

The prisoner will be granted a new trial. Meantime the execution of the sentence is delayed, and the prisoner, instead of doing the State service at Sing Sing, remains at the Tombs—an item of expense to the city and county. The error lies more in granting new trials to convicted criminals than in the allegation of errors presented by them to the superior courts for new trials.

Outrages in the South. The Governor of Georgia has issued a proclamation, dated 17th inst., offering a reward of five thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of any one of a band of lawless men who, in disguise, have been committing atrocious outrages in certain unprotected portions of the State. The Governor of South Carolina has sent a special message to the Legislature in relation to the recent outrages in that State, and says that hereafter United States troops instead of the negro militia will be sent into the disturbed districts to enforce order and suppress lawlessness. In Arkansas political troubles bear a threatening look, but the Governor has taken a decided stand to maintain order, and, as he is a man of pluck, he will doubtless do so. In these troubles and excesses in some parts of the South we regret to say that we see some excuse for President Grant withholding his sanction to the General Amnesty bill. It does not seem that the late murderous occurrences were gotten up for political effect, but to have been the legitimate fruit of a spirit of semi-anarchy that has been steadily taking root on Southern soil, and has become, in some sections, almost a chronic distemper. The Southern people owe it to themselves to maintain order and to recognize the laws without the aid of United States troops.

The Proposed Sale of the Markets. The market sales have been creating a large amount of excitement among the butchers, the Long Island and Jersey marketmen, and others whose various interests are centered in the public markets, including keepers of book stalls, vendors of crullers and coffee, peanuts and other commodities. If the market property is sold there must be a general exodus of all this class of merchants. They will have to find local habitations elsewhere. Hence they are strongly on the defensive. The butchers of Washington Market, however, have taken the bull by the horns, and they mean to bring him into court, confront him with judges and juries, and make him bellow in his own defence. In short, the Washington Market people assert that they have discovered a legal flaw in the title of the Corporation. They mean to prove, through the acumen of some astute lawyer, that the property occupied as a market was given by the Trinity church corporation to the city for the purposes of a public market and nothing else, and, therefore, that it cannot be disposed of for any other purpose. If the Washington Market butchers have money enough to spend upon a protracted litigation they may succeed in preserving the miserable concern in which they do business for a little while longer; but we hardly think that the sympathies of the public will be in favor of continuing the existence of the filthy and disgraceful nuisance which we are now compelled to recognize as the leading public market of New York. The contemplated sale of market property, although it may be piled up with jobs, will at least give us a chance to obtain a few decent markets, than which nothing can be more desirable.

Personal Intelligence. State Senator S. H. Frost, of Richmond county, is returning at the Metropolitan Hotel. General S. E. Marvin is at the Brevoort House on brief visit. General N. A. M. Dudley, of the United States Army, is among the arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel. General George J. Stannard, of Burlington, is stopping at the Hoffman House. State Senator George W. Bull, of Albany, is temporarily at the Westminster Hotel. State Senator George H. Sanford, of Oneida county, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. S. Peabody, of Salem, Mass., is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Commander J. H. Strong, of the United States Navy, is stationed at the New York Hotel. General George H. Bier and General J. F. Cooper, of Baltimore, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.—A performance of the opera of "Il Trovatore" was given at this house last night, with Miss Pauline Ninniger as Leonora, Mme. Gazzaniga as the Gypsy, Signor Leonni as Manrico and Signor Reyna as the Count. Carl Bergmann conducted the orchestra. The opera was given for the benefit of the Samaritan Home—a charity which finds a ready response in the circles of fashion, to judge from the very large and stylish audience that was present last night at this well worn opera. First, as to the prima donna. Her merits and defects can be summed up in a few words. She is young, handsome, and, as might be expected in an amateur, extremely awkward on the stage. Her voice is as good as that of a professional soprano as we have heard, with the exception of Miss Kallberg. The quality is pure, clear, penetrating and susceptible of dramatic coloring to a very high extent, which, however, she does not seem to understand. Her school is founded on the very best Italian model, and she manages her voice with an ease and intelligence that many an artist might be proud of. Yet she has a great deal to learn, and, first of all, the first principles of acting. Again, she has no special nervous last night that she lost the effect of some of the most important arias in the opera. There is, however, a bright future before Miss Ninniger, if she does not allow herself to be spoiled by undisciplined flattery and consider that she has already reached the climax of art. Let her visit some of the opera houses in Europe and make herself acquainted with the various schools and leading singers in the world, and she will come back a thorough artist. The tenor was another amateur, and he was the best by far in the entire cast. His voice is excellent, under perfect control, of dramatic and seductive power, and his acting shows dramatic and artistic acquaintance with the stage. His phrasing and rendering in ensemble alone betrayed the amateur. Both these amateurs surprised everybody by the style in which they sang the music, as many veteran artists have appeared at the academy without doing half as well. Reyna's voice seems to be composed of rusty iron, and has the rare faculty of singing from a half to a full tone below the pitch at will. His "Il Baleno" was something to be remembered in the annals of incompetence. We have spoken before of Mme. Gazzaniga's Azucena, and there was nothing new in it last evening. The chorus was horrible, as usual, and he is not out before and behind the scenes with their well known sangfroid. Four Bergmann was on thorns all the while to keep the erratic forces under his control in hand. But the two amateurs were the best features.

GERMANY'S TERMS.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

An Imperial Council on the Terms of Peace.

Severe Propositions—Nice to be Ceded and Savoy Neutralized.

France to be Made Physically Helpless.

Germany Determined to Prevent Her Taking Revenge.

Bismarck Willing to Renounce the Demand for Metz.

VON MOLTKE INSISTS ON ITS ACQUISITION

No Extension of the Armistice on Any Pretext.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Feb. 20, 1871.

The New York Herald correspondent at Versailles forwards me the following despatch, dated at noon on yesterday. He says:—

DELIBERATING ON THE PEACE TERMS—SEVERE CONDITIONS PROPOSED.

An Imperial council is now engaged, at the Reichsrath office, in deliberating on the conditions of peace. It is proposed to demand the cession of Nice (to Italy?) and the neutralization of Savoy, so as to completely isolate France. If this proposition prevails France will be separated from all the other great Powers by the neutralized territories of Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, the newly acquired (by Germany) territories and fortresses of Alsace and Lorraine, and from her old ally, Italy, by the neutral territory of Savoy.

GERMANY'S OBJECT.

Thus the position of France would be replete with obstacles to military operations. The great object of Germany is to physically incapacitate France from taking her threatened revenge for present disasters. No demand is made for any part of the country actually French.

BISMARCK AND VON MOLTKE IN CONFLICT.

Bismarck is willing to renounce his original demand for Metz, on condition that the fortress be dismantled. General Von Moltke, however, insists that the fortress is necessary to Germany as a strategic point. Moltke also insists upon the Germans acquiring the belt of territory commanding Belfort. As the people of this region are entirely French, Count Bismarck is unwilling to insist upon its cession. The question is still under debate in the Imperial council.

NO FURTHER EXTENSION OF THE ARMISTICE.

No further extension of the armistice will be conceded on any ground whatever. If a treaty of peace is not concluded on the German terms, or if such terms are not met in a satisfactory spirit by noon on the 23d inst., the German armies will immediately march southward.

A BELIEF.

It is believed here that the French National Assembly will name a triumvirate, including an admiral and a general, to arrange the terms of peace, and that they will then pass a new electoral law and dissolve, shifting the responsibility of reorganizing France on the shoulders of others.

No Prolongation of the Armistice—Germany's Terms Presented—They Are the Ultimatum. LONDON, Feb. 20, 1871.

For the information of the NEW YORK HERALD I would report that the special correspondent of the London Times telegraphs from Versailles as follows:—

NO FURTHER PROLONGATION OF THE ARMISTICE. The Monteur says the prolongation of the armistice would injure the position of the Germans. Germany is resolved to continue the war if compensation for the past and guarantees for the future are not given. Germany must insist on guarantees, and especially those procurable by the occupation of Paris. No food is now allowed to leave Versailles for Paris.

GERMANY'S TERMS PRESENTED.

The London Times' Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the German terms of peace have been presented in a definitive form, and are an ultimatum. WHY THE ARMISTICE WAS EXTENDED. The same correspondent says the prolongation of the armistice was accorded in return for the surrender of Belfort.

Prussia Still Rejects Intervention—Bismarck to Recognize the Republic—Nonpartisan Agitation. BRUSSELS, Feb. 20, 1871.

The Independence Belgs has a Berlin telegram which says:— Prussia still rejects intervention and mediation.

Count Bismarck will soon recognize the French republic. The Bonapartists are agitating for a plebiscite.

Paris Report of the German Terms.

PARIS, Feb. 19, 1871. There is good authority for stating that Germany's final conditions of peace include the

cession of Alsace and a portion of Lorraine, with the fortresses of Toul, Metz and Belfort, and the payment of an indemnity of 200,000,000 pounds sterling.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

Herald Special Report from Bordeaux.

Peace Certain if Favorable Terms Can be Obtained.

THE PUBLISHED CONDITIONS DISBELIEVED.

Divisions Among the Monarchists.

Many Orleanists Favor a Republic.

The Establishment of a Republican Government Practicable.

SPEECH OF M. THIERS TO THE ASSEMBLY.

No Terms to be Accepted Inconsistent With French Honor.

Thiers, Favre and Picard Gone to Versailles.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Feb. 20, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent in Bordeaux dated to-day. Your correspondent telegraphs:— PEACE CERTAIN IF MODERATE TERMS CAN BE OBTAINED.

The French National Assembly will undoubtedly make peace with Germany, if it is possible to do so—that is to say, if any terms can be obtained not absolutely degrading to France. The terms that the Prussians will really make no one knows anything about. It is not believed that those published in the newspapers correctly reflect the thoughts and purposes of the rulers of Germany. It is rather believed that those reported are purposely made in as extravagant a spirit as possible in order that the real terms may seem moderate in comparison. In short, it is thought that Bismarck contemplates startling France and the rest of Europe with terms which will seem moderate and generous to the public mind long prepared for exactions of the hardest description.

THE MONARCHISTS DIVIDED.

Although nominally there are four hundred monarchists in the National Assembly against three hundred of all other stripes put together the former are equally divided in favor of the different aspirants to the throne, and there is little promise of harmony resulting from a coalition. In fact many who are rated outside of the Chamber as monarchists are really straightforward republicans, and advocate for France the establishment of a republic on the American system.

SENTIMENTS OF THE MODERATES.

These men are outspoken in their opposition to the reds and to all sorts of republicanism in affiliation with the communists. Similar tendencies are observable on the part of the French democrats. They do not hold the republic responsible for the failure of Gambetta and Company or for the disorders which occur under nominal republican rule. They condemn all extreme ideas which threaten the republic as inconsistent with the safety of property and life.

A REPUBLIC POSSIBLE.

If the republicans in the National Assembly are disposed to lay the foundation of a legitimate, free government, founded on the political equality of the whole people, every moderate member, including the so-called Orleanists, will support them, and we shall see a real French republic. This is the real meaning of the recent election of M. Grévy as President of the Assembly.

Speech of M. Thiers in the Assembly—The Terms of Peace to be Courageously Discussed—None Accepted Inconsistent with the Honor of France—The Peace Negotiations—An Assembly Commission Appointed. BORDEAUX, Feb. 19, 1871.

I am enabled to report to the NEW YORK HERALD the following intelligence:—

IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO-DAY M. THIERS delivered a speech in his capacity of Chief Executive of the French republic. He dwelt upon the distress and suffering which had been caused by the war and the German invasion, and upon the necessity of peace.

NO PEACE INCONSISTENT WITH FRENCH HONOR. "Nevertheless," said M. Thiers, "the terms of peace will be courageously discussed with the Prussians, and will only be accepted if consistent with the honor of France."

THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

"The task of the administration is to pacify and reorganize the country, restore its credit and reorganize its labor. When this is accomplished the country itself will decide its destinies."

A COMMISSION APPOINTED.

The National Assembly subsequently adopted a proposal made by the government and appointed a commission, consisting of fifteen Delegates, who will enlighten the Assembly on the progress of the negotiation for peace and

control the same, and report to the National Assembly.

PROPOSED SUSPENSION OF THE SITTING. M. Thiers proposed that the Assembly suspend its sittings during the negotiations.

GONE TO VERSAILLES.

MM. Thiers, Favre and Picard have gone to Versailles to settle the terms with Count Von Bismarck.

GERMAN HEADQUARTERS.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

PARIS TREATED AS A CONQUERED CITY.

Proposed Method of Paying the War Indemnity.

The Germans to Enter Paris on Friday.

PRECAUTIONS FOR THE EMPEROR'S SAFETY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Feb. 20, 1871.

From the correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD at Versailles I have received the following despatch, dated yesterday at noon. Your correspondent says:—

PARIS TREATED AS A CONQUERED CITY.

Paris is, in every sense of the word, treated as a city captured by force of arms. It appears that the number of cannon delivered to the authorities having fallen short by four the number officially reported, the missing ones were demanded. An answer was returned that there had been a mistake in the count. The Germans refused to accept this explanation, and four new cannon are casting at the Calloot foundry to make up the deficiency.

THE WAR INDEMNITY.

The German financiers summoned to Versailles to give their advice as to the best means of securing payment of the war indemnity have reported as their unanimous opinion that half the total sum can be levied in bullion, and that payment of the rest must be provided for in bills of progressive dates.

THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY.

The Germans will make their triumphal entry into Paris on the 24th inst., certain. They will take possession of the imperial route, and every precaution to insure the safety of the Emperor of Germany will also be taken. All the houses along the route will be occupied under the supervision of Chief Director of Field Police Pury.

PROGRAMME FOR THE EMPEROR.

The Emperor of Germany will lunch at the Ecole Militaire, in consequence of the existence of fever at the Tuilleries. He will leave for Versailles directly after the entry and review of the army. The Emperor has visited all the South German sovereigns who have been here, inviting them to be personally present on the occasion of his triumphal entry into Berlin.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

The Crown Prince of Germany has left Versailles for the purpose of inspecting the Second army. He will return on the 23d inst.

GENERAL REPORTS.

Favorable Opinion of the French Ministry.

A German Appointed Prefect of St. Denis.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Feb. 20, 1871.

I am enabled to report to the NEW YORK HERALD that the composition of the new Ministry under President Thiers produces an excellent impression.

A GERMAN PREFECT.

A German, named Hoeuse, has been appointed Prefect of St. Denis, from which place 800,000 francs are exacted by the Prussians.

PAYMENT OF WAR CONTRIBUTIONS DEFERRED. A despatch from Versailles, dated to-day, states that the payment of ten millions of the twelve millions of francs imposed upon the Department of Oise has been deferred. Similar concessions by the Germans are reported elsewhere.

SEVERE ON ST. QUENTIN.

It is reported that the Germans have levied a fresh requisition of two millions of francs on the city of St. Quentin.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The exchange of prisoners will take place at an early day.

Paris is quiet.

PROVISIONS FOR PARIS.

French ports are filled with provisions bound for Paris, but which cannot be forwarded for want of transportation.

THE NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TO RUSSIA. A despatch from St. Petersburg dated to-day says that the French Chargé d'Affaires there has notified the Imperial Cabinet of the establishment of the new government in France.

Russia's recognition is expected to be announced to-morrow.

MORE REQUISITIONS.

The Germans continue to impose requisitions in the vicinity of Paris. The Mayor of Chantilly has been seized in default of the payment of 15,000 francs levied on the town.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

The English Members All Embarked on the Ocean Wave for New York.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 20, 1871. The assemblage of the Joint High Commission for the treatment of matters of international difficulty between England and the United States in Washington may now be regarded as a fixed fact. I am enabled to inform the HERALD by cable telegram to-day that all the British members of the Commission are now at sea on their voyage to the United States. Sir Stafford H. Northcote sailed from Liverpool on Saturday in the steamship Russia for New York.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

No Proposals for the Purchase of the Territory—Premier Gladstone's Policy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 20, 1871. The question of the probable range of the diplomacy which may be pursued by the Joint High Commission in Washington has become associated in the public mind with that of the future rule of the British North American territory. I have to inform the HERALD by cable telegram that in the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone's government had received any proposals for the purchase of the British dominions in North America. Mr. Gladstone took occasion also to "deprecate the introduction of questions of this character pending the sittings of the Joint High Commission in Washington."

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

Prussian Report of the Progress of the Delegates—The Black Sea Open to War Vessels—Russia and Turkey Still Differ.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 20, 1871. We begin to receive reports of the progress which is being made by the members of the European Congress, assembled at our door in Downing street, in this city, from Prussia.

The London Times' special correspondent in Berlin says the London conference has agreed to open the Black Sea to foreign men of war; to authorize the Porte to admit the passage through the Dardanelles of all armed vessels, Russian and Roumanian alike excepted.

Russia is not opposed to this settlement of the question, but Turkey hesitates to agree to it.

What Turkey Requires. LONDON, Feb. 20, 1871.

A telegram from Constantinople to the London Times says "The Porte objects to the Powers having more than two ships-of-war in the Danube."

ITALY AND TUNIS.

The Sultan's Supervision of the King—Ottoman Protest Against Italian Encroachment.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 20, 1871. The difficulty which has arisen between the King of Italy and the Bey of Tunis may eventuate in an Eastern complication, as I have already anticipated by cable telegrams to the HERALD, before its final adjustment.

The London Times correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that "The Porte protests against an Italian expedition to Tunis, and expresses readiness to examine the Italian complaints and to enforce redress."

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Royal Brial Annuity Bill—Freedom of Conscience and Political Reform.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 20, 1871. In the House of Commons this evening the bill granting an annuity to Princess Louise passed its final reading.

The University Tests bill was discussed during the evening.

An amendment practically disqualifying all except Church of England men was defeated.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Fawcett, tending to the abolition of clerical fellowships, was rejected after a keen debate and the bill passed.

A protracted debate then followed on the question of Parliamentary election reform. Mr. Forster pressed the passage of a reform measure, and leave was given for the introduction of a bill having this object in view.

BRITISH ROYALISM.

The Princess Louise's Marriage Day. LONDON, Feb. 20, 1871.

The marriage of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne is fixed for Tuesday, the 21st of March.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

Postponement of the Opening of the Session.

BERLIN, Feb. 20, 1871. I have to state by cable telegram that the Prussian Cross Gazette corroborates the rumors that the opening of the session of the German Parliament will be postponed in consequence of the prospects of peace with France.

SWITZERLAND.

The Emperor of Germany to the Democracy of the Republic.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERNE, Feb. 20, 1871. I am enabled to telegraph to the HERALD by cable the pleasing fact that His Majesty the Emperor William has informed the Swiss government of his assumption of the imperial title in Germany, and adds an assurance "of the continuance of his earnest sympathy with Switzerland."

CUBA.

Surrender of Insurgent Leaders—The Republican Assembly Surprised while in Session—Escape of the Members.

HAVANA, Feb. 20, 1871. The insurgents, Colonel Miguel Machado and Major Demitrio Castillo and eleven men, surrendered at Puerto Principe on the 14th, Majors Lortico, Castilla and Ricardo at Ponce Leon on the 16th, and Captain Gonzalez at Nuevitas.

People come into the cities in such numbers to surrender that the interior is depopulated.

The Prefect, Adriano Garcia, was killed at Burajagu.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

Cargoes of American Cotton Arrived at Liverpool February 20.

Table with columns: From, Day of Arrival, No. Bales, and Total.

JAMAICA.

Herald Special Report from Kingston.

Grappling for the Lost Cable—Efforts Unsuccessful as Yet.

BOTANICAL EXPERIMENTS IN JAMAICA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. JAMAICA, Feb. 20, 1871.

Sir Charles Bright arrived here yesterday in a vessel of war from the cable expedition, which is working twenty-five miles east of Port Morant, and when he left the steamer Dacia was still grappling for the lost cable. He reports the weather for the last two weeks unfavorable, which compelled the expedition to grapple at night, when the wind went down. The bottom was found to be rocky, consequently the Dacia was unable to use steam in her grappling operations. Sir Charles Bright will return to the expedition in a few days, and he will not suspend grappling until the Porto Rico cable is recovered. When that is accomplished he will immediately afterwards proceed to grapple for the lost Aspinwall cable, as most experienced pilots say that March weather is the best for grappling operations. All connected with the expedition are well.

Mr. Munro, of Pennsylvania, has arrived on a botanical survey of the West India fruits. He has been well received by the Governor and the government botanists. The former takes deep interest in the propagation of East India varieties. Mr. Munro tells him that Jamaica supplies the finest collection and varieties of tropical fruits and plants between Brazil and Mexico. Mr. Munro is chiefly engaged in grafting choice varieties of mango, an operation that has hitherto proved a failure in Jamaica and only successful in Bengal. To accomplish this the Governor sent to Calcutta for coolie gardeners, but failed to secure them. Mr. Munro has seemingly been successful, and the government botanists are delighted.

General Munroe, from Barbados, has arrived, and is now inspecting the fortifications and military settlement preparatory to erecting better defences for the island, by order of the British government.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

FEBRUARY 21. 1558—Cortath, Greece, almost destroyed by an earthquake. 1854—A tremendous snow storm in this city; the snow fell and drifted in some places to the height of nine feet. 1852—The town of Downsville, Cal., destroyed by fire. 1840—The Sikhs totally defeated by the British near Gujrat, India.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamer Colorado will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at half-past five o'clock A. M. THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at five o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

DE GRUCK.—On Monday, February 20, CHARLES DE GRUCK, after a long and painful sickness, aged 32 years and 9 months. The funeral service will take place on Wednesday, at three o'clock, at the German Church, Hoboken, N. J. [For Other Deaths see Eighth Page.]

Tiffany & Co. Union Square. STERLING SILVER TABLE SPOONS, FORKS, &c. New patterns of our own make at close prices. A.—A.—A. BALL, BLACK & CO., 283 and 287 Broadway, invite attention to their large stock of WALKER'S PATENT SAFES, which are the lowest priced at which they are selling them. These safes are made of the best materials, and are far cheaper, quality and price fully considered. GOODS SENT BY EXPRESS, C. O. D.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMBER SAFES, 351 Broadway, corner Murray Street. An Elegant Hair Dressing.—Chemical Analysis has proved satisfactorily to the world that CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR combines the only substances in the vegetable kingdom known to restore gray hair, stop its falling, increase its growth. Sold by druggists, hairdressers, fancy goods houses.

A.—The Popular Remedy for Colds is "Cherry Pectoral Trochiscs." Depot: 11 Barclay Street. A.—Neglected Coughs and Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stages, that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon prevails upon the lungs. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHISCS" of Cough Lozenges afford instant relief. Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Trochiscs, many worthless and dangerous imitations are offered, which are good for nothing. Be sure to obtain the true "Brown's Bronchial Trochiscs." Sold everywhere.

A.—Guaranteed Rupture Cure—Dr. Sherman's APPLIANCE AND CURATIVE COMPOUND. Treats but never cures. Send 10 cents for pamphlet of bad cases cured, with a pamphlet of Henry Ward Beecher's letters. Consultation free. Office 67 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the World. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory: 11 Bond Street. Cloveless Benzine in all its Uses.—Possessing the most offensive properties, but all its useful ones; price, 50c and 25c. Diamonds Bought and Sold.—George C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga Springs, superior to all others in Dyspepsia and Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys. B. J. LEVY, Agent. No. 7 Hudson River Railroad Depot, Varick Street. Golden Hair.—Use Barker's Anker or GOLDEN FLUID for quickly restoring a rich, golden, flowing shade to hair of any color. WILLIAM WYLLIE, 123 Broadway, junction Thirty-fourth