we need only read the intelligence from Bagdad describing the flood which has overwhelmed both banks of the Tigris. A similar inundation is unknown since time immemorial, the river having thrown out a new branch above Bagdad, which has completely blockaded the city and swept away 300 houses in the village of Kiamizie. The worst evil which the Russians may bring upon us by their premature invasion is cholera, which exposure to so inclement a season can hardly fail to produce among their troops.

STARTLING IN THE EXTREME.

The following sensational item appears in the Vienna *Politische Correspondenz*, which has semi-official letters from St. Petersburg. In a communication of this nature it says:—"The Russian troops under General Kaufmann will cross the Pamir into India in the event of England taking part in the Turkish war." This is the first time the Russians have spoken semi-officially of the possibility of military operations by way of the Pamir and the accessibility of India in that quarter.

A CRISIS IN SERVIA.

The HERALD'S special correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that a conspiracy is daily gaining strength in Servia to upset Prince Milan's dynasty. The Prince of Montenegro is believed to be privy to the scheme. In case of an outbreak Austria has resolved to enter Servia. This accounts for the unusual activity in Austrian military affairs. Colonel Cartagnia, the special messenger from Prince Milan to St. Petersburg, returned to Belgrade without a reply Sunday night. Prince Gortschakoff telegraphed that if Servia desires to commence action she must do so on her own responsibility and with her own means. This intelligence caused great depression among the liberals. It is affirmed that the recall of the Russian agent at Belgrade was ordered on the ground of the desire of his government to keep Servia apart from the conflict, the Czar, while withdrawing his agent in order to hold aloof from any agitation in Servia, having explicitly intimated that he considered the abstention of Servia indispensable.

The Russian Consul at Belgrade has declared in a special audience with Prince Milan that Russia has notified Austria and England that Servia will observe neutrality, and that the Russian troops will not enter Servia, she being excluded from the plan of operations. The Council of Ministers has consented to the departure of Prince Milan for St. Petersburg. Prince Milan has resolved to request the assistance of Austria in the preservation of peace, should the Servian socialist party, who are agitating in favor of war, gain the upper hand. Russia would not be opposed to this course.

DEBATE ON THE GLADSTONE RESOLUTIONS.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone's resolutions were rejected by a vote of 354 to 223, and the amendment offered by Sir Henry Wolf, conservative, to the effect that the House declines to entertain any resolution which may embarrass the government in its maintenance of peace and the protection of British interests, without indicating any alternative line of policy, was adopted without a division. The speeches during the debate were principally of a merely retrospective interest.

The Marquis of Hartington, the leader of the liberals, said the blue books showed Russia's sincere desire to maintain peace if possible. He condemned Earl Derby's answer to Prince Gortschakoff. Before Russia mobilized her army the policy recommended by Mr. Gladstone's withdrawn resolutions—namely, the union of Europe to exercise a pressure, and, if necessary, a forcible result upon the Porte, might have been efficacious; but since the commencement of the war such a combination was impossible. Germany was looking out for a possible hostile combination; France was reflecting on a possible renewal of invasion; England was looking to the Suez Canal and India. If the government pursued a policy of strict neutrality the country would support them; but England had always been drawn into any war between Turkey and Russia. Sooner or later we would have to interfere in the present struggle. When the time came Mr. Gladstone's first two resolutions would form the guide to the policy to be pursued. He (Lord Hartington) was as anxious to defend British interests as any one. If Russia triumphed in the war the expectations of the races subject to Turkey would be realized, and it would be found that their subjection would not be indispensable to British interests. Those interests were not, as the House was asked to believe, bound up with the lifeless trunk of the Turkish Empire.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, repeated the usual arguments against a coercion policy. The government's efforts to obtain a settlement by peaceful means failed principally through the obstinacy of Turkey, and also through the deplorable impatience of Russia, which he, however, attributed to popular pressure. Relative to British interests, Sir Stafford Northcote said:—"As far as the interests which we have, in common with others, he saw no reason why we should fight for them alone. It was to the interest of all that there should be freedom of navigation in Eastern and Southeastern Europe. There were interests in which other nations had a closer interest than ourselves, and doubtless when the moment arrived those nations would protect them. We had a special interest in the Suez Canal; it was important it should be kept open and safe. There were other ways to India not so direct to which the government attached great importance, but the main route of the canal, and Egypt itself, the government desired above all to preserve. (Cheers.) They desired to maintain strict neutrality, to watch over the interests of England, and at the same time not to be over hasty. Lord Derby's reply to Prince Gortschakoff contained nothing which was not perfectly respectful. The right honorable gentleman concluded his speech as follows:—"The government are now enabled to keep their hands free to act as may appear best. The real interests of England are the maintenance of peace and prosperity throughout the world. In whatever position they may find themselves, and whatever may be the obligations and circumstances in which they are placed, the government will pursue the policy which they believe good for England and the world, without fear and without reproach."

Mr. Gladstone said the issue upon which the House was asked to vote was contingent upon coercion by all the Powers of Europe, which did not necessarily mean war against Turkey, and which on former occasions had attained great results. The war might even now be ended within a fortnight if England would consent to restore the European concert. He pointed out what a disgrace it would be to England if the liberty of the Christians were secured by an agreement between Turkey and Russia alone.

ENFORCING NEUTRALITY.

In the House of Commons yesterday the Hon. Robert Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in a reply to a question by Sir William Vernon Harcourt (liberal), said immediately after the outbreak of the war the government learned that an iron-clad built for Turkey was lying at the Victoria docks, and took steps to prevent an infringement of the Foreign Enlistment act.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question by Mr. Gourley (liberal), said Egypt, forming a part of Turkey, is certainly at war with Russia. Russia, therefore, has a right to blockade Egyptian ports and invade Egyptian territory, and goods going to Egypt may be considered contraband.

Hon. Robert Bourke, in reply to a question by Mr. Rylands (liberal), said it was untrue that England and Austria had agreed to protest against the declaration of Roumanian independence.

ENGLAND'S PREPARATIONS.

It is stated the Dover and Shorncliffe garrisons have been medically inspected for foreign service. Preparations are being made in the War Department to despatch an army corps of 30,000 or 40,000 men upon foreign service, should the government deem that course necessary. The Admiralty are also preparing for contingencies. The departments of Controller and Director of Stores are both actively employed, and a special committee meet daily for confidential business.

The Edinburgh *Scotsman's* London correspondent says, though many of the recent rumors relative to the government's military preparations are incorrect, and though those who ought to be acquainted with the intentions of the Ministers declare that no precipitate action will be taken and that for the present, at all events, the proclamation of neutrality will be most faithfully followed and that England will probably be able to protect her interests without recourse to arms at all, still a great deal has been done and is still doing to complete the arrangements necessary for prompt and powerful action should such be decided on. It has been decided not to rely altogether on the resources of the army clothing factory at Pimlico. Already more than one agent has left London to arrange with manufacturers for a supply of clothing, &c., in certain contingencies. A general who has lately seen active service (the correspondent probably refers to Sir Garnet Wolseley) has made reports within the past few days in regard to the regiments which could be immediately called upon and how long it would take to transport from 30,000 to 50,000 men to a given spot. I am assured that arrangements are so far complete that the authorities reckon upon being able, if necessary, to embark about 60,000 men in about ten days.

BROKE UP IN A ROW.

An attempt was made on Sunday to get up an anti-Russian demonstration in Hyde Park. The crowd only numbered about 3,000. The speakers included no one of any note. The discussion branched off into an argument as to the relative badness of government in Ireland and Poland. The crowd finally overturned the platform and dispersed in disorder.

ENGLISH INFLUENCE WITH THE PORTE.

A special despatch from Bucharest says:—"In consequence of energetic British remonstrances the Porte has given the most satisfactory assurances relative to the destruction of British shipping at Beket and promised full compensation."

ROUMANIA.

The principal credit for the motion whereby the question of Roumanian independence and the Prince's assumption of the royal title was practically shelved belongs to the Roumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs. But his opposition to the immediate declaration of independence would not improbably have been overcome if he had not received a decided hint of encouragement from Russia. The *Times'* Vienna correspondent explains the vote in the Roumanian Chambers. He says although the resolution adopted by the Chambers speaks of severing the bond between Turkey and Roumania and empowers the government, at the conclusion of peace, to secure an independent position, it leaves the government free to use its discretion in acting according to circumstances, so that for the present the whole matter is shelved.

ITALY INDIGNANT.

The Manchester *Guardian's* Ragusa despatch says:—"An Italian transport with two guns took soundings last week off Durazzo, on the Albanian coast. A Turkish steamer threatened the Italian captain, who thereupon loaded his guns; but the Turkish authorities interfered and averted an engagement. The Italian captain said sixteen Italian war vessels would shortly appear off the coast of Albania. The statement has not been confirmed."

A Rome special declares that Italian naval officers on leave have been recalled. All army officers have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to rejoin their commands.

MORE INJUDICIOUS PROMISES.

Le Nord, the Russian organ at Brussels, publishes a letter from St. Petersburg which contains the following:—

Russia has but one aim—namely, the amelioration of the lot of the Christians; but if at the end of the war she claims more extended guarantees Europe must blame herself, not the ambitious designs whereof it gratuitously suspects Russia. Russia, after the war, will give fresh proof of her moderation by consulting Europe respecting the conditions to be dictated to Turkey to prevent further massacres.

TURKEY'S REBELLIOUS PROVINCES.

Advices from Slavonic sources state that the rebel commander in Bosnia, Despotovich, has been reinforced and is marching toward Livno. The garrison of Drien is preventing the Herzegovinese refugees from entering Austrian territory.

A Danilograd special says the Turks appear to be preparing to attack Rogami, with the purpose of cutting off communication between Montenegro and Kutchi, which is the key of Albania, or of compelling the withdrawal of the forces from the Diega Pass. Ali Said and Hafiz Pachas are at Lodgoritza to direct the movement, strong batteries have been established on the Mati Bords commanding the fords. The weather is fine and the roads are becoming practicable.

THE SUEZ CANAL AND FRANCE.

M. Lesseps yesterday had a long interview in Paris with the Duc Decazes relative to the measures to be taken to secure the neutralization of the Suez Canal during the present war. The French shareholders of the canal seem to suspect the intentions of the British fleet.

MOVEMENTS OF DIPLOMATISTS.

Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador to the Court of St. James, had a two hours' interview with Lord Odo Russell, the British representative at Berlin. He was also with the Emperor nearly an hour.

Count Corti, the Italian Ambassador to the Porte, sailed from Brindisi for Constantinople yesterday.

EXPORTS OF FRESH MEAT.

REPORT FROM THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1877.

Official returns made to the Bureau of Statistics show that during the month ended April 30, 1877, the exports of fresh beef from the United States were 8,416,829 pounds, valued at $821,431. During the same period 169,013 pounds of fresh mutton, valued at $17,648, were exported from the port of New York. Of the total exportation there was shipped from New York 6,022,013 pounds, valued at $595,472; from Philadelphia, 2,556,200 pounds, valued at $212,839; from Portland, 3,330 pounds, valued at $334; from Vermont, 189 pounds, valued at $20, and from Detroit, 4,140 pounds, valued at $414. During the four months ended March 31, 1877, 2,622,636 pounds of fresh beef, and 339,002 pounds of mutton, produced in Canada, were exported from Portland to England.

ALLEGED RING FRAUDS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 14, 1877.

The *Evening Dispatch* has an article stating that reports are rife of great frauds committed in the construction of the Custom House here, and that there is a ring of men involved, embracing some high in position. It is also said that the matter is now before the United States Grand Jury and that a thorough examination of the affairs of the Custom House will be made. The frauds began before the building was commenced and originated outside of St. Louis.

THE ROCKFORD DISASTER.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 14, 1877.

Two more bodies were taken out of the ruins of the Court House yesterday—those of A. H. Hollenbeck and Frederick Hough—but they were so mangled as to be almost unrecognizable. The memorial services last night were attended by an immense audience, and addresses were made by Professor Mandeville and others. A fund of about $1,500 was raised to aid the families of the deceased, and funds are coming in from other cities and from individuals outside the city.

THE MANN TRIAL.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., May 14, 1877.

The trial of ex-County Treasurer Mann, charged with improper issue of county notes, was resumed to-day. S. H. Drake, an expert, called by the defence, testified to an examination of Mann's accounts, which exhibited that Saratoga county actually owed over $140,000, while the notes outstanding are for but $138,000. E. W. Bowen, a government accountant, testified to an examination of the same accounts with the same result. The defence have but a few more witnesses to testify, while the prosecution have a large number yet unsworn. The entire week will probably be consumed in finishing the case.

RESPITED.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 14, 1877.

A special from Jefferson City to the *Evening Dispatch* says Poindexter Edmondson, who was to be hanged to-morrow at Bloomfield, Stoddard county, has been respited until July 15 by Governor Phelps. Edmondson was convicted on circumstantial evidence, and it is said that a dying man has confessed to having committed the murder for which the former was found guilty. An investigation of the matter will be made.

MURDERER IDENTIFIED.

BRANDON, VT., May 14, 1877.

The murderer of Frank Brassor was to-day identified as Charles Williams, a young Englishman, claiming to be from Bristol, England. He is without friends or means, and had probably become insane through despondency.

BRITISH FISHING INTERESTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 14, 1877.

Her Majesty's ship Eclipse has arrived here from Bermuda, and will proceed to the Newfoundland fishing stations in a few days. The mail steamers Pert and Encounter will also proceed there shortly to look after the interests of British fishermen. Vice Admiral Cooper Key will leave Bermuda in the Bellerophon on the 5th of June.

EMBEZZLER INDICTED.

RICHMOND, VA., May 14, 1877.

Rev. E. T. Baird, ex-Secretary of the Presbyterian Committee of Publication for the Southern States, recently deposed from the ministry, &c., for embezzling funds of the committee, was to-day indicted in the Hustings Court here for embezzlement. Baird's whereabouts are still unknown.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

Interesting Accidents on the High Seas.

AN AMERICAN CREW RESCUED.

Departure of the Dakota's Passengers for America.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 15, 1877.

The Norwegian bark Kong Oscar, Captain Rothing, from Charleston, April 16, has arrived at Queenstown. The Captain reports that he spoke the Norwegian bark Gyller, Captain Ostensen, from Baltimore April 4 for Dublin, on the 4th of May. The Gyller reported that on the 10th of April she experienced a gale, was thrown on her beam ends and had to cut away her maintopmast.

HELPING OTHERS IN DISTRESS.

On the 12th of April the Gyller rescued from a raft five of the crew of the American brig C. C. Bearse, from Savannah for Boston. The Bearse was totally wrecked. The survivors are Herrick, mate; More, second mate; Henry Galton and Thomas McCulton, seamen, and the steward. Two others were washed off the raft. Captain Rothing learned nothing of Captain Blaisdell and another seaman, who made up the Bearse's crew.

THE DAKOTA'S PASSENGERS.

The Williams and Guion line steamer Wisconsin, Captain Forsyth, from Liverpool, left Queenstown at eight o'clock yesterday morning for New York with the passengers of the stranded steamer Dakota.

SAVING CARGO FROM THE WRECKED STEAMER.

There is no change in the Dakota's position. The salvage operators still hope to recover considerable of the cargo in a damaged state.

WAR IN JAPAN.

FIGHTING AT KAGOSHIMA—VICTORY FOR THE IMPERIALISTS.

LONDON, May 14, 1877.

An official telegram from Japan states that another army corps has reached Kagoshima. More than one battle has been fought there, and a large part of the town has been burned. The Imperialists have been victorious in every engagement.

MEXICO.

HOW THE FILIBUSTERING PROJECT IS REGARDED IN WASHINGTON—OUR CITIZENS ON THE BORDER TO BE PROTECTED FROM MEXICAN BANDITTI.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1877.

It is thought here in official circles that undue importance is attached to reports of filibustering expeditions to invade the soil of Northern Mexico, as our government will enforce the neutrality laws with regard to Mexico as to any other Power with which we are at peace. Instructions have been sent to our Minister at the City of Mexico, who will give particular attention to the subject of raids into Texas for the purpose of cattle stealing, with a view to their prevention. The former Mexican administration, however, were inefficient to prevent such raids. The present administration is in no better condition for that purpose, and therefore it has become a question how far our government shall go for the protection of our citizens on the border and for the punishment of the offenders.

GENERAL M'KENZIE'S RAID.

Four years ago, when General McKenzie pursued certain marauders into Mexico, the Mexican Minister at Washington strongly protested against the invasion of Mexican soil, but our government returned no apology or excuse for that officer's conduct. The feeling of the administration is that our citizens must be protected from these raids, if not by the Mexican government then by our own, and, therefore, the conduct of General McKenzie may become a precedent for our action in the future.

PRESIDENT LERDO AND GENERAL ESCOBEDO ON THE RUMORED FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION—ALL KNOWLEDGE OF THE SCHEME DENIED—A VIGOROUS DENUNCIATION OF THE PROJECT.

As was natural to expect, the telegrams which appeared in the HERALD on Sunday and yesterday, giving details of what purports to be a gigantic filibustering scheme for the conquest of Northern Mexico, caused a profound sensation in this city. Various were the comments upon the supposed organization and its probable results. Some affected to disbelieve the rumor altogether, while others believed that there was something in it. Quite a number of commentators upon the news, remembering how bravely the Mexicans had borne themselves in their war against France and the Empire of Maximilian, thought that the filibusters who might go down with the intention of conquering Northern Mexico would soon find out their mistake. The United States could not countenance such a scheme, and if lawless men banded themselves together for a purpose of this sort they could blame no one but themselves if they went to fill the graves of outlaws.

PRESIDENT LERDO DENOUNCES THE SCHEME.

Señor Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, who is at present sojourning in this city at the Windsor Hotel, authorizes the statement that he knows nothing whatever of the rumored movement; that he would not participate in anything of the sort, and that he thinks it his duty as a Mexican citizen to denounce and oppose it with all the power he can command. President Lerdo says he has never been in Washington, nor has he ever had the least knowledge of the subject or been approached upon it by any one. He considers the whole story as a wild, unfounded fabrication. He could not, under any circumstances, tolerate anything that in the most remote degree might endanger the autonomy of Mexico or the integrity of her territory.

ESCOBEDO OF THE SAME OPINION.

President Lerdo also states on behalf of his late Minister of War, General of Division Don Mariano Escobedo, the conqueror of Maximilian, that he, too, would have nothing at all to do with any project like the one now reported. General Escobedo, as a soldier and a patriot, would, as he says, readily turn his arms against any filibuster or other foreign enemy, no matter in what shape they might present themselves or where they hailed from.

Señor Don Manuel Romero Rubio, Secretary of State in Mexico under Lerdo, treats the published rumors as being devoid of foundation and absurd. He believes that the enemies of Lerdo and his government, knowing the susceptibility of the Mexicans on this tender point, affect to believe in this malicious piece of news in order to turn public opinion in Mexico against the rightful but exiled government of that Republic.

MEXICAN CATTLE RAIDS.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, May 14, 1877.

The *Ranchero*, one of the leading republican papers of Texas, commenting on the press report from Washington that the Cabinet had recently discussed the matter of cattle raids on the Rio Grande, and that General Ord will receive instructions to cross into Mexico in pursuit of marauders, says that during the time of actual cattle raids it most earnestly denounced each and every outrage, and implored the protection of the government for the citizens of Texas who were being despoiled by marauders, but that for the past fifteen months there had been no cattle thieving on the Rio Grande, and it challenges a refutation of the assertion.

MOLLY MAGUIRES SENTENCED.

SPEECHES OF THE CONDEMNED—STRONG DENUNCIATION OF WITNESSES, AND PROTESTATIONS OF INNOCENCE—REMARKS OF THE JUDGE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SCRANTON, PA., May 14, 1877.

The long list of murderers under sentence of death in Pennsylvania was increased to-day by the addition of Hester, Tully and McHugh, the Molly Maguires found guilty at Bloomsburg a few months since of the murder of Alexander Rea, who was killed at Mount Carmel nine years ago.

REMARKS OF THE CONDEMNED.

The prisoners on being asked by Judge Elwell what they had to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon them, spoke in turn, denouncing the testimony of Kelley, "the bum," and other witnesses for the prosecution. Hester was especially emphatic, declaring his innocence before the high court of heaven, that honorable court and the community.

THE SENTENCE.

Judge Elwell, in passing sentence, spoke at length, reviewing the crime and its romantic history. He said that justice had pursued the murderers with leaden steps. Some of the accomplices were dead, some were fugitives and would some day be arraigned for their crimes, while those before him would have to pay the penalty. He then sentenced the prisoners severally in the usual manner. They manifested no emotion, and as they were leaving the court Hester made a profound and respectful bow to the Judge. There is no doubt whatever of the sentence being carried out.

A LIONESS AT LARGE.

CONSTERNATION AMONG THE CITIZENS OF HANOVER COUNTY IN VIRGINIA—SUPPOSED ESCAPE FROM A MENAGERIE—CHILDREN AND STOCK KEPT IN DOORS—ACTIVE PURSUIT OF THE ANIMAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RICHMOND, VA., May 14, 1877.

The citizens of Hanover county in the neighborhood of Allens Station and not far from the Slashes, where Henry Clay first saw the light, were thrown into a state of the greatest consternation and terror by the appearance of a lioness roaming about the woods. The animal is reported to have been first seen on the farm of a Mr. Barnes, and so great was the terror it infused that the people took refuge in their homes. It was next seen on several adjacent farms, and the description given of it leaves no doubt in the minds of Hanovarians that the strange visitor is a veritable lioness, which they suppose must have escaped from one of the many circuses which have recently passed through this section of the country.

CITIZENS IN PURSUIT.

This morning the citizens assembled in large numbers, armed to the teeth, and tracked the animal for a number of miles through the country almost into the vicinity of the Chickahominy River, where it became lost. The tracks left by the feet of the animal are different from those of any ever seen before by any citizen of Hanover county. When standing still the impressions made by the claws in the soil were over nine inches apart. It is reported to be moving in the direction of Richmond in a line nearly parallel with the old Telegraph road, or what is more familiarly known as the Brooke turnpike. The latest report from Hanover county states that a large body of citizens, composed of cavalry and infantry, were cautiously pursuing the supposed lioness.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE BEAST.

The people in all that section of the country have carefully housed their little children and their stock from the fear that the ferocious beast may pounce upon them at any moment. To-morrow the pursuit will be renewed, and in all probability the roaming lioness, if it should prove to be such an animal, will be brought to bay.

WEST AND SOUTH.

WESTERN MERCHANTS HANDSOMELY RECEIVED BY THE PEOPLE OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NORFOLK, VA., May 14, 1877.

The Western merchants and prominent men to the number of 220, from Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis and other cities arrived this evening for the purpose of organizing and establishing more intimate trade relations between this section and the Western country. The committee appointed to arrange for their reception met at the wharf of the Richmond steamers this morning, at half past five o'clock, and proceeded to Jamestown, and there met the Western visitors and returned with them on the steamer Eliza Hancox. On arriving in Norfolk they were met by the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues' band, and escorted to the City Hall green, where they were welcomed by His Honor Mayor Tucker, and eloquent responses were made by Messrs C. M. Halloway, J. Callender, S. H. Burton, Thomas Ewing and N. Ellis, representing the excursionists.

The committee, with the visitors and invited guests and band, will assemble to-morrow at the Atlantic Hotel, at a quarter to nine A. M., and proceed by the steamer Manhasset, from the Boston wharf, on a visit to the Navy Yard and receiving ship, and will be met by the steamer Hampton, for an excursion to Fortress Monroe and the Soldiers' Home. After visiting these places the excursionists will return to Norfolk. In the evening a dinner will be served on the Hampton, and a grand banquet will take place at night if the visitors remain.

A DEVIL'S DEED.

SIXTY PEOPLE MALICIOUSLY POISONED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

STREATER, Ill., May 14, 1877.

The most fiendish crime on record was committed in our village to-day in the wholesale poisoning with arsenic of sixty miners employed by the Vermilion Coal Company during the recent strike. Some of the victims cannot recover. The wildest excitement prevails throughout the whole community, and nothing definite is to be learned yet as to how or by whom the poison was administered.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF CRAZY HORSE'S SURRENDER—THE BIDS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1877.

The Indian Bureau has to-day received from Lieutenant Johnson, acting Indian agent for the Red Cloud Agency, an official report of the surrender of Crazy Horse's band, from which it appears that these "hostiles" who were brought in by Red Cloud numbered 219 men, 310 women, 186 boys and 184 girls—total, 899. They turned in to the military authorities 1,200 horses and mules and 117 guns and pistols.

INDIAN SUPPLIES.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Bell returned this morning from New York, where has taken part in the opening and examining of the bids for Indian supplies. He reports that, although the prices for flour, &c., are higher than heretofore, the average of the prices named in the proposals for furnishing Indian supplies is lower than last year. This is particularly the case in regard to calico prints and hardware. The proposals for transportation are at increased rates. Mr. Bell says the competition has been active and the articles offered are of excellent quality.

A GALE AT NORTH PLATTE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., May 14, 1877.

A heavy gale has been blowing here during the afternoon. The weather is decidedly threatening.

ICE IN LAKE HURON.

DETROIT, Mich., May 14, 1877.

A telegram from Port Huron this morning reports the condition of the ice in Lake Huron as unchanged. The river is full of floating ice. The wind is northeast. A telegram received here at eleven A. M., from Alpena, reports that four propellers pushed their way through the ice on the flats this morning. The ice there is still heavy.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 15—1 A. M.

Indications.

For New England, slowly falling barometer, stationary or rising temperature, northwest to southwest winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather, followed at Eastern stations by increasing cloudiness and rain areas.

For the Middle Atlantic States, nearly stationary or slowly falling barometer, slight rise in temperature, southeast to southwest winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, nearly stationary pressure and temperature, northeast to southeast winds and clear or partly cloudy weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and occasional rains.

For the West Gulf States, stationary or rising barometer, stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary or slowly falling barometer, east to south winds, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with rain areas and slight change of temperature.

For the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi valleys, slowly falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, partly cloudy weather, with rain areas and slight change of temperature.

For the lake region, slowly falling barometer, stationary or rising temperature, winds mostly from the east and south, increasing cloudiness, and in the upper lakes rain areas.

The Mississippi River will remain nearly stationary, with a slight rise at New Orleans.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Duluth.

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.	47	53	3:30 P. M.	70	81
6 A. M.	47	53	6 P. M.	64	74
9 A. M.	54	64	9 P. M.	59	65
12 M.	60	72	12 P. M.	55	60

Average temperature yesterday 65½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 57

MORMON AUDACITY.

Continuation of Arming and Drilling in Utah.

GOVERNOR EMORY'S DEMAND.

The Federal Government Asked for More Troops.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 14, 1877.

The arming and drilling of Mormons continues throughout Utah. Gentiles, and especially those in the northern and southern settlements, are alarmed at the few United States troops in Utah. Fourteen companies inhabit Camp Douglas, which overlooks Salt Lake City, and the fragment of a regiment occupies Camp Cameron, near Beaver. The ghost of a company haunts Fort Hall, in Idaho.

GOVERNOR EMORY'S DEMAND.

Governor Emory has written a letter to the Secretary of War, which will reach Washington on Thursday or Friday next, requesting that Camp Douglas be provided with five companies of infantry and two of cavalry; that Camp Cameron shall have two full companies of infantry; that one infantry company shall be quartered at St. George; that another shall be sent to Logan, in Cache Valley, and that the company at Fort Hall shall be retained and reinforced.

It is to be hoped that Secretary McCrary will furnish these blue coats at once, whose presence here would do much to allay the apprehensions of capitalists and families who are alarmed at once by the diligence and vigor of the prosecutions against prominent Mormons and their determination to resist.

A FOOLHARDY ATTEMPT.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., May 14, 1877.

Thomas Crapo, of this city, with his wife, will start from this port on the 25th inst. to cross the Atlantic to London in a boat thirteen feet in length. Crapo expects to accomplish the trip in forty days.

GOVERNOR CARROLL'S MARRIAGE.

BALTIMORE, May 14, 1877.

Governor John Lee Carroll and Miss Carter Thompson, formerly of Staunton, Va., were married privately at the Cathedral this afternoon. Rev. Thomas S. Lee officiated.

CANAL BREAK REPAIRED.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., May 14, 1877.

The break in the Champlain Canal is repaired. Seventy-five boats from the South are expected here to-morrow.

SUICIDE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 14, 1877.

Solomon Wilbur, a confectioner, doing business at No. 161 Orange street, committed suicide Saturday by shooting himself in the head. Wilbur was twenty-three years old, unmarried and was in ill health.

A RAILROAD SMASH UP.

Shortly after noon yesterday a coal train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad jumped the track near the Grove street crossing, Hoboken. Fortunately no lives were lost. Several of the cars were telescoped, and travel was delayed for several hours, until a wrecking train had removed the debris from the track.

DEATH OF COLONEL CHISOLM.

MERIDIAN, MISS., May 14, 1877.

Colonel W. W. Chisolm, the prisoner who was wounded in the attack on the Kemper County Jail, died last evening.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

ELLSWORTH, Me., May 14, 1877.

The trial of Edward M. Smith for the murder of the Trim family at Bucksport resulted to-day in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

OBITUARY.

ALBERT STEINWAY.

Albert Steinway, the youngest son of the late Henry Steinway, Sr., died of typhoid fever yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 125 East Fifty-second street. Mr. Steinway was born in the duchy of Brunswick, Germany, on the 10th of June, 1840. At the age of ten he came to this country with his father and three of his brothers. The firm of Steinway & Sons, piano manufacturers, was established in 1853, and the next year Albert was considered old enough to begin his business career by entering the factory as an apprentice. At the age of twenty-one he was taken into the firm as junior partner. Soon after he became a member of the Seventh militia regiment, and went with it in the early stages of the war. At the time of the invasion of Pennsylvania by General Lee he was a captain in the Fifth militia regiment, and subsequently became colonel of the Sixth New York State militia regiment. After the election of Governor Hoffman he was appointed brigadier general on the Governor's staff. He retired from the militia in 1871. Since that time he has entirely devoted himself to the business of the firm, jointly with his two brothers, Theodore and William.

SIR JOHN SHEPPEY RIBTON, BART.

Sir John Sheppey Ribton, Bart., died on May 1 at the advanced aged of eighty-seven years. Sir John served from February, 1811, to February, 1818, in the Rifle brigade, and was present at the battles of the Pyrenees, Nive, Orthes and Toulouse. He also served in America, and during the time he was actively employed he was four times wounded. He retired from the army on the half pay of a lieutenant in 1818. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his children, George, born August 16, 1842.

COLONEL GEORGE WILLIAM HORTON.

A Peninsular and Waterloo officer, Colonel George William Horton, died May 1 at the age of eighty-five. He was present with the Seventy-first regiment at the battles of Nivelle, Nive, Orthes and Toulouse, and also at the battle of Waterloo. He retired from the army by the sale of his commission in 1841.

MR. VALENTINE BROMLEY.

Mr. Valentine Bromley, the artist, died at his country house near Harpenden on the night of April 30. Mr. Bromley had devoted himself chiefly to the illustration of books. He accompanied Lord Dunraven on his journey to Western America, and contributed the illustrations to his book, "The Great Divide." One of Mr. Bromley's pictures was hung in the Royal Academy exhibition last year, and two are at present in the Institute of Water Colors.

CAPTAIN ANDREW WILSON.

Captain Andrew Wilson, the oldest ex-member of the Legislature of this State, died recently at Montgomery, Orange county, aged eighty-eight years. He represented Orange county in the Assembly in 1810. He was a veteran of the war of 1812, and one of the founders of the Orange County Bible Society. The funeral will be held to-day.

JUDGE H. H. EMMONS.

Hon. H. H. Emmons, Judge of the Sixth Circuit United States Court, died at half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence, in Detroit, Mich.

THE MARCHIONESS OF LOTHIAN.

The Marchioness of Lothian, whose death was announced on Sunday, was among the distinguished pilgrims to Rome. She had rented a hotel, and was holding a series of brilliant receptions. She was seized with an attack of pleurisy in consequence of having been exposed to the draught of an open window at a reception on Thursday. The Pope sent her his special benediction, and a triduum was offered up for her at the Church of the Virgin. She died on Sunday afternoon, after three days' illness.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.

[From the London Times.]

A massive monument to the memory of the twenty-eight Finlanders who died in Lewis Prison while prisoners of war during the Russian campaign has just been completed in St. John's Churchyard, Lewes, by order of the Russian government. Yesterday the work was officially inspected and approved by General Gorloff. Mr. Philip Currey, of London, is the architect. The total height is seventeen feet. The monument is an octagon, starting from a broad base of stone steps, tapering upward and surmounted by a Greek cross, in which is inserted the kneeling steps peculiar to Russian crosses. In the base are eight arch-shaped recesses, supported by pillars of granite. On these are inscribed the objects of the memorial, the names of the prisoners who died and other particulars. The monument is erected immediately over the spot where the burials were made. On the east of the monument the inscription is:—"Sacred to the Memory of the Russian Soldiers who died Prisoners of War in Lewes in the years 1854, 1855 and 1856." On the west it is recorded, "Raised by Order of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, Alexander II., 1877." The names of the men and four lines of a hymn fill the remaining spaces.

THE WINTER OF 1877.

[From the London Globe.]

The winter we have just passed through has been in its meteorological aspects a singularly exceptional one. But with regard to the amount of rain that has fallen, and the temperature of certain months, it has been a marvelous period for the meteorologist. M. Renou, a distinguished French student of weather, has just presented to the Academy of Sciences at Paris a sort of summary of the weather of the past winter, and some of the facts indicated in this report are of especial interest. For example, he states that the exceptional character of the winter was preserved almost to its end; and although the temperatures of individual months have been occasionally exceeded—for instance, December, 1868, was hotter than last December, and January, 1796, and February, 1867, and 1869, were hotter than the two first months of 1877—yet the fact that the mean of the past winter surpasses that of all the years of which we have any record is certainly startling. The most remarkable temperatures of the past winter were those of the 10th and 11th of November and the 11th and 12th of March, and although the monthly lowest temperature not infrequently falls on these dates, it is very rare that the lowest rate of the whole season occurs at those periods. In fact, such an occurrence has not taken place since the year 1825. The mean temperature of last winter was 7 degrees centigrade, that is to say, 3.7 degrees higher than the mean of the last eighty years. Warm winters are rarely dry—those of 1796 and 1869 being exceptional—but are characterized by rain and storms. Their atmospheric pressure is, therefore, low. But that of last winter was peculiarly so. The lowest was the mean pressure for December at Valentia—in the southwest of Ireland—where it was 747.7 millimeters (about 29.420 inches) at the sea level, that is, it was 9 millimeters lower than at Paris. In conclusion, M. Renou observes that these extraordinarily mild winters seem to come about every forty-one years; thus the winter of 1877 corresponds to to some extent with those of 1796 and 1834.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Bishop John Freeman Young, of Florida, is at the Union Square. John M. Francis, of Troy, and William Purcell, of Rochester, are at the Metropolitan. Theodore M. Pomeroy and Elmore P. Ross, of Auburn, N. Y., and Senator William H. Robertson, of Westchester county, are at the Windsor. William T. Wright, United States Consul at Santos, Brazil; Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, and S. H. H. Clark, General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, are at the Fifth Avenue. Major Albert P. Morrow, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant. George Rignold is at the New York. Judge Charles Daniels, of the New York Supreme Court, and Assemblyman George West, of Ballston, N. Y., are at the Grand Central.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Russ