

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

An Accomplice of Solovieff Sentenced to Death.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH CETYWAYO

Inquiry Into the Conduct of the Prince Imperial's Companion.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

New Lairage for American Cattle in England.

GERMAN TARIFFS.

The Faraday Returned to Gravesend.

CZEGEDIN'S DESITUATION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, July 8, 1879. The steamer Faraday, engaged in laying the new French cable, has returned to Gravesend.

Princess Alexander of Bulgaria has arrived at Varna. He met with an enthusiastic reception.

The Standard's Madrid despatch says the marriage of King Alfonso with the Archduchess of Austria is again talked of.

A despatch to the Daily News from Paris says the authorities have interdicted a great meeting at the Bordeaux Alhambra, where M. Blanqui was advertised to speak.

A Cairo despatch to the Standard states that the strength of the Egyptian army has been fixed at 12,000 men. The Minister of War has ordered the sale of a large quantity of war material.

A despatch to the Times from Vienna says:—"The walls of the fortress at Widin, Silistria, Rusteluck and Varna have been destroyed and the earthworks are left to the operation of the weather."

A correspondent of the Standard at Pesth announces that in consequence of the continued high water Szegedin cannot be rebuilt this year. The inhabitants will live in wooden barracks during the winter.

An extensive fire occurred at Irkutsk, Siberia, on the 4th inst., which destroyed 200 houses. The officials of Tula, an important manufacturing town in Russia, have received letters threatening the destruction of the town by fire.

O'Leary, the Fenian exile, has been permitted to revisit Ireland. He is under pledge to remain out of the country, but has been allowed to return temporarily on account of urgent private business. Casey, the ex-Fenian, has been elected Coroner for East Limerick county, Ireland.

THE AMERICAN CATTLE TRADE. Thirteen hundred sheep from Boston, which were infected with the foot and mouth disease, were slaughtered yesterday at Liverpool. The diseased sheep were shipped from Boston on June 21 by the steamship Bulgarian. This discovery will probably cause the United States to be scheduled as an infected country for sheep.

A lairage capable of accommodating 8,000 head of cattle, to facilitate the importation of American cattle, is about to be erected at Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, which is connected with the whole railway system of England.

GERMANY AND SAMOA. A despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Berlin says:—"The new German Consul General to Samoa has received orders to abstain from all interference with internal affairs. The suggestion of certain interested parties that Germany shall annex Samoa finds no favor in high quarters."

SOLOVIEFF'S ACCOMPLICES.

ARREST OF A DOCTOR FOR COMPLICITY IN THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE CZAR. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, July 7, 1879. During the trial of Alexander Solovieff for attempting to assassinate the Czar, on the 14th of April, it was ascertained that he had obtained the revolver with which he shot at the Emperor from a reputable and well known doctor of St. Petersburg, named Weimer. It is also reported that Solovieff procured from the said Weimer the poison with which he attempted to commit suicide after his failure to kill the Czar; that Weimer owned the horse by means of which the assassinations of General Drentelch attempted to escape. Dr. Weimer was arrested, and has now been tried and sentenced to death. It is understood that, while he does not deny that he gave the pistol to Solovieff, he insists that he was ignorant of the purpose for which he intended to use it. But the secret police brought before the Court evidence, real or manufactured, which tended strongly to show that Dr. Weimer was in correspondence and sympathy with several persons who have fled from Russia to avoid such conviction, and this sealed his doom. He is to be hanged in a few days unless his appeal for mercy should receive the favorable consideration of the Czar, which is considered very doubtful. Dr. Weimer is said to be a friend of Joachim Geblsen, the revolutionary agitator and editor of Der Glockner in Berlin, who was expelled from Geneva several months ago. It is also proved that he procured the poison.

EXTRACT FROM SOLOVIEFF'S DEPOSITIONS BEFORE THE SUPREME TRIBUNAL.—THE COMPLICITY OF OTHERS MADE APPARENT.—THEODORE THE WOLF.

Some extracts from the depositions made by Solovieff before the Supreme Tribunal of St. Petersburg appear to explain, though dimly, the above despatch. Though the prisoner denied having accomplices he frequently mentions persons with whom he was in communication. Of a person named Theodore, the Wolf, he speaks frequently, but whether this person is Dr. Weimer or not it is impossible to say with certainty. Solovieff said:—"I did not take part in the revolutionary publications. I have distributed them occasionally, having had nothing else to do. I received them from Theodore, whom I met in the Nevsky, in rooms prepared for the purpose, and at agreed times, have never been in the house of any of our party." Again:—"On arriving at St. Petersburg, on December 30, 1878, I bought new clothes. Theodore applied me with the money. Two years ago he had given him some, when I received my year's salary. I received this revolver from Theodore, in exchange for another I had bought the cartridges for four and a half rubles out of the money Theodore had given me. I took the money from Theodore without counting it, for

he considered himself in debt to me formerly. He had money from his relatives. I got the poison two years ago at St. Petersburg, in the spring or autumn, without having any settled object in view. One of my friends had some at his house. I kept it always in a covered jar. I told no one of it. I filled two nuts with the poison during the night between Friday and Saturday (Passion Week). I placed the nut in my mouth when crossing the Admiralty place the 2d of April. I ate it when I fell to the ground. * * * I saw many people at St. Petersburg. I did not know the real names of the socialists with whom I met. I was invited to public rooms, but I do not know to whom these belonged. There was one in the quarter of old St. Petersburg, another at the Nadejzinskia. I formed there the acquaintance of Theodore the Wolf. I do not know if the Wolf had any connection with the Drentelch affair. Solovieff said:—"What passed at Ylaguine is as follows:—I had agreed with a friend of Theodore the Wolf to go and try a revolver. We took a sledge and on our arrival there looked for a suitable place to try the weapon. We met a party on horseback. We sat down together, drank and ate together and then fled. I tried to ride on the horse of one of them, but the horse threw me and I had to return." It is said this was the swift horse on which the man was mounted who fired at General Drentelch. He was thrown when escaping, and recently arrested at Kieff, when in hospital there for treatment of his foot which had been injured when he fell. His name is Henry Fischer.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

MINOR CARIOLI INTRUSTED WITH THE FORMATION OF A NEW CABINET. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

ROME, July 7, 1879. King Humbert has entrusted to Signor Caroli the task of forming a Cabinet.

CAUSE OF THE DOWNFALL OF THE DEPRITS CABINET.—THE QUESTION OF THE GRIST TAX—NEW COMBINATIONS.

When the Depritis Cabinet succeeded the Caroli Ministry they took a formal engagement with the Parliament to gradually abolish the most burdensome of all the taxes ever imagined—namely, the grist tax. The Secretary of Finance, Signor Magliani, won at once the sympathy of both the chambers by the clearness and frankness of his report on the condition of the treasury. He said that the Cabinet wanted to be faithful to their word, but that it was absurd to think that by dint of economy the deficit could be replenished which the abolition of this tax would leave. There was but one issue open to him—to propose the establishment of some new taxes and the augmentation of the existing ones, such, in fact, as duties on sugar, alcohol, petroleum, tobacco, coffee and the like. Signor Magliani calculated that the budget would by this means be increased about thirty millions of francs a year and that the grist tax could in this way be gradually abolished within five years. It would be next to impossible to raise, in a few years, by what process Cabinet and Parliament finally came to a compromise and have the gradual abolition of the grist tax voted consistently with it.

THE DISCUSSION RESUMED. But the new law was then brought before the Senate. The bill, according to the conclusions of Senator Saracco, who had been appointed to report on the subject, so modified the Ministerial project as to require again the approval of the lower house. Thus the warm debate which was commenced when the grist tax terminated the fall of the Caroli Cabinet. On the issue of the discussion referred to Signor Depritis and his colleagues, who were "Cabinet" men, terminated the fall of the Caroli Cabinet. On the issue of the discussion referred to Signor Depritis and his colleagues, who were "Cabinet" men, terminated the fall of the Caroli Cabinet.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL. BANQUET IN COMMEMORATION OF THE TRANSFER OF THE TERRITORIAL CONCESSIONS TO M. DE LESSEPS AND THE NEW COMPANY. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, July 7, 1879. A magnificent banquet was given to-night at the Grand Hotel to M. de Lesseps by the members of the old Darien Canal Company (Société Civile Internationale du Canal Interoceanique par l'Isthme du Darien) in celebration of the signing of the transfer to him of the rights and concessions for the waterway across the Isthmus. General Turr presided. Speeches were made by General Turr, M. de Lesseps, Mr. Nathan Appleton, M. Isaac Péreire and others. M. Péreire proposed Commander Selfridge's health and announced, amid great cheering, that the next vessel of the Compagnie Transatlantique would be called the Selfridge. All the speakers were emphatic in declaring that the Panama project was universal, that it was not intended to give predominance to any particular national interest, but was a purely commercial enterprise.

ZULULAND. LIEUTENANT CAREY CENSURED—HIS DEFENCE OF THE CHARGE OF COWARDICE—OFTEN NOT YET READY TO CONCLUDE PEACE. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, July 7, 1879. A despatch has been received from Cape Town saying that the Court of Inquiry convened for the purpose of examining into the conduct of Lieutenant Carey, the officer in charge of the reconnoitering expedition on which the Prince Imperial was killed, decided "that Lieutenant Carey did not understand the position in which he stood toward the Prince and was not aware that he was expected to exercise any special guardianship or care over his person." The Court goes on to censure him for "proceeding upon his reconnaissance without a sufficient escort and for halting and dismounting on dangerous ground, acts which betrayed a deplorable want of military prudence, and regrets that no attempt was made by "Lieutenant Carey to rally his escort and to confront the enemy." After the Court of Inquiry a court martial was organized to try the lieutenant, and was still in session when the steamer sailed. Lieutenant Carey pleaded in his own defence that he was not in charge of the party. Indeed, it is asserted that the Prince Imperial himself was placed in command. The evidence thus far submitted is said to clear Lieutenant Carey somewhat from the charge of cowardice.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH CETYWAYO. Lord Chelmsford's despatch to Sir Bartle Frere of the 6th of June, stating that pending King Cetwayo's answer there would be no military operations, apparently means only that the Zulus will not be actually attacked pending the receipt of Cetwayo's answer, as all accounts agree that an advance has begun. A long telegram from Lord Chelmsford, received at the War Office yesterday, states that King Cetwayo has not yet yielded to the proposals made by him.

GERMAN TARIFFS.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SPOILS.—THE THIRD READING WILL BE MERELY FORMAL. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, July 7, 1879. In the German Reichstag to-day, Herr Yarn brelor moved an addition to the motion of Herr Frankenstein, which was adopted on June 25, that the yield from the customs and tobacco taxes in excess of a fixed amount annually shall be remitted to the federal States in proportion to their population; the addition being that the above provision shall come in force in April, 1880, and that the amount obtained from the duties and the taxes named, from October, 1879, to January, 1880, in excess of the sum of 53,600,000 marks, shall be deducted from the contributions of the several States in proportion to the population. This motion is believed to be the outcome of the meeting of the Bundesrath yesterday in reference to the same subject. A despatch from Berlin says:—"At yesterday's sitting of the Bundesrath, at which Prince Bismarck presided, the representatives of the different States arrived at an agreement respecting the attitude to be observed by their respective governments in regard to the proposal of the Tariff Committee that any revenue in excess of 130,000,000 marks be distributed among the separate States."

THE APPOINTMENT OF HERR BITER, Under Secretary of the Interior, to succeed Herr Von Ho, brecht as Minister of Finance, has been gazetted.

THE FINAL READING OF THE TARIFF BILL. The Times' correspondent at Berlin says:—"The second reading of the Tariff bill being now complete, the third reading will be merely formal, and the measure will probably be completed by Saturday, the 12th inst., when it is intended to prorogue the Reichstag. The liberals and socialists made a desperate stand against the duties on coffee and petroleum, Herr Rebel declaring that they would breed much discontent and furnish a fresh stimulus for social democratic agitation." A despatch to the Morning Post from Berlin says the prospect—now regarded as certain—of the early adoption of a

high-protective tariff has caused merchants to import large quantities of goods in advance, so as to escape the increased duties (b). Hence a great falling off of trade is feared, apparently with good reason, after the new tariff shall become a law. Prince Bismarck, in the face of serious objections, insists upon an increase in the duty on foreign corn. A Berlin despatch to the Daily News states that all the national liberals except twelve have decided to vote against the Tariff bill, but this is not likely to affect the result.

THE AMERICAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION. THE STEAMER JEANNETTE TO SAIL TO-DAY—OFFICERS AND CREW IN EXCELLENT SPIRITS—AN ESCORT PROPOSED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7, 1879. Everything being in readiness the American Arctic Expedition steamer Jeannette will start on her important and perilous voyage to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock. The officers and crew are in excellent health and spirits, Lieutenant George W. DeLong, the commander of the expedition, being cheerful and sanguine. The Jeannette, as she lays at anchor in the bay, is a prominent object in the harbor, and her departure will be witnessed by thousands from the wharves and Telegraph Hill. As already announced, a squadron of yachts and other craft will escort the Jeannette to the Golden Gate and bid her God speed on her voyage. It is also said that a salute will be fired the moment the Jeannette leaves her anchorage, so that the scene will be an exceedingly interesting one. Considerable excitement is manifested in this city over the approaching event, marking, as it does, an epoch in Arctic exploration.

THE DEAD PRINCE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., July 7, 1879. There will be a solemn pontifical requiem mass celebrated by Bishop Hendricken, of Providence, in St. Mary's Church, this city, to-day. This mass will be for the soul of the late Prince Imperial, and will be performed with all the solemnity and impressiveness of that sad ceremony. Many distinguished foreigners will be present to sympathize with the American "Bonaparte" family. The Prince Imperial is now in deep mourning for the loss of the Prince. His relative, Colonel Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, resides here in Newport, and will be present to officiate at the requiem mass. This will be the first pontifical mass ever celebrated in Newport, and the occasion is a most interesting one. Many will sympathize with the mourning family and witness the impressive ceremonies.

A CHARLEY ROSS HOAX. THE STORY OF THE COWANVILLE OBSERVER A CANARD—SENSATIONAL STORY OF A YOUNG STUDENT—A CORRESPONDENT'S SEARCH FOR A CLEW UNDER DIFFICULTIES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

COWANVILLE, Quebec, July 7, 1879. Your correspondent arrived in East Farnham this evening at eight o'clock and immediately proceeded to search for the missing Charley Ross, reported to be in the keeping of a man named Guertin. The people of East Farnham are very obliging, and did all in their power to assist in the search. It was not until about ten o'clock that he was discovered. He is the secretary of the township of East Farnham, and after searching for a time he discovered the name of Etienne Guertin, and referred me to the Rev. Father, pastor of the Roman Catholic church of the district, who was certain to know him. A drive of nearly a dozen miles brought me to the residence of Etienne Guertin, a dwelling and I learned that Mr. Guertin lived down by the river some five miles away. A hurried drive to the spot discovered a very simple minded French Canadian, who had been employed by Charley Ross, and had never heard of such a man. His truthfulness was undeniable, and the same ignorance of Charley Ross was found on other hands.

A HEARTLESS JOKE. "Now for the originator of the story" was the resolve made by me no sooner conceived than I proceeded to execute it. It was not until about ten o'clock that he was discovered. He is the secretary of the township of East Farnham, and after searching for a time he discovered the name of Etienne Guertin, and referred me to the Rev. Father, pastor of the Roman Catholic church of the district, who was certain to know him. A drive of nearly a dozen miles brought me to the residence of Etienne Guertin, a dwelling and I learned that Mr. Guertin lived down by the river some five miles away. A hurried drive to the spot discovered a very simple minded French Canadian, who had been employed by Charley Ross, and had never heard of such a man. His truthfulness was undeniable, and the same ignorance of Charley Ross was found on other hands.

CABLE NOTES. At Radstock, Somersetshire, England, 800 colliers have struck. The French government has signed a treaty of commerce with the government of Serbia. Two hundred and fifty emigrants from Iceland, bound to Minnesota, have arrived at Grouton. Dr. Magg, a progressist, has defeated Dr. Stremaier, President of the Austrian Council of Ministers, in the election for member of the Reichsrath for the district of Lebnitz, Styria. The rowing match between J. Kemper, of Sunderland, and J. M. Feeley, of Barrow-in-Furness, for £40 a side and a level bet for £100, over the Tyne course, came off yesterday, and was won by Kemper by six lengths. The report telegraphed by the Paris correspondent of the Times of the sinking of a steamer and loss of fifty-three lives in a hurricane on the river Doubs, in France, was published in the Journal de Doubs without date or other details, and its authenticity is doubtful.

MEXICO. MUTINY ON A WAR VESSEL IN YERA CRUZ HARBOR.—REVOLT AT THE GARRISON. CITY OF MEXICO, June 30, and VIA HAVANA, July 7, 1879. On the 26th of June a part of the crew of the Mexican war steamer Libertad, in the harbor of Vera Cruz, mutinied and seized the steamer while the commander was on shore. Simultaneously some of the officers of the Vera Cruz garrison attempted to raise a revolt at the instigation of some discontented persons. Nine of the rebels were killed. The steamer Libertad went to sea. The war steamer Independencia and other steamers had gone in pursuit, and she is doubtless overtaken. The accounts of events in Vera Cruz are very conflicting. The government has apparently mastered the situation, but since the revolt of the garrison a reign of terror has prevailed there. All the Vera Cruz merchants are hostile to the government on account of the measures taken against contraband trade, and they have ever since been in a state of quasi-revolt. It is generally believed that the rebels were killed were assassinated in the guard house, where they were taken, and that they were killed on the pretext that they had attempted to escape. The reported resignation of Señor Zamacois, Mexican Minister to the United States, is officially denied.

RIOTING IN HAYTI. KINGSTON, Jan., July 7, 1879. Advice from Hayti say that Port-au-Prince is in flames. Business is suspended. Blocks of buildings are in a state of ruin. The Custom House is closed in consequence of the revolution.

GOVERNOR LETELLIER'S CASE. THE HEX-VAL OF THE DEBILITATED OFFICIAL PREPARED—AN EXPRESSION BY THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, Ont., July 7, 1879. Although nothing has transpired in regard to the Letellier matter, a fair idea may be formed of what the result will be from an editorial appearing in the government organ of to-day, which says:—"It is not improbable that within a very brief period the Letellier matter will be disposed of and a precedent placed on record that will hereafter deter other Governors from exercising tyrannical, partisan authority. We believe we are correct in stating that the Imperial authorities have authorized a ministerial investigation of the Letellier case, and that the result will be a prompt and thorough administration of restrictive measures must be applied to all who accept non-partisan office and afterward use it to denigrate public officials. Mr. Letellier's fall is the result of his party bigotry, and added to this is a victim who must bear all the odium of a conspiracy really instigated by men who should have been his natural friends and protectors."

THE ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS. HALIFAX, July 7, 1879. The Allan line will put on five extra steamers during August and September, which, with their ten regular steamers, will make a weekly line between Liverpool and Halifax.

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, July 7, 1879. CIVIL SERVICE REFORM—ENERGETIC ATTITUDE OF THE PRESIDENT.

There is no truth whatever in the reports that the President intends to swerve from the policy laid down in his circular of June, 1877, known as his civil service order. It is doubtless true that certain Ohio and other politicians have been conferring with him lately as to the expediency of restricting future federal appointments to republicans exclusively, and even advising him to exercise his right of removal and to displace democrats and lukewarm republicans who are now incumbents of federal offices. But there is no reason for believing that such advice has been entertained or will be acted upon by the President. On the contrary, the President when spoken to to-day upon the subject of the report that he intended to modify the civil service order, if he did not let it drop altogether, expressly denied it, and said that if he did anything he should make the order even stronger than it stood at present. The story is believed to have been started for political effect in Ohio.

ROLLINS AT ALBANY. THE NEW YORK BICYCLIST ARRIVES SAFELY AT THE STATE CAPITAL—HIS EXPERIENCE ENROUTE—DETERMINED TO DRIVE HIS FLYING WHEEL TO SARATOGA. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., July 7, 1879. Mr. Wentworth Rollins, the bicyclist, of New York, arrived here at eleven o'clock this morning, after a very dusty journey from Kinderhook, Columbia county, to which place he went on Sunday from Hudson. On reaching the DeLavan House he communicated with New York friends, took a bath and dined, intending to proceed on to Saratoga on his bicycle, as there are miles here and there he was persuaded to remain over until morning. He reports his experience on the trip as most pleasant, no accident occurring either to himself or to his bicycle, although he had numerous narrow escapes, country people stopping their vehicles in narrow roadways to gaze in astonishment at the rider and his steel horse. The country horses are all very shy of the bicycle, but with extreme caution no roadways were entered. The fastest time was made on a smooth road between Saratoga and Kinderhook, where he travelled fifteen miles an hour. Some friends here advise Rollins against trying to reach Saratoga on his bicycle, as there are miles here and there he was persuaded to remain over until morning. He reports his experience on the trip as most pleasant, no accident occurring either to himself or to his bicycle, although he had numerous narrow escapes, country people stopping their vehicles in narrow roadways to gaze in astonishment at the rider and his steel horse. The country horses are all very shy of the bicycle, but with extreme caution no roadways were entered. The fastest time was made on a smooth road between Saratoga and Kinderhook, where he travelled fifteen miles an hour. Some friends here advise Rollins against trying to reach Saratoga on his bicycle, as there are miles here and there he was persuaded to remain over until morning. 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