

GUELPH-ROMANOFF

Herald Special Reports from St. Petersburg and London.

Marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Princess Maria of Russia.

GORGEOUS CEREMONIALS.

Interesting Scenes in the Churches of St. Petersburg.

Royalty, Beauty and Fashion at the Altar.

HOW BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM LOOKED.

The Wedding Costumes and Brilliant Uniforms.

DOUBLY WEDDED.

Reception of the Bridal Couple by the Greek Metropolitan.

Celebration of the Greek and Anglican Services.

Princes, Princesses and Diplomats Who Were Present.

GORTSCHAKOFF AND KAUFFMANN.

Banquet and Ball in Honor of the Wedding.

PROCESSION TO THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

Salvos of Artillery and Scenes in the Streets.

ST. PETERSBURG ILLUMINATED.

British Demonstrations in Honor of the Event.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatches to the Herald have been received from our correspondents in the Russian and British capitals:—

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23, 1874.

The ceremonies of the royal marriage commenced at noon to-day, in the presence of a large and brilliant assemblage, at the Winter Palace.

THE COSTUMES.

The various galleries were filled with ladies, sumptuously attired. There was a prevalence of peculiar Russian costumes, made up mainly of velvet and diamonds. The gentlemen all wore uniforms, with the exception of the American diplomats.

THE BRIDAL PROCESSION.

After assembling, a procession was formed with the grand equestrian, chamberlains and other officers of Court leading. Then came the Czar Alexander and the Czarina; the Imperial Prince, the Czarowitz and his wife Princess Dagmar; the Prince and Princess of Wales; Crown Prince, Frederick William, and Crown Princess of Germany; Prince and Princess of Denmark and Prince Arthur of England. Then came the bride and bridegroom, the bridegroom wearing the Russian naval uniform.

APPEARANCE OF THE BRIDE.

The bride, Princess Maria Alexandrovna, was splendidly appareled in a long crimson velvet mantle, trimmed with ermine, and wore a coronet of diamonds. Her train was borne up by four pages.

A GLITTERING THRONG.

Then followed an immense procession, made up of members of the imperial Russian family, princes, princesses and court officials, the Imperial Russian Prince, wearing the uniform of the Cuirassiers, the Prince of Wales the scarlet British uniform, and the Prussian Prince that of a Russian colonel.

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

The Princess of Wales was dressed in dark crimson velvet, and wore a diamond coronet and collar, with a pearl necklace.

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF GERMANY.

The Imperial German Princess was habited the same as the Russian Princess, in a dress of blue velvet, with gold trimmings.

church, was received by the Metropolitan, at the head of the members of the Russian Church Holy Synod, bearing crosses, sacred vessels and holy water.

The Emperor of Russia conducted the bride and bridegroom to the middle of the church, assuming a station with the Empress immediately behind them.

Around the bridegroom stood Prince Arthur and the Grand Dukes.

THE RINGS. The wedding rings were borne on golden salvers and deposited on the altar, temporarily, by the Imperial Confessor, until they were placed on the fingers of the bride and bridegroom.

THE DECORATIONS. The magnificent chapel was illuminated with wax candles and the floor covered with a carpet of velvet with a pattern of crimson and gold. The pillars of the altar were covered with gold.

THE GREEK CEREMONY. The Greek marriage ceremony was unique. There was an absence of music. The chants were intoned, and there were prayers offered up.

During the service crowns were held suspended over the heads of the bridal pair, Prince Arthur holding the crown over the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Sergius of Russia the crown over the bride.

The Imperial Confessor then said:—"Thou servant of God, Alfred Ernest Edward, art crowned for this handmaiden of God, Marie Alexandrovna, in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost."

Prince Arthur, becoming tired of holding up the heavy crown, was relieved.

Then was read the Epistle of Paul to the Ephesians, fifth chapter, from the twentieth to the twenty-third verse inclusive, thus:—"Giving thanks always for all things unto God and the Father in the name of Our Lord Jesus Christ;

Submitting yourselves one to another in the fear of God. Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as unto the Lord.

For the husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the Church; and he is the Saviour of the body.

After the Epistle came the reading of the Gospel, the Bible account of the marriage at Cana in Galilee, thus:—"And the third day there was a marriage in Cana of Galilee; and the mother of Jesus was there;

And both Jesus was called and his disciples to the marriage. And when they wanted wine, the mother of Jesus saith unto him, They have no wine.

Jesus saith unto her, Woman, what have I to do with thee? Mine hour is not yet come. His mother saith unto the servants, Whatever he saith unto you do it.

And there were set there six water pots of stone, after the manner of the purifying of the Jews, containing two or three firkins apiece.

Jesus saith unto them, Fill the waterpots with water. And they filled them up to the brim.

And he saith unto them, Draw out now and bear unto the governor of the feast. And they bare it.

When the ruler of the feast had tasted the water, that was made wine, and knew not whence it was (but the servants which drew the water knew), the governor of the feast called the bridegroom,

And saith unto him, Every man at the beginning doth set forth good wine; and when men have well drunk, then that which is worse: but thou hast kept the good wine until now.

This beginning of miracles did Jesus in Cana of Galilee, and manifested forth his glory; and his disciples believed on him.

Then the crowns were removed and the married couple walked thrice around a raised dais, holding the tip of the confessor's robe in one hand and a lighted candle in the other.

HOLY COMMUNION. At the conclusion of the ceremony the sacramental cup was brought forth, blessed, and its contents partaken of by the bridal pair, the confessor presenting the cross, which the bride and bridegroom both kissed.

ADMONITION AND BENEDICTION. The deacon delivered an eloquent admonition on the marriage duties, and immediately afterwards the choir chanted "Gloria to Thee, O Lord," concluding with the pronouncement of the benediction by the clergyman.

Thus ended the Greek service.

LEAVING THE RUSSIAN CHAPEL. The procession slowly returned, the party proceeding to the Hall Alexander, for the performance of the Anglican Church service.

THE ANGLICAN SERVICE. Very Reverend Dean Stanley, of Westminster Abbey, officiated.

The hall is rather small. The walls were decorated with battle pictures.

Dean Stanley, who, during the solemnization of the Greek Church service wore a Protestant Episcopal Doctor of Divinity's hood and gown, and who now appeared at the altar wearing an Episcopal surplice, with the jeweled collar of the Order of the Bath around his neck, was assisted by two of the resident English clergy.

The members of the English colony, including bankers and merchants, were gathered on the left of the altar. Conspicuous among them were Governor Jewell, the American Minister; Lord Loftus, the English Minister, and the officials of the Diplomatic Corps. Many Englishmen in scarlet uniforms were also present.

GORTSCHAKOFF. Especially noticeable was the venerable Prince Gortschakoff, surrounded by the lead-

ing members of the Russian nobility. They gathered on the right side of the altar.

The Episcopal chants were given by Russian chorister lads clad in long crimson dresses.

When the marriage procession entered the bride walked between her father and the bridegroom.

Prince Arthur walked behind.

The beautiful Anglican wedding service was then impressively performed by Dean Stanley, the Prince and Princess responding according to the form enjoined in the Book of Common Prayer. The delivery of the final benediction—"God the Father, God the Son, God the Holy Ghost, bless, preserve and keep you"—was especially touching.

CONGRATULATIONS. The service being concluded, Dean Stanley congratulated warmly the newly married couple.

Several Roman Catholic dignitaries were present.

MAN AND WIFE. The bride looked earnest, sweet and fascinating. The bridegroom was grave and self-possessed.

THE OTHER ROYAL LADIES. The Princess of Wales was lovely, pale and delicate. The German Crown Princess looked hearty—the image of her mother, Queen Victoria.

TWO SOVEREIGNS OF THE FUTURE. The Prince of Wales was apparently on excellent terms with the German Prince, and both looked extremely well.

THE EMPRESS MOTHER'S EMOTION. During the ceremony in the English chapel the Empress of Russia, being a confirmed invalid and much fatigued, sat down. She seemed overcome with emotion, holding a handkerchief to her eyes when the newly married couple came to salute her.

A MASS OF COLOR. The ceremony being concluded, the crowd dispersed. There was a frightful rush on the stairways. The whole formed a wonderful mass of color—the gorgeous decorations, the variegated uniforms, the colored turbans and Asiatic robes from Bokhara and Samarcand, and over all towered a big cuirassier of the Guard, with his silver helmet surmounted by golden eagles.

THE KHIVAN HERO IN THE CRUSH. Old General Kaufmann, the Khivan hero, got entangled in the mass, but, being recognized by the Crown Prince, was instantly rescued.

GOVERNOR JEWELL. Much attention was paid by the Russian dignitaries to Governor Jewell and the members of his family, who are extremely popular.

THE RESERVED GUELPH. There was, of course, much criticism of the bridegroom, and his reserved and solemn manner created an unfavorable impression.

The affable bearing of the Prince and Princess of Wales elicited cheers from the populace.

PROFANUM VULGUS. On coming into the street the police were found driving the crowd and Cossack horsemen charging to and fro, clearing the way for the distinguished personages.

WEDDING CHIMES. The magnificent bell of the St. Petersburg church kept pealing during the day.

Salvos of artillery of 100 guns were fired on the conclusion of the Greek service, all forming an extraordinary combination of ceremony, wealth, pomp and splendor.

THE IMPERIAL BANQUET. After the marriage rites there was a banquet at the palace, Mlle. Adeline Patti singing, and subsequently a ball at St. George's Hall, winding up with a grand Russian polonaise by the members of the Imperial family and the distinguished guests.

PROCESSION TO THE BRIDAL CHAMBER. At the conclusion of the ball the bridal couple were formally marched to the bridal chamber, accompanied by the Emperor and the officers of the court.

The festivities were continued after the retirement of the happy couple, the Emperor being present.

A SUNNY DAY. During the day the weather was sunny and warm, thawing the snow.

There was only a limited display of popular enthusiasm. An illumination of the public squares of the city took place.

The general scene was one of splendid festivity.

The Rejoicings in Great Britain. LONDON, Jan. 23—Evening.

The English festivities on account of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh have been generally postponed until the arrival of the bridal couple in England.

With the exception of special services, salutes and peals of bells London took little notice of the event.

The provinces exhibited a greater amount of joy. In most of the provincial towns there have been banquets, processions, bell peals, bonfires, and outdoor gatherings.

Windsor Castle, the residence of the Prince of Wales at Sandringham and the other buildings occupied by the royal family are profusely decorated with bunting.

Throughout the entire country the bells are ringing in honor of the nuptials, and marriage services are being celebrated in the English churches.

Flags are displayed from all the public and many private buildings in honor of the marriage.

Edinburgh is brilliantly illuminated. In many places the trophies of the Crimean war have been removed.

AN IMPERIAL WEDDING IN 1839.

A Brilliant Spectacle.

There was another Grand Duchess Marie, aunt of the bride of yesterday, married less than thirty-five years ago to the Duke de Leuchtenberg, son of Eugene de Beauharnais and grandson of the Empress Josephine. They were united in the chapel of the Winter Palace, as the nuptials of the Duke of Edinburgh were solemnized. The Marquis de Custine, who was present on the occasion, states that the walls and the roof of the chapel, the habiliments of the priests and their attendants all glittered with gold and jewels. "There are riches enough here," he says, "to astonish the least poetical imagination. The spectacle vies with the most fanciful description in the Arabian Nights. It is like the poetry of 'Lalla Rookh' or the marvellous lamp—that Oriental poetry in which sensation prevails over sentiment and thought. The chapel was filled with the representatives of all the Sovereigns of Europe and almost of Asia; by strangers, like myself, admitted in the suite of the diplomatic corps; by the wives of the Ambassadors and by the great officers of the Court. A balustrade separated us from the circular enclosure within which the altar was raised. The altar is like a low square table. Places in the choir were reserved for the imperial family. I have seen few things," continues the Marquis, "which could compare with the magnificence and solemnity which attended the entrance of the Emperor into the chapel."

BLAZING WITH GOLD AND JEWELS he appeared, advancing with the Empress and followed by the Court retinue. All eyes were immediately fixed upon him and his family, among whom the betrothed pair shone conspicuously. A marriage of inclination, celebrated in bordered habiliments and in a place so pompous, was a novelty which crowned the interest of the scene. Although the Court was numerous and the chapel small, there was no confusion. The first ladies of the Russian Court and the wives of the Ambassadors of the other courts were seated in the presence of the Emperor and the Empress. At the lower end which terminated in a brilliantly painted rotunda, were ranged the whole of the Imperial family. The gilded ceiling, reflecting the ardent rays of the sun, formed a species of crown around the heads of the sovereigns and their children.

THE ATTIRE AND DIAMONDS OF THE LADIES shone with a magic splendor in the midst of all the treasures of Asia which beamed upon the walls of the sanctuary, where royal magnificence seemed to challenge the majesty of God, whom it honored without forgetting its own. All this gorgeous display is wonderful, especially to us, if we recall the time when a marriage of a daughter of the Czar would have been scarcely heard of in Europe and when Peter the Great declared that he had a right to leave his crown to whomsoever he pleased. During the mass at a Greek marriage there is a moment when the betrothed drink together out of the same cup. Afterwards, accompanied by the officiating priest, they pass three times around the altar, hand in hand, to signify the conjugal union and the fidelity which should attend their walk through life. These ceremonies being ended a crown was next held for a considerable time over the head of each of the newly married pair—the crown of the Grand Duchess by her brother, the Hereditary Grand Duke, the position of which the Emperor himself (once more leaving his prayer book over to the heads of the betrothed pair) of good nature and minute attention that would be difficult to describe. The crown of the Duke was held by the Russian Ambassador at Paris. When the officiating bishop presented the married pair to their august parents the latter embraced them with a warmth that was affecting. The moment afterwards the Empress threw herself into the arms of her husband—"an effusion of tenderness," remarks the Marquis de Custine, "which would have better suited a chamber than a chapel." Before the benediction, according to custom,

TWO DUKES WERE LET LOOK IN THE CHAPEL; they doily settled on a gilded cornice which jutted out directly over the heads of the wedded pair, and there they never ceased billing and cooing during the whole mass.

THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM. The Grand Duchess Marie was just the same age when married as her niece, the Duchess of Edinburgh, is at this moment. In the month of June, 1839, when her nuptials took place, she is described as having been extremely graceful; her eyes blue and her hair complexion possessed all the delicate freshness of early youth; openness and intelligence united formed the predominant expression of her face. The Princess and her sister, the Grand Duchess Olga, were the most beautiful persons then at the Russian court. The bridegroom, Maximilian Eugene Napoleon, Duke de Leuchtenberg, had nothing *distinguis* in his features. He looked more like a smart sub-lieutenant than a prince. During the mass he appeared singularly impatient to be alone with his wife, and the eyes of the whole assembly were directed by a kind of spontaneous sympathy towards the two pigeons perched above the altar. The priests and choir chanted the *Te Deum*, and discharges of artillery outside announced the consecration of the marriage in the city. The effect of this exquisite music, mingled with the thunder of the cannon, the ringing of bells and the distant acclamations of the people, was inexpressibly grand. During the "Te Deum," at the moment when the two choirs were responding to each other, the tambourine opened and the priests were seen, their heads adorned with sparkling tiaras of pearls, and their bodies clothed in robes of gold, over which their silver beards fell majestically; some of their beards reach as far as the waist. The religious ceremony in the Greek chapel was followed by a second nuptial benediction by a Catholic priest, which took place in one of the halls of the palace. After these two marriages the bride and bridegroom and their family met at table. The festivities in the evening were on a magnificent scale.

THE ROMANOFF DYNASTY. The Romanoff dynasty, of which the present imperial family of Russia is the chief representative, is said to have derived its origin from a Lithuanian prince of the fourth century; but however this may be, it is certain that the family did not make its appearance in Russia until the fourteenth century, when Andrew Kalya emigrated from Prussia to Moscow, in 1341, and entered the service of the then Grand Duke Simeon the Pious. Andrew's descendants became Boyars in the fifteenth century. The Czar Romanovitch Jurevitch, the fifth direct descendant from Andrew, died in 1543, leaving a son and a daughter, the latter of whom became Czarina by marriage with Ivan the Terrible. He was elevated to the rank of Archimandrite and Metropolitan of Rostov. During the reign of the false Dimitri the Romanoffs supported that party who tendered the Russian crown to the Polish Prince, and Philarete had gone with that view to Poland, where

A SUDDEN BURST OF NATIONAL SENTIMENT put a stop to these negotiations and the unlucky envoy was thrown into prison by the enraged Poles. The national party then proceeded to the election of a native sovereign, who should be as closely allied as possible by blood to the race of Rurik. February 1, 1613. The choice fell upon Nicholas Feodorovitch, who is considered the original founder of the present dynasty. He was not at the time yet seventeen years old. He was educated by his mother, a woman of rare excellence of character, who regarded the elevation of her son with great alarm, but was compelled to yield to the urgent solicitations of the Boyards and prelates, to whose influence Michael's election was mainly owing. He immediately took vigorous measures to expel the Swedes and Poles, who had taken possession of several districts of Russia. But his troops were few in number and badly disciplined, and an invasion of the Cossacks of the Don taking place at this juncture, aided by a party of petty nobles of his own country, Nicholas' resources were so much crippled that he was glad

to make peace even on unfavorable terms. The succession continued to

PIETER THE GREAT. and in the reign following the male line became extinct. Ivan, Peter's half brother, also left daughters, and their claims to the crown were preferred, one of them, Anna, was placed upon the throne and was succeeded by her grand-nephew, Ivan IV. (1740-1741), but a revolution drove Ivan from power, of which the cadet female line, in the person of Elizabeth (1741-1761), the daughter of Peter the Great and Catherine, obtained possession. Falling heirs of Elizabeth, Peter, the son of her elder sister, Anna Petrovna, who had married the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp (a cadet of the house of Oldenburg), was the heir presumptive. Accordingly, on her death, in 1761, he mounted the throne as Peter III., and founded a new dynasty—that of Romanoff-Oldenburg. Paul I. was succeeded by Alexander I. (1801-1825), but, as he left no issue, the crown at his death devolved by right upon his next brother, Constantine. Constantine had, however, in compliance with the wish of his elder brother, previously relinquished his claims to supreme power, and his third brother, Nicholas I., became in 1825 Czar of all the Russias. Nicholas died in 1855 and the present Emperor, his son, Alexander II., became the reigning monarch.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT still adheres to the old style calendar, thus making a difference of twelve days between their computation of time and ours. Yesterday was January 11 in official quarters in St. Petersburg. The Julian (old) style of reckoning was found 1,582 years after the birth of Christ by an accumulation of errors to have made an advance of ten days beyond the correct point, the vernal equinox falling on the 11th instead of the 21st March, as it did at the time of the Council of Nice, A. D. 325. The shifting of days has caused great disturbance by unfixing the time of celebrating Easter, and hence of all other movable feasts. Accordingly Pope Gregory XIII., after deep study and calculation, ordained that ten days should be deducted from the year 1582 by calling what would have been, according to the old calendar, October 5, the 15th October, 1582; and in order that the change might not recur, it was further ordered that every 100 years (1600, 1700, 1800) should not be counted a leap year excepting every fourth hundred years, beginning with 2,000. In Spain, Portugal and Italy the Pope was exactly obeyed. In France the change took place the same year. It was generally accepted in the Catholic countries, but the Protestants declined to accede to this purely scientific improvement, because it was introduced by Gregory. It was finally adopted in the Continent in 1700, but it was not till 1724 that the change was legalized by act of Parliament, in Great Britain. Russia is the only country that now adheres to the old style, which renders it necessary, when a letter is thence addressed, that two dates be given—the old and new style—there being now a difference between them of twelve days; for it will be observed that the year 1800 was not considered by us a leap year.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Whalley, M. P., Committed to Prison—Complications of the Tichborne Case—Discount and Bullion—Weather Report.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Jan. 23, 1874.

Mr. George M. Whalley, Member of Parliament, appeared before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, in the Court of Queen's Bench, to-day, to answer a charge of contempt of Court in writing to the press persisting in the truthfulness of the testimony of Jean Lule on his examination as a witness for the defendant in the Tichborne case.

He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of £250, and be imprisoned until paid. Mr. Whalley refused to pay the fine and left the court in the custody of officers. There was great excitement in the room when he departed.

DISCOUNT ON 'CHANGE. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 1/4 per cent, which is 1/4 per cent below the Bank of England rate.

BULLION FROM THE BANK. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £44,000.

EX-MINISTER SICKLES. Mr. Sickles, late United States Minister at Madrid, is expected in this city at an early day.

AN OPERATIC ARTIST IN COURT. Max Maretzek having brought suit against Pauline Lucca for breaking contract, the case came before Judge Malins to-day. The banker Seligman, on the part of the defendant, paid into the Court \$10,000, whereupon a stay of proceedings was agreed to.

WHITBY ABBEY has been badly damaged by fire. WEATHER REPORT. The weather throughout England to-day is wet.

SPAIN.

Rumor of Royalist Success at Santander. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BAYONNE, Jan. 23, 1874.

It is rumored here that the Carlists have entered Santander.

FRANCE.

Prominent Politicians Conciliated. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, Jan. 23, 1874.

The quarrel between MM. Gambetta and Haentjens has been settled, both parties withdrawing offensive expressions.

THE POPE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. ROME, Jan. 23, 1874.

The Pope is again slightly ill.

CUBA.

Rules for Spanish Officers in Theatres—Fortilla Said to Have Been Defeated by the Insurgents. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. HAVANA, Jan. 22.

Owing to the disorderly behavior of several military officers during a late performance at the Teatro Theatre, Captain General Jovellana issued an order, which was read yesterday, prohibiting all officers from condemning or applauding theatrical performances, and compelling them hereafter to appear in uniform at the Theatre so that they can be distinguished.

It is reported that the insurgents have defeated General Fortilla's column, and that Fortilla is coming to Havana to confer with the Captain General.

THE OHIO IRON STRIKE.

STATEMENT OF GRIEVANCES ON BEHALF OF THE STRIKERS. CINCINNATI, Jan. 23, 1874.

The roller bosses publish a card to-day stating their side of the subject, now engaging public attention in the rolling mill stoppage. They claim in brief, that the proprietors were to reduce some branches of the mill in point of fact, from its forty per cent. while, in point of fact, it is not necessary that it should be reduced, but yet inability to compete with Pittsburgh in price, but mainly because there is a large manufactured stock on hand and not much demand for iron. The card says that Swift made \$200 per day for the stoppage, and that he had three times before to fight down the price for mill labor.

This card concludes:—"Boys, be of good cheer. Spring will be here soon, and we can get work of some kind. Whatever you do, do no violence to any person or property, for if you do you will make enemies of those who are your friends, and we need all the friends we have."

MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from Mexico City.

Diplomatic Representation to European Governments.

STATE TROUBLE IN SONORA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following special despatch to the Herald has been received from our correspondent in Mexico City by way of Matamoros:—

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 22, 1874. By order of the national government, telegraphed to the parties concerned and made public, President Lerdo sends General Corina as Minister of the Republic to Spain; General Bonavides Minister to Berlin, and Señor Landazuri Consul General to Hamburg.

STATE AGITATION BY REVOLUTION. An insignificant revolution prevails in Sonora. It is directed against the State government.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1874. John James, a freight conductor on the Northern Central Railway, was run over by a train of cars at the Bolton Depot, in this city, last night, and horribly mangled. He died this morning.

A—The Metal Spring and "Finger-pad" imposters advertise worthless bands and belts, called "elastic trusses," to deceive the unwary and injure the elastic tissue of the spine. Beware of cheap cures.

All Styles Gents' Boots and Shoes for Sale, Weddings, Walking and Snow, at low prices, at BULL'S, 266 Broadway.

A Sore Cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Headache. Dr. FLETCHER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY; no cure, no charge; advice gratis. 21 John street.

A Favorable Notoriety.—The Good reputation of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for the relief of coughs, colds and throat diseases, has given them a favorable notoriety.

As a Standard Remedy for Coughs and Colds PORTER'S COUGH BALM is acknowledged by all who have given it a trial as the most reliable. It is particularly adapted to throat and lung affections.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is Splendid! Never fails. Restores color, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond st., N. Y.

Barry & Lane's Elevated Oven Range.—The best in the world. 118 Third avenue, New York. For sale by ARMISTEAD'S, BLACKELL, 346 Court Street, Brooklyn; and BURKHOOD & CO., 202 Market street, Newark, N. J.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery Cures a cough in half the time required by any other medicine.

Dunville & Co.—The Irish Distillers' Belfast, Ireland, and London, England. Their OLD IRISH WHISKEY is recommended by the medical profession in preference to French brandy. Supplied in casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broadway, New York.

For Sprains and Bruises use the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and FAMILY LINIMENT. Relief from all immediately follow. For internal and external use. Sold by all druggists.

Grassberg's Vegetable Pills, Superior to all others for family use; sold by DRUGGISTS. GRASSBERG COMPANY, 36 Rensselaer street.

Havana Bankers.—J. B. Martinez & Co., 10 Wall street, New York, will pay the highest rates for Spanish Dollars and Havana Bank Bills.

Novelty.—Carriage Cramble and Carriage combined with Patent. Dr. FLETCHER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY, for circular to LEWIS P. FIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, New York, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Perfection.—Baker's Bitters. Beware of counterfeits.

Wigs, Toupees, &c.—G. Rauchfus, practical Wig and Toupee Maker, No. 4 East Twelfth street, near Broadway, New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.