MEXICO.

General Diaz Formally Declared President.

HIS INAUGURATION.

Honest Government the Acme of His Ambition.

LERDO ACTIVE AGAIN.

An American Legion Formed for Battle.

EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 7, Via BROWNSVILLE, Texas, May 12, 1877.

The provisional government is at an end. On Wednesday, May 2, Congress, with 132 members present, counted the Presidential votes and unanimously declared General Porfirio Diaz duly elected constitutional President of Mexico. On Friday, the 4th inst., General Diaz went to the gates of the city and was presented to the army as President elect, and by it was subsequently escorted to the palace, where the troops passed in review.

DIAZ INAUGURATED.

At nine o'clock yesterday morning he was inaugurated with much solemnity and immense enthusiasm on the part of the deputies. After taking the oath of office he solemnly declared that he would occupy the Presidency for one term only. The diplomatic corps, with the exception of the United States Minister, were present. A civic procession, followed by the military, then escorted the President to the national palace.

ENDEAVORING TO BE HONEST.

The term of the present Congress will not expire until September, 1878. The election for Senators and members of the Supreme Court has been duly ordered, and every measure has been taken to restore and perpetuate an honest administration of the different departments of the government according to the forms provided by the constitution.

REJOICING AMONG CITIZENS.

The citizens and soldiers are alike enthusiastic. The display of fireworks and illumination of private buildings last night were brilliant. News from all parts of the Republic indicate quiet and order. It is believed that President Diaz will be urged to issue a proclamation of general amnesty to-morrow.

A NEW REVOLUTION THREATENED BY THE LERDO PARTY.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12, 1877.

A despatch from Matamoros says:—"Information has just been received here that Generals Ayala and Darala, both of whom at different times served as Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon, have organized several hundred men at New Laredo to co-operate with General Escobedo in the interests of ex-President Lerdo.

The indications are that the Lerdo party is ready to initiate him. A strong movement to regain power is commencing on this frontier, and great activity and watchfulness exist among the friends of General Diaz on this border to promptly meet and suppress any overt act of their opponents toward a revolution."

A FLURRY IN WASHINGTON—AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY—LERDO INAUGURATING REVOLUTION WITH THE AID OF AN AMERICAN LEGION—ABSURD REASONING BY THE FILIBUSTERS—THEIR PLANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1877.

A good deal of excitement has been created in Washington to-night by the disclosure of a plot for an invasion of Mexico by an American filibustering expedition in the interest of its refugee President, Señor Lerdo. Whispers of such an enterprise were heard several days ago, but they were not regarded as more than rumors started by some of the ever busy gossip factors of the place. This afternoon, however, the report assumed a tangible and more substantial shape, and enough has transpired of the facts to indicate the existence of a formidable conspiracy on the part of a legion of American free lances to cross the border and raise the standard of Lerdo.

ABSURD REASONS STATED.

Of course, the project is coupled with all sorts of statements and conjectures as to the alleged secret purpose and intentions ascribed to the United States in connection with the enterprise, prominent among which is the boast of the filibusters that Lerdo has an understanding with our government and purchased a promise of its non-interference by an agreement to rectify the Rio Grande border of Texas suitably to our notions of what should be the dividing line in that region, not to speak of remoter regulations looking to the cession of Lower California if not Sonora and a part of Chihuahua. This part of the programme is all in abeyance, however, for the Lerdo movement would meet doubtless with less encouragement at home were it undertaken with the avowed purpose of surrendering any portion of the territory of Mexico. The filibusters say this is a matter for the Mexicans to settle among themselves after they have achieved their expected object of restoring Lerdo to the Presidency.

WHAT THE EXPEDITION AIMS AT.

Meantime the more immediate and important concern of the public just now is with the fact, of which there is no doubt, that a filibustering expedition is on foot. Outside of what has been already stated, its object is believed to be the annexation to the United States of all that portion of Mexico lying north of a line drawn from the mouth of the Rio Grande to San Blas, on the Pacific coast. It has assumed definite shape and consistency, and is now almost ready to enter Northern Mexico from several different directions. The expedition, though having the same destination in the main as that which came to grief two years ago for lack of funds, is not by any means a revival of it. A great many of those who failed to accomplish their desires then are enrolled and hold high positions in the present organization, but to them is added some of the strongest financial men of the Pacific coast, and these last have had the selection of commanding officers and the fixing up of the plan of campaign. They would not but in their money without being allowed this privilege of naming the leaders of the expedition.

HOW THE SCHEME IS PLANNED.

Immediately upon his arrival in the United States in December of last year ex-President Lerdo, who had just been compelled to fly from Mexico by the combined treachery of Iglesias and the prowess of Diaz, was approached upon the subject of the expedition and invited to give it his sanction. Of course nothing was said to him then, nor has anything since been said to him of the real object of the expedition, which is the acquisition of Mexican territory. Nor is he now committed, so it is said, in any way to permit Americans to permanently occupy the land and rule it. But he was given assurances that if he desired to be reinstated in the Presidency of Mexico, men of both financial and military standing would soon raise an army composed of ex-Union and ex-Confederate soldiers sufficient to accomplish it. The assurances being satisfactory the originators were told to go ahead and perfect their plans, and already as many as 1,800 men are enlisted in San Francisco alone. The plan of the expedition, as far as it is disclosed by one of the filibusters, involves only a force of 3,000 men to start with. One thousand of these are to sail from San Francisco and undertake the capture of Guayamas, in Sonora, the finest harbor on the Mexican coast, and 500 are to rendezvous at Fort Yuma or Arizona City, the present terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad. These two columns are deemed sufficient for the capture of the State of Sonora. Another thousand are to enter Mexico by way of Eagle Pass, and 500 are to invade Chihuahua from El Paso.

MEXICO UNPREPARED.

It is well known that the Mexican government have scarcely 500 national troops of all arms in the parts of the country proposed to be invaded, and it is not doubted that, even without any assistance from native Mexicans opposed to Diaz, 3,000 troops provided for in the plan would be able to take and hold all of Northern Mexico, and probably march into the city of Mexico itself.

THE LEADING SPIRIT.

One of the leading military spirits, if not the general commanding the proposed expedition, is General Vaughan Thomas, who is quite well known to fame as the youngest member of Walker's Nicaragua expedition. He is the same General Thomas who, long afterward, at the head of less than one hundred Americans, seized the State of Guatemala and held it for nearly two years. The General has been in the city of Washington for several days interviewing the State Department and trying to obtain from Mr. Evarts a promise not to interfere with the expedition in any way, and he left this evening for the scene of operations, feeling well assured, it is said, that the administration would interpose no barrier to the success of the undertaking.

POSTON, TOO!

Another leading man in the scheme is James D. Poston, who, though a native of the Quaker city of Philadelphia, is believed to have been born with all the elements of a successful filibuster in him. Poston has been for many years on the Mexican frontier, in Arizona, and besides owning large interests in mines in that territory, owns a large ranche well stocked with herds and flocks just over the line in Sonora. Paston will be in command of the column which will march from Yuma and co-operate with the troops which will go by sea to Guayamas. It is thought that these two columns will occupy Sonora almost without firing a gun, as the inhabitants are known to be more in favor of Lerdo than of Diaz.

QUEER CALCULATIONS.

After Lerdo's friends in Sonora are restored to power the troops will continue the march until a junction is effected with the column from Eagle Pass and El Paso, when they will proceed to the city of Mexico, gathering strength as they go, and calculating to sweep everything before them. The El Paso column of 500 men will be under command of General Frank Armstrong, an ex-officer of the army in the late war, who spent much time upon the frontier, and is very popular with the wild spirits out there, who will not be happy after death unless they die with their boots on. The Eagle Pass column of 1,000 men will be led by General Joe Shelby, of Missouri, with Escobedo, late commander-in-chief of Lerdo's forces in Mexico, as second in command. This column will doubtless be the first to engage in battle, for after crossing the Rio Grande it will make straight for the rear of Cortina's cattle thieves and murderers, and occupy the old battle grounds of Zachary Taylor at Saltillo and Monterey. With these points occupied, Cortina's bandits could neither be reinforced by troops from the city of Mexico, nor go to their aid. Joe Shelby would hold him to the lower Rio Grande until Armstrong, Poston and Thomas could join forces with his, and then the grand column, first having annihilated Cortina's bandits and given peace to the Texas frontier, and being heavily reinforced by Mexican troops, which General Escobedo would be very active in recruiting, would not halt again until their commander established headquarters in the ancient halls of the Montezumas.

JOE SHELBY'S CHANCE.

The command of the Eagle Pass column, which is now being recruited at San Antonio, only select men known to be desperate fighters being accepted, is given to General Shelby, not only because of his great reputation as a cavalry leader on the Confederate side in the late war, but because he is thoroughly acquainted with the country he is to march through. It will be recollected that when General Dick Taylor surrendered his infantry at the close of the war Shelby refused to surrender with him, and with 2,500 cavalry bravely cut his way through Juarez's forces and tendered their services to Maximilian. The route he is to follow now is the same that he took then. The leaders of the expedition say that the enthusiasm for the expedition both in California and Texas, and all along the borders, is unbounded, and that they could as easily recruit 10,000 men as 3,000; but the latter number is deemed amply sufficient. If unfortunately it should not prove so, they know that at the first reverse thousands, if need be, of the bravest and the best of the blue and gray would rush to their assistance and utterly blot the name of Mexico from the map. Besides they say that, as the invading host moves onward into Mexico it will be followed by thousands of miners from California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, who will go to work in the rich mines and hold the country in their rear.

VIEWS OF A FILIBUSTER.

A gentleman prominently connected with the expedition was heard to say to-day that failure was impossible, because the persons composing the force were animated by two of the strongest motives that could actuate human beings. The Texans, he said, would be fighting to avenge a long series of murders, robberies and crimes, from 1840 to now, while the Californian would think that every step he took brought him that much nearer to a "Big Bonanza," which are bigger in Mexico than anywhere else in the world. He predicted that in twelve months from to-day the rush to the gold and silver mines at Chihuahua, Durango and Sonora would far exceed either that to California in 1849 or that to the Black Hills now. He had travelled all through those States, he said, as well as through the mining regions of the United States, and their mines were the best in the world. They had magnificent ranges and pastures for cattle, too, and enough farming land to support a large population.

THE FLAG DESIGNED.

The same gentleman says that the American part of the expedition will have a distinctive flag, the device of which has already been determined—viz., a rising sun upon a ground dotted with blue stars. It will be the flag of Northern Mexico when erected into "The Republic of the Sierra Madre," as the country will be called, and will continue to be its flag until its glory is mingled with the stars of the American flag. It is claimed that this expedition being got up at the instance of Lerdo, the lawful President of Mexico, is not in violation of the neutrality rules and laws, and, therefore, the United States will not interfere. It is further represented that, being without funds for the army, the United States could not use the army to stop it, even if it was thought wisest to do so. Anyhow, it is going ahead, with no fear that the United States will do anything more than issue a proclamation, which will mean nothing. It is claimed to be the march of Destiny, and that the constitution and the language of the United States must rule to the Isthmus of Panama.

MARISCAL AND LERDO.

Señor Mariscal, the Mexican Minister, left Washington this morning for New York. The fugitive President Lerdo is also in New York, having gone there from this city, according to current report, a day or two since. Lerdo is said to have stopped at Wormley's Hotel under an assumed name, as the guest of his Minister, Señor Mariscal, while here. The clerks of this establishment deny emphatically that any such man as the refugee President has stopped with them. They are reticent in relation to the entire matter, and if they were aware of his presence they exhibited indications of having been coached. No official notification of any character has been received at the State Department from the Mexican Minister, although the expedition in embryo must have been for some time known to him. This fact has led to some conjectures, and is regarded as highly significant. It has been the custom of foreign Ministers at Washington to officially call the attention of our government to apprehended invasions from the United States into territory represented by them. Instances in point are the Fenian raid into Canada, the fitting out of the expeditions for Cuba and the Costa Rica and Nicaragua filibustering affairs. It will be remembered that in the latter two cases, though the government was ostensibly vigorously opposed to hostile men leaving the United States territory for the beleagured Central American States, it utterly failed to put its opposition in such shape as would effect that end.

A QUESTION FOR MR. EVARTS.

Whether the government will take cognizance of the filibustering movement unless a demand is made upon it by the Mexican representative is at this time an unsettled and exceedingly interesting question. It is thought that the administration will await this protest, and should Señor Mariscal, through sympathy with a scheme in which his distinguished patron must be very deeply concerned, fail to present the matter to the formal attention of the President and his Cabinet, the situation will at once assume a grave character. The agitation of this subject has vividly revived the Mexican border outrages upon American citizens, outrages which have been of continual occurrence, and which have continuously gone unpunished almost since the time the dividing line was established. It is conjectured that this will have some weight with the administration as an outside fact.

VIEWS OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY SEWARD.

The HERALD correspondent waited to-night upon Mr. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, who is the Acting Secretary in the absence of Mr. Evarts, to inquire what truth there might be in the report that the United States government was friendly to the interests of Mr. Lerdo, so far as they were involved in this filibustering enterprise. Mr. Seward, from a hereditary familiarity with matters affecting the relations of the United States and Mexico, has relieved Mr. Evarts almost entirely of the business of state arising between the two countries, and might be said to carry the portfolios of our Mexican diplomacy. He was therefore well qualified to speak of the subject under consideration. The current gossip having been rehearsed to him and the question asked if it were possibly true that the government was disposed to look with complacence upon such a filibustering expedition, Mr. Seward said:—"It is true that the United States government has not yet officially recognized any other authority in Mexico than that of Mr. Lerdo, but then Mr. Lerdo is not in Mexico, he is out of it. The defacto President is Mr. Diaz, with whom our Minister in Mexico maintains informal and unofficial relations so far as the functions of our government are exercised in behalf of its citizens and their interests. But the President de jure, as we officially know him, Mr. Lerdo, is an exile; yet his Minister is Mr. Mariscal, with whom our government continues to treat just the same as before the Diaz revolutionists seized the Presidency of Mexico. It is the policy of our government to wait and see which is the proper authority in Mexico and which is likely to be the stable government before any alteration is made in the status of our relations. It is to our interest to await the establishment of a government there which shows evidence of stability and of being the choice of the Mexican people.

Q. Is not that the reason then that the filibusters are proclaiming their belief that they will not be interfered with by the United States? A. The government will not allow any armed expedition to leave its soil to invade a country with which we are at peace.

Q. But the idea they advance is that the Lerdo government is as yet the only one known to the United States, and therefore the expedition, sanctioned, as it is claimed to be, by Lerdo, would not be unlawful? A. We should have to enforce the neutrality laws against any such expedition.

Q. But the filibusters say that President Lerdo will take a stand on the other side of the Rio Grande and invite them to his assistance, and that our government, knowing no other President than Lerdo in Mexico, would not restrain their departure? A. No foreign armed forced whatever would be allowed to pass from one part of the United States to another, or across it, without permission from our government. Even when England, as has sometimes happened, wished to land her soldiers at Boston and send them across our soil to Canada permission has always been asked.

Q. But if these men seek to cross the border in detachments or singly would there be any objection? A. The neutrality laws are in force all the time during the existence of peaceful relations with other countries, and every soldier, custom house officer and official along the border would be bound to see these laws observed. Of course men could escape across, armed or unarmed, but there is no likelihood that they are going to attempt anything like the wild scheme of the armed expedition by water from San Francisco, which you say they are reported contemplating.

Mr. Seward here adverted to the case of Juarez, who, he said, came a refugee to this country, like Lerdo, having been exiled by the Maximilian government, which the United States never recognized. Juarez always had the sympathy of this country, and eventually its support, officially, when he went back and claimed his own. Reference was made to the fact that Canadians crossed into the United States and joined the army of the federal government against the South, but they were enlisted when they got here, and not before.

"There is one thing," said Mr. Seward, in conclusion, and the reader may form his own opinion of the significance and importance of the remark; "there is one thing Mr. Lerdo might do. He could go to Mexico and invite volunteers to help him. There would be nothing unlawful in his organizing a foreign legion on Mexican soil."

MURDERERS DOOMED.

DATES OF EXECUTION FIXED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 12, 1877.

Governor Hartranft to-day issued warrants for the execution of George W. Fletcher, of Philadelphia, on the 11th of June, and Frank Wilson, of this city, on the 11th of July.

Fletcher and his victim belonged to the same fire company. After having had a quarrel he induced his fellow fireman to leave the engine house, and as he got to the outside Fletcher placed one arm around the man's neck and shot him. The murder was committed about a year and a half ago. The culprit took advantage of every legal quibble to delay final action in his case. The last resort was an appeal to the Board of Pardons for commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life, which was refused.

Wilson murdered an aged one armed man in this city last June for a small sum of money.

The Supreme Court to-day decided against hearing the case of Thomas Campbell, of Luzerne county, on a writ of error. Campbell committed murder in the winter of 1875. He was to have been hanged on the 10th of April last. The warrant was withdrawn the day previous to the time fixed for the execution.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 12, 1877.

Poindexter Edmondson will be hanged at Bloomfield, Mo., next Tuesday for the killing of William Shaw last October. The verdict was affirmed by the Supreme Court, and the Governor has refused to interfere.

This is the second execution that will have taken place in the history of Stoddard county. The evidence was entirely circumstantial. It is believed that others are implicated, and that Edmondson will acknowledge his crime and name those who were connected with it.

OBITUARY.

REV. TAYLER LEWIS, D. D., LL. D.

By the death of Professor Lewis, which occurred last night at Schenectady, a considerable gap is made in the ranks of Protestant theologians of the old school. Mr. Lewis was born in 1802 and began life as a lawyer, but his religious and classical tastes soon carried him into education and theology. For more than ten years he occupied the chair of professor of Greek in the University of New York; he left this to take a similar position in Union College, which he held until the day of his death. His linguistic attainments were unusual, embracing not only Greek and Latin, but also Hebrew, Arabic and other Oriental tongues. He was the author of several text books, which are still held in high esteem. In the latter half of his adult life he became specially known as a religious controversialist and a writer upon the higher class of moral topics. He has been known as one of the most persistent opponents of the Darwinian theory and of all other scientific systems that appear to conflict with Scriptural revelation. Personally he was a man of the highest integrity and purest character, and enjoyed the esteem and respect of all who knew him.

JACOB ZIMMERMAN.

This once popular treasurer of Niblo's Garden during the management of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer died in Philadelphia, at the residence of his parents, in Spruce street, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., and was buried on Thursday in Laurel Hill Cemetery. For over three years his disease (softening of the brain) had been gradually developing itself, and for a few months previous to his death he was a helpless imbecile. Jarrett & Palmer speak of their late employé in the highest terms, and say that no one in the capacity in which he served them so long could have been more capable, faithful and industrious. He was well known to all theatrical people and was very popular with the public.

THE MUSCOVITE SQUADRON.

ABOUT TO SAIL UNDER ORDERS FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

A number of cable despatches were received yesterday by the Russian Admiral commanding the squadron in New York harbor. It is understood that the fleet has received orders to be ready to sail at a moment's notice, and the hasty preparations making seem to confirm this. It is probable that the three vessels will sail early in the week. The destination is unknown.

A TOWN DESTROYED.

A PERUVIAN TOWN SWALLOWED UP BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 12, 1877.

Lloyds announce that telegrams have been received in Liverpool and London stating that the town of Iquique, in Peru, was destroyed by an earthquake on Thursday, the 10th of May.

[Iquique is a town of about one thousand inhabitants on the coast of Peru, forty miles west of Tarrapacca, and opposite the guano island of Iquique.]

THE PACIFIC EARTHQUAKE.

SCIENTIFIC MEASUREMENTS OF THE "RISES" AND DURATION OF THE GREAT UPHEAVAL ON THE 10TH INST., OBSERVED AT SAN FRANCISCO.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1877.

Assistant George Davidson telegraphs to C. P. Patterson, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, in relation to the earthquake waves registered in the tide gauge at Fort Point, at the entrance to San Francisco Harbor, to the following effect:—Sharp earthquake was commenced on Thursday, May 10, at eighteen minutes past six A. M.; five rises and falls of nine inches in eighty minutes; then nine maxima or crests forty-eight minutes apart, with secondary maxima, the longest of which were fifteen inches; then six sharp rises of fourteen inches each to irregular, broken crests one hour apart; then to five A. M., Friday, double maxima as at the commencement, the largest rise being eighteen inches; from twenty minutes past five A. M., Friday, to a quarter past one P. M., irregular maxima; then a sudden fall of sixteen inches and action continuing until five P. M.; no well defined maximum of action, but exhibitions of markedly different character. It may be stated that the earthquake wave of the great earthquake in Japan some years ago was twenty-three minutes in traversing the Pacific to San Francisco.

THE ROCKFORD DISASTER.

CORRECTED LIST OF THE KILLED—ARCHITECT GAY'S RESPONSIBILITY—SEARCHING FOR MORE BODIES.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 12, 1877.

The list of killed by the falling of the Court House here yesterday is as follows. These were mentioned in last night's despatches, but in the confusion some of the names were incorrectly stated:—

THE DEAD.

Frederick Hough.
A. Hough.
J. Pipe.
A. H. Hollenbeck.
J. Warren.
George Glass.
Timothy Flannagan.
— Sinholm.
J. Lawson.
J. Peck.
C. Harris is fatally injured.

THE ACCIDENT TO BE FULLY INQUIRED INTO.

The people here are greatly excited, and a thorough examination will be demanded. The work of excavating the ruins is rapidly progressing and other bodies may be recovered.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The *Times'* special from Rockford, Ill., says:—"Peck, one of the wounded, died this morning in indescribable agony. Harris has had his leg amputated and is doing well. The other victims have been sent to Springfield for interment. The women have organized and are acting as nurses to the wounded. Hadenbeck still lies beneath the ruins, and Fred Hang lies buried with him. An ugly rumor prevails to-night that Supervisor Fabrick is among the lost."

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

The negro Donnelly is the wonder of the town. He jumped 110 feet to avoid the fall and struck all in a heap on a pile of ashes. The bystanders, supposing him to be killed, were amazed to see him get up, walk in a dazed sort of way to the water trough, wash his face and bind up a slight scalp wound.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

CHICAGO, Ill., May 12, 1877.

Architect Gay, who designed the Rockford Court House, which fell yesterday, left last night for Rockford in response to telegrams from officials there, and his statement cannot be obtained. The papers, however, are publishing accounts of mishaps to Chicago buildings of which he has been the architect, and they make a formidable list. Prominent architects express great doubts of his fitness to make plans and specifications for buildings. The feeling here and in Rockford seems to be that Contractor Richardson is comparatively blameless, he having at his own expense placed strong works in what he considered weak places, and having pleaded with the Building Committee for stronger material, but in vain.

NO MORE BODIES FOUND.

A special to the *Evening Journal*, from Rockford, says:—"No bodies have been taken out since Warren was extricated last night. Chief Lakin and the Fire Department did efficient service and worked by relays all night. A donkey engine is expected hourly to lift heavy blocks. Architect Gay came here last night. The Coroner's jury this morning viewed the additional bodies. They have taken no steps toward fixing the responsibility, but have sent to Chicago for two engineer experts and to secure the plans and specifications to hold until the examination is completed. They meet again this afternoon. Mr. Richardson has long been dissatisfied with the specifications for the roof and iron and blames himself for not throwing up the contract entirely. The feeling here is deep, but a general disposition is manifested to await investigation before passing judgment. A shock was felt in the building an hour before the fall, but did not cause any alarm."

STEAMER SUNK.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED AND TWO MISSING.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12 1877.

The lower coast steamboat Emma sank last night near Stella plantation, twenty miles below this city. Captain Canton reports that he saw by the siphon that the boat was making water fast and ordered her headed for the shore, which was reached while the boat was sinking. The passengers were all landed, except two children and two colored women, who, in the excitement, were swept overboard and drowned. The boat sank in twenty-five feet of water. The cause of the accident is not known, but it is thought the boat must have struck a snag. The clerk, Ed. Lafayette, and D. Michers, are reported missing.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 13—1 A. M.

Indications.

For New England, nearly stationary, followed by slowly falling barometer, southwest to southeast winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and rising temperature.

For the Middle Atlantic States, high, followed by slowly falling barometer, east to south winds, slowly rising temperature and clear or partly cloudy weather, with rain areas in Virginia.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, nearly stationary, followed by falling barometer, stationary or rising temperature, east to south winds, partly cloudy and cloudy weather and rain areas.

For the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi valleys, stationary followed by falling barometer, stationary or rising temperature, east to south winds, partly cloudy and cloudy weather and rain areas.

For the lake region, nearly stationary, followed by falling barometer, stationary or rising temperature, winds mostly from the northeast to southeast, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

The Mississippi River will remain nearly stationary.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M. 55	49	3:30 P. M.	58	66
6 A. M. 57	50	6 P. M.	58	61
9 A. M. 56	57	9 P. M.	57	55
12 M. 56	59	12 P. M.	51	51

Average temperature yesterday 56
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 56

1876.	1877.
Weekly average 62 5-7	51 4-7

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

REPORTS FROM PORT ROYAL, NEWPORT AND THE SOUTH PACIFIC STATION—RETURN OF THE PLYMOUTH TO NEW ORLEANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1877.

Reports have been received at the Navy Department stating that the monitor Saugus, commanded by Lieutenant W. H. Webb, arrived at Port Royal, S. C., this afternoon from the Savannah River. All the monitors have now returned there and will remain through the summer. All on board are well.

The United States torpedo boat Alarm, Captain Paine, arrived at Newport, R. I., to-day. She will remain there all summer, and will be used for torpedo practice and other duties in connection with the torpedo station on Goat Island.

Despatches have also been received from Rear Admiral Preble, commanding the South Pacific station, dated flagship Omaha, Panama, May 2. He reports the continued good health of all on board that vessel. The Omaha made a run over to the Pearl Islands for a change of scene and recreation for the crew, as the ship had been four months at Panama. She was absent one week.

A despatch from Captain E. B. Barrett, commanding the United States steamer Plymouth, reports the arrival of that vessel off New Orleans on the 8th inst., having left Vicksburg on the morning of the 28th ult. On the way down the Mississippi the vessel stopped at Natchez one week and at Baton Rouge three days. The return of the vessel was marked by the same kindness and hospitality as was evinced on her way up the river, the citizens of each city expressing a desire to prolong the stay of the ship. Captain Barrett announces that a large number of excursionists from Alabama are coming to New Orleans to visit the ship within the next two or three weeks. The officers and crew are in perfect health, and the ship is in good condition.

Paymaster George R. Martin is ordered to the receiving ship Franklin, at Norfolk, Va., in place of Paymaster W. N. Waltmough, detached from that vessel and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy; Chief Engineer R. M. Bartleman is ordered to duty in charge of engineers' stores at the Boston Navy Yard, in place of Chief Engineer A. J. Kiersted, detached from that yard and placed on waiting orders; Paymaster E. Mollach, lately detached from duty in charge of stores at Key West, has been ordered to settle his accounts.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

SECRETARY THOMPSON AND HIS CHIEFS OF BUREAUS ON A VISIT OF INSPECTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NORFOLK, Va., May 12, 1877.

The Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy; John W. Easby, Chief of the Bureau of Construction; Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, Chief of Navigation; Commodore R. A. Shufeldt, Chief of Equipment and Recruiting; Commodore W. N. Jeffers, Chief of Ordnance; William H. Shock, Chief of Steam Engineering; Commodore R. L. Low, Chief of Harbors and Docks; Medical Director William Greir, Chief of Surgery and Medicine, and W. H. Waltmough, Paymaster General, arrived here from Washington this morning on the Lady of the Lake and after breakfasting at the Atlantic Hotel took the steamer Snow Drop at eight o'clock for the Navy Yard. On arriving the distinguished party was received with full military honors by the Marine Corps and a salute of seventeen guns from the receiving ship Franklin. The day was almost consumed by the Secretary and his heads of departments in inspecting the vast works of the yard, and after a short entertainment on the Franklin and at the residence of Commodore J. Blakley Creighton, the commandant of the yard, the visitors returned on board the Lady of the Lake and left for Washington.

HOSPITALITIES DECLINED.

The Secretary expressed himself greatly impressed with the naval establishment at this point. Committees from the City Councils of Norfolk and Portsmouth, the Board of Trade, Cotton Exchange, Harbor Commissioner, &c., waited on the Secretary and invited him to accept the hospitalities of the city, but he gracefully declined any sort of formal reception, stating that he was simply in Norfolk on a business visit.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

PRESIDENT HAYES STAYS PROCEEDINGS IN THE ELLENTON RIOT CASES IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

COLUMBIA, May 12, 1877.

The following official communication from Governor Hampton was published in the House of Representatives to-day:—

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBIA, May 12, 1877.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Yesterday I transmitted to His Excellency the President of the United States the concurrent resolution adopted by the General Assembly invoking Executive clemency, and I now have the honor to communicate his reply. WADE HAMPTON, Governor.

The reply is as follows:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1877.

To Governor WADE HAMPTON—I am informed by the Attorney General that he has instructed the District Attorney of South Carolina to prepare for trial only three indictments in the Ellenton case and to notify the parties in all other cases that they need not prepare for trial. It is possible that only one case will be tried. The indictments were found by a grand jury composed of both political parties, which seems to justify the assumption that the prosecutions are not partisan. I agree with you that a general amnesty should extend to all political offences except those which are of the gravest character. R. B. HAYES, President.

GOOD EFFECTS EXPECTED.

This action of the President cannot be too highly estimated for its conciliatory effects upon the people of the section and of the State most concerned. The best results are anticipated from so unexpected and unhoped for a termination of the harassing suits in question, the successful prosecution of which, moreover, was rendered almost impossible and altogether inexpedient by reason of their very number. A majority perhaps of the persons indicted, in common with others of their class, have of late years come to regard the national government as their natural and merciless enemy. The gracious course adopted by the President will doubtless throw a new and beneficial light into a very dark corner and secure a degree of peace and order alike desirable and necessary to the interest of both races and parties.

Ex-Governor Chamberlain left last night to rejoin his family, who preceded him to New York several weeks ago.

THE CITY OF BRUSSELS.

NO TIDINGS OF THE MISSING STEAMER—THE CANADA BRINGS NO NEWS OF HER, AND THE CITY OF RICHMOND HAS NOT YET ARRIVED—INTENSE ANXIETY OF FRIENDS OF PASSENGERS—THE INMAN COMPANY SAY "BE NOT AFRAID."

Up to the hour of the HERALD going to press this morning the City of Richmond, of the Inman line, had not arrived in the lower bay. It is hoped that she will bring intelligence of the missing steamer City of Brussels, and thus end a suspense that is now becoming very painful, not only to the relatives and friends of those on board, but to the general public. At the boarding station at Quarantine yesterday there were many anxious inquiries as to the arrival of the Richmond, and when the steamer Canada of the National line came in sight it was earnestly hoped by the friends of the City of Brussels' passengers that she would bring some intelligence of the missing vessel. When the Canada was boarded the answer came, "Have seen nothing of the City of Brussels." It was not expected by seafaring people, however, that the Canada would bring any information of the City of Brussels, inasmuch as the line of travel of the National steamers is not the same as the Inman, but in circumstances of anxiety like the present every chance of obtaining information is eagerly seized by those most concerned in the welfare of the passengers. There is no expectation among sea captains generally that the City of Richmond will bring any news of the City of Brussels. Experts in navigation say that if the vessel is going under sail she has been driven to the southward and out of the line of European steamers, and that if she is proceeding on a southern route she will be heard from by ships or steamers that will be due at this port in a few days. All are agreed that it is too soon to give up hopes of the safety of the steamer.

Mr. Dale, the agent of the line, still maintains his unfaltering belief that the vessel is only disabled by broken machinery, and that she will be heard of by some passing ship. He says that if she has a broken propeller her sailing will be retarded very much, and she cannot make the same speed that she made in 1870, when she was twenty-three days out. He does not attach much significance to her not being seen. He explains this by saying that she would necessarily be out of the line of the European ships, and it would not surprise him if she was not heard of until she sighted the Irish coast.

The inquiries of friends and relatives of passengers on board the City of Brussels were more numerous, both at the HERALD office and at the Inman Company's office, yesterday than on any previous day. It was manifest that the tension of anxiety was very highly strung, and that the buoyant hopes of the previous days are fast giving place to fears that the worst has happened and that their relatives and friends are lost. There can be no doubt that it is far too soon for this despairing view of the situation. There is a broad margin for hope yet, and this is the condition of mind that should be cultivated for several days to come.

RAID ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Late last night Captain Murray, of the Fourth precinct, and a section of officers, made a descent upon a disorderly den at No. 6 James street, kept by a woman named Myers. Twenty persons, several of them females, were arrested and locked up in the Oak street station house.

WASHINGTON.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1877.

AMERICAN CITIZENS KNIGHTED.

The Department of State has been officially informed that General Hawley, President; Alfred T. Goshorn, Director General, and Meyer Asch, Assistant Secretary of the Centennial Commission, have been created by the King of Holland Knights of the Order of the Golden Lion of the Netherlands, and yesterday the department transmitted to them the insignia of the Order. This mark of honor is in consideration of their courtesy to the representatives of that country at the Centennial Exhibition.

CANDIDATES FOR THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The President has appointed the following cadet midshipmen at large to be examined for admission to the Naval Academy on the 21st of June next:—Joseph J. Woodward, Jr., son of J. J. Woodward, United States Army; Marius Duvall, son of Medical Director Duvall, United States Navy; John M. Poyer, of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal, Ill.; James H. Colwell, of Carlisle, Pa., whose father was a captain in a Pennsylvania regiment and was killed at Antietam; Robert B. Dashiell, of Annapolis, Md., son of Rev. Dr. Dashiell, of St. John's College, in that city; Alexander C. Oliphant, of Trenton, N. J., son of S. D. Oliphant, formerly Brigadier General of volunteers; Nathaniel M. Hubbard, Jr., of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Harry R. Cohen, of Savannah, Ga.; Eugene Carroll, of Cincinnati, and Edward Harrison, of Indianapolis, Ind. He has also appointed Revere R. Gurley, a grandson of the late Rev. R. R. Gurley, a cadet midshipman from the District of Columbia.

NEW CHINESE PORTS OPENED.

The Department of State is to-day in receipt of information by mail from the United States Minister at Pekin that the Chinese government had given notice that it would on the 1st of April open to foreign trade the additional ports of Ichaus, Wuhu, Wenchoo and Pakhoy.

FRED DOUGLASS EXPLAINS.

Frederick Douglass publishes a card in which he says that the attacks upon him on account of remarks alleged to have been made by him in Baltimore are both malicious and silly. Washington is a great city, not a village nor a hamlet, but the capital of a great nation, and the manners and habits of its various classes are proper subjects for presentation and criticism, and therefore he very much mistakes, he says, if this great city can be thrown into a tempest of passion by any humorous reflections he may take the liberty to utter.

Several thousand citizens, including many business men, have already signed the petition to the President asking for the removal of Mr. Douglass as Marshal for the District of Columbia, in view of his slanderous utterances against the community, and various persons are talking about calling an indignation meeting.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

ANOTHER DAY FOR LOCAL LOGROLLING—ATTEMPT TO REGULATE AUCTION SALES—THE REMEDIAL CODE OF JUSTICE.

ALBANY, May 12, 1877.

As usual on Saturday the members of the Legislature were much more interested in getting to their homes than in legislation. In the Senate, Mr. Robertson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the Assembly bill to validate and confirm the title to certain real estate in the city of New York. Also to authorize the Orange County Asylum for the Chronic Insane to receive patients or inmates from the adjoining counties.

In Committee of the Whole the following were considered:—To provide for a supply of wholesome water for the Twenty-fourth ward in the city of New York. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the act relating to rates of wharfage of canal boats in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. Progressed.

To provide for macadamizing two public roads in the town of Northfield, Richmond county. Ordered to a third reading.