thing taken for the needs of the men or horses should be paid for. The whole town narrowly escaped destruction by fire this morning.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE RUSSIANS.

"The main body of the troops which have crossed the river are quartered to the northwest of the town. Only two Russian battalions occupy Matchin, but two lines of videttes have been thrown out to the southward and eastward, so that the approach of an enemy can be reported to the main body at once.

THE DOBRUDSCHA OPEN.

"There does not seem to be the slightest fear of any attack at Matchin, however, for refugees from the neighborhood of the Küstendje railway say that the Turkish troops have evacuated all the intermediate country. To the northward, of course, there is not a sign of a single Turkish soldier.

CAPTURED TURKISH ARTILLERY.

"The troops whom I saw pass over at Galatz on yesterday rejoined the Emperor's own regiment at Matchin before I left, having marched over twelve miles and captured numerous Turkish field guns found abandoned along the route.

THE LINE OF TRAJAN'S WALL.

"I am now satisfied, from what I have observed and learned from reliable sources, that the Russians do not anticipate being compelled to fight a serious battle until their advance reaches the line of the Schernavoda and Kustendje Railroad. Abdul Kerim is sending large reinforcements into the Debradscha, below that point. The Turks will make no attempt to defend the Northern Dobrudscha, and have already abandoned the first line of defence—namely, that between Matchin and Babadagh through a mountainous country. The second line, which is that of the railroad, is marked by the celebrated Trojan's Wall, erected, as you are aware, by the Romans to protect the present Bulgarian territory against the incursions of the Scythians.

PROSPECTIVE RELATIVE POSITIONS.

"Before proceeding to describe the ground I would remark that the Russian advance to Tchernavoda will necessarily compel a break of the long spell of inactivity which has kept both armies face to face on the Danube almost without firing a shot. By referring to a map of the Danube valley you will see at once why this must be. The Turks flank the line of Trajan's Wall, as I will call it, on the east by holding Kustendje and being able to throw troops from Varna and Constantinople by sea into that town without opposition.

SUPPORTED BY GUNBOATS.

"On the other hand the Russians will flank the line at Tchernavoda by holding, as they undoubtedly can, both banks of the Danube at that point. As it is, they hold the Roumanian shore, and are advancing southward along the right bank with a view to the occupation of Hoisova and all the small towns on the shore road leading to Tchernavoda. This advance is supported by gunboats on the river which follow the retreating Turkish monitors as they ascend toward Tchernavoda, where they will attempt to cover the town.

TURKISH SUPPORTS FROM SILISTRIA.

"It is highly probable that the Turks will send reinforcements from Silistria as well as Schumla to aid in the defence of the line of Trajan's Wall. This cannot be done without the knowledge of the Russians, and as a consequence a movement will be made on that city. This again will react on the situation at Rustchuk, and so on up the river to Widdin. The approaching struggle at Tchernavoda must, therefore, be the first of a series of bloody engagements that will fill the Danube Valley with the smoke of battle.

A NATURAL DEFENSIVE LINE.

"Although up to the present there are no works of any account constructed for the support of troops defending the line of Trajan's Wall, the character of the ground is highly favorable for a stubborn resistance. At the Tchernavoda end there is a chain of small lakes, sometimes united by inundation that, covers the line for fully half its length eastward to the Black Sea. Through the valley in which these lakes lie runs the railroad line from Tchernavoda, on the Danube, to Kustendje, on the sea coast. The approaches to the line from the northward are over an elevated plateau destitute of trees and exposed to the fire of batteries that will undoubtedly be constructed covering the whole front.

THE OLD ROMAN WALLS.

"The defences erected by the Romans on this line consisted of two walls, each of which, it is believed, extended clear across the neck of land from river to sea, a length of about thirty-five miles. These are at present traceable only as disconnected mounds, covered with coarse vegetation. One line of wall lies to the northward of the valley and the other along the crests of the high land to the southward, and about five miles apart. Between the two the railroad line has been constructed with a general descending grade from the Black Sea terminus to the Danube. It is not improbable that the Turks will endeavor to utilize the ruins of Trajan's wall in the construction of their batteries; but it strikes me that the heaviest fighting will take place at the Danube end of the line, where the ruins are less available than on the high ground near the coast.

WEAK POINTS.

"The railroad in curving through the valley crosses it about midway between the river and the Black Sea, and the western half is, therefore, on the north side of the lake and uncovered to the Russians. Again, there is a neck of land at Tchernavoda, between the western end of the lake and the Danube, which is fully two miles wide, and intersected by the Kara Sou River, flowing from the lakes. By forcing this neck under cover of their gunboats the Russians can completely turn the line and seize the important town of Medjidie, situated in the valley, at the head of the larger lake. But against this must be weighed the consideration that the Russians should divide their forces and attack the town with their backs to the river, and would be exposed to the fire of the Turkish monitors above Tchernavoda. This danger I only surmise, from the fact that the Russian force now in the Dobrudscha is very great in anticipation of a stubborn resistance at the very point I refer to.

IF THE RUSSIANS SUCCEED.

"Should success attend the attack of the Russians on the line of Trujan's wall at Tchernavoda Rassova will soon fall into their hands, and the road will be open southward to sever the communications between the Black Sea coast north of Varna and the Danube. Silistria and Kustendje will be menaced, the Danube will be cleared of Turkish monitors for a considerable distance up stream, if not altogether, and the ground will be prepared for the operations of the centre and right wing, now preparing to move across the river.

TURKS IN GREAT FORCE.

"I am now fully convinced that the Turkish force in and about Matchin was vastly larger than reported, or even supposed by the Russians. The size of the camp would indicate that at least 12,000 or 15,000 men were at Matchin alone."

THE TURKS ADMIT DEFEAT.

The HERALD's special correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs under date of yesterday (Sunday) that a Turkish paper announces the passage of the Danube near Matchin, and declares that the Turks gallantly resisted, but that the Russians beat them back because of vastly superior numbers, and crossed the river in successive groups.

THE SULTAN'S BROTHER TO THE FRONT.

The HERALD correspondent at Constantinople reports that it has been decided to send the Sultan's younger brother to the frontier of Asia Minor with a view to encourage the troops there. The young man has no military experience, but it is hoped that the presence of one of the imperial family will act as a stimulant on the Moslem population.

SERVIA BENT ON WAR.

The Turkish agent in Belgrade has reported that Servia is seriously preparing for war, and that open hostilities may be looked for as soon as the main Russian army crosses the Danube. Notwithstanding the fact that Russia has discouraged Servia from joining in the struggle the people of the Principality know that the present is the best opportunity they will ever have to strike for freedom, and are naturally anxious to obliterate the bad effect of their rather inglorious defeat last year.

A GREEK CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED.

Advices received in Constantinople from Salonica report the discovery of a conspiracy among the Greeks in that city. Several arrests have been made, among the prisoners being some professors and many students, and on the persons of some of them documents of a very compromising nature were found. For some time past it has been known that an active revolutionary propaganda was being carried on among the Greek subjects of the Sultan, and an insurrectionary outbreak in Epirus and Thessaly may be looked for as soon as the Russians gain a decisive victory in Bulgaria.

SULEIMAN PASHA'S STRAITS.

From Spalato the HERALD correspondent reports that the gloom which has prevailed in Cettinge of late in consequence of the enormous losses of the Montenegrins in the recent battles has been broken by the news that the losses of Suleiman Pasha were terrible almost beyond example. The Turkish commander is now hemmed in between the Montenegrin capital and Niesics and his position is very critical. Suleiman will endeavor to cut his way out to Spuz and news of a sanguinary engagement may soon be looked for.

TURKISH SUCCESS IN MONTENEGRO.

An official despatch has been received in Constantinople from Podgoritza announcing that the united divisions of Suleiman Pacha and Ali Saib are successfully advancing in Montenegro. The Montenegrins have evacuated Cettinje. Three thousand wounded have been removed thence to Cattaro.

SLAUGHTER OF THE TURKS.

A correspondent at Cettinje telegraphs the following:—"The Turkish losses are absolutely incalculable. All Sunday afternoon artillery and rifles have been firing on the column as it moves down the valley. The pursuit will be kept up until the column reaches the protection of the guns of Spuz, while it has skill to run the gauntlet of Plamenatz's divison at Martinitza."

HEROIC MONTENEGRINS.

An idea of the desperate nature of the recent fighting may be formed from the fact that the Montenegrins admit the loss of every seventh man in their little army. In the whole history of warfare, perhaps, no nobler instance of heroism is recorded than the stand made by these hardy mountaineers for their hearths and home against such overwhelming odds.

UNGENEROUS AUSTRIA.

The *Observer's* Vienna correspondent says Austria has formally refused to intervene in behalf of Montenegro, unless the latter acknowledges herself hopelessly prostrate, and makes direct application for assistance.

THE TURKS AT SHUMLA CONFIDENT.

The Turkish troops quartered at Shumla have been buoyed up with rose-colored accounts of the progress of the Ottoman arms, and they are reported to be in high spirits. Reports of the successful issue of the campaign in Montenegro and of a decisive victory in Asia have been industriously circulated among them and received as undoubted truths. The army encamped on the plain of Shumla has attained a high degree of efficiency under the immediate supervision of Abdul Kerim. They are in splendid health and are confident.

COURTMARTIALLED FOR FAILURE.

The unfortunate Turkish commander who fails has evidently small chance of escape from the gentlemen who stay at home and know exactly what ought to be done in all cases, and are very wise after the event. The HERALD correspondent at Pera telegraphs that Captain Seifi, commander of the Turkish monitor which was destroyed in the Danube by Russian torpedoes, has been tried by court-martial and found guilty of negligence. He has not been sentenced, but will probably be shot.

A TORPEDO CATCHER.

The *Bassiret* of Constantinople reports the invention by a naval officer of a torpedo catcher which is capable of submarine movement. It would be premature to pronounce on the merits of the invention till it has been tested.

COINS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

Some of the workmen engaged on the fortifications of Constantinople, in making some excavations have lately discovered some coins bearing inscriptions and having the effigy of the Emperor Constantine on their face.

ANOTHER CROSSING.

An official statement published in Constantinople says a certain number of Russians have also crossed the Danube in the direction of Karagatch, below Hirsova.

THE IMPERIAL WARRIORS.

The Czar, Czarewitch, and the Grand Dukes Alexis, Sergius and Vladimir have returned to Ploejeste after visiting Galatz and Ibrail.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS AT SEA.

The steamers Constantine and Vladimir have sailed from Sebastopol and Odessa respectively. The former sunk four Turkish merchantmen on the Anatolian coast after putting their crews ashore. The Vladimir captured a brig off Varna. Both steamers returned to port safely.

STILL CAPTURING BAZAZID.

Further accounts from Turkish sources relative to the recapture of Bayajid state that the Russian garrison have entrenched themselves near the town.

REPORTED RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

Reuter's despatch from Bajazid, June 18, says the Russians, in an engagement between Bajazid and Indiesen, were defeated, with the loss of 450 cavalry and 100 infantry.

THE RUSSIAN RIGHT WING ADVANCING.

A special despatch from Galatz to the *Political Correspondence*, of Vienna, says the Ninth Russian army corps, which forms the right wing, is marching along the left bank of the Aluta toward the Danube.

AUSTRIAN PREPARATION.

The same paper publishes the following semi-official note as to the truth of the various reports concerning Austrian preparation:—"We can state positively that the government cannot escape the duty imposed on it by the present situation of promptly and most gravely considering all possible eventualities in order to protect the interests of the monarchy from injury. With regard to military measures, however, no positive decision whatever has been taken up to the present."

PRINCE MILAN LEARNS A LESSON.

The *Times* Belgrade special states that Prince Milan has arrived from Ploejesti. The semi-official *Istok* says the Prince's visit was of great importance to Servia, since its results will tend to correct the expectations of over warm patriots. Prince Gortschakoff, besides advising neutrality, assured the Prince that the relations between Vienna and St. Petersburg were the best possible, as he might personally ascertain at Vienna, although it is not decided when the Prince will start thither.

THE TWO NEUTRALS.

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says it is stated that notes have been exchanged between Austria and England as to the character and significance of measures of preparation decided upon by these two States.

WAR TO THE DEATH.

A despatch from Constantinople via Athens says the Turkish Chamber of Deputies, in secret session, has voted for the continuance of the war *à outrance* even if all Europe combines against Turkey.

ANOTHER TURKISH VICTORY.

A telegram from Constantinople direct asserts that Dervish Pacha on Saturday attacked the Russians investing Batoum and drove them from the heights.

GREECE IMPATIENT FOR THE FRAY.

A despatch from Athens says the news of the passage of the Danube has strengthened the war party. A battery of mountain artillery had already left for Lania, on the frontier, and another will leave immediately for Karavanseri. There is a general movement of troops to the frontier.

A FEARFUL BEY.

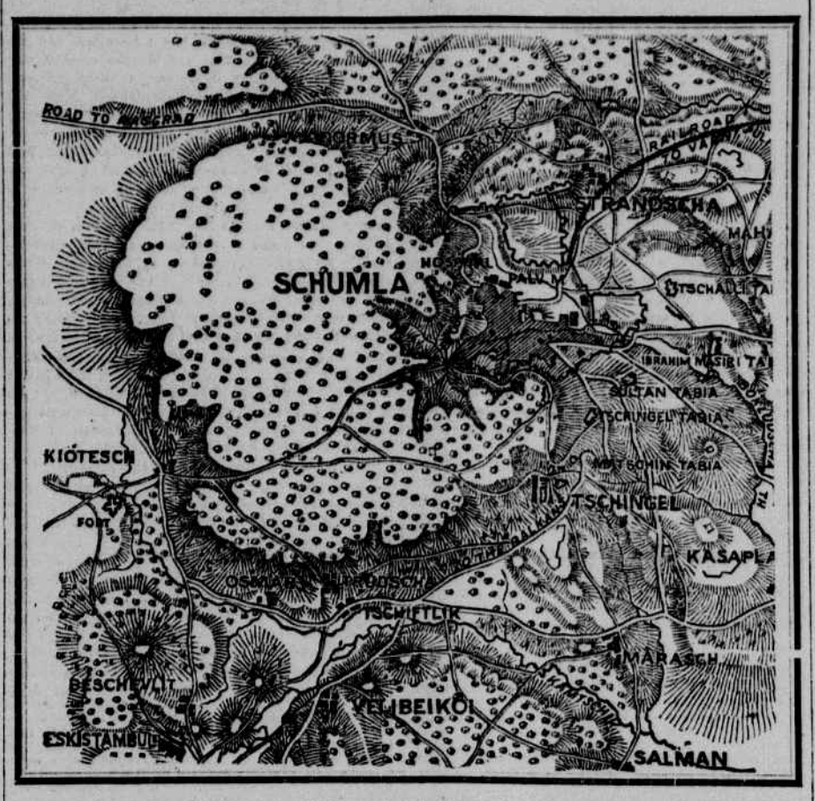
It is stated in official circles in Constantinople that the Bey of Tunis has expressed apprehension to the Porte that the Russian fleet might bombard Tunis.

NOT MUCH SNUBBED.

A St. Petersburg telegram denies that Colonel Wellesley, the English attaché, has been treated with coolness and suspicion at the Russian headquarters.

THE TURKISH HEADQUARTERS.

Map of Schumla, Showing the Turkish Central Defensive Position.



Schumla forms the southwest corner of the quadrilateral and is perhaps the strongest fortified position in the Turkish Empire next to Constantinople. The town is built at the foot of the eastern slope of a spur of the Balkan Mountains, which here forms an extensive and elevated table land or plateau with steep or precipitous sides. The whole district of the plateau and western slopes is covered by woods which are easily rendered impassable for cavalry and artillery. Surrounding the town is an enceinte of irregular trace and formed of earthworks flanked with bastions. A citadel of masonry stands on the northwestern side of the town, but is surrounded by dwellings. Outside the enceinte are scattered, but occupying every point of advantage, numerous detached forts and redoubts, which command all the approaches for a considerable distance, and chiefly those leading from Rustchuk, Silistria and Varna. Nature has done much toward making the site of Schumla one of great strength. It is, strictly speaking, more of an intrenched camp than a fortified town, and is capable of accommodating 150,000 men if necessary. It is well supplied at present with provisions and military stores, but is deficient in heavy guns for the arming of the principal forts. The branch railroad connecting Schumla with the Rustchuk and Varna Railroad affords an opportunity for the concentration of large supplies for the use of the Army of Bulgaria; but in the event of the Russians penetrating so far to the south this line would cease to be available. Schumla covers the chief passes over the Eastern Balkans, and with Pravadi and Varna constitutes a line of defence that will seriously embarrass the Russian advance on Adrianople. As military movements in Bulgaria must be largely governed by the existing roads, Schumla, as the point of conveyance for many of these, becomes of the first importance to the Turks. If Schumla falls the defence of Bulgaria ends; but as long as the Turks hold the place, and with it their communication with the mountain passes, so long will the Russian army remain north of the Balkans. It is true a Russian army under General Diebitsch passed Schumla in 1829 and dictated peace terms at Adrianople; but such a *coup* cannot be repeated in 1877; at least all the probabilities are against its success.

THE TOWN OF NICOPOLIS.

[From the London Echo, June 9, 1877.]

Nicopolis seems, by a very general consensus of opinion, fixed upon as near the point out of which the main force of Russians will cross the Danube. This locality, therefore, at once becomes a historical name, for here, doubtless, an attempt will be made by the Turks to oppose the passage, and, in any case, Nicopolis will ever be memorable as the point from which the Russians commenced their march into Turkey proper. The spot is, perhaps, more advantageous for crossing the river than either Oltenitza or Giurgevo (or, rather, Turtucaia and Rustchuk on the Bulgarian side), which, according to the Belgrade *Istok*, are the rivals of Nicopolis for the doubtful honor of being the *locale* of the first battle fought during this campaign in European Turkey, between the armies of the Czar and the Sultan. On the banks of the Aluta River, and behind Katnovoc and the Island of Islas, can be obtained abundance of bridge materials. The Danube is here only half a mile broad and the soil less spongy than in most other places suitable for crossing. The Turkish batteries, however, dominate the Roumanian shore and the Turks are massing troops toward Nicopolis. The town is the ancient *Nicopolis ad Istrum*. It was founded by Trajan, and remains of the old wall can still be seen. Here also the Hungarians, under King Sigismund, were defeated by the Sultan Bajazid I., in 1396. The modern city occupies a line of limestone cliffs fifty-six miles west of Rustchuk, and, though its site is one of the most beautiful in the world, it is of little importance as a fortress, as it is commanded by the heights overlooking the town. The fortress and Turkish portion of Nicopolis is defended on every side by batteries, but the eastern quarter, inhabited chiefly by Jews, Bulgarians and Wallachians, is more open. The city has long been a centre for trade, chiefly from the Wallachian side of the river. The present population is 16,000.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

ULYSSES IN LONDON.

The Prince of Wales Pays Tribute to the Ex-President.

GRANT TALKS.

The French Republicans Adopt a Generous Policy.

KEEPING HOCHE'S MEMORY GREEN.

Strousberg, the Russian Railway King, Consigned to Prison.

A HOME RULER ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 25, 1877.

General Grant was present last night at a banquet given by the corporation of Trinity House. The Prince of Wales presided. Prince Leopold, Prince Christian, the Prince of Leiningen, the Prince of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Hertford, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Carnarvon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Cross and Chief Justice Sir Alexander Cockburn were among the distinguished company present.

WALES COMPLIMENTS GRANT.

The Prince of Wales, referring to General Grant, in the course of his speech, said:—"On the present occasion it is a matter of peculiar gratification to us as Englishmen to receive as our guest General Grant. (Cheers.) I can assure him for myself, and for all loyal subjects of the Queen that it has given us the greatest pleasure to see him as a guest in this country." (Cheers.)

Earl Carnarvon proposed the health of the visitors and coupled with it General Grant's name.

TOASTING THE EX-PRESIDENT.

He said strangers of all classes, men of letters, arts, science, state and all that has been most worthy and great have, as it were, come to this centre of old civilization. I venture, without disparagement to any of those illustrious guests, to say that never has there been one to whom we willingly accord a freer, fuller, heartier welcome than we do to General Grant.

HONORING GRANT FOR THEIR OWN SAKES.

On this occasion, not merely because we believe he has performed the part of a distinguished general, nor because he has twice filled the highest office which the citizens of his great country can fill, but because we look upon him as representing that good will and affection which ought to subsist between us and the United States. It has been my duty to be connected with the great Dominion of Canada, stretching several thousand miles along the frontier of the United States, and during the last three or four years I can truthfully say that nothing impressed me more than the interchange of friendly and good offices which took place between the two countries under the auspices of President Grant.

ULYSSES MAKES A SPEECH.

General Grant replied that he felt more impressed than he had possibly ever felt before on any occasion. He came here under the impression that this was Trinity House, and that trinity consisted of the army, navy and peace. He thought it was a place of quietude, where there would be no talk or toasts. He had been therefore naturally surprised at hearing both. He had heard some remarks from His Royal Highness which compelled him to say a word in response. He begged to thank His Highness for these remarks. There had been other things said during the evening highly gratifying to him.

A GENTLE REMINDER.

Not the least gratifying was to hear that there were occasionally in this country party fights as well as in America. He had seen before now a war between three departments of the State, the executive, the judicial and the legislative. He had not seen the political parties of England go so far as that. He would imitate their chaplain, who had set a good example of oratory—that was shortness—and say no more than simply thank His Royal Highness and the company on behalf of the visitors.

HONORING AN ABOLITIONIST.

A committee of the Anti-Slavery Society gives a public breakfast to William Lloyd Garrison on Tuesday. John Bright will probably preside. Messrs. Lawson, Mundella, Smyth and other members of Parliament have intimated their intention to be present.

ELECTION OF A HOME RULER.

Mr. O'Donnell, nationalist, was yesterday elected to Parliament from Dungarvan, receiving 138 votes against 119 for Mr. Matthews.

REPUBLICAN GENEROSITY.

The Deputies belonging to the Republican Union have decided no republican candidate shall be put in nomination against any of the 363 Deputies who voted the other day censuring the Broglie Cabinet. The republican Senators have nominated an extra Parliamentary Committee to draft a manifesto. M. Simon is a member of the committee.

HOCHE'S MEMORY.

At a banquet given in Versailles on the anniversary of the birth of General Hoche, M. Gambetta spoke sanguinely of a republican victory in the coming elections. France, he declared, would then have a stable and definitive government. The Republic was a guarantee of peace for Europe. The republican government did not require or ask foreign governments for a test of their confidence.

THE FUTURE PRESIDENT.

M. Gambetta concluded by proposing the health of "M. Thiers, the liberator of the territory and the enlightened guide of France."

THE RUSSIAN RAILROAD KING.

The Moscow Court has ordered the immediate execution of the sentence against Doctor Strousberg, the railroad speculator. It is, therefore, expected that he will be removed to the debtor's prison instead of as hitherto being permitted to remain under arrest in his own house.

THE LOCH LOMOND'S CREW.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., June 24, 1877.

The agent of the brig Loch Lomond has decided that it is far better to ship a new crew than to compel those in jail to go to sea, and accordingly has decided to secure seamen to fill their places to-morrow. She will then proceed on her way to Salonica, Turkey. The mutinous crew will be discharged as soon as the vessel sails.

THE INDIAN WAR.

ARMS FOR OREGON AND IDAHO—CHARACTER OF THE WEAPONS ISSUED.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1877.

The Chief of the Ordnance Bureau at the War Department has given orders for the issue of 1,000 stand of arms to the State of Oregon and 500 to the Territory of Idaho, together with the necessary ammunition for such arms. The issue is made on account of Indian troubles in that section and in pursuance of the joint resolution of July 3, 1876, which authorizes the Secretary of War to cause to be issued to the Territories and the States bordering thereon such arms as he may deem necessary for their protection against Indian raids, not to exceed 1,000 to each of said States and not more than 500 to each of said Territories, provided that such issues shall be only from arms owned by the government which have been superseded and no longer issued to the army. The Territory of Washington having money to her credit out of the general appropriation for arming and equipping the militia of the States and Territories, made a requisition upon the War Department for 500 stand of arms, and the order for their issue was forwarded yesterday. All of these arms will be issued from the Vancouver arsenal, an extra supply having been sent to that depot from the Benecia Arsenal, California, since the Indian troubles in General Howard's department commenced.

CLASS OF ARM.

The regular arm now used by the army is the Springfield breechloader, of calibre 45; but there are many arms of the same pattern but different calibre now on hand, and they will probably be issued, being almost equal to the arm used in the regular army. Those issued to Washington Territory are similar to those used by the regular army, as they are issued in pursuance of the act to arm and equip the militia, and not in pursuance of the joint resolution above referred to.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.

ROOFS TAKEN OFF AND TREES BLOWN DOWN—INJURY TO PERSONS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 24, 1877.

The most destructive wind storm that ever visited St. Joseph passed over that city about ten o'clock last night. The storm in width was equal to about eight blocks and passed directly through the centre of the city. The Pacific Hotel, the Opera House and a large number of business houses were unroofed, and numerous buildings, including many residences, badly damaged. A number of walls, fences, trees, &c., were blown down and some streets were blocked by falling roofs, trees, &c. Several persons were more or less injured, but none fatally, as far as known.

DAMAGING RAINS.

INJURY TO CROPS IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS—RAILROADS INJURED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, June 24, 1877.

Throughout various portions of Illinois very discouraging reports come from farmers, who are beginning to fear that bad results are to follow from the recent visitation of heavy and continued rains. In many localities in the central and southeastern parts of the State fields are several feet under water, and have been so for some time.

The rains, if continued much longer, will prove very disastrous both to the corn and wheat crops, as it is feared that rust is already beginning to destroy the growth of grain where fields have been under water for any length of time.

RAILROADS INJURED.

Railroads in the southeastern part of the State have suffered considerable inconvenience, caused by the terrible floods which have within the last two weeks visited those particular localities. It is, perhaps, difficult to estimate the damage to crops by rains, especially in Central Illinois, as in some localities very little rain has fallen, while in others a perfect inundation has existed for several weeks.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 25—1 A. M.

Indications.

For New England and the Middle Atlantic States, nearly stationary, followed by rising barometer, nearly stationary or higher temperature, partly cloudy weather with occasional rain areas and southwesterly winds.

For the South Atlantic States, stationary or higher pressure, variable winds, mostly from the south, warmer, partly cloudy weather and possibly occasional light showers.

For the lower lake region higher pressure, stationary temperature, southwesterly winds and rain areas, followed by clearing weather.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, upper lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley stationary or higher pressure and temperature, southerly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

From the Lower Missouri Valley stationary, followed by falling barometer, southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional showers.

The Mississippi and Missouri rivers will remain stationary.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

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

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	68	58	3:30 P. M.	92	84
6 A. M.	70	56	6 P. M.	88	80
9 A. M.	76	67	9 P. M.	81	75
12 M.	85	75	12 P. M.	77	70

Average temperature yesterday 70½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 79½

THE CINCINNATI OPERA HOUSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CINCINNATI, June 24, 1877.

Mr. Owens, of the Grand Opera House, in this city, who in a friendly suit last week dispossessed Miles & Carpenter of the lease under which they managed the house, have released it to R. E. J. Miles, who will manage it alone in future.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Ex-Senator Reuben E. Fenton, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Governor Person C. Cheney, of New Hampshire; Alfred L. Tyler, of Alabama, and John Knapp, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth Avenue. Captain T. Patterson, United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant. Captain Kennedy, of the steamship Germanic, and ex-Mayor Edward C. Anderson, of Savannah, are at the New York. General E. P. Alexander, of Alabama, is at the St. Nicholas.

THE SKIN IS IMPROVED AND THE GENERAL health benefited by opening the pores with GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

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A.—DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, has actually composed a medicine of purely vegetable ingredients which is proved by experience to have all the good effects of calomel and none of its mischievous qualities. This invaluable medicine is comprised in SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, which are found to be a never failing remedy for all diseases of the liver and every other disorder for which calomel is usually prescribed by allopathic physicians.

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