SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE.

Trouble With Peru—Fight With the Indians—General Matters.

VALPARAISO, May 10, 1868.

The past fortnight has been extremely barren in events of importance. This republic, although at present rather embarrassed as regards her foreign affairs, still is happily dissimilar from her sister republics of South America. In place of continual tumult and revolution we steadily progress in peace and quiet. By the last advices from Peru we have received intelligence of the unfavorable manner in which is viewed by the press and public opinion of that republic the arrangements entered into between the representative of Chile in London and Lord Stanley, in order to facilitate the departure from the Thames of two Chilean corvettes and at the same time balancing the matter by consenting to the sailing of two Spanish iron-clads. The four vessels had suffered detention for some months owing to the war existing between Spain and the allied republics of the Pacific. This matter is exciting considerable attention in Peru; but as we are confident that no injury can be apprehended from the arrangement, as no resumption of hostilities is expected, we hope that the affair will soon pass into oblivion.

The only matter of interest which has occurred since last writing is a very sanguinary and disastrous combat which took place in the Araucanian country on the 25th of April. It will be remembered that the Chilean government has recently made very strenuous efforts to conciliate the wild tribes of Indians inhabiting that section, and up to the affair we refer to the project had been attended with a very considerable degree of success. These savages, however, have always been remarkable for their ferocity, and for a settled determination to repel all advances made by the government with a view to civilize and improve them. Since the colonization of the country by the Spaniards the Araucanians have always held their own portion of the republic intact, and only lately has the government been enabled to take some effectual steps towards opening to commerce and improvement the very valuable territory held by the Indians. A small outpost of Chilean troops, numbering one hundred and sixty-nine rank and file, were furiously attacked by six hundred of the savages, the latter armed with their bows, arrows and spears, and after a sharp combat of some hours the troops were obliged to fly, leaving twenty-five of their number killed and wounded. Among the killed were several officers. The troops, however, inflicted a severe punishment on the Indians before the latter proved too strong for them. It is greatly feared that this event will cause a general rising among the savages and that a very serious war may spring from it. Grave fears are also entertained for the safety of the colonists, who, imagining that the efforts of the government would be successful in opening and holding the lands mentioned, settled in that section. The authorities, however, are taking prompt and decisive measures to reinforce the frontier posts and we are in hopes that such proceedings may deter the Indians from further manifestations. The affair is greatly to be deplored and these Indians are not, unfortunately, like our own in the States, who will listen complacently to peace commissioners when the latter are well backed by whiskey and blankets.

The news of Mr. Henry Meiggs' success in his negotiations with the Peruvian government for the construction of the Arequipa railroad has been very gladly received in Chile, where Mr. Meiggs is so deservedly and generally popular. Preparations are already being made here for despatching engineers and materials to Mejia, the port of Arequipa, and the work is to be pushed rapidly on.

By the last steamer from Peru quite a number of distinguished guests arrived. Mr. Moreira, the Minister of Peru to this government, who succeeds Don José Pardo, who has so ably filled the post of Peruvian representative during the stormy period passed in the last two years; the Minister of the United States in Lima, General Hovey, and his family, and the family of General Prado complete the number.

Business is dull. Shipments of copper continue rather briskly for Swansea, but in other matters rather a stagnation exists. Grain is scarce.

PERU.

Revulsion of Public Feeling—Growing Enmity Towards Chile—Yellow Fever—Death of Don Toribio Pacheco.

LIMA, May 22, 1868.

The change which has taken place in public opinion in Peru respecting the former Dictator, Prado, is extraordinary in the extreme. It is now a little more than four months when the whole city rose up in arms against this unfortunate man, who was then overwhelmed by the effects of his great disaster at Arequipa. No one seemed to cherish friendly feelings for him; his appearance in public was the signal for a storm of hisses and opprobrious epithets, and, bowed down by his troubles, deserted by his friends and reviled by his ungenerous enemies, he sought for repose and rest in Chile. To him succeeded Canseco, who, entering Lima with his victorious Arequipinians, was made the recipient of a splendid popular ovation. The people cheered for him on his every appearance in public. The newspapers actually glowed with panegyrics on his virtues and wisdom, and he was, in a word, the idol of the people's heart. But things have changed in a wonderful manner since January last, and he who held such a shaky footing on the last round of the ladder then now bids fair to occupy his old place and influence. Canseco, by a series of acts marked only by petty spite, shortsightedness and malice, has made his quondam rival and victim, Prado, the most popular man in the republic, and while effecting this transformation he (Canseco) has become the disliked and laughed at of all.

There is no denying that the very general opinion here leads to the belief that within a very reasonable time we shall have Prado back among us, in what station it would not be difficult to conjecture. Men who were during his administration his most bitter and uncompromising enemies now are his warmest supporters and friends. The fact is well known that a widely extended circle of plotters is in active operation, composed of the officers who fell with Prado at Arequipa and of officers who have been slighted by the present government. Such serious trouble existed in the department of Junin, Prado's birthplace, that a division was despatched to that section for the purpose of arresting any evil disposed persons; but the division arrived there decimated by disease, and, instead of prosecuting such labors, went incontinently into hospital. The threatening look that affairs between Chile and Peru have recently taken and the significant presence of Prado in that country are but so many links in the chain. One thing is certain—that Prado is more popular now than ever in Peru, and his return would be hailed with joy by large and formidable numbers.

The agreement entered into in London between the Ministers of Chile and Spain, which secured the departure of two strong Spanish iron-clads and two Chilean gunboats from the Thames, still excites a great deal of angry discussion in Peru. It certainly does seem as though Chile had acted in bad faith in this matter, for while her wooden ships, acquired by the agreement, could be of but little service in warlike operations, the two Spanish iron-clads could make themselves felt very perceptibly along the coast. The rumors we have lead us to believe that Spain is meditating an early renewal of hostilities; in fact, the Spanish Minister of Finance has asked a grant from the Cortes to enable operations to be resumed. In such a case Peru would be obliged to fight her own battle. Bolivia and Ecuador, parties to the alliance, have not a ship of war between them, and it is shrewdly suspected, with some reason, that the preliminary steps towards an arrangement of her own difficulties with Spain have been taken by Chile. There is but one opinion in Peru concerning the conduct of the neighboring republic, and that is that Chile has virtually dissolved the alliance. It is not, it is true, beneficial to Peruvian interests to take this view of the case, but it certainly seems to be a correct one.

The railway from Mejia, a port to the southward, to the city of Arequipa is now decided upon. The proposals made for the construction of the road by Mr. Henry Meiggs have been accepted by the government, and materials for the speedy prosecution of the works are already being disembarked at Mejia. The government pays twelve millions of soles (a sol is equal to about ninety-five cents American gold) for the work in instalments as the line progresses. The road will never pay financially, but it is hoped that by developing the resources of that section of the country it will stimulate labor, and in that manner give the bellicose inhabitants of Arequipa something else to think about save conspiracies and revolutions. Accomplishing this object the road may be considered as a national blessing. Mr. Meiggs is well known in the United States, but more particularly in Chile, where he built the extraordinary line which connects Santiago with Valparaiso. In the present instance the natural difficulties are even greater than those of the Chile road; but Mr. Meiggs, with an excellent staff of American engineers, is confident of soon seeing the obstacles overcome and vanquished. The road will be completed in about two years and a half from present date.

From the reports of the different electoral colleges, sent in from the various sections of the republic, it may be safely affirmed that Colonel José Balta has received more than a sufficiency of votes to insure his election as President of Peru. The only doubts existing are to the Vice Presidents, between Colonel Gevallos and General Lavalle. The struggle is very close for the First Vice Presidency, and the brother of the present President appears to be the favorite for the second of these posts.

In case of no unforeseen events occurring in the meantime, such as a revolution or foreign war, these gentlemen will be inaugurated on the anniversary of Peruvian independence, the 28th of July, and Congress will commence its profound deliberations at the same time.

The prospect for Colonel Balta and his Congress is not at all encouraging. First the treasury will be received by them in a most lamentably empty condition; then they will always have Prado looming up as a terrible nightmare. They have also to prepare for Spain. They will have to combat, by every means in their power, the general indignation and dissatisfaction existing on account of the proceedings of the actual chief, Canseco, and, in fine, their way is by no means strewed with roses.

For some time past innumerable complaints have been published in the newspapers regarding the wanton system of impressment followed by the commanders of the different corps stationed in Lima. Cases have occurred where the only son of a widow has been seized by the pressgang while purchasing medicine for his dying mother, and other instances almost as shocking have transpired.

The constitution of 1860, so loudly proclaimed by the present ruler of the republic, General Canseco, solemnly orders that Congress only has the power to declare and enforce levies, and that any military or civil officer transgressing this law shall be immediately tried before the nearest court and severely punished. Still, notwithstanding the complaints every day laid before the government, no measures have been taken to suppress the evil, and the constitution, in this particular instance as in a great number of others, is regarded simply as a dead letter. It can well be understood that any functionary wishing to preserve the affection of the lower orders, against whom this abuse only operates, would be vigilant and unremitting in his efforts to preserve the letter of the constitution and the liberties of the people intact; but it seems that General Canseco and his government, considering the short period to run of their administration, view matters of this description with the most profound indifference, hence the unpopularity of the present officials of the country.

The yellow fever is gradually abating, after a reign among us of nearly three months. The number of cases is not less than two weeks since, but the symptoms of the disease do not appear to be so formidable, and a much greater proportion of cures is reported. For three weeks the mortality was very nearly two hundred per day, and this in a city of 120,000 inhabitants, was enough to startle seriously those whose good fortune shielded them from the epidemic. The weather is becoming cooler and by the end of this month we hope that the scourge may have entirely disappeared. Don Toribio Pacheco, the Minister of Foreign Affairs under the dictatorship of Prado, and a very eminent lawyer and publicist, died on the 15th inst. from the prevailing pestilence. During the stormy days of the dictatorship there was no counsellor of Prado who aided more in restoring matters from their chaotic state than Pacheco. To him is due the alliance with Chile, and from his pen emanated that celebrated, in South America, remontrance, officially addressed to Brazil and her allies, regarding the partition of Poland-like conduct pursued towards brave little Paraguay. The loss of Dr. Pacheco is very deeply felt, and now, after his death, those merits which were denied under the influence of party spirit are warmly acknowledged.

The fever has added to its long catalogue of victims the name of M. le Chevalier Edmond de Lesseps, Chargé d'Affaires of France to Peru. This distinguished diplomatist, who long and ably served his country, both in Europe and on this Continent, died on the 18th inst. His loss is very severely felt by all classes of persons, and the appropriate honors are to be paid to his memory by this government, which always preserved relations of perfect comity and friendship with the deceased. M. de Lesseps' courteous and amiable disposition, added to the great natural talent with which he was endowed, gained for him a host of friends, who now sincerely mourn his loss.

THE MURDEROUS AFFRAY IN MONTREAL.

Particulars of the Shooting of Detective Cullen and Arrest of the Pennsylvania Robber, Garner.

[From the Montreal Herald, June 10.]

One of the most respected and efficient members of the city detective force fell wounded, it is feared mortally, by the hand of an American desperado. Detective Cullen had received orders to arrest a man named Charles Garner, who was accused of a burglary committed by him in Pennsylvania, at which he and his accomplices made off with the handsome sum of $136,000. Acting on his instructions Cullen, accompanied by Detective Bouchard and two constables, went to Garner's house, 30 Berri street, the property of the supposed burglar and his confederates. The officers having gained an entrance found and arrested a woman between twenty-five and thirty years of age, two children and a negro woman of anything but prepossessing appearance, all of whom were forthwith conveyed to the Central police station. Garner was not at home when the detectives entered, but arrived some time after, when he was informed that he must consider himself under arrest. He took the matter very coolly and asked what he was apprehended for. Detective Cullen told him jocularly that it might be for Fenianism, to which he replied that he had no fears on that score. He took the matter very coolly, merely asking to be allowed to go up stairs, saying at the same time that he had a revolver there. After being up stairs a few minutes he came down and walked quietly with the officer towards the police station. He evidently believed that he was under arrest on a charge of Fenianism. Detective Cullen, perhaps incautiously, asked him what he did with so many burglars' tools, referring to a large quantity of burglarious implements which had been discovered in the prisoner's house. He seemed rather staggered at the question, but said nothing for a few minutes. After they had gone half a dozen yards or so, however, he suddenly broke away from his captors and made off. He turned round and, exclaiming "My life is as good as yours, anyhow," drew his revolver and discharged one of the barrels at Cullen, the ball striking him in the groin. Cullen fell, yet managed to fire his revolver, but ineffectually. As the Central police station was close at hand Bouchard, who was unarmed, and therefore not prepared to cope with a well built, desperate fellow, armed with a revolver, prudently hurried off to the station for weapons and assistance. The prisoner Garner, meanwhile, ran down St. Mary street, and, although closely pursued by constable Laboissier, effected his escape. Bouchard having given the alarm at the Central station, the mounted reserve were sent in all directions, some being ordered to watch at the toll bars, and thus make exit from the city all but impossible. Cullen had managed to get into a vehicle, in which he was conveyed to the station and there properly cared for. Bouchard hastened away towards the Lachine road. As he was going along St. Antoine street, very near Aqueduct street, he saw a man whom he almost instantly recognized as Garner.

Bouchard concealed himself until the man was within a reasonable distance, and then, stepping out into the street, presented his revolver. So sudden was the move that Garner, who had his loaded weapon in his pocket, was instantly paralyzed with fear and rendered quite incapable of using it. He was evidently afraid that Bouchard would shoot him dead on the spot, and the only marvel is that in such a moment of excitement and indignation that officer had sufficient self-command to resist the temptation. Garner entreated him not to fire, and said he would surrender. He was at once conveyed to the station, where he spent the night, and he was brought to jail yesterday afternoon.

On making inquiries shortly before going to press we were informed that detective Cullen was somewhat easier, and that there was at least a possibility that the fears previously entertained by the medical gentleman attending him would not be verified.

COURT OF APPEALS.

First Hundred Causes on the Calendar for the June Term.

The following is a list of the first hundred causes on the calendar of the Court of Appeals of this State for the June term:—

PREFERRED CALENDAR.
Class No. 1:—
1—Paige vs. The People.
Class No. 3:—
2—Bradford vs. Fox.
3—Speaights vs. Hawley.
4—Higginson vs. Freeborn.
5—Hope Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Taylor.
6—Draper vs. Stouvenal.
7—Dodge vs. Wellman.
8—Wheelock vs. Tanner.
9—Frank vs. Harrington.
10—O'Gara vs. Eisenlohr.
11—Blydenburgh vs. Johnson.
12—Wilcox vs. R., W. and O. R. R.
13—Morrow vs. Richardson.
14—Marvin vs. Marvin, B.
15—Hitching vs. Van Brunt.
16—Blydenburgh vs. Bingham.
17—Carmichael vs. Carmichael.
Class No. 4:—
18—Allen vs. Commissioners Land Office.
19—The People vs. Cowles.
20—Van Alstyne vs. N. Com'l Bank.
21—The People vs. Bell.
GENERAL CALENDAR.
22—Kelsey vs. Ward.
23—Callanan vs. Van Vleck.
24—Bostwick vs. Beiser.
25—The Mayor vs. Erben.
26—Juliand vs. Rathbone.
27—Smith vs. New York Central Railroad.
28—Gilbert vs. Peteler.
29—Heeney vs. Trustees, &c.
30—Le Roy vs. Unity Fire Insurance Company.
Call of the Yearly Calendar resumed here.
161—Durand vs. Hankerson.
162—International Bank vs. Monteath.
163—Snyder vs. Trumpbour.
164—Stevens vs. Howser.
165—Renaud vs. Graydon.
166—Card vs. Card.
167—Webster vs. the Harlem Railroad Company.
168—Pindar vs. Continental Insurance Company.
169—Pindar vs. Resolute Insurance Company.
170—Crounse vs. Crounse.
171—Le Roy vs. N. W. Insurance Company.
172—Algeo vs. Duncan.
173—Essex County Bank vs. Norton.
174—Grant vs. Chapman.
175—Fox vs. Rollins.
176—Bowman vs. Cornell.
177—Wipsted Bank vs. Webb.
178—Baurhyte vs. H. RR. Co.
179—Keller vs. Phillips.
180—Merritt vs. Millard.
181—Sandford vs. Travers.
182—Dickson vs. McCoy.
183—Crommelin vs. N. Y. and Harlem RR.
184—Craig vs. Roch. and Brighton RR.
185—Clark vs. Tunnicliff.
186—Fake vs. Whipple.
187—Wheeler vs. Billings.
188—Neff vs. Newton.
189—Ostrander vs. Fellows.
190—Langdon vs. Middaugh.
191—Saunders vs. Newhouse.
192—Pharis vs. Cooper.
193—Wiles vs. Lintner.
194—Reeves vs. Kimball.
195—Bissell vs. Balcom.
196—Wright vs. Webster.
197—Mead vs. McKay.
198—Sherman vs. McKeon.
199—Comstock vs. McIlurney.
200—Forrest vs. Havens.
201—Soule vs. Chase.
202—Parsel vs. Stryker.
203—Cuyler vs. McCartney.
204—Carroll vs. Charter Oak Ins. Co.
205—Olcott vs. Carroll.
206—Thurston vs. Cornell.
207—Page vs. Willett.
208—Hatch vs. City of Buffalo.
209—Allen vs. City of Buffalo.
210—Mallie vs. Lord.
211—Hurst vs. Littlefield.
212—People vs. Stryker.
213—Kennedy vs. Goss.
214—Mangam vs. Brooklyn City RR.
215—The Mayor vs. N. W. Ins. Co.
216—Frazer vs. Latourette.
217—Lobach vs. Hotchkiss.
218—Angel vs. Hollister.
219—Mason vs. Brooklyn and Newtown RR.
220—The Buffalo and A. RR. vs. Brayton.
221—Stark vs. Dinehart.
222—Patch vs. Roe.
223—Cameron vs. Boynton.
224—Horner vs. Lyman.
225—Wilson vs. Wilson.
226—Starbird vs. Burrows.
227—Cowdry vs. Carpenter.
228—Tallman vs. Syracuse and Bing. RR.
229—Meyer vs. Meyer—Turk vs. Meyer.
230—Kelly vs. Indemnity Ins. Co.

THE OLDEST MEMBERS OF CONGRESS NOW LIVING.—The death of ex-President Buchanan leaves, it is believed, but one older member of Congress surviving him—who was elected to the United States Senate about the year 1816. Mr. Buchanan was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1820, and was, at his death, the oldest member of that body. The venerable and universally esteemed Andrew Stewart, of Uniontown, Fayette county, also of this State, if he did not enter Congress simultaneously with Mr. Buchanan, was but one term later in reaching that goal of human ambition, for in 1823 we find him and Mr. Buchanan ably supporting Mr. Clay in advocacy of the Tariff bill, then under discussion in the House of Representatives. Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Stewart, both Pennsylvanians as above stated, are now the oldest surviving members of either House of Congress, and the only surviving members of either House whose service dates back to the Presidency of Mr. Monroe. May they long live to enjoy the well deserved respect, esteem and affection of their countrymen, who award to them the full measure of gratitude for their long and faithful public services.—*Pittsburg Post.*

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains the very latest Europeans News by the cable up to the hour of publication; Telegraphic Despatches from Abyssinia, Mexico and other points; Interesting Scientific Reports relative to the Extraordinary Convulsions of Nature at the Sandwich Islands; a full account of the Execution of Barrett, the Fenian, in London; Washington News; the Current News of the Week; the Fashions; Amusements; Varieties; Industrial Items; Facetiæ; Scientific, Artistic, Sporting, Political, Religious and Literary Intelligence; Editorial articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

7 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook. Can be seen at the residence of her employer between the hours of 10 and 12.

17 LISPENARD ST., REAR, ROOM 15.—AS HEAD meat or pastry cook; understands creams and jellies and all kinds of cake and desserts; prefers a hotel or respectable boarding house; no objection to the country; good reference.

29 CORNELIA ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; is a good cook and first class baker and understands all kinds of beef and good soups and desserts of all kinds; prefers the country. Can be seen for this week.

38 ELDRILGE ST., NEAR CANAL ST.—TO COOK, wash and iron, or to do general housework, in a small family. Good city references.

93 3D AV., ONE DOOR BELOW 12TH ST.—A RESpectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

115 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTAble girl as first class cook, willing to assist with the washing; no objection to the country; best city reference.

133 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—As first class cook; understands all kinds of meats and pastry; would like to go into a good summer house; reference given.

140 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A NEAT, competent civil woman as good cook and to wash and iron or as laundress, in the city or country. Call on or address Cook.

149 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—As first class cook and chambermaid; best reference. Can be seen at present employer's residence.

153 WEST 27TH ST., REAR BUILDING, ROOM NO. 6. A Protestant woman as good cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; has lived six years in her last place; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

155 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A good French cook, just arrived from Paris; can speak German and a little English; in a private family; willing to go to the country; good reference.

166 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron in a respectable family. Can give the best city reference.

186 WEST 4TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young girl as good cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good city reference.

204 WEST 27TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as cook and baker; will assist with washing; the other as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; best city reference.

204 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; is a good cook and laundress; understands fluting; two years and seven months' reference from last employer. Address as above.

212 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., room 12.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; best city reference can be given. Call for two days.

222 EAST 42D ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable young girl to cook, wash and iron in a small private family. Good city reference from last employer.

252 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook, washer and ironer or would do the housework of a small family; has good city reference.

261 AV. A, BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS.—A young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

269 WEST 22D ST., IN THE REAR.—AS COOK BY a woman who understands all kinds of American and English cooking; is a first class baker; no objection to the country. Best city reference.

307 WEST 4TH ST., CORNER BANK.—A RESPECTAble woman to cook, wash and iron, or will do the housework of a small family; best reference. Call for two days.

307 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A PROTESTANT woman as first class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; country preferred.

817 6TH AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS., TOP floor.—A respectable young girl as first class cook, washer and ironer.

Chambermaids, &c.

84 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; good reference can be given.

110 3D AV., NEAR 14TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; has the best city reference.

124 WEST 18TH ST., CANDY STORE.—A RESPECtable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children; no objection to the country; good reference. Call for two days.

137 WEST 42D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; best city reference. Call at her present situation.

140 5TH AV.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS chambermaid in a private family; good reference from her present employer.

179 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and plain sewer; good reference. Can be seen for two days.

210 EAST 54TH ST., ROOM 10.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork or general housework in a small private family; best city reference; no objection to the country.

229 30TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—AN English Protestant woman as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing and obliging; will go a short distance in the country. Call for two days.

237 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress in a small family. Best reference from last place.

240 EAST 10TH ST., ROOM NO. 6.—A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children. City reference.

281 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid, waitress and to take care of children, or housework in a small family; best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

302 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to a short distance in the country; the best city reference can be given.

316 EAST 32D ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID; IS WILLing to assist in the washing and ironing. Best city reference. Call for two days.

327 WEST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go in the country; best city reference.

326 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork or would do housework for a small private family.

413 WEST 48TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman as chambermaid or to take care of children; country preferred; best references. Address.

431 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A young English girl as chambermaid and to take care of children; no objection to the country.

500 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; good city reference. Call for two days.

506 EAST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS CHAMbermaid or to do general housework in a private family. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

536 6TH AV.—WANTED, BY A LADY ABOUT TO leave the city, situations for two girls; one as chambermaid, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at present employer's.

616 9TH AV., CORNER OF 48TH ST.—A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework for a small family; has no objection to go in the country; can furnish good references. Can be seen for two days.

635 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress or chambermaid and laundress; best city reference from last place.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

11 MINETTA ST.—A FIRST CLASS COLORED DRESSmaker and seamstress takes a few more customers by the day or week; will furnish her own Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call on or address C. V. R.

79 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., second floor, front room.—A young girl, lately landed; can do any kind of embroidery and is a good sewer and is willing to make herself useful with children or in chamberwork. Can be seen for two days.

87 8D AV.—AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMstress, or chambermaid and waitress; can be seen and well recommended till engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

141 EAST 30TH ST.—AN ACCOMPLISHED AND tasteful dressmaker will do all kinds of fine work for less than it will cost to employ a seamstress by the day. Mrs. NASH.

210 WEST 20TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A GIRL TO DO general house or up stairs work; good city reference. Call for two days.

211 EAST 28TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR, TO go out by the week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can furnish her own machine if required; best city reference.

233 BLEECKER ST.—A WELL EDUCATED GERman girl as seamstress in an American family.

286 WEST 11TH ST., CORNER OF BLEECKER.—AN experienced dressmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day, or would take work at home; can bring her own machine. Call for three days.

337 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable young woman as seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call on or address A. G., for three days.

543 2D AV., CORNER OF 30TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, front room.—A respectable young woman as seamstress in a private family; understands dressmaking.

General Housework, &c.

5 KING ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has city references.

5 WEEHAWKEN ST., BETWEEN WEST 10TH AND Christopher.—A respectable Protestant woman in a small private family to do general housework; no objection to go a little way in the country.

111 WEST 15TH ST.—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good reference. Call for two days.

144 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., first floor, back room.—A respectable woman, with one child (four years old), to do housework in a small family; would go for lower wages with her child; good recommendations.

182 7TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework; is willing to make herself useful; best city reference. Call or address.

201 ALLEN ST., NEAR HOUSTON.—A RESPECTable young German widow as housekeeper or governess in a small private family; best references given.

202 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESpectable girl to do housework; has three years' reference; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country.

204 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework; a small family preferred; has no objection to go in the country; has six months' reference from last place. Call for two days.

220 WEST 18TH STREET, IN THE REAR.—A young girl to do general housework in a small family; can give the best reference from her last place.

242 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., top floor, back room.—A respectable young girl to do housework; is a good washer and ironer. The best city reference.

250 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework or to take care of children; would go a short distance in the country. Best city reference. Call for two days.

296 7TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family, or chamberwork and waiting. Has good city reference.

316 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a private family; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

327 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A young girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, first rate washer and ironer; good baker. City reference.

348 EAST 50TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENEral housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days.

429 EAST 12TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A FIRST class servant to do housework; is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress; good city and country reference. Call for two days.

446 WEST 33D ST.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; cook, washer and ironer; country preferred. Call for two days. ANNE McGEE.

763 8TH AV.—A NEAT AND TRUSTY GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family; city references.

A SMART YOUNG GIRL, NOT LONG IN THIS COUNtry, wishes a situation to do general housework or chamberwork; willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. Corner of 70th st. and 3d av. Call in the store.

Housekeepers, &c.

9 CORNELIA ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE and competent middle aged American lady as housekeeper; adequate to take entire charge of a small American family or a gentleman's house for the summer. Call or address Housekeeper.

68 BARROW ST.—AN AMERICAN LADY AS housekeeper in a private family or hotel in the city or country; can give the best reference. Call on or address Mrs. Mason as above.

A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG GERMAN LADY as housekeeper or nursery governess in the city or country. Address A. B. U., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED WIDOW OF REfinement, a situation to assist in housekeeping or attend on an invalid, assist in the care of children; understands all kinds of sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses; willing to make herself useful in either city or country; good reference. Address A. J. M., Brooklyn or New York Post office, until June 16.

Nurses, &c.

4 EAST 16TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON AS nurse and seamstress; would like the care of growing children or as lady's maid; best city reference. Can be seen at present employers.

56 MARKET ST., IN THE DRUG STORE.—A RESpectable married woman as wet nurse. Best reference. Apply for one week between 2 and 3 P. M.

98 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable young woman to take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

102 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as infant's nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is an excellent seamstress; no objection to the country; best reference.

110 WEST 44TH ST.—AS NURSE TO AN INVALID lady or as travelling companion or housekeeper by a middle aged English lady, who can give the highest reference from her last employer.

115 ALLEN ST.—A LADY OF EIGHTEEN YEARS' experience wishes a few more engagements as lady's monthly nurse or to attend an invalid; best city reference. Call on Mrs. Dixon.

118 WEST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children and to do sewing; no objection to the country; best city reference from her last place.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to the country; best city reference. Call at once.

166 MULBERRY ST.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE would take care of one or two children for her passage to San Francisco. Call at Mr. Towner's for three days.

199 ALLEN ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTALE young girl fourteen years of age to attend children; Has been in her former place three years; no objection to the country. Satisfactory references given.

211 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., room 11, second floor.—A young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing; is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to the country for the summer; good city reference from her last place.

214 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable woman as wet nurse.

335 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to take care of children and to do plain sewing, or would travel with a lady; can dress hair; best city reference.

424 7TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS., first floor, back room.—A young American Protestant girl to take care of children and do plain sewing in a private family; is willing to go in the country. Can be seen for three days.

456 WEST 18TH ST., REAR HOUSE, TOP FLOOR.—A girl 15 years of age in a respectable family as nurse for one or two children; no objection to light chamberwork.

501 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 10TH AV.—A RESPECTable young girl to take care of an infant from its birth and would do chamberwork, or to help in the washing if required; has the best city reference; city or country for the summer. Call for two days.

550 8TH AV., BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH STS.—AN American girl as nurse or chambermaid. Can give good city references.

592 2D AV., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A RESpectable married woman to wet nurse a baby at her own house.

893 2D AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A WELL EDUCATED German girl in a respectable family; would take care of one or two children, or do chamberwork and assist in washing, &c.

Laundresses, &c.

9 PATCHEN PLACE, WEST 10TH ST.—A RESPECTable young girl as laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting; best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

42 WEST 10TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS. in the rear.—A respectable girl as laundress and chambermaid or would do plain cooking and assist in the washing and ironing; would prefer the country for the summer; best city and country reference.

101 7TH AV., BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS., IN the rear.—A Protestant girl as laundress or would take care of a house for the summer; best reference. Call from 9 to 1.

211 WEST 29TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable woman to take a few more families' washing; understands washing and ironing thoroughly. Call on or address Mrs. W.

242 WEST 10TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young girl as first class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; country preferred; best city reference.

244 WEST 36TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A competent laundress wants families' and gentlemen's washing; would go out the last four days of the week; best city reference.

311 WEST 44TH ST. (REAR.)—A POOR WIDOW TO take in gentlemen's and ladies' washing at her own residence.

311 9TH AV., IN THE FANCY STORE.—A RESPECTable girl to do families' or gentlemen's washing at her own residence; can do French fluting also; best city reference.

333 8TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A GERMAN WOMAN wishes to take in washing for single gentlemen and families; neatly and promptly done.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Waitresses, &c.

218 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, who desires to return to England, would like to accompany a family as waiting maid or child's nurse, and if required would continue with the family for a longer or shorter period in the same capacity. Apply during this week, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, at the residence of her present employer.

Miscellaneous.

27 NORTH WASHINGTON PLACE, CORNER OF Macdougal and Washington place.—A lady as companion to a lady or to take care of an invalid. Can be seen for five days, between the hours of 1 and 3.

84 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS lady's maid and seamstress; can do any kind of fine sewing; is a good hairdresser; has good city references; would like to travel for the summer.

92 1ST AV., ROOM NO. 8.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL 17 years of age, to do light work in a small American family.

425 EAST 17TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A LITTLE GIRL, 14 years, in a respectable family; wages not the object, but a good home. Call for two days.

549 BROADWAY.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT, EDUcated in the best schools of France, Spain and the United