

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Parnell About to Enter Navan in Triumph.

BANDS, BANNERS, BANQUETS.

Russia Gives Official Assurance that She Will Not Occupy Merv.

APOTHEOSIS OF THE COMMUNE.

Arrest of an Editor for Assailing London Beauties.

PRINCESS THYRA—OF A DAUGHTER.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 12, 1879.

The St. Gotthard Tunnel is now within 850 metres of completion.

A despatch to the Times from Thyrtimo says that the English mercantile flotilla on the Irrawaddy has resumed running to Mandalay.

After a series of prolonged debates the Great Council at Geneva has adjourned the consideration of a separation of Church and State until next May.

Despatches from Copenhagen announce that Princess Thyra of Denmark, wife of the Duke of Cumberland and sister of the Princess of Wales, has given birth to a daughter.

SENTENCE OF RUSSIAN JUDGES.

The recent great trial of Nihilists at St. Petersburg has been completed. Miraki, General Drentsch's assassin, is to be hanged, and Weimar, who was concerned with Solovieff, the person who attempted the life of the Czar, is to be banished to Siberia.

NEW URUGUAYAN MINISTRY.

Advices from Montevideo state that the Cabinet has resigned and a new Ministry been formed, constituted as follows:—Señor Coyens, Minister of Justice; Señor Gonzales, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Señor Zorilla, Minister of the Interior; Señor Prazza, Minister of Finance; Señor Pellegrini, Minister of War.

INTERNATIONAL AMITIES.

The National Zeitung, of Berlin, says that the Count de St. Vallier, the French Ambassador at Berlin, has been specially requested by M. Waddington, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to tender his heartfelt thanks to Prince Bismarck for the kind and friendly way in which he spoke of France during his late visit to Vienna.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

L'Europe, of Brussels, publishes a telegram from Rome which states that in view of the results reached by Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal Nuncio, in his interviews with Prince Bismarck at Gasten and Vienna, the Vatican desiring to secure an absolutely successful termination of the negotiations with Germany, has resolved to appoint Cardinal Jacobini to succeed Cardinal Nina as Pontifical Secretary of State.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

It is rumored at Paris that the Russian government has demanded from Constantinople reparation within twenty-four hours for the insults to which the Russian Consul General at Salonica was recently subjected by the populace of that city, threatening to send a war vessel to Salonica if the demand is not complied with. The other foreign consuls at Salonica have asked their governments for instructions. [The incident was thus reported by cable on the 6th.—"Some fanatics publicly insulted the Russian Consul at Salonica and the Mussulman population became very excited. Troops were called out and order restored."] FRENCH POLITICAL STRIFE.

The Paris Telegraph says:—"It is stated that the articles on amnesty in the République Française, M. Gambetta's organ, were decided on at a conference between the editors and M. Gambetta before the departure of the latter from Paris. Pateux Humbert, the Communist candidate for a seat in the Paris municipality, speaking at an electoral meeting, declared that M. Chaudet, the journalist who was shot during the Commune, was executed, not murdered. He proceeded to justify the shooting, though denying any complicity therein." The Paris correspondent of the Times says:—"Comment on the above is superfluous, but it is noteworthy that M. de Cassagnac in the Pays advises the reactionaries to vote for a plenary amnesty as the only thing lacking to the overthrow of the Republic." A duel took place on the Spanish frontier on Thursday between M. Jean-Jacques Aliot, a former republican Deputy from the Department of Hautes Pyrenées, and M. Sassebo, a Bonapartist. The latter was seriously wounded in the arm. The difference arose from a political grudge growing out of the affair of the 16th of May.

THE AFGHAN CRISIS.

A Berlin despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette says:—"It is stated on good authority that Russia has given official assurance that she does not intend to occupy Merv." The following general items has arrived from Afghanistan:—General Gough will be established at Jelalabad by Monday. Colonel Jenkins will push forward to Gundamak with his detachment in order to establish communications with Sir Frederick Roberts. The difficulties of transportation have been overcome, and troops of all arms are moving forward from the columns to support General Roberts. It is to be remarked that a telegram from Simla yesterday stated that General Hughes had halted fourteen miles beyond Khatel-Ghizak, because the country was bare of supplies. A despatch from Simla yesterday afternoon says Sir Frederick Roberts telegraphs that in Monday's affair the enemy was evidently placed so that the Ghilzar's and other irregulars should attack his flank and rear, while the regular Afghan regiments opposed his advance to Cabul. Twenty guns, instead of twelve, were captured on Monday, making ninety-eight guns captured thus far. General Roberts hopes to be able to restore his communications through the Khyber pass in a few days. It is to be noted that the date of this despatch from the British camp before Cabul is not given, but it is presumably later than last night's news.

IRELAND'S PROTEST.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE GRAND GATHERING OF PARNELL'S ADHERENTS AT NAVAN—TO BE MET BY PRIESTS AND PEOPLE AND ESCORTED TO TRIUMPH TO THE PLATFORM.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

NAVAN, Oct. 11, 1879.

This small town, situated in the county of Meath, will to-morrow (Sunday) be politically

the most important place in the whole of Ireland. The reception of Mr. Parnell by his constituents here is regarded as the greatest event of the present anti-rent agitation, which is destined to give a new course to Irish policy in the British Parliament. Navan is an interesting town, of considerable antiquity. Eight years ago the first note of the national Irish party in the British Parliament was sounded by the candidature of a felon of '48—John Martin. To-night the town is gay with triumphal arches, the hotels are full of politicians from all parts of Ireland, members of Parliament and the representatives of the English and Irish press. A considerable reinforcement of the Royal Irish Constabulary has arrived, and 100 of them are wandering about the streets looking for lodgings. More armed police are expected, though no military have as yet come upon the scene.

ARE THE PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY?

It is not thought, however, that this increased police force will be necessary to keep the peace; it is believed that the Sabbath will pass quietly, and all the priests of the country around will be here. Their number will be, it is estimated, at least sixty. Since O'Connell's time so many priests have never taken part in a demonstration of this sort. There will be here to-morrow popular representative priests who were against John Martin in his day, and the land occupiers of the county are expected in their thousands. Ten popular members of Parliament will speak. All these will endorse Mr. Parnell's policy of paying no rent until the times mend, and the principles of Parnell's manifesto—abolition of landlords and the rooting of the people in the soil. Mr. Parnell himself will answer the criticisms of the English press. The agitator has already received letters of adherence from two-thirds of the home rule members of the county, and he has already received letters of adherence from two-thirds of the home rule members of the county, and he has already received letters of adherence from two-thirds of the home rule members of the county.

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to bother himself so much as that, let him ask their lordships Londeborough and Lonsdale.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC INDIGNATION.

All these statements with respect to the two ladies Mr. Lewis characterized as the "vilest and filthiest lies." He hoped that a wave of public indignation would sweep away such abuses of the liberty of the press. "No rank, no station of life," he said, "is safe from the scurrility of such persons as the defendant." The prosecutors then swore that there was not the slightest foundation for the allegations made against them. Mr. Cornwallis West also testified to the untruth of the statements, so far as his wife was concerned. He said he had done all in his power to prevent the sale of her photographs. Mr. Langtry gave evidence that the imputations upon himself and wife were equally untrue. He stated that he lived with her happily and had never thought of filing a petition for divorce. The defendant's counsel said that a very unusual course had been adopted in this case. The defendant had not been served with a summons. He had been arrested. Mr. Lewis replied that the libels were of an unusually gross character. A remand was then granted, and the case was set down for a hearing on Wednesday next. On Mr. Beard's application for bail the magistrate fixed it at £2,000. The sum was not forthcoming, and the defendant was locked up in the Guildhall cells.

CANADIAN COMMERCE.

NO MARKET FOR CATTLE IN GREAT BRITAIN—LARGE EXPORTATION OF LUMBER TO THE UNITED STATES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 11, 1879.

A large exporter of live stock received late advices here to-day from his agent at Liverpool, strongly deprecating the idea of any further exportation from Canada this season. The market, he regards, is over supplied, and Canadian exporters are shipping at a loss. He recommended the exporting of geese and turkeys about the middle of November or commencement of December, when a good margin of profit is likely to be obtained. He recommends potatoes as a profitable article for exportation. White "Cholera" were sold recently at eight shillings per 112 pounds. In consequence of the insufficiency of the potato crop in Great Britain this year it is stated there will be ample room for the importing of £2,000,000 worth of that vegetable during the winter.

EXPORTATION OF LUMBER TO THE UNITED STATES.

The shipment of lumber from the Ottawa Valley, for the United States market for the month of May, June, July, August and September, in Great Britain this year it is stated there will be ample room for the importing of £2,000,000 worth of that vegetable during the winter.

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GENERAL GRANT.

PREPARATIONS FOR GOING HONOR TO HIM IN OREGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 11, 1879.

A despatch from Portland, Oregon, says:—"Governor Gibbs and J. B. Montgomery, of the committee of arrangements, left this morning for Astoria to meet the steamer St. Paul. It is expected the St. Paul will reach Vancouver on Sunday evening. In that event the party will reach Portland on Monday at two P. M. When it is known definitely when the steamer will arrive at Portland a boat will be despatched from there by the committee to meet all the troops from Vancouver, the artillery and regimental band. A steamer will be sent from here in time to reach Vancouver before General Gibbs and party will leave for Portland, having on board members of the reception committee, a few invited guests and members of the press. The Portland Battery will be stationed below the city, and during the time that the St. Paul is passing will fire a salute of twenty-one guns. The United States artillery will fire a salute of twenty-one guns while the steamer is landing. General Grant will be received at the wharf by Mayor Thompson, who will deliver a short address, wishing him the freedom and hospitality of the city.

ROUTES OF THE PROCESSIONS.

The procession will form at one and march through the principal streets of the city. Officials, State and Federal, and prominent citizens from various portions of the State and Washington Territory will be present, and will take part in the exercises, and have signified their acceptance of the invitation. The work of decoration is being pushed forward rapidly. A triumphal arch is being erected at the intersection of Morrison and First streets, under which the procession will pass.

GENERAL HOWARD LEFT VANCOUVER TO-DAY BY STEAMER, accompanied by Miss D. Green, assistant adjutant general, Captain Stetson, and Lieutenant Cox for Wood, for Victoria, for the purpose of meeting General Grant and party and returning with the steamer St. Paul. Upon the arrival of the party at Vancouver the department stated was presented to General Grant, and a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired. The troops will parade at the wharf, and will be reviewed by the commandant of the department, after which the officers of the garrison will be presented by the commandant.

ORLANDO GREENFIELD'S TRIAL.

THE CONTRADICTIONS OF WYMAN'S TESTIMONY—EMOTION OF THE PRISONER—MR. BROWN'S EMBARRASSING POSITION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 11, 1879.

Very little apparent progress was made in the trial of Greenfield to-day. Nine witnesses were examined, five of whom gave evidence bearing on the character of the prisoner and that of his father, brother and sister, who have been witnesses in his behalf. The people's witnesses all pronounce his character and that of his brother as bad, and that they would not believe them under oath. The father and sister sustained an excellent reputation up to the time of the murder, but their efforts since that time, mainly their alleged false swearing, leads their neighbors to say that they would not now believe them either under oath.

WYMAN CONTRADICTED.

The people to-day continued their attacks upon E. D. Wyman's evidence, the former hope of the prisoner's case. Three more persons testified—making up to this time ten in all upon the same point—that Wyman had sworn falsely when he declared that he remained all night within a short distance of the place of the murder, was aroused by the noise of the gun, and saw three men, and heard one of them remark, "You were damned fools for doing it," and that he had not seen the other two. As the impossibility of such a conversation taking place was made apparent by Mrs. W. J. Potter's evidence, the jury almost immediately broke up into tears. His hands and arms twitched nervously and he dropped his face into his handkerchief to conceal his emotion. Mrs. Potter testified positively that Taplin, one of the men who, according to Wyman, took part in the conversation, was on that night attending a party at her house in the vicinity of Twenty-six miles from the scene, and remained there until within two hours of the time when the murder took place. The witness is also located at his father's still later than this, so that he could only have been where Wyman places him by going twenty-seven miles in an hour, and that, too, at night and over rough country roads. The end, it is thought, will not be reached before Friday or Saturday next week. The people have a large and excited crowd, and the defense declare that they have between twenty and thirty yet to put forward on the rejoinder.

THE REV. MR. BROWN, the clergyman who was reprimanded for tampering with the jury, has been arrested, and is now in the hands of the officer in charge of the jury. High words ensued, the clergyman declaring that he did not speak to the jury and the officer giving him the opportunity to explain. The judge gave a card on Monday morning in his own defense. The trial will be resumed on Monday morning at ten o'clock.

JALOUSY AND MURDER.

A HUSBAND SHOOTED THE PARAMOUR OF HIS WIFE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 11, 1879.

News was received here to-day of a terrible tragedy which occurred at Grand Rapids, Wis., whereby Judge Henry Hayden was shot and instantly killed by the wife of her co-defendant in the First National Bank of Grand Rapids. The cause of the shooting is the old, old story of illicit love, and whether the reports are true or false the result is certain and fatal. Judge Hayden was a handsome man of about thirty-five, tall and commanding appearance, and quite a beauty among the fair men of the city. He was married to a woman whose name is not given, and who has three children. Cochrane, the bank cashier, was his firm friend, and the handsome Judge was often at his house, which was prosided over by his wife, a petite beauty, whose reputation for harmless flirtations was understood by everybody.

LAST SPRING Mrs. Cochrane was at Milwaukee, and while there corresponded with Judge Hayden, so the story goes, but she was not to be trusted, and was, in some manner, delivered to the husband, and the whole story was out. Cochrane immediately summoned his wife to return home, but she refused to do so, and a divorce was obtained. Indeed he had several times returned to her, but eventually the gossip which was current, and no permanent reconciliation was effected.

THE GRAND RAPIDS PRISONER and Grand Rapids Reporter notified the common press, but the strong enemies of Hayden, launched into him severely. This has been going on for months, and a few weeks ago Hayden brought suit against