

GENERAL GRANT.

A Brilliant Reception in Manchester.

POINTS OF INTEREST VISITED.

Addresses Presented by the Mayor and Others.

THE EX-PRESIDENT IN A TALKATIVE VEIN.

Manchester's Friendly Feeling During the War.

THE COMING RECEPTION IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 31, 1877. General Grant, accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Fairchild, General Badeau, Mr. Galloway, the American Consul Commissioner, and Mr. Crane, United States Consul at Manchester, left Liverpool at ten o'clock yesterday morning en route for Manchester.

Immense crowds were gathered along the route and the stations were beautifully decorated, the American flag being everywhere prominent. Enthusiastic cheers greeted the General at every point.

The ex-President arrived at Manchester at eleven o'clock, and was received by the Mayor and Aldermen and a tremendous crowd of citizens, who manifested their enthusiasm by continued cheering. In pursuance of his purpose to view the various points of interest in the city General Grant visited several of the factories, the new Town Assizes Court and the Royal Exchange.

At the new Town Hall the distinguished visitor was received by the Dean of Manchester, Mr. Birley, M. P.; Jacob Bright and the Mayors of Trafford and Wigan. The address of the Mayor and Corporation of Manchester was presented in the drawing room.

The Mayor, in his speech, which was quite lengthy, said he had not forgotten a similar occasion when, in 1863, the ship Griswold brought a cargo of provisions to the suffering operatives of the city, who had been thrown out of employment, owing to the failure in the supply of cotton from the South. He also made a pleasant allusion to the visit of that distinguished American statesman and diplomat, Reverdy Johnson. The present object of the corporation, he said, was to evince the good will of the citizens of Manchester to General Grant personally and as a representative of the great American people, whose kind feeling they desired to cultivate.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS. Sir Joseph Heron read a long address, congratulatory in its character, and recalling the kind expressions which the Queen's birthday had evoked in America. He hoped for a constant increase of the existing good feeling, and trusted that the visit of the ex-President would ultimately lead to an interchange of ideas on the subject of abolishing the restrictions on trade and the establishment by common consent of free commercial intercourse between England and the United States.

REPLY OF GENERAL GRANT. The General, who had listened to the addresses with that quiet composure of manner peculiar to him, as unmoved, though the target of thousands of eyes, as though alone, rising acknowledged the presentation. "It is scarcely possible for me," he said, "to give utterance to the feelings evoked by my reception upon your soil from the moment of my arrival in Liverpool, where I have passed a couple of days, until the present moment. After the scene which I have witnessed in your streets, the elements of greatness, as manifested in your public and industrial buildings, I may be allowed to say that no person could be the recipient of the honor and attention you have bestowed upon me without the profoundest feeling. Such have been incited in me and I find myself inadequate to their proper expression. It was my original purpose on my arrival in Liverpool to hasten to London, and from thence proceed to visit the various points of interest in the country. Among these I have regarded Manchester as the most important. (Hear.) As I have been aware for years of the great amount of your manufactures, many of which find their ultimate destination in my own country. So I am aware that the sentiments of the great mass of the people of Manchester went out in sympathy to that country during the mighty struggle in which it fell to my lot to take some humble part. The expressions of the people of Manchester at the time of our great trial incited within the breasts of my countrymen a feeling of friendship toward them distinct from that felt toward all England, and in that spirit I accept on the part of my country the compliments paid me as its representative, and thank you."

THE LUNCHEON AND THE TOASTS. After General Grant had concluded his address of thanks luncheon was served in the large banquet hall. Toasts to the Queen and the Prince of Wales were proposed and drunk with all the honors. The Mayor of Manchester responded to each in loyal speeches. The health of President Hayes was then proposed and was received with enthusiasm. Mr. Newton Crane, United States Consul at Manchester, responded amid considerable applause. After these formalities the Mayor of Manchester proposed the health of General Grant amid the plaudits of the assemblage.

THE GENERAL'S RESPONSE. General Grant replied, with a humorous twinkle in his eye, that Englishmen had got more speeches and of greater length out of him than his own countrymen, but they were poorer because they were longer than he was accustomed to make. He warmly returned thanks for the reception he had received at the hands of the people of Manchester, and concluded his remarks by proposing the health of the Mayors and the ladies. The Mayor replied in suitable terms.

JACOB BRIGHT'S ADDRESS. Mr. Jacob Bright, M. P., being called on for a speech, said: "No guest so distinguished has ever before visited Manchester. General Grant is a brave soldier and he has pursued a general pacific policy toward the enemies he

had conquered. He should be honored and beloved, and deserved the hearty reception he would certainly receive throughout the realm. Mr. Bright touched upon free trade, and said he hoped and believed that the time would come when a free interchange of products would take place between the two great nations of common kindred.

A GENERAL HANDSHAKING. After the banquet General Grant was introduced to the assemblage, and a general handshaking followed.

AT THE THEATRES. Last evening he visited the Theatre Royal and afterward attended for a short time at the Princes Theatre, where he saw the actor J. L. Toole. His reception at both places was very enthusiastic.

THE JOURNEY TO LONDON. It is now decided that he will go to London this (Thursday) afternoon.

ON THE WAY TO LONDON. On his way here from Manchester to-day General Grant's train will stop a few minutes at Bedford, at the special request of the Mayor and Corporation, and an address will be presented.

THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY. The Standard says it is understood the Corporation of London will request General Grant to accept of the honorary freedom of the city in a gold box. After the presentation the Corporation will entertain General Grant at a déjeuner at Guildhall. A formal invitation will be sent him in a day or two.

COURTESIES IN LONDON. EX-President Grant and wife will dine with the Duke of Wellington on June 2. The Duke, in tendering the invitation, said it seemed to him to be a fitting thing that General Grant's first dinner in London should be at Apsley House, with the Duke of Wellington. A subsequent invitation from Earl Beaconsfield for the same day was deferred to a date not yet fixed. A reception will be given the General at United States Minister Pierrepont's residence on the 5th of June, and a dinner and reception at Lord Houghton's on the 7th. He will attend the Ascot races on the 12th of June. On the 15th of June he will dine at Kensington Palace with Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. On the 21st, at Minister Pierrepont's with the Prince of Wales and on the 26th, at Mr. Pierrepont's, with the Duke of Cambridge. Seven other invitations to dinner by distinguished persons were not accepted on account of previous engagements.

INVITATIONS ACCEPTED. The following invitations have been accepted but the day not fixed:—To a dinner with Earl Derby, probably between the 7th and 12th of June; to dine with the Queen and attend the Queen's concert and ball at Buckingham Palace, day not fixed because the Queen is at Balmoral and the date of her return is uncertain, and a dinner with the Lord Mayor at Guildhall some time in June.

THE PRINCE OF WALES HAS ARRANGED TO RECEIVE General Grant at Marlborough House immediately after his arrival. It is understood that the Prince will also give a dinner in his honor, but no day has been fixed yet.

GENERAL BUTLER'S LAST.

HOW THE LETTER TO MARSHAL PRITIKIN IS RECORDED IN NEW ORLEANS—CERTAIN OF ITS STATEMENTS DENIED.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30, 1877. Considerable excitement has been occasioned by the receipt of Gen Butler's open letter to Marshal Pritikin, and it is understood among republican politicians here to be a declaration of war against the President's Southern policy. Colonel Jack Wharton emphatically denies the statements relative to himself. Butler's statement relative to the Legislature and Wharton's action is known to be untrue, and is regarded by all parties as a malicious attack upon the commission and the results achieved by it.

GOVERNOR VAN ZANDT.

LITTLE BROTHER'S NEW EXECUTIVE ENTERTAINS HIS FRIENDS.

NEWPORT, May 30, 1877. Governor Van Zandt gave a grand reception this evening at his residence in this city. Upwards of 500 persons were present from all parts of the State, and it is doubtful if there has been such a gathering here for many years. Among the guests were Senator Anthony, General Burside, Congressman Eames and ex-Congressman Pendleton; General Vogdes and staff, from Fort Adams; officers from the Torpedo Station; Mr. Max Outrey, the French Minister; the First Secretary of the French Legation; the Governor's Staff, and all the leading military officials of the State, together with army and navy officers dressed in full uniform, presenting a brilliant appearance. From twelve to fifteen thousand dollars' worth of strawberries were distributed, and about fifteen thousand pickers are employed. Other grand crops are coming in freely.

STRAWBERRIES—A LARGE CROP.

NORFOLK, Va., May 30, 1877. This is the most prolific strawberry season ever known around Norfolk. Two million quarts were shipped yesterday and the season has just opened an early. From twelve to fifteen thousand dollars' worth of strawberries were distributed, and about fifteen thousand pickers are employed. Other grand crops are coming in freely.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31—1 A. M. Indications. For New England, slowly falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, souly to west winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States, falling barometer, rising temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather and winds mostly from southwest to southwest.

For the South Atlantic States, stationary or slowly falling barometer, stationary temperature, northeast to southeast winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, stationary or slowly falling barometer, stationary temperature, winds mostly from southeast to southwest and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, southerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather and stationary temperature, probably followed at west stations by rising barometer, fair, areas and colder northwest winds.

For the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi valleys, falling followed by rising barometer, southerly veering to colder north winds, increasing cloudiness and general showers.

For the upper lake region, falling barometer, warm southerly winds, increasing cloudiness and rain areas, probably followed at Northwest stations by rising barometer and colder north winds.

The Missouri River will generally rise at and below St. Joseph. The Lower Mississippi will fall, except at New Orleans.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, Kewanee, Milwaukee, Chicago and Grand Haven.

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 Hadza's Park, Herald building:—

Table with 4 columns: Date, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1877. Rows for 3 A. M., 6 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., and Average temperature for corresponding date.

THE WAR.

Talking of Peace While Preparing for the Grand Struggle.

MOVEMENTS ON THE DANUBE.

A Russian Dash to Cut Off Mukhtar Pacha from Erzeroum.

THE CIRCASSIAN REVOLT.

The Situation in Constantinople—Repressing Midhat's Friends.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 31, 1877. In the midst of the preparations for the grand struggle the air is becoming thick with vague rumors of peace. The Herald correspondent in Berlin telegraphs that the semi-official papers of that city continue to prognosticate a speedy end of the war between Russia and Turkey. Some of them even go so far as to state that an armistice has already been concluded. The Berlin correspondent of the Herald announces that the Russian press is unanimous in its disapproval of the proposition to restrict the policy of the government in any way. The Turks have already conceded the free navigation of the Danube, north of the Timok River.

THE PEACE RUMORS REPEATED. The semi-official Provincial Correspondence of Berlin yesterday published an article which, in the light of recent peace rumors from Bucharest, is significant. The article concludes as follows:—"The efforts of German policy which after the last war found expression and a firm basis in the alliance of the three Emperors have proved also in the present grave crisis to be a guarantee for pacific mediation reaching far beyond that narrower alliance. If, notwithstanding the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war, the prospects of the preservation of peace in Europe have within the last few weeks rather increased than diminished German policy has an honorable share in this."

A telegram from Vienna says:—"Rumors of the possibility of peace are floating about here. They emanate from Berlin, and date from the time of Prince Bismarck's stay there. At first they were vague; now, however, they have assumed a more positive form, to the effect that the fall of Ardahan, the retreat of the Turks to Erzeroum, together with the impression made on the Porte by the menacing attitude of the Chamber and the population of the capital have already furnished an opportunity for German mediation. It is also to be remarked that the Grand Vizier was for some time Ambassador at Berlin and has been keeping up rather intimate relations with the German Cabinet. As regards Turkey, it is thought the government and palace cliques would deem it too good to escape from their critical position by dismissing the Chamber and then coming to an arrangement. The Turkish Parliament might be sent home in June without any extraordinary measure. The impression equally exists that Russia is little inclined to carry matters to extremes. The success already gained in Asia and in taking up positions on the Danube might be considered as sufficient satisfaction to military honors provided Turkey were inclined to yield, especially as the task of crossing the Danube and acquiring complete mastery of Bulgaria is not underrated nor the danger ignored of complications which might arise, both at home and abroad.

THE CORRESPONDENT CONCLUDES:—"I reproduce these rumors as I find them. The Bourse seems to be influenced by them and in official and diplomatic circles they seem to have made but little impression and are deemed very premature, to say the least."

FROM VIENNA THE HERALD CORRESPONDENT ANNOUNCES THAT THE NEWS RECENTLY TELEGRAPHED TO THE effect that some Circassian regiments in the Russian service had been sent back from Roumania, in consequence of their refusal to fight, is correct. The Russians have crossed the Aluta with their right wing, but have gone no farther than the River Schyl, where the Roumanian army will join them. The Russians intend to collect bridge materials on the Aluta River. The Servian commander at Gladova has threatened to force the passage of the river by the war steamer Deligrad.

A Bucharest despatch says:—"The weather is now dry and hot. No very serious resistance to the actual crossing of the Danube is apprehended, as the fortresses will be avoided, and the want of proper organization renders the Turkish armies unwieldy in large masses. The Turks to-day made their fifth attempt to establish a battery opposite Isacz, but were driven away by Roumanian guns."

OPERATIONS IN ASIA. The Herald correspondent in Vienna telegraphs that the report of the Russian left wing in Asia having retired to Bajazid is confirmed. The Herald correspondent in Berlin telegraphs that the Russian columns are pressing forward in the hope of reaching Hassan-Kaleh, an important delfie between Kars and Erzeroum, before Mukhtar Pacha can get there. If they succeed in this movement they will be able to cut off the Turkish force from Erzeroum.

A despatch from Erzeroum, dated Tuesday, describes the positions of the opposing armies as follows:—"The Russian right wings at Nessipnech, and the advanced guard thereof has reached Kaldagh. Cavalry patrols belonging to the Russian centre have advanced as far as Vezinvaissan. The left wing is now only 6,000 strong, and the main body thereof is at Utkhissia. The advance guard has had skirmishes with the Turks at Toprak-Kaleh. A column is also stationed at Ardiche. The main body of the Turkish left wing is at Giti, with a detachment near Ardahan. The Turkish centre and headquarters have not been moved from the Soghann Mountains. The advance guard of the right wing is at Toprak-Kaleh. The main body thereof is ebelted from Garphane via Gullentap to Belebaba.

ADVICES FROM THIS TO THE 27th inst. mention only reconnaissances and unimportant cavalry encounters.

CAPTURED OR NOT CAPTURED? A despatch from St. Petersburg says the report of the capture of Ardahan is false. A Constantinople telegram, dated yesterday evening, says it is officially announced that the Turks have just retaken Ardahan.

TURKS AND MONTENEGRINS. The Herald correspondent at Ragusa telegraphs, under date of yesterday, that the Turkish attack on the Montenegrin position in Herzegovina has again been postponed, in consequence of orders received from Constantinople. Whether this is a result of the necessity for concentrating every available man to meet the impending attack of the Russians or of a change of plan is unknown, but Sultan Pacha, the Turkish commander in Herzegovina, as soon as he received the counter orders returned to Mostar with the troops under his command. The same correspondent also reports that Nisic has been supplied with a quantity of provisions sufficient to last for nearly a year.

THE CIRCASSIAN REVOLT. A despatch from Vienna says:—"Messages from St. Petersburg denying that the Caucasian insurrection has any influence on the campaign should not be accepted as representing the real situation. When the Circassian chief Schamyl, in 1854, with 16,000 Tshetshenes, descended into the Koor Valley the Russians were compelled to evacuate Bajazid and all their positions and retire to Tiflis. They also abandoned their expedition to Afghanistan. The present rebellion at least blocks their sole communication between Wladikavkaz and Tiflis."

THE SITUATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE. A correspondent at Vienna says:—"The Palace Clique at Constantinople seems to have renounced all idea of yielding. The formation of the council of war is a sign that it has reasserted its position in the Sultan's going to the army. All rumors of Ministerial changes have ceased. The first step of the council of war has been to obtain authorization from the Sultan for the formation of a Hungarian legion. The authorization was given, despite the representations of Count Zichy, the Austrian Ambassador, and the urgent dissuasion of Klapka Pacha."

THE VIENNA POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE'S SPECIAL FROM CONSTANTINOPLE SAYS:—"The Porte, in order to justify numerous arrests, has informed the Diplomatic representatives here that a conspiracy for the overthrow of the dynasty was discovered. This is untrue. The Porte's only object is the removal of the partisans of Midhat Pacha, who are openly agitating for his recall."

TURKISH FINANCIAL PROSPECTS. Mr. Foster, manager of the Ottoman Bank, will leave here to-day for London, for the purpose of cooperating with Zudhy Effendi to bring about an arrangement with the holders of the Turkish loans of 1854 and 1871. These loans are secured upon the Egyptian tribute. The object of the present negotiation is to obtain from the bondholders the release of a portion of their guarantee which is in excess of those portions of the above loans still outstanding, and on this to negotiate a new loan.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND. Le Nord, of Brussels, publishes a St. Petersburg letter upon Count Schowaloff's visit to St. Petersburg, which says:—"Russia's reply to Mr. Cross' definition of British interests will be of a nature to fully reassure the British Cabinet that Russia is not only under no necessity to attack British interests but, on the contrary, is interested in meeting the views of the British government in order to secure more promptly the desired result, which is simply to obtain the amelioration of the condition of the Christian subjects of Turkey by broader and more effectual guarantees than were provided by previous diplomatic promises."

WHAT DOES SERVIA WANT? The Daily News, in its war summary, has the following:—"The most moderate view taken of the Servian preparations is that they are intended to support a declaration of independence to be issued as soon as the Russians cross the Danube. In that case the Servians, without declaring war or making any forward movement, would practically cover the right of the Russo-Roumanian army."

TWO AUSTRIAN MONITORS HAVE ARRIVED AT SEMLIN to watch Servia. The Servian government asserts that the Turks have violated the frontier and massacred several Servians on the River Drina.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NOTES. A special despatch from Vienna says:—"It is rumored here that the present Austrian Minister of War is about to be replaced by Herr A. Moillniari, Governor of Croatia and a leading member of the Slav-military party that advocates the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria." Over five million rubles have been raised in Russia for war purposes by voluntary contributions. Heavy rains, both on the Danube and in the Caucasus, delay Russian operations. It is probable that Russia will only recognize the independence of Roumania provisionally so as not to place herself in antagonism with the other Powers, who are inclined to defer recognition till the close of the war.

A despatch from Athens says M. Comandourou will form a Ministry favorable to war. Uneasiness prevails in Athens.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD. It is reported from Constantinople that Hobart Pacha has started for the Black Sea. Up to the present time Russia has paid to Roumania 3,000,000 roubles. On May 25 the financial officials of Roumania applied to the Russian chief-of-staff for an additional instalment. They were informed nothing could be done until further orders were received.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF NUMEROUS ACCIDENTS THE Roumanian railways will shortly be placed entirely under Russian management.

HOW THE STOCK EXCHANGE FEELS. The Times, in its financial column, commenting upon the extent of speculation in Russian stock on the London Stock Exchange, says:—"It has been very commonly remarked lately that the speculative accounts in Russian stocks open at one time exceeded in the aggregate many times the nominal amount of the Russian 1873 loan of 75,000,000."

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS FROM PORT ROYAL. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PORT ROYAL, May 30, 1877. The United States sloop of war Hartford, Captain S. B. Luce, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Stephen D. Trebach, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, sailed early this morning for Hampton Roads.

The monitor AJAX, Commander J. H. Eastman, leaves Friday conveyed by the corvette Osage, Commander S. L. Breeze, for Norfolk. The schooner Huro, and Seward have been ordered to return to this port to convoy monitors north.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From All Parts of the World.

GERMAN PREPARATIONS.

Thiers the Future Leader of the French Republic.

ITALY TO KEEP OUT OF THE WAR.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, May 31, 1877. The political situation in France can scarcely be said to have changed in any degree for the better. Party feeling continues to agitate Paris and necessarily reacts on the provinces. There is a gathering of the political forces in anticipation of a struggle for supremacy at the polls, which may decide the fate of France, if not of republicanism, in Europe for half a century.

THE REPUBLICAN LEADER. The curious feature of the case is that the republicans are turning to Thiers as their leader in the crisis. A despatch from Paris says:—"The republicans are unanimous in accepting M. Thiers as their leader. The elections will take place in his name."

"I am able to state that in the event of a Presidential vacancy, M. Gambetta would support the candidature of M. Thiers."

The Liberté confirms the report that M. Thiers, in consequence of an agreement with M. Gambetta, will be intrusted with the leadership of the opposition in the present crisis.

SIMON IN A NEW ROLE. The resignation of M. Simon has caused the ex-Minister to pass into the sphere of journalism. It is announced here by telegraph that M. Jules Simon has assumed the management of the Echo (newspaper), and publishes a letter therein saying that he does not undertake the task with the object of explaining the fall of his Ministry, as every one knows it fell because he would not agree to the substitution of an authoritative parliamentary government. He intends to defend the Republic against monarchical coalition, parliamentary régime against Bonapartism, and reason and religion against theocratic doctrines. He appeals to all those who, abhorring civil and European war, desire to make the Republic beloved and powerful.

GERMAN DEMONSTRATES. The German government evidently is not perfectly satisfied with the declarations of the MacMahon government, and is preparing for all eventualities. It is a little like the wolf in the fable, and finds in the unfortunate coup de tête of the monarchical faction the excuse it has been looking for to interfere in French affairs. It is useless for MacMahon to protest that he meant no offense if the German government has made up its mind to be offended. It is significant that horse, foot and artillery continue to be concentrated in the annexed provinces. A Berlin despatch says an order issued to-day designates three battalions of infantry and four batteries of artillery to reinforce Metz. Two regiments of cavalry will be quartered between Metz and Strasbourg, and a battalion of rifles will be stationed at Sarrebourg.

THE POLICY OF ITALY. The Italians are evidently anxious that the republic shall not embark in dangerous adventures in connection with the Eastern complications. From time to time members of the Italian Parliament exercise their right of requesting information as to the policy of the government, and by this means are able to enlighten the Ministers as to the true state of public feeling. In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Minister Melegari repeated the assurances relative to friendly relations with France and all the other Powers. He said Italy had confined herself to protecting Italian subjects in the East. An agreement existed between the several neutral Powers to mutually afford naval protection to their respective subjects. In conclusion Minister Melegari promised not to diverge from the principles which have hitherto governed the conduct of the government.

INVESTIGATING A CONSEL. The Italian Consul in New York seems to have fallen under the suspicion of his government, and for some time an investigation into his conduct has been progressing. In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Depretis, President of the Council and Minister of Finance, and Signor Melegari, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to remarks by Signor Bertani said certain charges had been made against the Italian Consul at New York. An investigation had been made, the result of which was favorable to the Consul.

SMALLPOX IN LONDON. The ravages of smallpox continue among the crowded tenements inhabited by the poor of this city. Indeed, it is wonderful that infectious diseases do not make more extensive inroads into the population, in view of the miserable state in which so large a number of the poorer classes live. During the past week sixty-nine deaths from smallpox are reported and lears are entertained that this terrible disease may spread in spite of all sanitary precautions.

MRS. FITZENS' HEALTH. People interested in musical affairs at our side of the water will be glad to learn that the health of Mrs. Fitzens continues to improve, and that hopes are entertained that the great Diva will soon be able to reappear in public.

CUBA.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE INSURGENTS.—SPANISH SOLDIERS SUFFERING FROM SICKNESS.—PEACE RUMORS CURRENT. HAVANA, May 30, 1877. General Martinez Campos remains at Santiago de Cuba. The troops are operating on the whole line in that neighborhood. The rainy season has set in and will retard operations.

HEALTH OF THE SOLDIERS. Solicited is left at headquarters for the health of the soldiers, and military hospitals are being reorganized and improved. Exhilaration and fever are the principal climatic affections, and soldiers who suffer from these diseases will be given rest immediately.

BLOCKS OF PEACE. Rumors are reported here of peace arrangements between the Spaniards and insurgents, but they cannot be credited. The government, however, is trying to favorably affect the public mind by its policy of leniency.

THE SPANISH BANK. A statement of the Spanish Bank of Havana shows the total amortization of paper money to date to be \$13,300,000, leaving \$24,600,000 in circulation.

TRYING TO ABRIDGE PEACE WITH THE INSURGENTS. A letter dated Havana, May 26, says:—"There have been rumors here of peace negotiations at Manzanilla or neighborhood between the Cuban chiefs and Martinez Campos through the intervention of the Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba. Although these rumors are likely to turn out untrue in the main and are possibly got up by gold speculators in order to make the premium go down, it cannot be denied that the general tenor of the news from the interior shows a tendency on the part of the commanders in the field to try to come to a peaceable arrangement with the insurgents. The American Catholic priest Tope is very active, and is treated with the utmost courtesy and deference by Martinez."

FATAL EXPLOSION. MOSTELAR, May 30, 1877. At the Dominion Plant Oil Works to-day a pot exploded, doing considerable damage to the building and fatally burning Ritchie McNamee.

LEE COUNTY DISTILLERS.

COMMENDATION OF THE ACTION OF DEPUTY COLLECTOR JOSLYN—LETTER FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1877.

The following letter has been sent to Collector Rivers by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1877. Sir:—Your letter of the 26th inst., enclosing a copy of the report of Deputy Collector Henry C. Joslyn of his recent operations against the distillers in your district has been duly received. The efficient and courageous conduct of Deputy Collector Joslyn and Deputy Marshal Austin and the officers and citizens who accompanied them in their movements against the illicit distillers of Lee county cannot be too highly commended, and I desire you to thank the officers and citizens so engaged for their efforts in seeking to suppress the illicit distillation of spirits and bring the violators of the law to punishment.

It is evident from the report of Mr. Joslyn that the illicit distillers of your district, like the same class of persons found in other districts throughout the country, are a lawless, determined and bloodthirsty set of men. The assault upon your Deputy Collector, which resulted in his death, was as savage and vindictive as though made by wild Indians of the plains. I trust that all those engaged in said attack will be speedily arrested and brought to condign punishment. The family of Mr. Vandewater have my deepest sympathy, which I trust will convey to you. Every illicit distiller in your district shall have been broken up and every illicit distiller brought to punishment. Very respectfully,

GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner. J. K. RIVES, Esq., Collector Fifth District, Lynchburg, Va.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Joseph Medill, of Chicago, and Lieutenant Robert M. Berry, United States Navy, are at the St. James. Senator Algeron S. Paddock, of Nebraska, and Washington Booth, of Baltimore, are at the Windsor. Professors Francis A. Walker and O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, are at the Buckingham. Ex-Governor A. C. Warrumb, of Louisiana; Senator F. W. Polk, of Fort Henry, N. Y.; United States District Attorney George P. Sanger, of Boston; Judge R. D. Rice, of Maine; ex-Congressman A. K. Stevenson, of Illinois, and General E. C. Mearns, of Providence are at the Fifth Avenue. Lieutenant Governor William Dorsheimer, of Albany, and A. Fige, German Consul at Havana, are at the Brunswick. United States District Judge William J. Wallace, of Syracuse, is at the New York. William McMichael, of Philadelphia, is at the Albemarle. Judge Charles S. Lester, of Saratoga, is at the Metropolitan. Mr. Adickes, of Philadelphia, is at the Astor.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

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The Weekly Herald for this week contains telegraphic news from all parts of the world; Political Intelligence; Washington Correspondence; General Grant's Reception in England; Senator Morton on the Political Situation; the New Party Project; Official Resolutions; General Miles' Fight with the Indians; Mere Evidence Against Brigham Young; Mormon Criminals; a Divorce Drama; Naphtha Explosion; Jealousy and Murder; a Solset Story, entitled "Sister Agatha," and a Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Hepworth. It also contains editorial articles on the prominent topics of the day, Personal Intelligence, Amusements; Religious and Sea Notes; Reviews of the Dry Goods, Horse and Cattle Markets; Financial and Commercial Reports; Agricultural and Horticultural news; and instructive articles for the ladies and the most important events of the week.

Terms—One dollar per year, postage paid; single copies, three cents. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten or more.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

A.—BENNETT BUILDING. LOGGED ON NASSAU, ANN AND PULTON STS. HARD-ROCK, ENGLAND. REPAIRED OFFICERS TO LOG ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS. SUITABLE FOR LAWYERS, BANKERS, INSURANCE OFFICERS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

A.—ATTEND TO THE EARLY SYMPTOMS.—IF persons would attend to the early symptoms, which always precede a severe attack of the disease, a cure can be effected and suffering will be avoided. A single dose of Dr. SERRAVALLO'S Malaria Pills will remove the cause of the disease, and prevent its return. It is a safe and gentle medicine, and its action is such as to bring the system back to its normal state, and to remove all the disorders of the character mentioned above. For sale by all druggists.

A FINE HAT, \$1.00—PEARL CASSIMERE AND CLOTH HATS, \$1.00. L. N. Thompson, 21, Nassau St., upstairs. GOOD, SOUND CLARK WINES. At \$4.00, \$5.00, to \$40.00 per case, from the best shippers in Bordeaux. H. B. KIRK & CO., 69 Fulton St., and 709 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE. Removed to 28 Ann St. FINE BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. THEATRICAL POSTERS, PROGRAMMES and TICKETS. STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD WORK. FINE WOOD ENGRAVINGS. Specimens, first class work at low prices. At the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE, 28 Ann St.

For the convenience of our patrons public we have opened a branch office for receipts of orders at 185 5th Ave., corner Broadway and 23d St. (Successors to H. B. KIRK & CO.) SODA WATER APPARATUS FOR MAKING ALI- assorted beverages. JOHN WATTS, 1st and 30th St., City.

ONE DOLLAR FOR THE CHOICE OF a million dollars worth of goods. Enormous quantities of new goods, Silverware and Fancy Goods of every desirable description. Over a work of merchandise offered to be sold on the general average plan at the "Centre," corner 21st and Broadway.

According to this advertisement, the goods at the Centre are sold at the same price as those of less cost, at the same time the quality is of the same value. The goods are concentrated there for the purpose of making a general average of prices, and the most expensive articles are sold at the same price as the cheaper ones. This is the first time in the history of the United States that it has become necessary for our merchants to make such a sacrifice of profit. The Centre combination have reduced their stock to the needs of the country. These wishing to purchase on the general average plan