

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLII.—NO. 152. AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—VIRAL. NEW YORK AQUARIUM—QUEEN FISHER. WALLACK'S THEATRE—ROSEDALE. BOOTH'S THEATRE—HENRY V. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—SWINE. BROOKLYN ACADEMY—ALICE. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—VARIETY. FIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY. COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY. GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN—SUMMER CONCERT.

WITH SUPPLEMENT. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1877.

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

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be very warm and fair or partly cloudy, with rain in the late afternoon.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was active, and shortly after the opening there was another serious break in the values of the principal stocks. This decline lasted almost all day, with a slight rally at the close. Gold opened at 106 1/2, fell to 106 1/4 and closed at 106 3/4. Government bonds were lower, while railroads were irregular but generally lower. Money on call continues very easy at 1 1/2 a 2 per cent.

JEROME PARK will present a brilliant appearance to-morrow, if the present fine weather continues. PANICS were threatened but averted yesterday in two Catholic churches during the services of the feast of Corpus Christi. In one case the thin drapery around a statue, and in the other the drapery of the altar, caught fire, and the worshippers, remembering the recent calamities, were of course alarmed. The courage and coolness of the priests soon convinced the people that there was no danger, but the incidents prove that too much care cannot be taken in the decoration of altars where candles are employed.

THE GREAT TIDAL WAVE of May 10 was, as we predicted in yesterday's HERALD, experienced at the Hawaiian Islands. The despatches announcing this fact are published elsewhere this morning. Our theory regarding the extent and direction of this volcanic disturbance is therefore fully sustained. That the wave was higher on the eastern than on the western side of the islands can be accounted for by the meeting of two masses of water on the latter side which had passed one to the northward and the other to the southward of the group. The phenomenon furnishes an interesting matter for the study of scientists.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM DOG BITE.—The usefulness of a home for dogs, such as Mr. Bergh proposes to establish in New York, has new illustration in the death from hydrophobia reported in our despatches from Hartford. A gentleman sitting in his office is intruded upon by a vagrant cur and in attempting to expel him is bitten and dies a month after. With a good dog law this cur would have been kept where he could not harm, and it is the protection which a home would give to citizens which constitutes one of its greatest values. Of course, wise philosophers will say that this gentleman died from fright, not from rabies; but the fact that he died from the effects of a dog bite ought to settle the dog question in the opinion of sensible people.

MR. GLADSTONE'S RECEPTION at Birmingham by a throng of thirty thousand people and their endorsement of his policy has important significance. It shows that if England should go to war with Russia in defence of Turkey it would not be with the full consent of the nation and that a strong anti-war party would be formed. The hold which Mr. Gladstone gained by his denunciations of the massacres in Bulgaria is weakened, but not wholly lost, and he is yet able to embarrass the British government, even though his motions were voted down overwhelmingly in the House of Commons. His appeal is now made from Parliament to the people, and he probably inspired the resolutions passed by the Birmingham meeting declaring that England should join with the other Powers in demanding of Turkey better guarantees for the protection of her Christian subjects.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday a general rise of temperature occurred east of the Missouri River and chiefly in the central and eastern districts. The isotherm of 70 extended from the coast of Maine northward of Quebec and thence curved irregularly southwestward and westward over the lake region to Milwaukee, whence it bent northward and southwestward, embracing the centre of Lake Superior. The isotherm of 80 extended from Long Island westward in a series of curves projecting northward to embrace Albany, Detroit and Chicago and thence southwestward below Omaha. Two detached areas of 80 of small diameter occurred outside this line, one at Marquette, Mich., and one in Canada around Quebec. The relative directions of the two isotherms, however, caused steep thermal gradients over Lake Ontario and near Chicago; also in the St. Lawrence Valley, on Lake Superior and westward of the Lower Missouri. On these gradients or in the regions where they occur sudden and violent winds are likely to be experienced either in the early forenoon or approaching sunset. To add to the complications in the Northwest—that is, the region between the Missouri and Mississippi valleys—the barometric differences are exceedingly great, thus creating a condition highly favorable to the development of local tempests or tornadoes. The storm now central in the region indicated is one of exceptional severity both as to wind and rain, and as it is closely followed by a falling temperature the change after its passage will be severely felt. The pressure continues low in the South and Northeast, unattended, however, by what could be called bad weather. Local storms of lightning, rain, and possibly hail, will occur at different points during the warm spell, and may be expected every evening at New York and vicinity while it lasts. The weather at New York to-day will be very warm and fair or partly cloudy, probably with rain in the late afternoon.

The Brutal Tramp.

We do not need to urge the authorities of Newark to prompt and severe punishment of the tramps who on Tuesday so brutally outraged a poor woman and her daughter near that place. New Jersey justice is both swift and severe; and the people of New Jersey are therefore relieved of many of the perils and terrors from vagrants which are too patiently endured by the people of some other States, notably our own. We have heard of a gentleman in New Jersey who, finding a tramp on his place, who had begun to be uncivil to the servants, collared him, showed him to a big dog, and then marching him to the gate said, "If ever I see you on this road anywhere I'll take you to the county town at once and have you put in jail for a year." Not only did not the tramp reappear, but other tramps have carefully avoided the neighborhood ever since. There is no doubt that vagrancy is becoming systematized in our seaboard States. We have seen mysterious marks on gateposts in the country, and on doorsteps in the better parts of New York, which, there is reason to believe, are notices put up by tramps to warn or encourage their fellows. At such a house they may safely apply; such another is to be carefully avoided; and these hieroglyphics tell the story to the vagrants as they wander over country roads or through city streets.

In England tramping has long been a systematic pursuit, a kind of profession which is followed year after year, and the members of which even divide the country among themselves and do not poach on each other's preserves. They gather in London and other large cities during the winter, and the early spring draws them out to the country to beg and steal, and to rob and murder where they imagine themselves safe against apprehension. It does not matter whether trade is brisk or the reverse, whether work is easy or hard to get; the tramp is not a man looking for something to do. His poverty is professional, and an old proverb describes him as "looking for a day's work, but praying to Heaven he may not find it."

In fact, the tramp is a confirmed vagrant. Why should he not be promptly and universally dealt with as such? "If a man will not work, neither let him eat," says the Scripture. Almost all our States have vagrant laws, but they are not enforced; if they were the tramp nuisance, which is becoming more serious every year, would be quickly abated. In fact, the light sentences which too many of our judges, in city and country, give for ruffianism are a fertile cause of the social disorders of which the country tramp is one example. Not many weeks ago here in New York a notorious ruffian who had been so long defying the laws that a "gang" was named after him, was convicted of having, in company with two others, broken into a tenement and outraged a woman and her daughter, and he was sent to prison for three months. It was said in excuse that the women were of doubtful character, and it was shown that they lived in a very wretched part of the town; but it was not pretended that a very brutal and unprovoked outrage had not been committed. To send the perpetrator to prison for three months for it was simply to encourage the rest of the "gang" to other crimes. We notice that the BOLLINGER people, near Newark, are also said to be wretchedly poor and debased; but we hope New Jersey justice will not be blinded by this plea.

The Vagrant law of New York covers the case of all tramps. If they were faithfully executed vagrants would quickly leave the State, or at any rate the neighborhoods where it was enforced. It needs for its enforcement the ready and constant co-operation of good citizens; but this is equally true of many other laws. By chapter 20, title 2, section 1 of the Revised Statutes it is provided that "all idle persons who, not having visible means to maintain themselves, live without employment; all persons wandering abroad and lodging in... out-houses, market places, sheds or barns, or in the open air, and not giving a good account of themselves; all persons wandering abroad and begging, or who go about from door to door... shall be deemed vagrants." Section 2 declares that "it shall be the duty of every constable or other peace officer, whenever required by any person, to carry such vagrant before a justice of the peace," &c. Section 3 provides that "if such justice or other officer be satisfied by the confession of the offender or by competent testimony that such person is a vagrant within the description aforesaid he shall... commit such vagrant, if he be not a notorious offender and be a proper object for such relief, to the County Poorhouse or to the Almshouse—a poorhouse of such town or city—for any term not exceeding six months, there to be kept at hard labor; or if the offender be an improper person to be sent to the Poorhouse," then to the County Jail, "for a term not exceeding sixty days, there to be kept, if the Justice so direct, upon bread and water only," for a term not to exceed half his term of commitment; and section 12 directs that no person thus committed as a vagrant shall be discharged before the expiration of the term for which he was sentenced.

We have quoted the provisions of the statute to show our country readers in this State that they are not without remedy for the tramp nuisance of which they complain. The law is quite sufficient. There is no danger that either the poorhouses or jails will be overcrowded, for the tramp is too careful of his comfort and safety to expose himself in localities where the people combine to execute the law. He will move very rapidly out of a neighborhood which he discovers to be dangerous. Solitary confinement, a bread and water diet, hard labor, have great terrors for this able-bodied vagrant. But there remains still another duty for the farmer or country resident. Where a beggar or tramp thus tents or attempts violence he ceases to be a mere vagrant, and becomes amenable to the law as a criminal, and it is the duty of the citizen whose family is thus attacked, and of the neighborhood in which it happens, to hunt down the offender as though he were a wild beast, and bring him sternly to justice. A fellow who takes the occasion of a house being left in charge of defenceless women to threaten and insult them is no better than

a wild beast; he deserves no mercy from the community; the heaviest sentence that our laws provide for such an outrage is too light for his deserts.

Public opinion everywhere should require that the tramp be severely dealt with. If in any case he is honestly poor and really seeking a way to earn a living, this can be easily established; but such cases are rare. The army of ill-looking fellows who infest the country roads within a hundred miles of New York are not looking for work; they are looking for something to steal. They kindle the forest fires; they creep into barns to sleep and set fire to them with their careless pipes; they prey upon hen roosts, and their sharp and evil eyes spy out the defenceless houses in remote neighborhoods and communicate their discoveries to their friends, the burglars. To this kind a powerful dog is a terror, and they enter no gate where this honest animal is kept. A burglar alarm disgusts them; the bark of a terrier kept in the house is an unwelcome sound to their ears; they seek farmhouses and residences where "there are no men about"—that is to say, they are cowardly beasts who need only a favorable opportunity to commit any outrage known to the rogue's calendar. They are formidable only because our rural communities have become unaccustomed to act in concert and have grown used to depending upon the constable to enforce the laws without their help. But no community can safely do this for a long time. Wherever the mass of the people cease to co-operate readily with the officers in the apprehension of offenders against the law there the vagrant and criminal classes presently find sufficient safety to tempt them to their callings.

The Military Situation in the East.

To summarize our latest despatches from the Danube and Armenia it is only necessary to state that little change has taken place in the relative positions of the belligerent armies in European Turkey. Both sides are actively preparing—the Russians for an advance into and the Turks for the defence of Bulgaria. The arrival of the Czar at Ploesti will probably be followed by an attempt to cross the Danube at several points by the Russian centre and right wing. Widdin, therefore, is likely to be one of the first of the Turkish fortresses attacked, because it will be deemed important to isolate as quickly as possible the Turkish forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In Armenia the position of the Turks has not improved. The Russians are gradually investing Batoum, while Kars continues surrounded and cut off from any aid. The reported recapture of Ardahan is not credited either in St. Petersburg or Constantinople, although the Turkish Minister of War has officially announced its recapture. According to a despatch from Constantinople, dated yesterday, no confirmation of the report has been received from the Turkish headquarters at the Songara position. The removal of Mukhtar Pacha from the command of the army of Armenia and his proposed court-martial for malversation in office shows how deplorably demoralized the Turkish military system has become. It appears that he claimed to have over sixty thousand men under arms, while the real number was only thirty thousand. It is supposed that he drew supplies for the larger number, thus defrauding his government. In any case his removal for cause must have a very depressing effect on the army he commanded and which, although holding a strong position, is outfanked and outnumbered by the Russians. A fear of Russian iron-clads in the Mediterranean keeps the Egyptian contingent at Alexandria. The Turks are, however, organizing an escort for the transports. The revolt of the Circassians, although an embarrassment to Russia, does not seriously affect her operations in Armenia. The retreat of the Russians on Baidzid, if true, is doubtless due to want of forage and supplies.

England's Welcome to Grant.

General Grant reached the English metropolis at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was received quietly at St. Pancras station by Minister Pierrepont, Consul General Badaeu, Lord Vernon and a small party. The journey from Manchester was marked by hearty greetings and welcomes at the several stations, and imposing demonstrations were made at Leicester and Bedford as the handsomely decorated cars reached those places. To some of the addresses that were made to him General Grant replied with an ease and sincerity which will no doubt make our British cousins wonder how he came by his title of the silent President. The secret probably lies in the fact that our soldier President detests forms and shams and political intrigue, and he had good reasons for his taciturnity when he found himself surrounded by politicians whom his judgment told him it was dangerous to trust. His welcome in England is a genuine outpouring of a nation's respect and admiration, and as such General Grant receives it and responds to it with an unembarrassed and earnest sincerity. There is a conversational, unpretending style among Englishmen at home which will suit General Grant's taste, and we shall be mistaken if the ex-President does not win a genuine popularity in English society during his stay on the other side of the Atlantic.

Bathing for the Million.

Two of the free baths are to be opened to the public to-day, if possible, and the others are to be in a condition to receive their crowds of eager visitors within the next week. There will be six of these bathing houses in operation this summer, and with our extended line of water front we could well afford to give the people double the number. As it is the accommodations will be greater than in any previous year, and the management is said to be decidedly improved. Careful and competent persons have been selected as bathers, especially in the female department, and the wise rule has prevailed of selecting as attendants expert swimmers, who are capable of giving instructions in the art. A more welcome boon than these baths could not be extended to the poorer classes in New York during the summer season. They do more to promote and preserve

the public health than all that is done by the incapable Board of Health the year round. They are an inestimable comfort to all whose means do not enable them to leave the city during the hot summer months, but females are especially benefited, since they could not bathe at all but for these free houses. Hundreds of lives are, no doubt, saved through their instrumentality, since boys and men who use them would in their absence incur the danger of open river bathing. We hope next year to see the number of free baths increased. Indeed, we see no reason why an additional bath should not be constructed at once and placed at the Battery. The people would not begrudge its cost.

Peace Propositions in Europe.

Persistent efforts to make peace between Russia and Turkey are evidently on foot. They are most heard of in the news from Berlin, which may be due either to the fact that they are German efforts, or that, by whoever made, they are made to Russia through the German government as one that has no immediate interest in the quarrel and that is in sympathy with the stronger Power. They seem to be inspired with an unusual energy and without a very obvious occasion. Peace propositions may properly follow a great success on either side, and are commonly the consequence of such an event; but to treat the fall of Ardahan as an occurrence of this nature seems to argue an undue disposition to find a pretext. From the first rumor of the likelihood of war the German government, in all public utterances, expressed its hope that peace would be preserved, save on the one occasion when Prince Bismarck declared that he saw no reason why Russia should be discouraged from doing that which Germany would do if she were in Russia's place. But though it spoke for peace the German government made no urgent representations on the subject to either party, and if the present propositions are, as appears probable, of German origin, they indicate that some new view of the situation in Europe is suddenly taken in Berlin, and that it is thought desirable to endeavor to secure conformity with that view in the attitude of other Powers. It is possible that the Germans deem the course of events in France threatening enough to justify the attempt to secure peace in Oriental Europe by the abandonment of their former attitude of reserve. If they are persuaded that an ultramontane Cabinet means to embroil France with States that have taken decided position against the temporal power it is a natural consequence of that opinion that they should anticipate the occurrence of a war in which they will have an immediate interest, and that they should desire to have their hands free and be beyond all possible complication in the East. They cannot be safe from possible complication while the war between Russia and Turkey continues, with its necessary implication of English and Austrian interests. It is, therefore, not unlikely that the German government is pressing upon Russia its desire that peace should be made, and is declaring to Turkey that she must accept terms that will satisfy the moderate demands publicly made by the Czar.

Prospect of a Row.

We fear that the Mormon tragedian, Rignold, has uncovered a sort of Pandora's box in giving to the world the inaugural play of his Salt Lake edition of Shakespeare. We can see troubles innumerable in store for Romeo and his six Juliets, as there probably will also be for Othello with his half dozen Desdemonas and other Shakespearean polygamists, who will, no doubt, follow from the Rignold repertoire. Now, the lady in the balcony scene of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" certainly received a distinct promise from Romeo that he would make her his wife. Indeed, with no little skill she cast the hook right into the gills of the gallant as neatly as an available swain could be lured at Saratoga by the most expert angling mamma. "If that thy bent of love be honorable, thy purpose marriage," says the lady, "send me word to-morrow;" and Romeo did send her word on the following day and by the mouth of a witness. Now, if Juliet the second kept the appointment in Friar Lawrence's cell, arranged by and with Juliet the first, and Romeo there married her, we do not see what escape there is for the bridegroom from a breach of promise suit on the part of Juliet number one, with heavy damages claimed. We are willing to leave Judge Brady to decide whether the alleged uncertain light in the balcony scene would be a sufficient defence to the action, especially as there is evidence that Romeo had previously seen and recognized the real Juliet (Rignold's number one) before that night encounter. Then, again, if it was Juliet number one who occupied the chamber in which she mistook the singing of the lark, the herald of the morn, for the voice of the nightingale, and whose finger was not adorned with the marriage ring in the ceremony performed by Friar Lawrence, certainly the lawful wife, Juliet number two, would have good ground for a divorce suit against Romeo without going to Chicago for it, and any New York judge would give her alimony on the pleadings, to say nothing of the naughtiness of Juliet number three, who ought to be ashamed of herself.

We have no patience with Juliet number four, who voluntarily got herself into hot water with the old man and woman of the Capulet family by passing herself off for their original daughter and refusing to marry Paris. Now, any modern young lady ought to be well pleased with the offer of a Paris wedding, and as there is no proof whatever that Juliet number four ever had a husband, it seems to have been an unaccountable blunder on her part not to have snapped at "the gallant, young and noble gentleman" who was thus thrown, as it were, into her arms. Nevertheless, as Juliet number four owed no sort of allegiance to the senior Capulet, she certainly would have cause of action against that abusive old bulldozer for calling her a "green sickness carrier," a "baggage" and a "tallow face." Friar Lawrence might well fear a criminal prosecution for administering dangerous drugs to Juliet number five; but as the action was transferred subsequently to Juliet

number six, who swallowed it and put the last of the Juliets to sleep, it would probably be difficult to bring the act home to the friar. The trouble is not likely to end, however, with the death of Juliet number six. It is not difficult to puzzle a coroner or a coroner's jury, for they are not generally blessed with much discernment; but in the name of the two Dicks—Croker and Flanagan—we ask how any "Crowner" could decide on the identity of the female who stabbed herself with Rignold's dagger at the entrance of the Capulet tomb, or decide whether she was or was not a genuine Juliet, and who would be entitled to the property found on the body?

Mexico from a Texan Standpoint.

We learn that Mr. Schleicher, who represents in Congress the Southern or border district of Texas, and who is an exceptionally able man, has communicated to the President his views and those of his people on the true Mexican policy, and we have reason to believe that these views struck the President and Secretary of State as eminently just and sensible. We are of that opinion too. Mr. Schleicher is totally opposed to all schemes looking to the acquisition of Mexican territory. He believes that our government ought, first of all, to give to the Mexicans positive and public assurances that the United States have no such designs, so as to do away with a suspicion which, he sees, stood in the way of cordial relations between the two countries. He believes that the Lerdo government, which is the best in his opinion that Mexico has had for many years, will, before long, be re-established, and that we ought to cultivate with that the most friendly and intimate relations, giving it moral aid, even if it should be necessary, material support. He thinks that, this done, it would be easy to so improve our commercial relations with Mexico as to secure to us a greater share in her commerce than we now have; and he hints that, once persuaded that we do not mean to steal their territory, the Mexicans will join us in protecting the border, and will take no offence if our troops shall pursue murderers and robbers across the line. The policy thus sketched is sensible, honest and statesmanlike. We are glad to believe that it has the favor of the President and Secretary of State; and we shall rejoice to see the administration quiet the not unnatural apprehensions of the Mexican people by a positive declaration that we are their friends and do not mean to grab their territory. We ought to command the trade of Mexico; but to do that we need, first of all, to convince her people that we have no criminal designs against her.

"It Will All Blow Over."

One of the possibilities of economy in city expenditure is in the abolition of the Board of Health. It would save a great deal of money, and, as to the care of the public health, we should be without that Board just as well off as we are with it. There are few modern additions to city administration in which there is the possibility of so much advantage to the public as in a good Board of Health, for the recognized function of such a body is, in hot seasons and in cases where disease becomes epidemic or extensively contagious, the really important part of government. Money spent on a Health Board is therefore well spent if the Board performs its duty. But ours does not. It intentionally and willfully neglects all that it should do. Thus we have the name of the Board and the expense, but no benefit. Our reporters lately unearthed in Brooklyn an extensive manufactory of virulent poison known as swill milk; and Mr. Bergh, with an energy and perception of the importance of the case worthy all praise, initiated proceedings to expose the establishment and, if possible, break up its traffic. Wakened up finally by the actions of others the Board of Health comes feebly forth to co-operate in the suppression of this great evil. Is that the method by which desperate abuses are to be extirpated in a community like this? Very clearly not. It appears to be the tactics of the Board of Health to shut its eyes to all that it should see; but if abuses are forced upon it by others to stand still as long as possible in the hope that the noise will "blow over," to belittle exposures like that of the Blissville distillery as mere "newspaper sensations," and to take feeble action only when it cannot be helped. But the gentlemen of the Board of Health may be sure that this swill milk agitation will not blow over, and that they have not wasted their energy in giving it some attention. We intend to thoroughly expose their shortcomings in connection with this most extended and terrible evil.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Samuel Cox is in Washington. Cluett and his new cut blades. Nebuchadnezzar liked his spinach raw. President Hayes' policy is not to dig canals. Sprinkle salt on the chop while it is cooking. The New Jersey editors will this year visit Watkins Glen. Senator William W. Eaton, of Connecticut, is at the Everet. Rear Admiral Henry K. Hoff, United States Navy, is at the Everet. Mr. H. K. Thurber, the great grocer, has arrived home from Europe. Bishop Cox says that he is only a target carrier in the vineyard of the Lord. General Comey, of Columbus, Ohio, is in Washington, and Ohio feels lonely. Perhaps a man never feels more sheepish than when he dons his first pair of spectacles. An almond-eyed Chinaman was talking to a peanut-eater American yesterday afternoon. Yonkers Gazette.—"Much of the charity that begins at home is too feeble to get out of doors." Cold rice pudding is now decorated with flowers, which make the dessert blossom like the rose. It is elegant to stand in the fresh sea breeze at Rockaway and breathe in the pretels of the air. A young man determined to spend his honeymoon playing croquet; and now his knee-cap is mashed. For the making of tea the water should be poured on the leaves the moment it boils. Never let tea stand. Perhaps the worst time in a man's life is when he wonders whether he can get the night key out of his pocket. Attorney General Devens, who has been in Boston since Saturday last, returned to Washington yesterday afternoon. When you were balancing a stick of asparagus, like a fishpole, did you ever think you were a fish biting at the end of a line? Secretary Evaris has left Washington to be absent a few days, during which he will probably make a flying trip to his country home in Vermont.

GENERAL GRANT.

Another Ovation on His Departure from Manchester.

HIS JOURNEY TO LONDON.

Greeted at Leicester and Bedford with Civic Addresses.

FLAGS AND FLOWERS EVERYWHERE.

Met at London by Lord Vernon and Mr. Pierrepont.

Great Crowds at Pancras Station, but No Speeches.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, June 1, 1877.

General Grant rose at an early hour yesterday morning, and, accompanied by several members of the Manchester Common Council, visited the various canal depots in the city. He subsequently took a drive to the Crescent and through Salford to the chief cotton manufacturing district. Wherever he was recognized by the townspeople, and especially by the operatives, some of whom had been in the United States, he was enthusiastically cheered. At ten he made various calls, returning the visit of the Mayor and taking his formal leave of that functionary. DEPARTURE FOR LONDON.

At the London Road Station an immense crowd had gathered to see the hero depart for London. He was accompanied to the platform by Mr. Crane, our Consul at Manchester; Mr. Galloway, Consular Commissioner; Mrs. Fairchild, the Mayor and Mayor's General and Mrs. Badaeu, with the agent of the Pullman Company and the Superintendent of the Midland Railway. The factory girls were out almost en masse in their working attire and joined in the huzzah as he entered the station. The ex-President bowed two or three times in acknowledgment of the cheers and exclamations, then walked directly to the drawing room car, which had been set apart for him. Mrs. Grant looked somewhat fatigued, but her husband never looked better. Several Americans had arrived from London to make the journey to the metropolis with him, and he at once entered into an animated conversation with them.

WHILED THROUGH THE "BLACK" COUNTRY. As the train moved out the cheers were renewed, but as it was a special fast train there was but little time to acknowledge them, and the distinguished party were soon whirling through the sombre looking districts of Lancashire, whose elegant buildings formed a striking contrast to the black hills and valleys of the coal district. Passing Stockport there were a few flags and some citizens stood gaping and yelling apparently as we went by, but it was impossible to distinguish a word. Crossing the line between Lancashire and Derby the scenery suddenly changed and the General remarked that almost every foot of land was utilized or under cultivation. Huge factory shafts stood up in relief against the clear sky in the direction of Nottingham, reminding one of the great iron works of Bethlehem and other places in Pennsylvania.

A WARM RECEPTION AT LEICESTER.

The first stopping place was at Leicester, the chief town of Leicestershire. As the train glided quietly into the station there was a rush to see Grant, but as the Mayor and his advisers were present the police formed a circle so that only the favored few could approach the visitors. The station was beautifully decorated with bunting, the English and American flags hanging in festoons over the principal doorway of the station opposite to which the drawing room car was stopped. Rich bouquets of fragrant flowers were sent in by a number of ladies to "Mr. and Mrs. Grant." There were more ladies on the platform, indeed, than gentlemen. The Town Councillors greeted the travellers by removing their hats, and the Mayor proceeded to read an address to Grant, offering him the hospitalities of the town, and referring generally to his career and achievements, as had been done at Liverpool and Manchester. Grant replied in a few well chosen sentences, referring to the kindness and generosity evinced in the address, remarking on the antiquity of their town, its foundation by King Lear, and the honor it had of retaining the dust of Richard III., the hero of Bosworth field. The Mayor expressed the hope that he would return at some future day to visit the ancient landmarks he had referred to and accept the hospitality of the Mayoralty. Grant could not promise definitely, but in all probability he will again visit the town. After partaking of a déjeuner and a general introduction to the company the party re-entered the car and left for Bedford.

STILL ANOTHER ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

At Bedford the fact of his arrival and reception in Leicester had been already posted up by the telegraph operators outside the office at the depot, and when the Mayor of Bedford greeted the ex-President he told him how glad he was to hear of his stopping at Leicester, and then he, too, made an address, terming Grant the Hannibal of the American armies, and praying that he might be spared to enjoy the honors and rewards which would continue to be heaped upon him. In reply Grant thanked him and the good people of Bedford, begging to be excused from making a speech, as he had discovered how impotent he was in that respect amid the eloquence of English officials. He raised some merriment by referring to the principle of supplying a substitute. Flowers and flags were in rich abundance here also, some of the mottoes referring to different episodes of our late war.

HIS RECEPTION AT ST. PANCRAS.

The reception at the terminus of the Midland Railway (St. Pancras station, Euston road), in this city, was comparatively tame. He was met by Minister Pierrepont in behalf of the United States and Lord Vernon. Huge crowds thronged the entrance to the station and cheered loudly, but there were no speeches. Grant, Mrs. Grant and Badaeu entered Mr. Pierrepont's carriage and were driven rapidly down Tottenham Court road into Oxford street, thence westward to the residence of the American Minister,