and the premium on gold from either going up or down very far; but he has no idea of a bold and comprehensive financial policy in what he does. If he would use the enormous amount of gold on hand in buying up the debt he would soon have a surplus again; and this gold diffused in the channels of trade and throughout the country would go far to bring us to a specie basis. The Secretary has but one idea, and we fear all the efforts to put any other in his head will prove unavailing.

Music, Retrospective and Prospective.

The late Italian opera season has astonished everybody by its great financial success, despite the fact that with the sole exception of Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, who never sang or acted better before, the company was the worst that could be, under any circumstances, presented to the metropolitan public. Every one flocked to the Academy, and bore patiently the apathy of the tenor, the amateurishness of the contralto, the utter want of time or tune on the part of the numerous baritones and basses, the chaotic condition of the chorus and the deafening discord of the orchestra. *Dilettanti* grouped together in the foyer and wondered at the unaccountable *bonhomie* of the public, when butchery of the score, worse than that of the Communists in Paris, was racking every musical ear. The boxes and circles, however, were crowded every night, and the occupants, fair and otherwise, tried to forget the slaughter going on behind the footlights by criticising each other's toilets and indulging in that ominous occupation, a quiet chat. We believe that to-day not a dozen of the subscribers of the last season of Italian opera know who sang or would ever recognize again any member of the company, except the ever-popular and reliable *artiste*, Kellogg.

Now, the experience of this season is important to managers, and should be carefully studied by them. The New York public for years past have been actually hungering after opera, and they rushed to the Academy when Albites announced the longed-for musical repast. Italian opera is an actual necessity to this city, and the manager who will present it in any kind of decent style need not fear that his efforts will not receive due appreciation. Mlle. Christine Nilsson is, we believe, the next prima donna who will essay Italian opera at the Academy of Music. She has a high reputation, and will probably gain greater laurels on the operatic stage than she did in the concert room. She has to support her two splendid artists, Miss Cary and Signor Brignoli; but as one swallow does not make a spring, neither does a prima donna, contralto and tenor constitute an opera company. Therefore we earnestly advise the management to bear this important fact in mind, that nowadays many of the patrons of Italian opera visit Europe every year and are accustomed to hear operas given in the best possible manner, with first class artists in the solo parts, a large, well-balanced chorus and an orchestra of the standard of Costa and Arditi. Miss Nilsson, Miss Cary and Brignoli cannot make a season successful unless they are properly supported. The three would have been completely swamped had they appeared during the season just past. For Italian opera there must be at least a double quartet of first class singers, a well-drilled, homogeneous chorus and an orchestra *sans peur et sans reproche*. Then comes the equally important department of *mise en scène* and all the appointments necessary for the stage. Both the stockholders and the management of the opera should not lose sight of these indispensable attributes of Italian opera, as neither the public nor the press can tolerate a repetition of the past season of opera.

With the exception of the great German Sangerfest, which takes place next month, and in which Gambrinus and Apollo are equally interested, there is little to expect in music in the metropolis until the fall. Of course the concerts of Theodore Thomas, at Central Park Garden, will supply, during the hot summer months, everything that a lover of music may expect; but they are not to be classed among the regular Academy sensations. *Apropos* of this orchestra, here is a chance for the Nilsson management to secure an American Costa and an exponent of every kind of operatic music. Hundreds of our best citizens find their way every evening to the Park to listen to the entrancing strains of this orchestra, and they come away with a feeling of regret that such an incomparable band of musicians should be lost to us during the regular season. Jullien has established himself at Terrace Garden for the summer, and bids fair to emulate the example and popularity of his distinguished father.

During the fall and winter season, independent of the Nilsson operatic season, there are many pleasing features. First of all comes Rullman's Concert Troupe, consisting of the celebrated Vienna Ladies' Orchestra, Madame Fabbri, Mlle. Elzer and Herr Miller. The orchestra is a complete novelty, consisting of twenty young girls of the first families of Vienna, with Miss Josephine Weinlich as conductress. Then we are to have an English opera troupe, with Parepa-Rosa and Jenny Van Zandt as the stars. Dolby brings Miss Edith Wynne, Mme. Patey-Whytock and Santley for English ballads. Schneider takes up her quarters at the Grand Opera House, and the Stadt will have another season of German opera. Altogether the prospects of music for the next season are very favorable, and the divine art will receive more encouragement than it has for many years past. Let the different managers not become discouraged at the bugbear of competition: there is a large and liberal public for them in this city. But we again warn the forthcoming *impresario* against the presentation of operas in an incomplete and unsatisfactory form. The public have submitted gracefully to the nuisance once, but they will not stand it a second time.

THE RASCALITY, in the domestic line of life, of some people in this city is marvellous. Here is the case of a shop girl brought before Judge Cardozo yesterday, charged by her female employer with embezzling money, who proves that the case is trumped up by her own husband and the shop-keeping woman in order to compel her to consent to a divorce so that the other two may get married. She was acquitted, but we have heard of no steps being taken as yet for the punishment of the sneaks implicated in the conspiracy.

FRANCE.

Continued Arrests and Executions in the Capital.

Agreement of the Orleans Princes with the Count de Chambord.

FUSION OF LEGITIMISTS AND ORLEANISTS

Signs of a Bourbon Coup d'Etat in the Assembly.

Activity of Bonapartists and Bourbon Agents.

PARIS UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Paris Divided into Four Military Divisions.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 31, 1871.

To-day's Paris advices say that executions continue.

EXECUTIONS, ARRESTS AND ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATIONS.

Persons denounced, as soon as they are discovered in their hiding places, are arrested and shot. Numerous arrests of men and women continue to be made. There have been renewed attempts at assassination and arson. Many of those executed yesterday and to-day seemed to be perfectly crazy.

A HORRIBLE EFFLUVIA.

A horrible effluvia from the bodies of the dead fills certain quarters of the city.

SIGNS OF A COUP D'ETAT.

There are abundant signs of a speedy *coup d'état* in the Assembly to depose President Thiers and summon the Count de Chambord to the throne of France.

Resignation of a Minister—Adherence to the Manifesto of the Count de Chambord—Rochefort to Die—The Minister to Russia—A Letter from Francois Hays.

LONDON, May 31, 1871.

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR RESIGNS.

The London *Times'* special despatch from Versailles says M. Ernest Picard has resigned the Ministry of the Interior, and is succeeded therein by M. Victor Lefranc.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE AND DUKE D'AUMALE ADHERE TO THE PROCLAMATION OF THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

The *Monde* announces that the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale have proclaimed their adherence to the manifesto of the Count de Chambord, and that the fusion of the Legitimists and Orleanists is complete.

ROCHEFORT CONDEMNED.

The *Daily News'* special despatch says M. Rochefort has certainly been condemned.

CHANGE IN THE WAR MINISTRY.

General Leflo goes to St. Petersburg as Ambassador from France. He is succeeded as Minister of War by General Cissey.

GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.

M. Picard has been appointed Governor of the Bank of France.

THE ATTACK UPON THE HOUSE OF VICTOR HUGO.

M. François Hugo writes a letter to the *Indépendance Belge*, giving the details of the attack upon his father's house in Brussels, and asserting that the mob cried "Death to Hugo!" The *Belge* disapproves of the expulsion of M. Hugo from Belgium.

PARIS ACCOUNTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Incendiary Orders Discovered—Resumption of Business—Reappearance of Newspapers—An Orleanist Journal—Communist Leaders Executed—General Leflo's Successor.

PARIS, May 31—Evening.

Orders to set fire to buildings, which had been previously marked by the Central and Safety Communes for destruction, have been found on the insurgent prisoners.

RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS.

Omnibuses and cabs have commenced running again. Cafés, restaurants and places of amusement are opening their doors, but are ordered to close at midnight. All proprietors who disobey will be handed over to the military authorities.

REAPPEARANCE OF NEWSPAPERS.

The *Journal des Débats* has reappeared. Nearly all the newspapers which temporarily removed to Versailles have returned to Paris.

AN ORLEANIST JOURNAL.

A new journal—the *Tricolor*—advocates the restoration of the Orleans Princes on the ground that they will be a standing menace to Germany.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNE EXECUTED.

Krenlin, who was among the insurgent leaders captured at Vincennes, has been shot.

Oscyn, a member of the Commune, was delivered to the Versaillists by the Prussians, and soon afterwards executed.

DISBANDING THE NATIONALS.

The National Guards throughout France will be disarmed and disbanded.

DISPOSITION OF THE PRISONERS.

Of the 40,000 prisoners at Versailles many will be sent for trial to the seaports.

GENERAL LEFLO'S SUCCESSOR.

It is considered certain that General Cissey will succeed General Lefio as Minister of War.

VERSAILLES REPORTS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Marshal MacMahon's Proclamation—Establishment of Martial Law—The Killed and Captured Insurgents—The Unburied Dead at Belleville—The Mitrailleuse to be Used in Executions—The New Archbishop of Paris.

VERSAILLES, May 31, 1871.

THE PROCLAMATION OF MARSHAL MACMAHON.

Marshal MacMahon, in a proclamation just issued, divides Paris into four commands, viz:—The East, North, Centre and South. General Vinoy is appointed to the command of the East, General Ladmirault to that of the North, General Douai to that of the Centre, and General Cissey to that of the South.

MARTIAL LAW.

The civil power is transferred to the military, and no ingress to or egress from the city will be permitted.

REPORTED ESCAPE OF A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNE.

It is reported that M. Pyat has escaped from Paris.

AN OFFICER OF THE COMMUNE WELL PROVIDED WITH CASH.

A million and a half of francs were found upon the person of M. Matthieu, an officer of the Commune, who was captured by the Versailles troops.

A WEALTHY DEAD INSURGENT.

The corpse of a member of the Commune, M. Varlin, was searched, and upon it was discovered money to the amount of 400,000f.

ACTIVITY OF THE DUKE D'AUMALE AND THE BONAPARTISTS.

The adherents of the Duke of Aumale and the Bonapartists are both very active in their schemes for the restoration of the Bourbon and Napoleonic dynasties.

FOREIGNERS REQUIRED TO REGISTER NAMES AND ADDRESS.

All foreigners in Paris are required to report their names and addresses to the headquarters of the army.

THE DEAD UNBURIED AT BELLEVILLE.

There are still a great number of unburied corpses in Belleville.

ENGLISHMEN AMONG THE COMMUNISTS—BITTER FEELING AGAINST ENGLAND.

It is said that many of the Paris insurgents were Englishmen. The report occasions much bitterness towards England on the part of the French people.

THE WALLS OF THE HOTEL DE VILLE AND TUILERIES IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION.

Some apprehensions are felt that the walls of the Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville will fall.

THE MITRAILLEUSE TO BE USED IN FUTURE WHOLESALE EXECUTIONS.

The court martial has ordered the use of the mitrailleuse in the case of wholesale executions. Several war ships at Cherbourg have been transformed into hulks for the imprisonment of captured insurgents.

THE SUCCESSOR OF ARCHBISHOP DARBOY.

The Bishop of Orleans, M. Dupanloup, will be the successor of M. Darboy, the Archbishop of Paris, who was assassinated by the insurgents.

The Publication and Circulation of Newspapers—The Changes in the Ministry—Paris to Remain Under Martial Law—Number of Insurgent Prisoners.

VERSAILLES, May 31—Evening.

REGULATIONS REGARDING NEWSPAPERS.

The publication and circulation of newspapers in the Department of the Seine are made subject to special authorization by Marshal MacMahon.

M. PICARD AND GENERAL LEFLO TO RETIRE FROM THE MINISTRY.

M. Picard and General Lefio will soon retire from the Ministry. It is not known who will succeed them.

PARIS TO CONTINUE UNDER MILITARY JURISDICTION FOR SOME TIME YET.

Paris will remain for some time yet under military jurisdiction; but communication with the city is now unrestricted and entrance and exit are free to all.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN THE HANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It is said that the number of prisoners now in the hands of the government exceeds 40,000.

Anti-German League in Havre.

HAVRE, May 31, 1871.

A society has been organized here whose object is to prevent the resumption of intercourse between Frenchmen and Germans.

THE NEW MINISTERS.

We give below brief sketches of the two new members of the French Ministry appointed by M. Thiers to succeed M. Picard and General Lefio.

M. Victor Lefranc, Minister of the Interior.

M. Lefranc, who has succeeded M. Picard as Minister of the Interior, was born at Garsin, in the Basses Pyrenées, on the 2d of March, 1809. He received a good education, but was not prominent in politics until after the revolution of 1848, when he was elected to the Constituent Assembly, avowedly as a representative of the party of order, but really as a supporter of the restoration of monarchy. He supported Louis Napoleon against the reds until the real designs of the President became apparent, when he at once went into opposition. At the time of the dispersion of the Assembly, when a number of the Representatives met at the Mayoralty of the Tenth Arrondissement and decreed the deposition of Napoleon, M. Lefranc was not present. After their arrest, however, he, with M. Bixio, went to Mazas Prison voluntarily and enrolled himself a prisoner. He was soon released, however, when he went into retirement, from which he did not emerge until after the overthrow of the empire last September. M. Lefranc is probably an Orleanist, but of that there is no certainty. He is said to be a man of ability, but to be lacking in firmness and decision of character.

General Courtot de Cissey, Minister of War.

Probably the most extraordinary appointment ever made by M. Thiers is that of General Cissey as Minister of War to succeed General Lefio, named Minister to Russia. Lefio is one of the most pronounced of anti-Bonapartists; Cissey is, or at least was, a warm adherent of the Napoleonic dynasty. He is a man in the prime of life, and was born in Northern France. He studied at the Ecole Militaire, and, after graduating, was commissioned a sous lieutenant and sent to Africa, where, in the endless wars with the Arabs, he won reputation and promotion. During the Crimean war he served with credit, as also during the war in Italy, winning the rank of brigadier general and subsequently that of general of division. For three or four years previous to the outbreak of the war of 1870 he was in command of one of the military divisions of France, the last being the Sixteenth division, with headquarters at Rennes. No greater proof can be found of his Napoleonic sentiments than the fact just stated. On the declaration of hostilities his division, with the Fifth corps, to which it belonged, was sent to Metz, and General Cissey participated in all the battles at and around that city. He surrendered with Bazaine, and remained in Germany on parole, when he returned to France. The conspicuous part he took in suppressing the Commune rebellion in Paris is too recent to need recapitulation. Unless the sentiments of General Cissey have changed since September last he is still a Bonapartist, and with his appointment as Minister of War the entire military government of France has been placed in the hands of the adherents of Napoleon.

VICTOR HUGO.

HIS EXPULSION FROM BELGIUM.

Debate on the Subject in the Belgian Chamber of Representatives—The Majority in Favor of the Government—Victor Hugo Called an Intellectual Malefactor.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, May 31, 1871.

The Belgian government has ordered M. Victor Hugo to hasten his departure from Belgium. In the event of non-compliance he was threatened with imprisonment and extradition to the French government. M. Hugo protested against what he called the tyrannical action of the Belgian Ministry, and left Brussels to-day for Holland, whence he will probably embark for England.

In the Belgian Chamber of Representatives several liberal members condemned the illegal proceedings of the government with regard to M. Victor Hugo. One speaker said M. Hugo was a political refugee, and therefore entitled to remain in Belgium as long as he did not violate the laws of the country. He alluded to M. Hugo's grand achievements in the field of literature and his services to humanity, and proposed a resolution of regret for the expulsion of Victor Hugo. The motion was supported by several members, and a very exciting debate ensued upon this question. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his speech, said that he considered the offence of M. Hugo and of the other Communists to be of a criminal, not a political nature. He (the Minister) wanted to prevent the spread of those pernicious theories. He condemned the complicity of intellectual malefactors with the crimes of the Commune.

ITALY.

Hunting Down the Paris Communists.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FLORENCE, May 31, 1871.

In compliance with the request of M. Jules Favre, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Italian government has given orders to all its prefects throughout the country to arrest all the fugitives of the Paris Commune as soon as they enter Italy. Several of them have already been captured, but it has not yet been decided whether they are to be simply expelled or to be surrendered to the French government.

THE MINE DISASTER.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Matter.

THE DISTRICT INSPECTOR CENSURED.

Negligence in Oiling the Machinery the Cause of the Fire.

The Inspector Makes a Second Investigation on His Own Account.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY.

PITTSTON, Pa., May 31, 1871.

The Coroner's jury were in session all night, and rendered a verdict this morning at four o'clock, as already telegraphed to the HERALD. As I have already stated, the jury find that the miners met their death from improper ventilation of the mine; that when the breaker took fire there was no means of supplying the men with fresh air, and that the means of ventilation were not such as are required by the act of March 30, 1870. The jury furthermore find there was negligence on the part of the employés of the company in not keeping portions of the machinery properly oiled; and, further, that the company had employed on the day of the accident a greater number of men than the act already referred to warrants. The verdict finds, further, that Mr. Thomas M. Williams, inspector of mines, knew of these violations of the law, but did not protest against them, and that he failed in his duty in not applying to the courts for an injunction against the operators.

During the night a great number of miners and citizens visited the Town Hall, making inquiries about the probable action of the jury. Great interest has been manifested by the people in the course of the investigation, and those who have been present during the examination pronounce the examination of witnesses most thorough, and the unremitting efforts in taking the testimony laborious and complete. This morning

INSPECTOR T. M. WILLIAMS

opened his court of investigation, consisting of a committee of five—F. Gaines, Alfred Hefferan, Thomas Smiles, Isaac Matkins and John Reese. I interviewed the inspector as to the purpose of his holding a second investigation. He believes the Coroner's action superfluous, and that he is bound by law to make this investigation, and referred me to the following extract of decision of Garrick M. Harding, Judge, to wit:—

By the terms of the act it does not become the duty either of the Coroner or any justice of the peace in this county to hold an inquest on the body of any deceased person unless the said deceased shall have died of unlawful violence or or other unlawful action at the hands of some other person, or there be such strong suspicion of such violence or other unlawful acts as to make an inquest necessary. The act of 1870, entitled "An act providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines contemplates an investigation by the Inspector of Mines for the proper district in cases where there has been an explosion or accident.

Turning from the decision of the presiding Judge, upon which the Inspector depends for his authority for this unusual proceedure in ignoring the Coroner's inquest, we extract the following from section twelve of act of Assembly providing for the safety of persons in mines, to wit:—

Whenever loss of life or serious personal injury to any person shall occur by reason of any explosion or other accident whatever in or about any coal mine or colliery, it shall be the duty of the party having charge of such coal mine or colliery to give notice thereof forthwith, by mail or otherwise, to the inspector for the district and to the coroner for the district and to the coroner of the county if any person is killed thereby and due notice shall be given by the coroner of an inquest to be held as to the result of any such explosion or accident, and it shall be the duty of the said inspector to immediately repair to the scene of the accident and make such suggestions as may appear necessary to secure the safety of the men, and if the results of the explosion do not require an investigation by the coroner he shall investigate, &c.

From the letter and spirit of the law the Coroner's inquest is legal, and from

THE POPULARITY OF THE VERDICT

among the people action will probably be taken against the delinquent inspector and perhaps the operators. The evidence elicited does not contradict that heretofore given before the jury. The following is

THE TESTIMONY BEFORE THE INSPECTOR'S COURT

in brief:—

Young Davis says:—I did not see the fire until the alarm was given; I smelled the grease burning before I heard the alarm; I have learned that the breaker machinery was dangerous. I know that one of the journals was in the habit of getting hot and took fire; I have not seen any fire there lately; no blaze; I saw a little coal, but we put it out; I smelled the burning of oil some ten or fifteen minutes before the alarm of fire was heard.

Thomas Woodhouse says:—Am feeder of breaker; when I heard the alarm I took my time, picked up my tools, and went down; they were already throwing water upon it; the fire was yet confined to the vicinity of the fan when I saw it from the top; I know that the journals were liable to heat; I know of nothing else dangerous; of course the journals were likely to become heated, and sometimes the oil was poor; I know of

HEATING THE JOURNALS

two or three times; it was about three weeks before the fire that I knew of the heating of the journals; we generally got what oil we wanted for the machinery; we had had oil once; we had no difficulty in getting oil.

Joseph Cosly said—I was working at the West Pittston shaft around the shutes; I was just opposite the fan when I saw the fire, about the size of my hand; I called for some water, and if I could have gotten it I could have put the fire out; this was about two o'clock in the afternoon; I had heard of the journals becoming heated, but nothing of any amount.

James Krow said—I was not working at the West Pittston at the time of the fire; I was there immediately after the Avondale disaster; I knew that it was dangerous there if not well looked after; it was fixed and near heated afterwards; the journals on the breaker were very unsafe; I called Superintendent Lake's attention to it, but it was not improved while I was there; have not worked there since December, 1869.

Edward Elwell said:—Myself and Crooks and a boy went up to the first carriage; when I got up I saw the fire about fifty feet above the fan; I heard young Davis say to McDermott, the engineer, "Didn't I tell you so, ten or fifteen minutes before the fire broke out, that I smelled oil burning;" I don't know how many were working in the mine; I was ordered by Mr. Kendrick to put up an additional fan in the mine for improving the ventilation; he said there must be more air in the mine; there were about eighteen or nineteen men in the mine on Friday, May 26; I don't know how many were there on Saturday; the whole number engaged in the mine on the three shifts averaged eighty; first saw the fire near the fan in the pump wheel.

John Tathi, machinist, says:—I put up the fan; it made from ninety to one hundred revolutions per minute when the engine made from forty-five to fifty; I thought it was capable of running 300 revolutions with safety; I have been making improvements in the machinery as fast as possible, and I was about to make some improvements about the fan pump and improvements for the safety of the carriage.

W. W. Kenrick says:—Was about going down the mine; I saw a fire coming up the up cast; I stopped all airand sopped the fan, and ordered a signal to be given to the miners engaged; the first carriage brought up men; a small boy came up on the last trip and did not get off, and went down a little ways, and the engineer rounded the engine and the boy got back; the fan would draw up any fire by its suction; I heard the alarm before I saw there was fire or one of the hoisted carriages, and am not certain how many on the other; if the engineer could have powered the carriage a dozen times I do not think that any one would have dared to come up, the fire spread so rapidly; a spark from a miner's lamp might have communicated the fire to the breaker.

INDIAN ATROCITIES.

A Wagon Train Attacked and Seven White Men Killed.

ST. LOUIS, May 31, 1871.

A letter from Jacksboro, Texas, says, on the 18th of May a band of about one hundred Indians attacked Warner's train twenty miles from there, and killed seven men hanging to the train and wounded one. General Sherman, who was at Fort Richardson at the time, ordered four companies of cavalry in pursuit, with instructions to drive the Indians into Fort Sill, saying if he found they were Fort Sill Indians he would stop Indian trade in that quarter.

BALTIMORE RACES.

BALTIMORE, May 31, 1871.

The races of the Baltimore Trotting Association over the Herring Run course, which were to have come off to-day, have been postponed until to-morrow on account of the heavy rain which fell the entire afternoon.

MAGINNIS—TWEED.

Marriage of William M. Tweed's Daughter, Mary Amelia.

Trinity chapel, on West Twenty-fifth street, near Broadway, was last evening the scene of the marriage of Mary Amelia Tweed to Mr. Arthur Ambrose Maginnis, of New Orleans. The streets for blocks around were filled with carriages, while the church was crowded to excess. The centre aisle was reserved for the invited guests and presented a most brilliant spectacle. The side aisles and gallery contained those attracted to the church by the fame of the bride's father.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRIDAL PARTY.

At about half-past seven o'clock the bridal party arrived in carriages and proceeded up the centre aisle to the railing, where stood the Rev. Joseph H. Price, of St. Stephen's church, waiting to tie the nuptial knot. Richard Tweed came first, with Miss Maggie Maginnis on his arm, followed by Mr. Frank Tweed and Miss Josephine S. Tweed, the bride's sister. Then came the mother of the bride and the bridegroom elect, and William M. Tweed supporting his lovely daughter, Miss Mary Amelia. As the bridal party walked up the aisle the organ swelled forth an air of joyfulness, gradually toning down as they approached the altar, and almost ceasing during the ceremony.

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The Rev. Dr. Price, a venerable gentleman with hoary head, read the marriage service in solemn tones, and at its conclusion kissed the bride. It was he who officiated at the marriage of the bride's parents in the old church corner of Broome and Chrystie streets. He also married General William M. Tweed and also the elder Miss Tweed to a brother of the present bridegroom. Mr. Alfred Tweed and Mr. Robbins acted as ushers with much efficiency.

THE RECEPTION.

At the conclusion of the ceremony they drove to the residence of the bride's father, No. 511 Fifth avenue, corner of Forty-third street, when the married couple received their friends, standing under a magnificent marriage bell of japonicas at the end of the reception room. The parlors and stairway and upper rooms were all decorated with natural flowers from Mr. Tweed's hothouse at Greenwich. The floral decorations were most profuse and in excellent taste. In an enclosure at the foot of the stairs, on the reception floor, was stationed a band of music, which discoursed promenade music during the first part of the evening, and afterwards played dancing airs, to which the private friends of the family tripped the light fantastic, in rather slow measure, however, owing to the warmth of the air and the absence of refreshing breezes.

WHO WERE THERE.

Among those who paid their respects to the blooming bride and handsome bridegroom were General William M. Tweed and lady, Matthew T. Brennan and lady and Miss Brennan, Owen W. Brennan and lady, Richard B. Connolly and lady, Superintendent James J. Kelso and lady, Wm. Americus Van Tassel and lady, James E. Boyle and lady, Chas. G. Cornell and lady, Edward Kearney and lady, Geo. E. Miller and lady, Hugh J. Hastings and lady, William Edelstein and lady, Hank Smith and lady, Dr. Carnochan and lady, John Pickford, Jr., and lady; Andrew Garvey and lady, Senators Thos. J. Creamer, Michael Norton and S. S. Cox; James Fisk, Jr.; Congressman Roberts and lady, Citizen Roosevelt, Captain D. D. Wiley and lady, Captain William H. Kipp and lady; Judges Ingraham, Barnard, Cardozo, Bedford, Bosworth and Mannierre; Judge Charles P. Daly and lady, Judge Spencer and lady, Judge Jones and lady, Judge Monel and lady, Judge Barbour and daughter, Coroner Schirmer and lady, John Garvey, Ben Thayer, Captain Thos. P. Way and lady; John Voorhis, Jacob Voorhis, Jr.; James Gumbleton, J. H. Benedict, H. H. Truman, Isaac J. Drake, Tom Hoar, J. G. Kader, John D. Macgregor, wife and daughter; Judge Edward Hogan, Charles Hall, Joseph H. Tooker, Frank Bliss and George Humphries.

THE WEDDING PRESENTS,

which were displayed in one of the upper rooms, must have amounted to the value of over $700,000 and presented an appearance of brilliancy which can never have been equalled in munificence even in this Empire City. They comprised all sorts of jewelry with diamonds enough to stock half a dozen stores; silver sets in profusion and almost everything that the ingenuity of the human mind could suggest in the line of presents. The room which contained this magnificent display was thronged with the guests, who feasted their eyes on the brilliant contents. The following is a list in detail, with the donor's names:—

Silver ice dish, Mrs. R. B. Connolly; silver punch bowl, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Woodward; two silver cake baskets, George J. Miller; silver pitcher and goblets, C. H. Hall; black lace shawl, Mrs. William M. Tweed; silver set of teaspoons, T. J. Campbell; silver ice cream dish, Mrs. E. Hogan; fruit dish, sugar bowl and pitcher, Mrs. A. L. Brown; pitcher and goblets, C. G. Cornell; centre dish and spoon, M. T. Brennan; two breakfast casters, J. B. Young; statuette of Juno, Messrs. Nicol & Davison; soup tureen and dish, T. J. Creamer; set of dinner spoons, Mrs. John Pickford; three soup ladles, F. W. Douglas; soup ladles, &c., Joseph H. Tooker; frosted silver ice dish, J. Fisk, Jr.; silver flower holder, Mr. and Mrs. L. Ingersoll; silver gong, John Garvey; Etruscan gold necklet, diamond pendant, Senator Norton; coral jet jewelry, Richard M. Tweed; gold opera chain, Isaac J. Drake; cameo brooch and earrings, set with diamonds, Mrs. John J. Blair; turquoise set, Frank and Ella Voorhis; cable gold necklace and locket, surrounded with pearls and diamonds, with Cupid in centre, James Ryan; cameo sleeve buttons, surrounded by diamonds, J. G. Harrison; Etruscan gold cable necklace, with Mosaic pendant, surrounded with pearls and diamonds, J. McB. Davidson; pearl necklace, brooch and earrings, C. E. Loew; diamond wheat group brooch, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ingersoll; cluster diamond pin, emerald centre, Hugh Smith; Etruscan gold necklace and locket, John Cox; diamond cross pin, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Genet; amethyst breastpin, earrings and sleeve buttons, set with pearls, Mr. and Mrs. Maginnis; silver cardcase, Sister Maggie; pearl and diamond rings, J. S. Bosworth, Jr.; gold armlet, set with diamonds, Peter B. Sweeny; breastpin, set with opals, pearls and diamonds, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson Towle; gold buckles, Aunt Millie; turquoise ring, diamond setting, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Edelstein; silver service, John H. Williams; gold armlet diamond monogram, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith; gold necklace and heart, studded with diamonds, Mrs. E. M. Garrett; set of breastpin, armlets, earrings and solitaire ring, studded with diamonds, Mrs. M. Tweed; gold bracelets set with diamonds, Mrs. Sweeney; emerald ring, surrounded with diamonds, Mrs. William M. Tweed, Jr.; ring with watch, Cornelius Corson; gold cross, set with pearls and diamonds, Edward Baylis; gold turquoise necklace and earrings, Thos. C. Fields; coral set, Mrs. L. G. Corson; gold necklace and locket, Mrs. G. G. Barnard; silver cake dish, Henry Fitch; gold bracelet, turquoise and diamond setting, Sister Josie; gold bracelet, set with diamonds and emeralds, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. King; amethyst set earrings and pin, Edward Kearney; set of necklet, earrings, pin and sleeve buttons, set in diamonds, from "one of your father's sincere friends;" turquoise set of breaspin and earrings, Richard M. Tweed; silver napkin rings, R. A. Robbins; silver sugar bowl, shape of a beehive, Thurlow Weed; silver coffee urn, salver and goblets, Andrew J. Garvey; Book of Scotch Scenery, J. Mullaly; ormulu writing desk, Tiffany & Co.; Bible, Dr. and Mrs. Hoyt; silver tea set, Eugene Durnin; silver ice cream holder and spoons, J. S. Bosworth; silver cake basket, Mr. and Mrs. John Sniffen; silver nutpicker, Jay Gould; silver tea set, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Watson; silver punch bowl, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hastings; silver ice pitcher, E. D. Bassford; dozen pickle forks, Lewis J. Kirk; two silver cake baskets, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Roche; frosted ice holder, Mrs. J. J. Kelso; dozen dessert spoons, Dr. and Mrs. William Schirmer; gold-bound Bible, grandpa and grandma; silver filagree card basket, E. J. Shandley; silver set, 200 pieces, from father and mother; bank book for $5,000, "from her father;" ormulu card stand, Mrs. J. G. Deane; ormulu clock and chandeliers, Isaac Bell; pair of vases, Thomas W. Hall, Jr.; lace parasol, Lord & Taylor; bronze clock and chandeliers, Mr. and Mrs. J. Maginnis; ivory and lace fan, J. J. Gumbleton; mother of pearl and lace fan, A. Tweed; bronze statuettes, Fannie, Georgie and Charlie; enamelled French clock, M. E. Ingersoll; bronze statuette and Minerva, John R. Brady.

A magnificent supper was also spread and wine flowed with profusion.

THE NEW LOAN.

Jay Cooke's Proposition to Take the Balance of the New Loan Declined.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1871.

A special despatch from Washington says the Secretary of the Treasury has finally notified Jay Cooke & Co. that the proposition made on behalf of the combination of banks and bankers and themselves to take the balance of the two hundred million loan is declined, for the reason that the Secretary doubts his power to accept some of the conditions proposed.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, May 31, 1871.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad was held to-day in this city. Shares represented, 149,806. The following were elected directors:—J. Pierpont Morgan and Louis Van Hoffman, New York; John Newell, Chicago, to serve until May, 1875; Lucien Tilton, Chicago, to serve until May, 1873; William C. Gebhard, New York, to serve until May, 1874.

THE MIDLAND AND ADIRONDACK RAILROADS.

ALBANY, May 31, 1871.

The Governor has not yet acted upon the bill extending aid to the Midland and Adirondack Railroads. He has already given one hearing to the friends of the measure, and will give another before acting.

POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE COMPANY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 31, 1871.

The incorporators of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company met to-night and perfected the organization by the election of the following officers:—President, John F. Winslow; Vice President, H. G. Eastman; Treasurer, George Inslee; Secretary, R. T. Wilkinson.

COLOMBIA.

Herald Special Report from Panama.

The Bloodless Revolution Ended and Peace Restored.

Our special correspondent in Panama sends us the following despatch via Jamaica:—

KINGSTON, Ja., May 31, 1871.

The steamer St. Thomas has arrived here from Aspinwall.

THE BLOODLESS REVOLUTION ENDED.

The news from your correspondent in Panama is to the effect that the bloodless revolution there is ended, the rebels having laid down their arms in accordance with the terms of peace concluded between President Correoso and the insurgent leader, General Herrera.

THE MONTIJO RESTORED.

The steamer Montijo, which was seized by the insurgents at the outbreak of the revolution, has been restored to her owners.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVAL.

The steamer Henry Chauncey arrived at Aspinwall on the 24th inst.

THE CUBAN CLAIMS.

The Austrian Minister to Washington Permitted to Preside Over the Arbitration.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, May 31, 1871.

President Grant requested the Austrian government to allow the Baron Von Lederer, its Minister to the United States, to preside over the arbitration of the Cuban claims, and the imperial permission has been telegraphed to Washington.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Sultan and the Czar Friends Again—Presents to Alexander II. and His Ministers.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30, 1871.

Russia and Turkey are now on better terms than ever before. Several friendly advances have been made by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg and gladly accepted by the Sublime Porte. It has even been said in official circles that Russia will supersede England as the ally of Turkey; but this assertion may be groundless. To express his friendship to the Emperor Alexander the Sultan has sent the Director of the Turkish Foreign Affairs to St. Petersburg. The latter has taken with him the insignia of the Imperial Order of Osmanie for the Emperor Alexander, and corresponding distinctions for the Russian Ministers.

A TELEGRAPH CONVENTION.

Proposed Agreement to the Vienna Treaty.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 31, 1871.

England sends a representative to the Telegraph Convention at Florence to arrange for the adhesion to the Vienna treaty of the English lines and the Anglo-American cable.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 31—7:30 P. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The pressure has recovered somewhat on the Pacific coast, with fresh southwest winds. It has risen, with clearing up weather, at the Rocky Mountain stations. It has risen slightly in the Mississippi valley. It has fallen from Alabama to Key West, with threatening weather and light rains at the latter stations. It has fallen heavily on the South Atlantic coast. It has risen from Pennsylvania to Maine and remains stationary on the lakes. Fresh southeast winds prevail generally on the Gulf coast and southwest winds from Florida to Delaware bay. Threatening and rainy weather has increased in the Southern States and rain has very generally fallen from Central Virginia to Eastern Pennsylvania, and is threatening on the immediate New England coast. Clear and partially cloudy weather prevails north of the Ohio and Missouri rivers.

Probabilities.

It is probable that local rain storms will be experienced during the night on the immediate coast from Georgia to Maine, followed by clearing up weather on Thursday. Clear and partially cloudy weather, with light winds, will probably prevail in the interior and on the lakes.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

JUNE 1.

1864—Battle of Cold Harbor, Va., commenced.
1862—Battle of Fair Oaks, Va.; the rebels defeated.
1813—Action between the American war vessel Chesapeake and the British frigate Shannon, off Boston harbor. Despite the dying Captain Lawrence's injunction—"Don't give up the ship"—the Chesapeake was, after a fierce fight, surrendered.
1785—John Adams, first Minister from the United States to Great Britain, presented to King George III.
1774—The Boston Port bill went into operation.

Died.

NAGLE.—On Wednesday, May 31, WILLIAM NAGLE. Particulars of funeral hereafter.

[*For Other Deaths See Ninth