TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

FRANCE'S PERIL.

The Dissolution of the French Chamber of Deputies Voted by the Senate.

150 TO 130.

Efforts to Suppress the Opposition Newspapers in France.

OVATION TO GENERAL GRANT.

Appointment of Three New Cardinals.

MACMAHON OR THE REPUBLIC.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 23, 1877.

According to a statement published yesterday in the *Evenement*, of Paris, the republican Senators have decided not to endeavor to prevent dissolution of the Chamber by quitting the Senate previous to a vote, and thus depriving the government of a quorum, as such tactics would only delay dissolution for a day.

FRANCE WILL DECIDE.

In the Senate the debate on dissolution was resumed. M. Brunet, Minister of Instruction, said France would decide between President MacMahon's word and M. Simon's. M. Simon protested against his word being doubted. M. Brunet maintained what he had said and shortly afterward declared that M. Martel, former Minister of Justice, had brought forward an infamous document in the tribune, and thus placed himself in revolt against justice.

NO COUP D'ETAT.

These remarks caused a tumult. M. Brunet concluded with the following statement:—"The Ministers are not divided. They are aware that they incur the hatred and dread of the Radicals. They will not attempt a *coup d'etat*. They are the defenders of a moderate, and, at the same time, a revisable Republic."

PROMISE OF A FAIR ELECTION.

They will always afford protection to the servants of the State who were recently threatened in the Chamber of Deputies. As to official candidacies, the Ministry will confine itself to indicating candidates who are real friends of the President. They will not establish a state of siege unless certain radicals force them into doing so.

DISSOLUTION VOTED.

Dissolution was finally voted by 150 to 130.

SUPPRESSING THE PRESS.

The Paris *Temps* says since the application of measures taken by the new Prefects there are no newsvenders in some departments, the licenses being all withdrawn.

MUST GO TO JAIL.

The Tribunal of Paris has confirmed the sentence of M. Bonnet-Duverdier.

A STARTLING RUMOR.

An extraordinary story comes from Paris to the effect that a grant of 5,000,000 francs has been asked of the Budget Committee for putting more French ships in commission.

A DUEL PREVENTED.

The difficulty between M. Leon Renault and Baron de St. Paul, which was caused by a question of the latter in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, as to whether the former had not, in consideration of a payment, undertaken to facilitate the entrance of the Count de Chambord into Paris as King in 1875, has been arranged. A statement, signed by the gentlemen who were to have been the seconds in the intended duel, has been published, giving explanations satisfactory for the honor of both parties.

GENERAL GRANT AND QUEEN VICTORIA.

A despatch received yesterday from Edinburgh says the *Scotsman* has a telegram conveying the idea that ex-President Grant has already received a communication from Queen Victoria, and that he will be received by Her Majesty shortly.

ALBANI AND GRANT.

A special performance at the London Royal Italian Opera was given in honor of General Grant last night. The house was filled. General Grant, Mrs. Grant and General Badeau arrived at half-past eight. The curtain immediately rose, disclosing Mlle. Albani and the full chorus of the company, behind whom was a group of American flags. Mlle. Albani sang the "Star Spangled Banner," with the full chorus and orchestra. General Grant, for the first time since his arrival in England, was dressed in the full uniform of a major general.

ROYAL HONORS TO OUR EX-PRESIDENT.

The entire audience rose on the General's entrance and remained standing during the singing, as did also General Grant and wife. After the song was finished General Grant was loudly applauded and bowed in response. The Daughter of the Regiment was then performed, with Mlle. Marimon in the principal *rôle*. General Grant was obliged to leave early to go to the Queen's ball at Buckingham Palace. The General's box was decorated with flowers.

BADEAU'S GUEST.

Ex-President Grant has gone to the residence of General Badeau, whose guest he will be during the remainder of his stay in England.

THREE MORE CARDINALS CREATED.

At a consistory held at the Vatican yesterday, the Pope raised Mgr. Mihalovitz, Archbishop of Agram; Mgr. Kutschter, Archbishop of Vienna, and Mgr. Parocchi, Archbishop of Bologna, to the dignity of cardinals. Several bishops were also nominated.

EXPLOSION ON AN AMERICAN STEAMER.

A dreadful explosion occurred on Tuesday on board the steamer Palestine, Captain Irving, which arrived at Liverpool on Thursday night from Boston. One fireman was killed, and two others are in a precarious condition. It seems that a quantity of salt had collected in the combustion chamber of the port boiler, choking it and causing the disaster.

FINANCIAL MEASURES FOR INDIA.

Of the $25,000,000, which the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, is authorized to raise for the Indian deficit, $12,500,000 will be added to the Indian funded debt. Lord Salisbury is empowered to raise the other $12,500,000 on treasury bills. Lord Hamilton, Under Secretary for India, stated in the House of Commons Thursday night that the government accepted this latter power on the distinct understanding that it should only be used when they could not possibly sell their bills. By that means they would on the one hand be able to keep silver steady and on the other hand they would not add to the permanent Indian debt in this country.

RENEWABLE INDIAN TREASURY BILLS.

He pointed out that bills sold here by the Indian government for all practicable purposes might be regarded as silver. The Indian government were in this unfortunate position. If they forced their silver upon the market when there was no demand for it they reduced the price of silver, and gave rise to fluctuations which were most injurious to the Eastern trade, and if they borrowed money in this country they only put off the evil day. It has been therefore suggested that they should issue treasury bills renewable from time to time.

THE ROUMANIAN JEWS.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE IN A DISTRICT OF MOLDAVIA—AN OBSOLETE TRADE LAW REVIVED—EXTENT OF THE PERSECUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1877.

Referring to the visit to the President and Secretary of State on the 2d of May last of a deputation from the Board of Delegates of American Israelites, who presented a written statement respecting recent barbarities committed upon the Jews of Giurgevo, a town in Wallachia, and urged the Department of State to request its representatives at Vienna, Constantinople and St. Petersburg, to ask, in conjunction with the representatives of these Powers, in endeavoring to repress further atrocities, the United States Consul at Bucharest, in a despatch dated May 27 last, assures the department, from his own inquiries, that no other outrages have been practiced on the Roumanian Jews since November last, when several hundred Jewish inhabitants were driven away from the rural communes of the district of Washie in Moldavia.

EFFORTS OF THE CONSUL.

The Consul at the time used his best endeavors to have the government repress at once the inhuman expulsions, but only after they had been allowed to go on for about four months was it possible to obtain the resignation of the Prefect Lupashka, who had issued the orders for expulsion. In many instances the orders given were withdrawn and several of the expelled Israelites, who were wandering shelterless about the country with their wives and children exposed to cold and hunger, were allowed to return to their homes, where they found their property destroyed. They cannot expect compensation for their losses or redress for wrongs practiced upon them.

CAUSE OF THE EXPULSIONS.

These expulsions were all based upon articles 8 and 12 of the Liquor law, passed in 1873, which excludes from the liquor traffic in the rival communes "all persons not inscribed as electors in one of the communes of Roumania," thereby virtually prohibiting all Israelites from continuing or engaging in this trade. The government, upon the representations of the Consuls, repeatedly pledged itself not to enforce this law, and to have the same repealed. But the law is still in force, and it only depends on the humor of a prefect or other subaltern official to enforce those clauses, close the stores of the Israelites, confiscate their goods and expel them from their homes. No persecution has, however, taken place at Giurgevo. The impression of such persecution probably originated in the reported murder of a Jewish family, who, while flying from Giurgevo on account of its being exposed to bombardment by Turks, were assaulted, grossly maltreated, and killed on the highway.

ST. DOMINGO AND HAYTI.

RELEASE OF FIFTY PERSONS CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE ST. DOMINGO GOVERNMENT.

HAVANA, June 22, 1877.

The English mail steamer from St. Thomas, June 16, brings advices from St. Domingo to June 9. Fifty persons who were imprisoned last month, charged with conspiracy, have been declared not guilty by a tribunal. Dissatisfaction, however, was increasing. The non-payment of the salaries of employés and a decree making duties payable in specie were making Baez very unpopular. Matters in the northern provinces were assuming a dangerous aspect. There were frequent arrests and outbreaks in several localities. A St. Domingo war schooner seized a small steam tug which arrived at Monte Christo from Cape Haytien, belonging to a Frenchman residing in Hayti. It is said she was under the French flag, but she was suspected of carrying ammunition for the Dominican revolutionists. Her capture will, undoubtedly, increase the warlike feeling in Hayti against the Baez administration. After the lapse of a fortnight clearer information of the state of affairs in St. Domingo will probably be obtained.

Hayti at last advices remained quiet.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF MONTREAL.

STATEMENT OF ITS LOSSES—THE CAPITAL TO BE REDUCED.

MONTREAL, June 22, 1877.

To-day the Board of Directors and manager of the Merchants' Bank issued a statement of its affairs. The result of the examination by Mr. Hague and the committee has been to write off $633,000 bad debts, $533,000 losses or securities of doubtful character, $198,704 losses by the New York branches and $223,991 expenses attending the operation of the Quebec governmental loan to date. While these amounts are large it is thought they are not all entirely irrecoverable. The capital is to be reduced twenty-five per cent, and will then be over $6,000,000, and the bank will still be the second largest in the Dominion. Great confidence is expressed in the stability of the bank and its ability to earn future dividends.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

NORFOLK, Va., June 22, 1877.

A fragment of a sawmill boiler which exploded near Deep Creek to-day, struck Dick Cherry on the head and killed him instantly.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 23—1 A. M.

Indications.

For New England, rising barometer, stationary or higher temperature, winds mostly from the north, possibly shifting to southerly, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle Atlantic States, rising, followed by stationary or falling barometer, northerly winds, shifting to southwesterly, and warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary or lower pressure, stationary temperature, winds mostly from the south, partly cloudy weather and occasional showers.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, winds shifting to southerly and warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, followed possibly by occasional showers.

For the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi valleys and the upper lake region, falling barometer, higher temperature, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather and rain areas, probably followed at northwest stations by rising barometer and colder northwest winds.

For the lower lake region stationary followed by falling barometer, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, and northerly winds shifting to southeasterly.

The Missouri River will continue to fall. The Lower Mississippi River will remain nearly stationary at and below Helena.

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.	62	68	3:30 P. M.	84	76
6 A. M.	63	68	6 P. M.	80	71
9 A. M.	69	69	9 P. M.	75	63
12 M.	78	71	12 P. M.	71	58

Average temperature yesterday 68
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 70

BILLS SIGNED.

ALBANY, June 22, 1877.

Governor Robinson has signed the following bills:—

To pay for materials furnished and labor performed on New York armories.

To grant to the city of Yonkers certain lands for highway purposes.

WASHINGTON.

Mexican Co-Operation on the Rio Grande Tendered.

A SHREWD STROKE OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

Sitting Bull as a Subject of Diplomacy.

HIS ANNOYANCE OF THE BLACKFEET

Radical Movement in Civil Service Reform.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1877.

THE RIO GRANDE CATTLE STEALING RAIDS—PRESIDENT DIAZ'S STROKE OF POLICY.

A most significant despatch from General Ord to General Sheridan, transmitted by the latter to Washington, was laid before the Cabinet meeting to-day. It reports that the Mexican Commandant, General Trevino, crossed the river to the American side and paid a visit to General Ord, who welcomed him with the soldier's courtesy of a review and dress parade. The subject of the instructions to General Ord with reference to the pursuit of Mexican marauders was discussed at the interview and General Ord reports that "a good understanding was had between us regarding co-operation of troops on both sides of the river in necessary pursuits." The action of General Trevino was in obedience to direct orders to him from Diaz. The visit of General Trevino to General Ord, and their agreement for co-operation to suppress the cattle thieves is a move on the Mexican chessboard by which Diaz calls a most embarrassing check to the plans of Lerdo. In meeting the emergency provoked by the instructions to General Ord Diaz's genius as a soldier inspired him with what will at once be seen is a most sagacious policy. Instead of resenting the action of the United States government Diaz despatches orders to General Trevino to call upon General Ord and to assure him both of the desire of Mexico to assist him in carrying out his instructions and of the willingness of the Mexican government that he should pursue the marauders across the border when such pursuit was made necessary by the circumstances of the occasion.

Pronunciamentos and revolutions are born in Northern Mexico, where the material for a revolting army is supplied from among the guerillas and cattle thieves of that wild region. The successful revolutions have started there. Lerdo's return to the Presidency must be by this old route—namely, by Northern Mexico and through the agency of a pronunciamento there. Grasping the opportunity afforded him by the United States government in the instructions to General Ord, Diaz seizes the chance to suppress and overwhelm the material of a revolution. He not only invites General Ord to cross the river and scatter and rout the men who would make the rank and file of Lerdo's rising, but he turns the Mexican forces themselves to aid in making the dispersal of this element as complete as possible. As a further consequence of this policy, any force invading Mexico in the interest of Lerdo would fail to find the necessary supplies of cattle with which to feed itself. The country is almost devoid of agriculture, its people have literally lived off of their neighbors in Texas, upon whom they have got into the habit of depending for meat. The invaders would not be permitted a base of supplies on the American side of the Rio Grande, and they could live on the invaded country only by the most desperate foraging, if at all. Diaz, therefore, has forestalled Lerdo and possessed himself of the immense defensive advantages by adopting a policy which not only puts and end to cattle thieving, but stops the supplies of cattle on which Lerdo's movement would largely depend for success. The scattered cattle thieves and guerillas, with their occupations gone, and never particular as to whose banner they fight under, would enlist in Diaz' army and deplete still more the elements from which the nucleus of a revolutionary movement would be obtained.

Nor is there anything very novel in all this inferred policy and strategy of Diaz. When Maximilian was in the City of Mexico, and Juarez was a fugitive hovering on the Rio Grande, the latter bided his time until the French forces were withdrawn from Mexico. Thereupon he crossed the river, raised his banner among the guerillas of Northern Mexico and soon after dethroned the usurping Emperor. Diaz is determined that Lerdo shall not profit by the example of Juarez.

The following is General Sheridan's despatch:—

CHICAGO, June 20, 1877.

To General E. D. TOWNSEND, Washington, D. C.:—

The following despatch from General Ord, dated Fort Clake (Texas), June 18, is respectfully forwarded:—

"General Trevino, commanding the forces of the Bravo, and two of his staff came over with me from Duncan. I gave him a review, &c. He went back yesterday. There is a good understanding between us on the basis of my instructions regarding prompt action to suppress marauding, and the co-operation of our troops on both sides of the river, in necessary pursuit. I think he is satisfied that nothing but good can possibly result.

"P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General."

SITTING BULL A SUBJECT OF DIPLOMACY—TROUBLE ARISING FROM HIS PRESENCE IN CANADA.

The famous Sitting Bull comes to the front as an international nuisance. After worrying the War Office at Washington for several years he now has the honor of being the subject of discussion by the British Cabinet. It is a matter of very recent history that Sitting Bull and the remnant of his band of Sioux, numbering, it is said, nearly one thousand Indians of both sexes, took refuge in the British possessions of North America. But so unpleasant is his presence there, and so apprehensive are his neighbors of future ill conduct on his part, that the Canadian government, it is understood, is moving for his expulsion. It seems that Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, had his attention called to the embarrassments and annoyances likely to arise from Sitting Bull's presence among the Blackfeet Indians in Canada, and the matter has been made the subject of official representation to the British Cabinet and thence to the British Legation here with a view of inviting the attention of the United States government to it as a question involving international obligations if not treaty rights as to the remedy.

It will be remembered that during his last campaign when the contest was going on against him, owing to the close pursuit of the United States troops, Sitting Bull sent couriers into the British possessions to visit the Blackfeet Indians, a strong, peaceable tribe living beyond the border in Canadian limits, to have a smoke with them for the purpose of securing aid in ammunition and men for the Sioux Indians, who were on the war path. The smoke was had, but resulted in no comfort to Sitting Bull, whereupon he sent word that when his bands were free he would go up into the Blackfeet country and hold them responsible for a failure to succor him with men and munitions of war. He has called upon them; but as the Blackfeet are a numerous and brave people they have not yet been interfered with. Just here begins the difficulty which the British government is called on to confront. The band of refugee Sioux are now intruding upon the Blackfeet Indians, having presented themselves in a poverty-stricken condition and without clothing or food. They are asking ammunition, that they may hunt to keep themselves from starving. Besides the apprehensions which the Blackfeet have of some provocation which may arise from the vagabond condition of these lawless and desperate Indians, the former are injured to the extent of being obliged to furnish them subsistence and other supplies from their own not abundant stores. Hence they have made a representation that it is desirable the Canadian government should take steps for removal of the interlopers back to American soil where they belong.

Accordingly these and additional facts have been laid before the State Department, with the request that the United States government will take steps to peacefully bring back the Sioux to their own country, as it is felt that they should not be allowed to invade British territory. This consideration creates also another dilemma for both governments; for, on the one hand, there is no provision whereby any requisition can be made for the return of trespassing Indians, nor is there anything in treaty stipulations which covers an offence committed by them against either country. Besides this there is nothing in the precedents established in the diplomacy heretofore carried on between England and the United States which establishes a criterion whereby a decision could be reached as to what should be done in the present emergency. But the representative of the British government here has earnestly invited the attention of the Secretary of State to the consideration of the matter, with the representation that the United States should take care of these Indians and not allow British subjects to be annoyed and embarrassed by them. With this representation the matter will be allowed to rest for the present or until the return of Mr. Plunkett, Chargé d'Affaires o the British government at Washington from a trip he has taken North, which contemplates, among other things, an interview and consultation with Lord Dufferin. Meantime the State Department, in concert with the War and Interior Departments, will proceed to consider what measures are most practicable to meet the requirements of the case. Altogether it is a difficulty not easy as yet to be handled, and Sitting Bull may become even a more important individual than heretofore. It is suspected by some that he was remotely, through messengers, the means of inciting the Nez Perces, and that he will receive a large contingent of force to his present command should the Sioux on the reservation leave for the war path.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1877.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM—FEDERAL OFFICE-HOLDERS TO BE DEBARRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE AS POLITICIANS.

It is thought that at least a week will elapse before the civil service reform rules will be ready for promulgation. From the private utterances of the President it is inferred that all federal officers will be prohibited from taking an active part in political manifestations, becoming members of political conventions, or serving as members of political committees. The President in a recent conversation on the subject said that while the enforcement of such a rule might, and probably would, work some injury to the republican party for a little while to come, it was sound in principle and he would insist upon its being strictly observed. In the end he thought the republican party would be benefited by it. It was brought to the President's attention yesterday that in large Atlantic cities like Boston, New York and Baltimore the manipulation of the republican primary elections had for years been mainly directed by custom house and other federal officials. The President said that he was pretty well cognizant of all these facts, and the time had come when there must be a change. He had no objection to any of the federal officials who thought that patriotism and duty to party demanded that they should manage the primary meetings and the conventions resigning their offices, but they must either give up one or the other.

In the Cabinet session to-day a circular letter designed to prohibit federal officers from taking part in political conventions, committees, &c., just prepared, was read, and it was determined that it should be issued without delay.

THE FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS IN BALTIMORE—APPOINTMENT OF NAVAL OFFICER AND COLLECTOR OF THE PORT.

Wm. Cochran, the present Deputy Naval Officer at the port of Baltimore, was to-day appointed Naval Officer, in the place of Adam E. King, whose commission has expired. John L. Thomas was appointed Collector of the port of Baltimore in the place of Edward Wilkins. The appointment to-day of Mr. Cochran to be Naval Officer was a promotion, that gentleman having for a long time been Deputy Naval Officer. John L. Thomas, the new Collector of Customs, was four years ago removed from that position in violation of the civil service rules, against the protest of all the importers in Baltimore, and his restoration to that place is considered a vindication of the civil service. Mr. Thomas will enter upon his duties on the 1st of July.

THE CONSOLIDATED PENSION AGENCIES—MISS ADA SWEET, OF CHICAGO, TO BE RETAINED.

It was to-day decided by the President and Secretary Schurz that the consolidated pension agency for the State of Illinois shall be located at Chicago and that Miss Ada Sweet shall be retained as the agent. It was also decided to retain all the agents who are now in office at the seats of the various consolidated pension agencies, with the exception of General Terrell, at the Indianapolis (Ind.) agency, whose commission has expired, and who will be superseded by General Kneffler, commissioned to-day.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has to-day authorized the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States to commence the payment of interest due on the 1st prox. on Tuesday, the 26th inst., without rebate.

SALE OF GOLD AUTHORIZED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the United States Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell $1,000,000 of gold on Thursday, the 28th inst.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW ENGLAND VISIT.

The President, with Secretaries Schurz and Evarts and Attorney General Devens will leave on Monday for Boston. Messrs. Thompson and Sherman will not be able to accompany the party, as had been intended.

HORSE THIEF CAUGHT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TRENTON, N. J., June 22, 1877.

A German named G. A. Stippick was arrested here last night on suspicion of being a horse thief. To-day a despatch was received from S. Ullman, milk dealer, who resides in Eighty-ninth street, between First avenue and avenue A, New York, stating that his horse and wagon had been stolen. It was ascertained to-day that Stippick was the thief. He came here last night with the stolen property in his possession and put up at a hotel. A despatch was sent to Ullman, and he arrived here this afternoon and identified the property. Stippick made a full confession, and he was handed over to the custody of the New York police.

SERIOUS CHARGE.

LOWELL, Mass., June 22, 1877.

Albert White and Isaiore A. Cook, charged with being accessory to the death of Mary Ella Harrington, which resulted from medical malpractice, have been committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Bail has been fixed at $10,000 in the case of each.

City Marshal Clemence has received the full confession of Mrs. Cook, giving full details from the time Miss Harrington went to Mrs. Avery's house until her dead body was thrown into the Merrimac River. It is certain that this confession will convict James A. Favor, now under $15,000 bail, who has been arrested on a new warrant charging him with being an accessory to her death before and after the fact. An examination will be held to-morrow.

MOLLY MAGUIRE WAKE.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., June 22, 1877.

The funeral of Carroll, who was hanged at Pottsville yesterday, will take place from his father's residence at Packerton to-morrow afternoon. It is expected a large crowd will be present. A wake is being held to-night at the house of Campbell, in Lansford, and as a large crowd is attracted, rumors of an outbreak have been freely circulated; but it is not thought by those best able to judge that trouble will ensue.

McHugh, one of the men arrested for the Powell murder, who turned State's evidence, has fled, fearing the Mollies would attack him. He was released from custody last week.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 22, 1877.

This afternoon, as the engine Alabama, with a coal train of forty cars, was passing the lower section of Shenandoah, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, her boiler exploded, seriously scalding and wounding Timothy McCarty, a brakeman. The engineer and fireman escaped with slight bruises.

A number of small buildings took fire, and several were demolished. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 22, 1877.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict this afternoon exonerating Police Officer Frain from criminality in shooting Michael O'Brien, late of East Boston, in a desperate affray on June 2. The killing caused considerable excitement at the time, and an inquest was deemed necessary by the authorities.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT REVIEW.

The Forty-seventh regiment, National Guard, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, went through a review, battalion drill and dress parade on the Union Ball grounds last night. The gaudy uniforms, glittering muskets, silvery moonlight, glaring calcium lights and flickering blue lights made at once a picture novel and beautiful. A programme of fourteen dances followed.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Ex-Governor Ezekiel A. Straw, of New Hampshire; Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., and William L. Scott, of Erie, Pa., are at the Fifth Avenue. State Treasurer A. J. Dorn, of Texas, and Congressman James W. Covert, of Flushing, L. I., are at the Hoffman. J. N. McCullough, Vice President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and John Crampton, of the Great Western Railway of Canada, are at the St. Nicholas; Surgeon John F. Head, United Staes Army, is at the Gilsey.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR—POSTAGE FREE.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD—NOW READY.

The WEEKLY HERALD for this week contains telegraphic news from all parts of the world; Political Intelligence; Washington Correspondence; General Grant in England; Tweed's Poor Prospects; Visit of Fred Douglass to his Old Master; a Kentucky Sensation; Cowardly Murder in Mount Vernon, Ohio; Smuggling as a Fine Art; the Gallows; Judge Hilton and the Jews; the Mexican Border; the Indian War in Idaho; the Molly Maguires and the Contest between Capital and Labor; the Crops in Kansas; a select story, entitled "Gray's Inn Road," and a Sermon by Rev. O. B. Frothingham. It also contains editorial articles on the prominent topics of the day; Personal Intelligence and Religious Notes; Reviews of the Dry Goods, Horse and Cattle Markets; Financial and Commercial Reports; Agricultural and Sporting Matters; 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.

BLEMISHES AND DISEASES OF THE SKIN and rheumatic pains are removed by GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

CROSS HUSBANDS AND SCOLDING WIVES.—"Domestic infelicity," which newspaper reporters nowadays credit with playing such an important part in life's drama, is often the result of lingering or curable disease. What husband or wife can be cheerful, smiling and pleasant, when constantly suffering from the tortures of some dread disease? Perhaps the husband's liver becomes torpid, and he experiences bitter, disagreeable taste or nausea, has chilly sensations, alternating with great heat and dryness of the surface of his body, pain in his sides, shoulders or back, eyes and skin are tinged with yellow, feels dull, indisposed and dizzy. Through his suffering he becomes gloomy, despondent, and exceedingly irritable in temper. Instead of resorting to so reliable a remedy as a few small doses of Dr. PIERCE'S PURGATIVE PELLETS, and following up their action with the use of GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY to work the biliary poison out of the system and purify the blood; if he play the part of a "penny wise and pound foolish" man he will attempt to economize by saving the small cost of these medicines. Continuing to suffer, his nervous system becomes impaired, and he is fretful and peevish—a fit subject to become embroiled in "domestic infelicity;" or the good wife may, from her too laborious duties or family cares, have become subject to such chronic affections as are peculiarly incident to her sex, and being reduced in blood and strength, suffering from backache, nervousness, headache, internal fever and enduring pains too numerous to mention, she may become peevish and fretful—anything but a genial helpmate. In this deplorable condition of ill health, should she act wisely and employ Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, it will in due time, by its cordial, tonic and nervine properties, restore her health and transform her from the peevish, scolding, irritable-tempered invalid to a happy, cheerful wife. Laying aside levity and speaking seriously, husbands and wives, you will find the Family Medicines above mentioned reliable and potent remedies. For full particulars of their properties and uses see Pierce's Memorandum Book, which is given away by all druggists.

A.—BENNETT BUILDING.
FIREPROOF.
LOCATED ON NASSAU, ANN AND FULTON STS.
HANDSOME AND WELL HEATED OFFICES
TO LET ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS,
SUITABLE FOR
LAWYERS', BANKERS' AND INSURANCE OFFICES.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

A.—OF ALL THE GEMS OF THE SEASON THAT have been presented for public examination in the way of Gentlemen's HATS for this summer we have seen none that, for beauty of style, excellence of finish and fineness of quality equal those manufactured by ESPENSCHEID, of 118 Nassau st.

A.—SUMMER HATS.—THE ERA OF SUMMER HATS has set in, as is shown by the appearance of straw and light-colored hats on our streets. KNOX has the styles most in vogue, and a full assortment can be selected from at his stores, No. 212 Broadway and the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

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