

THE WAR.

The Russians Unable to Force Sogalu Pass.

COSSACKS CROSS THE DANUBE.

Roumania Definitely Commits Herself.

THE WAR IN PARLIAMENT.

Lord Derby's Answer Severely Criticized by the Liberals.

IS THE CABINET DIVIDED?

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 11, 1877.

At five o'clock yesterday morning 300 Cossacks crossed the Danube in boats from Galatz to Ghicet. Immediately on landing they encountered a numerous body of bashi-bazouks. A smart engagement followed, which was unfruitful at noon. The Turkish fire killed three and wounded eight inhabitants of Otenitza, and a number of the inhabitants of Ibrail were wounded. The bashi-bazouks crossed the Danube at Kirnof. The Roumanian peasants, armed with guns and axes, drove them back, killing two. Two Turkish gunboats bombarded Otenitza for four hours yesterday. The Roumanians replied. It is reported they silenced the gunboats and ignited Turkish on the opposite bank of the Danube. There was no loss in Otenitza. The latest advices from Otenitza assert that two Turkish gunboats were destroyed by the Roumanian fire. The Standard's Vienna correspondent reports that the Turkish bombardment of Ibrail on Wednesday destroyed some large granaries. The shops are closed and the town deserted. The Russians attempted to cross the Danube at Rani, but the Turkish artillery prevented them. Defence works are to be constructed around Constantiople. The operations of the Turkish monitors seem to be with a view to ascertain the position and armament of the Russian batteries on the bank of the Danube. Hitherto, however, only a few batteries, poorly armed with field guns, have been found to exist. This is explained by the state of the roads, which have prevented the transit of heavy guns. The Turkish monitors seem to have found no trace of torpedoes in the river. We are not, however, exactly informed whether the monitors have been cruising along the whole Lower Danube to ascertain whether torpedoes are laid down there, or whether they have merely been watching the most exposed points where the Russians might be expected to attempt to cross. It is therefore probable that the Russians may have laid torpedoes between the various stations where the monitors are now cruising, thus preventing them from acting in concert to repel an attempt to cross the Danube. The correspondent with the Turks on the Danube reports that the Turks are well prepared against attack, and that the troops are enthusiastic.

IN ASIA MINOR.

The capitulation of Kars may be expected in a few days. Mukhtar Pacha is at Bardex, sixty miles east of Erzeroum. The Russian centre is waiting near Kars and supporting the advance of the wings from Bajand and Ardahan. The Paris correspondent of the Standard says a telegram from Odessa reports that the Russians have been unable to force the Sogalu Pass and are waiting for reinforcements.

THE WAR IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Mr. Sullivan withdrew the questions which he gave notice on Tuesday he should ask on Monday next relative to the intimation of Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, that England would defend Egypt from interference or attack. Hon. Robert Bouverie, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to a question by Mr. Jenkins, said no steps have been taken to send a naval force to the Danube. Such a step would lead to much misinterpretation, and possibly serious results. He said he had no information about the State of the Black Sea blockade and no representations had been made about its insufficiency. In reply to a question by Mr. Wait, he said England had asked the Porte for a further extension of time for the entry and clearance of vessels from blockaded ports. The Eastern debate was then resumed.

During the debate Mr. Courtney (advanced liberal), member for Liskeard, advocated the dismemberment of Turkey by force of arms and an alliance with Russia for that purpose. The conservatives cried "No!" and the liberals cheered. Mr. Forster said he was happy to think that it would not be so easy to drift into war at the close of the present debate as it might have been previously. It could not embarrass the government to pass the present resolutions, as the government had already made declarations of similar purport. Mr. Forster's speech was a criticism of Earl Derby's reply to Prince Gortschakoff. He said some of the arguments therein, though conclusive, were based upon false assumptions. The whole tendency of the reply was dangerous. It was a very strong statement to say that Russia had broken the Treaty of Paris by the step she had taken. If the government thought that to declare war instead of leaving the question to European mediation was a violation of that treaty they should have told Russia so beforehand. Whether Russia was blamable depended very much upon whether the European concert by which matters were to be arranged was real. He denied that that concert was anything more than a sham, denied that England had the right to prevent Russia from attacking Egypt, and scouted the idea that Russia desired to capture Constantiople. He could not have voted for the third and fourth resolutions if Mr. Gladstone had maintained them, but before the outbreak of the present war would have supported a declaration in favor of European pressure and coercion. He believed the majority of the House favored neutrality as far as is consistent with British interests, and said that the best way to protect those interests was to be ready to offer mediation at the first opportunity.

THE CONSERVATIVE SPEECHES PRECEDING MR. FORSTER'S

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MOHAMMEDANS FROM FIFTEEN TO SIXTY YEARS OF AGE, MEETS WITH STUBBORN OPPOSITION IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

AN ANTI-HUNGARIAN DEMONSTRATION.

Arch Duke Albrecht's arrival at Agrum was marked by a strange manifestation. The students, amidst cheers for "Francis Joseph, King of the Croats," presented a petition claiming the re-establishment of the Kingdom of Croatia. This demonstration is anti-Hungarian and hostile to the existing constitution.

GOING TO THE SEAT OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1877. General G. B. Comstock, of the Engineer corps, has been granted leave of absence for one year with permission to visit Europe. It is understood that he will, if permitted by the belligerent governments, visit the seat of war in the East.

THE TREATY POSITION OF ROUMANIA.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.] Now that the passage of the Fruth by the Russian army is an accomplished fact, it may be worth while to recall the international position of Roumania as settled by treaty. There is, as some writers have been in unnecessary haste to point out, no special European guarantee of the territory of the principality. It is not neutralized by treaty, nor except as constituting a part of the Ottoman Empire, of which the "independence and integrity" were supposed to have been safeguarded by the Treaty of Paris of March, 1856, could its violation become a matter for the cognizance of European Powers. The diplomatic instruments by which the international status of Roumania is guaranteed contain clauses designed to secure that status against attack from one side; but that is only from the side of the Power which in the present instance is itself the victim of aggression. By the treaty of March, 1856, the united provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia were guaranteed in the possession of all the privileges and immunities conceded to them by the Hatti Sherif of 1830, or, in other words, in the possession of the autonomy, subject to the payment of a tribute, which was conferred upon them by that imperial rescript. This engagement was confirmed by special reference in the treaty of August 19, 1858, the charter, as it may be regarded, and principal deed of the quasi-independent Rumanian States. By the treaty of March, 1856, it was declared that the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia "shall continue to enjoy, under the protection of the Powers, the privileges and immunities of which they are in possession. Consequently the principalities shall carry on their own administration freely, and exempt from any interference of the Sultan. The Powers will guarantee the autonomy of the Rumanian States, and will not be bound to interfere in their internal administration." The treaty also provided that the Rumanian States should be free to trade with the Black Sea. In this way the Poles will be kept nearer home and will not be so discontented as they would be in Roumania or Bulgaria. Nor will they be given the opportunity of going over to the enemy. The above is from the Herald's special correspondent at Vienna. The Manchester Guardian's Berlin despatch says:—"The Czar is said to be alarmed at the formation of the Polish League at Constantiople and has ordered the Governor General at Warsaw to exercise the greatest vigilance to prevent Russian Poles joining the League. All migrations of the state of siege in Poland enforced since the insurrection of 1863 will be revoked. The Berlin papers announce that leading Polish politicians at a secret meeting at Lemberg resolved on the establishment of recruiting bureaus all over Poland with the hope of raising an army of 80,000 men. Six thousand have left already for Turkey. The National Committee has appointed Count Racinski as a delegate to Constantiople." The news of the rising of a Circassian tribe in the Caucasus is important, and seems to indicate serious trouble for the Russians, because the clans which have risen are in the immediate neighborhood of the high road from Tiflis to Vladikavkas, which is the only means of communication between Russia and Transcaucasia.

ENGLAND'S INFLUENCE WITH THE TURK.

A special from Constantiople says that at the request of England the Porte has extended the time for neutral vessels to leave Russian ports in the Sea of Azof to May 24. The time of entering and leaving all other Russian ports remains as already fixed.

AT CONSTANTIOPLE A POLISH LEGION OF 4,000 MEN HAS BEEN RAISED. IT WILL BE EQUIPPED AND PUT INTO THE FIELD.

As an offset to this Russia intends to draw the Polish legions in her service away from the Danube and place them with the northern army on the Baltic Sea. In this way the Poles will be kept nearer home and will not be so discontented as they would be in Roumania or Bulgaria. Nor will they be given the opportunity of going over to the enemy. The above is from the Herald's special correspondent at Vienna. The Manchester Guardian's Berlin despatch says:—"The Czar is said to be alarmed at the formation of the Polish League at Constantiople and has ordered the Governor General at Warsaw to exercise the greatest vigilance to prevent Russian Poles joining the League. All migrations of the state of siege in Poland enforced since the insurrection of 1863 will be revoked. The Berlin papers announce that leading Polish politicians at a secret meeting at Lemberg resolved on the establishment of recruiting bureaus all over Poland with the hope of raising an army of 80,000 men. Six thousand have left already for Turkey. The National Committee has appointed Count Racinski as a delegate to Constantiople." The news of the rising of a Circassian tribe in the Caucasus is important, and seems to indicate serious trouble for the Russians, because the clans which have risen are in the immediate neighborhood of the high road from Tiflis to Vladikavkas, which is the only means of communication between Russia and Transcaucasia.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON CORRESPONDENT SAYS:—"WHEN MR. CROSS BOASTED ON MONDAY OF THE ENTIRETY OF THE CABINET HE WAS INCLUDING IN A FIGHT OF IMAGINATION. THE TRUTH IS NOMINAL TRUTH WAS ONLY RESTORED SATURDAY, AND THIS RESULT WAS OBTAINED AFTER AN ANGRY DISCUSSION IN THE CABINET AND BY THE THREATENED RESIGNATION OF FOUR OF ITS MEMBERS. EARL BECOSANFIELD WAS IN FAVOR OF A VIOLENT AND SENSATIONAL POLICY. THE BRITISH FLEET HAD BEEN ORDERED TO RENDEZVOUS AT CORFUS, WITH SEALED INSTRUCTIONS TO SAIL FOR THE Bosphorus, AND THERE WAS EVERY PROBABILITY THAT AN ARMED DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF THE TURKS WOULD BE MADE. MR. GLADSTONE'S RESOLUTIONS, OR RATHER THE EXPRESSION OF PUBLIC FEELING THEY INVOKED, PUT MATTERS IN AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT POSITION, AND WHEN THE CABINET MET ON SATURDAY SEVERAL MEMBERS DECLARED THEY WOULD NOT AT PRESENT SANCTION AN ARMED DEMONSTRATION ON THE Bosphorus. THE FOUR MEMBERS TO WHOM THE COUNTRY OWES THE FINAL DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN FAVOR OF NEUTRALITY ARE LORD SALISBURY, SIR STAFFORD NORBOTH, LORD CARMARON, AND MR. CROSS. THEY DECLARED THEY WOULD NOT SUPPORT A WARLIKE POLICY, AND AS THEIR RETIREMENT WOULD BREAK UP THE GOVERNMENT THE PRIME MINISTER AND HIS WARLIKE COLLEAGUES WERE COMPELLED TO SUBMIT. THUS A SORT OF UNLIT WAS PATCHED UP FOR THE PRESENT AND THE GOVERNMENT MEANTIME IS COMMITTED TO A POLICY OF NEUTRALITY. IT SHOULD NOT, HOWEVER, BE FORGOTTEN THAT THIS POLICY IS PROVISIONAL AND THAT THE WHOLE CABINET RECOGNIZES THAT INTERVENTION MAY BECOME NECESSARY."

ROMANIA TAKES THE FINAL STEP.

The Prince of Roumania yesterday issued a decree announcing that he assumes command of the Roumanian army, designating the chief of staff and the commanders of the first corps (at Krajova) and the second (at Bucharest and Giurgevo), and appointing members of the staff and commanders of divisions and brigades in each corps. This seems conclusive of Roumania's hostile determination. The private meeting of Roumanian Senators and Deputies last night failed to come to any decision. It is said a proposal for war would be defeated by a majority of the forty. The Czar has presented Prince Charles of Roumania with 2,000 horses and 36,000 roubles.

RUSSIAN FINANCES.

The Times in its financial article says:—"Various particulars are circulated in the city as to the advance which the Russian government obtained from Paris and Berlin bankers with a view to insure punctual payment of coupons on the Russian debt next falling due. Some accounts place the advance at \$20,000,000, and state that the bankers retain the right to double it. A more probable assumption, however, is that the advance is \$15,000,000, and that the syndicate retain the right of making a further advance of half as much again. The terms of this advance are rather onerous. The syndicate, it seems, get eight per cent and one-half per cent commission, and as security hold Russian bonds of the 1875 issue at five per cent of their nominal value. It is also said that the syndicate has the call of this stock at 70 for periods variously stated as six or twelve months. These are, briefly, the particulars as circulated among members of the Stock Exchange and known to sundry foreign bankers. They are probably near the truth. The fact of the borrowing is beyond question, and is significant enough of the precarious state of Russian finances before war was heard of. The Financier says:—"A large amount of paper drawn by the Russian government is now offering for discount. Russian credit is comparatively low, but in consequence of these bills having been accepted by an eminent financial house here, they are eagerly taken by leading discount establishments."

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES OF THE DISTRICTS COMPOSING THE MUNICIPALITY OF ST. PETERSBURG HAVE REPORTED TO THE GOVERNMENT THAT IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY PREVALENT AS WELL AS OF THE SACRIFICES ALREADY MADE, THEY ARE UNABLE TO PROVIDE THE 1,000,000 Roubles demanded by the government as a voluntary offering within the prescribed time. They offer, however, to pay the sum by instalments.

THE BOSTONIENS REBELLED.

The delay in the Turkish attack on the Montenegrin positions is explained by the great want of supplies and the ravages of typhus, scurvy and other diseases. The Turks try to conceal this, but there is good authority for stating that 8,000 troops are sick in Montenegro. From Trebinje 156 Turkish soldiers arrived yesterday at Ragusa in a deplorable condition to embark for the Albanian coast. The same epidemics rage in the camp at Scutari. The calling out of the militia, which includes all male Bosnian and Herzegovinian

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Action of Previous Executives Regarding the Nauvoo Legion.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 10, 1877.

The Herald despatches sent back here by telegraph are quoted by the Mormon newspapers with expressions of disgust. What these papers say of no account except so far as it illustrates the duplicity practised by the leaders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints when in trouble. At present there is more real danger to the tenure and the necks of the Mormon chiefs in this Territory than ever impeded over them before, and they strive by all means available to stimulate their followers and deceive the people of the United States.

BELLEFLEUR COUNSELLORS.

During the last three weeks the counsels of the priesthood throughout Utah have been belligerent, and the orders from commanders of the old Nauvoo Legion have summoned that body to get ready for action. YOUNG'S DEFICIENCY. Brigham Young has indicated to an immense congregation of Mormons at the Tabernacle, in paraphrases which necessarily long ago taught him to use, willingness that they should be ready to defend him and the church from impending danger; yet he dares to have this meaning conveyed to the outside world. While the Mormons are arming he desires the authorities at Washington and the people beyond Utah to believe that they are organizing merely for a holiday, and newspapers here which are edited in the interest of the Mormon Church, describe the opposite view as sensational.

GOVERNOR EMORY DELIBERATING.

GOVERNOR EMORY, who has had his attention called to the facts, still deliberates whether or not to take action in regard to them. One crucial fact before him is that the Nauvoo Legion is a military organization utterly dissimilar to any other in the United States. It is composed exclusively of Mormons who were branded for treasonable resistance to the United States troops under General Johnston, and it was subsequently disbanded or rather forbidden to assemble without his order by Governor Shaffer in 1870. In the following year Lieutenant General Daniel H. Wells attempted to call out the legion to parade in Salt Lake city on the Fourth of July. Governor Shaffer being then dead, George A. Black, Secretary and acting Governor of the Territory, called Wells' attention to the Governor's order, which had not been revoked, and forbade the assembly of the legion. The Lieutenant General insisting on its right to parade, Acting Governor Black summoned from Camp Douglas a detachment of federal troops, who came down to the city, commanded by General Bredford in person, and prevented an armed procession of the heroes of Nauvoo.

AWAITING LEGAL ADVICE.

There never was any doubt of the right of the Governor to regulate and control the movements of the militia, but Governor Emory awaits fuller legal advice before imitating the resolute example of his predecessors. He is aware that a dozen men in this city can control the action of every Mormon in Utah, and he is besought by Gentiles who have millions of capital invested in mining and mercantile enterprises to hold on until he is absolutely certain of approaching mischief. Whether he will let his prerogative rest or take the Mormon bull by the horns and prepare the way for a peaceful exercise of judicial authority here during the coming summer is a question which will probably be answered within the next few days.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Senator William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, and ex-Congressman Chester W. Chapin, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue. Rear Admiral John Rodgers and Pay Inspector William W. Williams, United States Navy, are at the Brunswick. Attorney General Charles K. Train, of Massachusetts; Colonel Kogidge, of the Royal Engineers, British Army, and ex-Governor James E. English, of Connecticut, are at the Windsor. Ex-Governor John W. Stewart, of Vermont, and Senator P. Brignoli are at the Everett. Congressional Delegate Stephen B. Ekins, of New Mexico, is at the St. James. Congressman James W. Covert, of Queens county, is at the Hoffman. Ex-Congressman John Cosma, of Pennsylvania, is at the Arthur. Assistant Postmaster General Thomas J. Brady is at the Brevoort.

HUNDREDS OF PAIR DAUGHTERS AND PROMISING SONS OF CONSUMPTION WHO COULD HAVE BEEN SAVED BY HALL'S HOPE OF HONORABLE AND PAINLESS CURE.

A-BENNETT BUILDING.

LOCATED ON KASSAULT AND FULTON STS. HAND-MADE AND REPAIRABLE. TO LET ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS. LAWYERS, BANKERS AND INSURANCE OFFICES, APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

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HAIR DYE—BATHOLIC'S—BEST IN THE WORLD, sold by druggists. Applied to each person, in Bond, N. Y., 100 and 104 Pier Street, Brooklyn; 40 North St., Philadelphia. Established fifty years.

HATS AT FACTORY PRICES.—GENTLEMEN'S top silk, felt and beaver hats a specialty. 25 New Church St.

SODA WATER APPARATUS FOR MAKING ALL SORTS OF BEVERAGES.

WHIGS, TROUPERS.—G. RAUCHFUSS, PRACTICAL Wagoner, Saddler, Cart, Bandage, Pricker, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.

YOUNG'S Blue Grass, Best in the world. Marked and branded A. M. G. ACKER, MERKLE & CO. DENT.

\$3 HATS AT \$1.00. GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS and top hats, wholesale prices. 15 New Church St., up stairs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK OF QUOTATIONS. A new book of quotations, containing a large number of the most beautiful and interesting passages from the Bible, the classics, and the works of the great writers of all ages. Price 50 cents.

MINUTE COURSE OF THE NEW LAWS GAVE "YOUNG'S," a great improvement on "Young's." Partly read by the elite, sold at all first class book and stationary stores. E. L. HOLLAND, Manufacturer, 90 and 92 William St., New York. Send stamp for descriptive price list.

NOW READY—BLACK GLASS CURE BY DR. E. M. FOOT, 25, 46 pages, one dime.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL OF THIS WEEK contains a full and complete description of the military operations of the late war, together with many other interesting particulars. Price 50 cents.

UNDETECTABLE EVIDENCE CAN BE SHOWN THAT years of suffering, notwithstanding the best physical and other medical aid, have been removed and health restored by the Anshel, Davis, 222 Broadway, N. Y.

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The Ministerial organ of Rome, *Il Diritto*, commenting on the rejection of the Clerical Abuses bill, says the Senate's vote is in defiance of the government's whole ecclesiastical policy and a symptom that the right is becoming a clerical party. The Ministry is bound to meet the Senate's action by introducing a civil marriage bill and the promised plan for the reorganization of ecclesiastical property. The moderate party gave the Church the law of Pontifical guarantees; the Depretis Cabinet must give the State the guarantees which it also expects. The struggle may be long and close, but the Ministry will be supported by the best part of the nation and the approval of the whole civilized world.

OUR FLAG IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The United States steamer (dagship) Trenton has sailed from Villarricca for Messina.

HOLIDAY IN PARIS.

Yesterday being Ascension Day, the Paris Bourse was closed, and the day was observed as a holiday.

LABOR TROUBLES.

A Frankfurt despatch says two thousand colliers of the Dortmund district, Prussia, have struck, and the strike threatens to assume serious proportions.

ST. PETERSBURG DESPATCH SAYS THE COURT OF CASSATION HAS CONFIRMED THE DECISION IN DR. STRAUSSER'S CASE.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE TO A COMMUNIST.

A special from Paris states that M. Coubat, the painter, has consented to pay the fine of \$60,000, to which he was sentenced for his share in the destruction of the Vendome column. The court consented to take the fine in annual instalments of \$2,000.

A LARGE FIRE IN GERMANY.

The village of Eyschoff, in Valais, has been destroyed by fire. Two hundred people are homeless.

DEATH OF MAJOR D. SCHILLER.

A despatch from London this morning announces the death at Paris of Major D. Schiller, grand and last male descendant of the poet.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

The President declines to invoke the clemency of the Senate in behalf of certain political prisoners, citizens of this State, which was defeated in the Senate yesterday, was also reconsidered to day, and the resolution was rejected by a vote of 15 to 12, the republican majority being 15 to 12.

MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVED IN THIS CITY.

Memorial day was observed in this city. The members of the General Assembly were present. The fact is significant that the attention was attracted to the fact that the invasion of the territory of the State of New York, on motion of a colored republican who has been heretofore considered as perhaps the most extreme man of his party in that body.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS CHECKED BY THE POLICE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 10, 1877. Between six and seven o'clock this morning a sharp encounter took place between the striking coopers and the police. Some six hundred of the strikers, accompanied by about two hundred women, assembled at the different entrances to the cooper shops of the Standard Oil Company for the purpose of preventing men from going to work. The Chief of Police ordered them to disperse, and upon their refusal to do so ordered the police to disperse them by force, which was done. A number of the strikers were severely injured. The officials of the Standard Oil Company regard this as the last attempt of the strikers to prevent men from going to work, and it is believed that by the end of the present week those who can get back will resume work, as large numbers are only prevented from so doing through fear of personal injury.

WIFE MURDER.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 10, 1877. On Sunday last, in Ann Arundel county, Richard Lloyd, colored, aged fifty-five, after a quarrel with his wife Henrietta, aged sixty, procured a shotgun, returned to his wife's cabin and deliberately shot her, causing death in a few hours. Both were employed on a farm on Curtis Creek. The murderer has been arrested.

THE ELLISON MURDER TRIAL.

THE JURY UNABLE TO AGREE AND ARE DISCHARGED. WASHINGTON, May 10, 1877. The jury in the case of George C. Ellison, engineer of the House of Representatives, charged with the murder of David Small, at the Capitol, on the 7th of March, came into court at eight o'clock this evening and reported their final inability to agree. They were then discharged. A motion was made to admit Ellison to bail, but Judge MacArthur declined to entertain it until the court shall be in regular session to-morrow.

SULLIVAN TO BE PUNISHED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NEWPORT, R. I., May 10, 1877. On the night of January 25, 1876, Timothy Sullivan, of this city, aged twenty-two, committed an outrageous assault upon Isabella Carson, aged forty, the wife of a well known citizen here. The publicity of the case so worked upon Mrs. Carson's mind that she shot herself dead a short time afterward with a loaded pistol which had been left in her room. In the following March Sullivan being tried by a jury disagreed and he was sent to prison on bail. He was again by the end of his second trial to-day being Judge Durfee. After being out two hours the jury brought in a verdict of guilty and he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

FALL OF A BUILDING.

ONE MAN CRUSHED TO DEATH UNDER THE RUINS. PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 10, 1877. A large six story brick building in Allegheny, occupied as a manufactory by the Excelsior Coffee Works of Hamilton, Lemmon, Arnold & Co., fell with a terrific crash about noon to-day. Fortunately few persons were in the building at the time, and these, with one exception, escaped death, although some of them were severely bruised and cut. Eugene McGeeary, a contractor, who was engaged in repairing the building, was buried in the ruins, and up to midnight his body was not recovered, as the precarious condition of the walls and portions of the building left standing rendered search impossible until they are so braced as to prevent further accident.

ARREST OF A TICKET THIEF.

BALTIMORE, May 10, 1877. Edward Baker, who was arrested in this city last afternoon on a requisition from the Governor of Illinois, charging him with stealing railroad tickets, and who escaped from the Illinois officers by jumping from the train, has been rearrested in this city. Today he had a hearing before Justice Graf and was committed to await the action of the Illinois authorities.

A SCHOONER'S CREW LOST.

HAMPSHIRE, N. H., May 10, 1877. The schooner God Seeker, from Halifax for Herrington, captured last night off Cape Sable. The Captain and two men landed in a dory at Barrington. The remainder of the crew of thirteen were drowned.

A SUBMARINE EARTHQUAKE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10, 1877. A remarkable tidal wave occurred at Gaviota, San Luis Obispo county, to-day, between ten minutes past seven and half-past seven A. M. The sea rose and fell about twelve feet three times. No damage is reported.

PRAYERS VS. GRASSHOPPERS.

OMAHA, Neb., May 10, 1877. The Catholic Bishop of this diocese has issued circular letters to the clergy, calling for special masses during May and June for the people of Nebraska, who may be relieved of loss on account of the grasshoppers.

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