame is nearly as great on the Continent of Europe as it is in their own country. Motley has been translated into all the languages of modern Europe—into French by Guizot, into Dutch by the most eminent historian of Holland, into German and into Russian by very competent hands. He succeeded Prescott as a member of the French Institute, and has received distinguished honors from most of the learned societies of Europe.

These marks of recognition are due not only to the great breadth and value of his researches, but to the clearness of his narrative, the depth of his penetration, his pictorial power, and above all, to a glowing and sympathetic enthusiasm for the heroic men whose great deeds he recounts. In faultless taste and easy, limpid flow of narrative he is not equal to Prescott, but he excels him in depth of feeling and force of description. Prescott narrates like an impartial spectator; Motley like a contemporary who shares the passions of the period. He is less artistic than Prescott, but the throbs of life seem to pulsate in his glowing pages. The death of this great historian is an irreparable loss to literature.

A CURIOUS INQUIRY.—Our Washington correspondent states that the British government has called the attention of Secretary Everts to the fact that one of the persons killed in the Kemper county riot in Mississippi was a British subject, and Mr. Everts is requested to ascertain how and why he was killed. Governor Stone would do well to assist voluntarily in this inquiry, and the

Legislature might very well offer an indemnity if it is shown that Mr. McClelland was wrongfully slain. Meantime we advise peaceable people, foreigners and Americans, to keep out of Mississippi until somebody enforces the laws down there. The whole of Africa is open to persons of an adventurous turn, not to speak of Mexico and South America.

About the Fourth of July.

We have received several communications vindicating the sacred right of the American boy to blow off the top of his head or the ends of his fingers on the Fourth of July. Now the HERALD is not the enemy of the New York boys. It has in many ways and on many occasions defended their rights and been helpful toward their amusements. But there are other people in New York besides boys; and what is equally pertinent in this case, there are other amusements from which New York boys can get pleasure on Independence Day besides making themselves a nuisance and a danger to the remainder of the community. We propose that they shall have their fill of fireworks in the evening, in an orderly way, and with such precautions as shall not endanger themselves or other people. But we should like to see the use of firecrackers, torpedoes, &c., prohibited in the streets. Why not? The streets are common property; they are used by horsemen, by ladies, by elderly and nervous people. The noise and the fire are both dangerous in the public streets.

There are many other ways to amuse children on the Fourth of July. Why should they not assemble at the public schools in the morning and have a parade? They could have ward picnics in the Central Park, or on the river, or the bay, or in the country. They could assemble in the public squares and be amused with ice cream and the Declaration of Independence and harmless games. There are dozens of ways to amuse the boys and girls, and do it so well that they will not regret their firecrackers and torpedoes. We call attention to what our Mayor says on this subject elsewhere.

A Sanitary Rip Van Winkle.

The Insanitary Bureau of the Ill-Health Department has made a discovery. Having been taken over to Brooklyn in the train of that doughty knight Don Quixote de Bergh, one of its superintendents has found out that will milk establishments are actually in operation in that City of Churches and its vicinity; that in one close, foul stable, some seven or eight hundred sickly cows are fed on swill and distillery waste; that these animals breathe an atmosphere "saturated with exhalations from their bodies, their excrements and the sour, fermented swill," and that the diseased milk they yield is sold in the market as pure. And the high sanitary Board of Health medical authority who has brought these wonders to light sagaciously argues that such milk cannot be healthful food for infants and young children.

The discovery made by the Sanitary Bureau is an old story in the HERALD columns, where the facts have been told for weeks past. We expect no aid from the incapables of the Board of Health either in exposing or abating this or any other public evil. Mr. Bergh, who is at least honest and earnest in all his efforts to do good, may accomplish something if he will set practically to work and reach the evil through the power given him to prevent the cruelty practised on the cows. But he must aim his lance at the breasts of the proprietors of the swill milk pest houses, and not at neighboring windmills, and he will do well not to associate himself in any way with the sanitary incapables in his work. For the rest, the milk dealers in the city should be closely watched, and any one found selling the Brooklyn or any other swill milk should be punished as severely as the law allows. The lives of thousands of children depend on the total suppression of the rascally traffic in impure and adulterated milk carried on in this city. God help the little ones if they had to rely solely on the New York Health Department for the accomplishment of such a result!

Who Will Give Us Cheap Cabs?

The new movement to establish cheap cabs in New York through the medium of the joint stock "Manhattan Cab Company, limited," bids fair to be a success. The capital is to be a quarter of a million dollars, and of this one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, or two-thirds of the whole amount, was subscribed when the books were opened on Tuesday. The fact that one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of this first stock goes into English hands is not very flattering to our boasted American enterprise. The books will be opened again to-morrow, and it is to be hoped that our own capitalists will take some interest in a project that cannot fail to be fairly remunerative and that will be a great public convenience. We should like to see a good portion of the remaining stock go into the hands of our present hack proprietors, large and small. We have had a tolerably good hack system in the city under discouraging circumstances. Some owners have taken pride in giving the public clean and sometimes handsome carriages and civil, careful drivers. For a great city where the laws are not enforced with the most signal efficiency the hack service has been remarkably free from abuse, as a general rule, except in the matter of fare. The high charges have limited the use of public carriages and crippled the business. If the old proprietors will enlist in the present enterprise it will secure, in addition to such capital as they can bring, the more valuable aid of their experience in the business, and we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that a number of deserving men will not be thrown out of employment through the success of the new cab company.

Reaching the Rope's End.

There is consolation in the fact that two unfaithful bank officers have been sent to the State Prison in Connecticut. The triumph of justice in the instance of the Hartford Bank will probably encourage some of the sufferers by the frauds of the Third Avenue Savings Bank in this city and other swindling concerns to take their griefs before the Grand Jury and secure the indictment of some of their victimizers. In view of the fact that the receiver of the Third

Avenue Bank officially reported that securities had been stolen from that institution, in addition to the many wilful violations of law, perjuries and false pretences with which the records of the infamous institution are crowded, it is surprising indeed that the public prosecutor has not deemed it to be his duty to initiate criminal prosecutions against the dishonest bank officials, and the neglect and its alleged causes may need future investigation. The Senate committee holds still in its hands the charges against the present Bank Superintendent, who should now, by the way, be suspended by the Governor until the result is reached. Whatever the investigating committee may finally determine will not, fortunately, relieve the Superintendent from prosecution under the provision of the Revised Statutes, which says, "when any duty is or shall be enjoined by law upon any public officer, or upon any person holding any public trust or employment, every wilful neglect to perform such duty, where no special provision shall have been made for the punishment of such delinquency, shall be a misdemeanor punishable as herein prescribed."

Romeo and Juliet.

What is properly called "a marvellous dramatic novelty" will be presented at Booth's Theatre this afternoon, when "Romeo and Juliet" will be produced with one Romeo and seven Juliets. The manager, no doubt, considers this multiplicity of heroines an attraction, but to the intelligent play-goer it is a repulsion. When such a person attends a Shakespearean performance he desires to see a great character well conceived and thoroughly developed by a single actor. Instead of this there will be a monstrosity. Juliet will be distributed among seven ladies entirely unlike each other in voice, face and figure, and more than this, in their conceptions of the part. All illusion, continuity and poetry will be thus destroyed. Shakespeare when he should be the most beautiful will be made the most ridiculous. Nothing more absurd can be imagined than a Romeo who will dance with one Juliet in the ball-room scene, woo another on the balcony, wed a third, part from a fourth when banished and die upon the bosom of a fifth, leaving a sixth to take poison alone. He can be true to none of them and must be false to his art. Shakespeare makes Richard say "I think there be six Richmonds in the field; five have I slain to-day;" but he is too artistic to produce more than one of them on the stage. Such a Romeo as this is worse than a Mormon. We do not blame the estimable actresses who will assist the eminent actor in the farce which is to be played to-day, but we regret very much that the theatre which was built by Edwin Booth as a temple for legitimate art should be made the scene of its degradation.

Ben Butler Objects.

From the juicy letter of General Butler to Mr. J. R. G. Pitkin, U. S. Marshal, it would seem that that doughty champion of republican purity and high toned politics feels bad about Louisiana. It appears that a gentleman named Pitkin, who is a protégé of General Butler, is to give place in an office of some emolument to a gentleman named Wharton, who is a protégé of somebody else. This is a common fate with office-holders and has happened under nearly every administration that we remember. But it is not palatable to Ben that the common fate should overtake his protégés. He would like to clothe all who have the remotest relation to his fortunes with a sacred immunity that should lift them above the reach of the political guillotine. No doubt this is a pleasant trait in his quaintly made up character. It is honorable to a man to have friends and to stand by them; but shall nobody else have friends? Alas! there is the trouble. That somebody else's man must have the place implies that that somebody else is of more consequence than Ben. But for that touch of wounded vanity we do not see that it would be worth while to make such a pother over this change in the Marshal's office in Louisiana. Everybody will rejoice to see with what delicate scorn the General treats the bargain in regard to this office. It is a great pity that Ben never had his attention called before this to bargains of that kind in politics. How he would have roasted the perpetrators with sarcasm! How delightfully he would have scathed such a case as the appointment of Simmons to be Collector of Boston!

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

President Hayes will visit Boston June 17. "Shad flies and widows' tears do not last long. The new democratic drift is larger—in a horn. The Red Sea, unlike a good many politicians, dried up. Hartford Courant.—"The United States ought to be represented at Paris." When Gail Hamilton puts her foot down the chandeliers and shoemakers tremble. Jersey mosquitoes are now swooping down and catching citizens upon Harnan Bay. A Russian citizen went into the City Hall yesterday and asked to have one of his name "off." There is enough smacking round a boarding house table to make the walls of Jericho feel uneasy. When the editor of the Chicago Tribune goes to bed at night he bangs his ears over the back of a chair. It draws all tears to a fellow's eyes to see Dr. Mary Walker sit down on an evening put in patches. A Berlin society urges that hats be no longer taken off in the street as a mode of salutation, but that a simple bow be sufficient. The Charleston Journal says that the real troubles of the South are inefficient and high-priced labor and ruinous and destructive taxes. It is said that the presence of young and beautiful ladies in the French Chamber will compel the Deputies to make enthusiastic speeches. The St Paul Dispatch says there is no good in fretting; but the Dispatch never went into a jamboree and jumble of housecleaning and sat down on a succotash of carpet tacks. No doubt the agitation against the use of liquor in Massachusetts has had a great effect toward making temperance respectable and public drunkenness irrequiescent in that State. Minnesota people take a piece of sheet iron with the ends slightly turned up and with its surface smeared with coal tar and drag it over a field. Each trip results in the capture of a great number of grass hoppers. Sometimes a man gets up a stunning joke, slaps his knee with pleasure, takes up an exchange, sees the same joke, scratches his own out, and wants to hang himself to a lime-bark pole. You needn't laugh; you know now it is yourself. The only people who speak about a mutual admiration society in American humor are those who cannot, for want of humor, get quoted. The paper that says a good thing will, if it reaches our notice, receive as much credit as it were "mutually admired."