LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Communism Spreads to the City of the Medicis.

MERV AGAIN THREATENED.

Gambetta Declines to Lead a Regiment in Tatters.

BAZAINE IN EXILE.

Death of the Annalist of Her Majesty's Tower.

WRATH OF AN IRISH BISHOP.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 28, 1879.

William Hepworth Dixon, the historian and traveller, is dead.

The police of Berlin have discovered a printing press used for socialist purposes. The printer and two of his assistants were arrested.

BAZAINE.

Ex-Marshal Bazaine, who at the conclusion of the last Franco-German war was convicted of treason in the surrender of Metz, and whose sentence of death was commuted by President MacMahon to twenty years' imprisonment in the Fortress at the Ile Sainte Marguerite, whence he escaped, with the assistance of his wife and her cousin, has solicited permission to settle some family affairs in France, but has been refused.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

Michael Davitt, one of the political agitators recently arrested in Dublin for seditious language at a public meeting and released on bail, has been despatched to the West of Ireland by the Irish Land League as a commissioner for the relief of popular distress. At a meeting of the committee for the distribution of the Duchess of Marlborough's relief fund it was shown that the sum of £6,400 is already available for distribution.

TRADE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The *North German Gazette* says proposals will be made to the government to bring forward a bill to replace the firm of J. C. Godde-froy & Son, the Hamburg merchants who suspended business some time since, by buying their factories and plantations in Samoa and other South Sea islands, so as to avert the loss of German commerce. By this bill a new company would be formed, the government giving a subsidy which would secure to the stockholders five per cent. [Concerning this notable firm the HERALD has already published the following note:—"For years they were known as the kings of the South Pacific, and far away among the least known islands their agents were to be found quietly settled among the natives, and engaged in the collection of tortoise shell, cocoa nut oil, and other produce for the periodical visit of the vessels employed in this trade. They h eld their position as merchants in princely fashion, and at the time of their prosperity scientific men of the highest eminence were employed by them to explore the features of the different islands with which they traded, and to get specimens for their famous collection. Most valuable information concerning old native usages has been obtained in this way, and the Godefroy Museum at Hamburg is rich in all that relates to the South Seas. Possibly there was some hope that the German government, in its anxiety to extend its commerce, would enable the Godefroys to tide over the period of difficulty by taking up some of their liabilities in the South Pacific. But this has not been the case, and there can be no doubt their fall will go far to damage the German business in that region."]

HERALD WEATHER SERVICE.

The weather is becoming very threatening in the southwestern portion of these islands, and, to judge from the reports received at the Meteorological Office in London from the various stations along the coasts, there is a large storm moving toward us from the Atlantic. A despatch from Penzance states that a strong gale veering from the southwest to west is blowing and the barometer is falling steadily. The sky has assumed a very threatening appearance and the sea is high. A fresh gale from the south prevails at Holyhead, the barometer registering 30.01 inches. The storm is evidently the first instalment of the unsettled weather that the HERALD Weather Bureau predicted would prevail over these islands between the 27th inst. and January 2.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

MOVEMENTS CONTEMPLATED IN THE SPRING—MERV AND POSSIBLY HERAT TO BE ATTACKED—EXPEDITIONS FROM THE OXUS AND THE CASPIAN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 27, 1879.

A Berlin despatch to the *Standard* says:—"The Russian government does not conceal its intention of attacking Merv and possibly Herat in the spring. General Kaufmann will command an expedition starting from the Amu Darya River, and General Tergukasoff another starting from the Caspian Sea. [The following telegram has been received by the Moscow *Gazette* from the Samara scientific expedition, giving an account of the survey of the Central Asian railway route and of the Amu Darya:—"Early next spring, before high water, the Khivans will remove the dams of Mullech-Dundar, Merdek and Tash-Bugut. They will also deepen and widen the Lauzan, Norak and Tcharkrauk, in all about forty versts, and let the water into the Uzboi by the most direct course. This will be the same course as that on which boats went to Kunya-Urgenteh, twenty years ago, in the days of Madamin Khan. By their experience and knowledge of how to control the waters of the Amu Darya the Khivans guarantee the success of the undertaking, and assure us that they can convert a strong stream of water into the Uzboi, especially if, simultaneously with their work, we (the Russians) will construct a semi-dam against the source of the Lauzan on the right bank of the Amu, so as to strengthen the pressure of the current toward the left bank. The Khan of Khiva expresses his willingness to assist the Russians in converting the course of the Amu Darya in case the Russians should decide to turn all the waters of the Amu into the Uzboi, stopping its running into the Aral Sea. The Khan hopes that the frontier of Khiva will continue, as before, to be the present bed of the Amu and not the Uzboi, that the lake Tary Kamish will be recognized as part of Khiva, and that Khodjele and Kungrad will be supplied with water. The Khan is convinced that then the Turcomans will settle on the irrigated Daryalyk, cease their submission and discontinue to pay taxes. He therefore begs that he may be relieved of the contributions which he has to pay each year.]

AN EPISCOPAL PHILIPPIC.

DR. MACCORMACK DENOUNCES THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT—NO MONEY FOR IRISH FAMINES AND MILLIONS FOR WARS OF EQUIVOCAL MORALITY—CRUEL APATHY AND CALLOUS HEARTLESSNESS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 27, 1879.

Dr. MacCormack, Bishop of Achonry, Sligo and Mayo, publishes a letter to-day stating that on Christmas Eve he gave food to 300 starving people—one-fifth of the whole population of Ballaghadereen town—out of his own funds, saying he reserves for a "darker, not distant day" the money sent him by charitable persons. He gives an appalling picture of the approaching misery. He says:—"Who can wonder that discontent and disaffection are rife and ready to speak out in this unhappy land when the government look on with cruel apathy? If the truth must be told, I hesitate not to say that the government is to blame for the disloyalty of some of our people. It were a miracle if they were not disloyal to the core." He censures the "callous conduct of the government, who, while they cannot spare money to avert an Irish famine, can waste millions in wars of equivocal morality," and contrasts strongly the conduct of Prussia in dealing with the famine in Silesia.

DE FREYCINET'S TRUCE.

PROGRAMME OF THE NEW PREMIER—DISCORD OF POLITICAL PARTIES—GAMBETTA UNWILLING TO ASSUME OFFICE WITH A BARE MAJORITY AT HIS BACK.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 27, 1879.

A Paris despatch to the *Times* says the President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Gambetta himself, would not succeed at this moment and with this Chamber in forming a durable majority resolved on supporting his Cabinet. A Paris despatch to the *Standard* says:—"The programme of M. de Freycinet is an extensive purification of public functionaries, plenary amnesty, the suspension of the fixity of tenure of judges and a determined anti-clerical policy." A Paris despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"In connection with the appointment of a Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Marquis de Noailles, the present French Ambassador at Rome, has been telegraphed to. Latest despatches state that a new Ministry has not yet been formed." [*La Nouvelle Revue* publishes, concerning M. Gambetta's position, a statement which is believed to be official. He (the President of the Chamber) knows that, as it is now constituted, it would very soon deprive him of power. He cannot run the risks of holding office for six months, and he will not expose himself to the chance of being caught with an uncertain majority between the Right and the Left. The same motives that have led him to take refuge in the Presidency of the Chamber will prevent him from yielding to the instances of his many secret foes and taking office immediately. If he were to take it the general elections would not be long deferred.]

FLORENTINE COMMUNISTS.

CONDEMNING NINE INTERNATIONALISTS FOR CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT—PARTISANS OF THE PARIS COMMUNE—THE FRIEND OF VERA SASSULITCH—FEARS OF A POPULAR DEMONSTRATION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

FLORENCE, Dec. 27, 1879.

A case of considerable importance, both in what it suggests and in what it reveals, was concluded to-day in the Assize Court of the Piazza San Pancrazio. The Italian government has struck the first blow at the agitators who, under the name of "International Association of Socialistic Workingmen" (Associazione Internazionale dei Lavoratori Socialisti), are attacking, to quote the act of accusation, "all laws of religion, of the family, of individual property and of the country, in favor of atheism, anarchy and free love." Nobody doubts that the time had come for severe measures. The communists have lately obtained much favor throughout Italy. The great agricultural distress that prevails has given them their opportunity. Famine is everywhere imminent. In Rome, Florence and the large cities people are dying of starvation. Work is almost impossible to be found. The grist tax, lightened but not abolished, weighs terribly on the poor. The relief works of the new government have come almost too late. The King has little of his old popularity. The outrage committed on his guards last Tuesday is typical of the popular discontent. Life and property were never more insecure, and the internationalist agents have never been more successful in winning partisans to their cause.

AVENGING THE PARIS COMMUNE.

Thirteen persons domiciled in Florence, led by Francesco Natta, a skilled mechanic, were lately suspected by the police of conspiring against the government. Among them was one Anna Koulischoff, a young Russian, who came to Florence on the pretence of teaching languages, but was known to the police as a nihilist, who had lived in Switzerland with Vera Salilitch. Her presence in the house of Francesco and Luisa Pezzi inculpated the latter, and a watch was set on them. It was found that they, with Francesco Natta and Florida Matteucci, a correspondent of the socialist organ *L'Avvenire*, were the leading spirits of the internationalists of Florence, Siena, Pisa and Livorna. A raid was accordingly made upon the houses where they were accustomed to meet, and a large number of incriminating documents were discovered. On a letter, dated March 13, 1877, was found this comment:—"If the people of Paris, instead of putting their forces in the hands of a government, had destroyed the State, seizing all property, annulling the acts which legalize it, organizing spontaneously, giving the ground to the peasant, the machinery to the operative, the Republic would not rule to-day in France or the reaction in Europe. But the blood has not been spilled in vain. Others have taken up the legacy of the Commune, and round its banner all the revolutionary societies are now gathering." Another manuscript contained this paragraph:—"To-day, on the seventh anniversary of the Paris Commune, let us strengthen the ties which bind us to it, and which unite us to the workmen of the entire world, who are getting ready for the day of tremendous and inexorable vengeance."

FUNDS FOR ACTION.

The police took no immediate action upon this. Shortly afterward Prince Demidoff and Marquis Panciatichi, two of the richest Florentines, received a series of threatening letters, different in handwriting but identical in tone; 50,000f. were demanded. If they refused their palaces were to be burned and their lives would be in danger. Prince Demidoff was bidden to bury the money at a certain spot in his park. Marquis Panciatichi was to deposit it in the Azeglio Garden. Both were to take precautions that the notes were not spoiled by the rain. The police, seeing a similarity of language with that of the revolutionary circulars, traced these letters to the internationalists. They discovered a letter addressed by Matteucci to Anna Koulischoff, lamenting the want of means to arm the society, and adding that it was determined to resort to extremities. Meanwhile the association had grown bolder. It attacked the Ministers venomously. Crispi and Nicotera, Cairoli and Zanardelli were assailed in turn. Circulars were issued exhorting the people to take arms and recover Trento and Trieste by force. Letters were sent to the King that thousands of Nobilings were daily springing up around him. Finally the police made a descent on the fraternity at a meeting held at Marignolle, outside the city limits of Florence, and the thirteen were arrested on a charge of conspiring against the government. With them was taken one Raffaello Lombardi, suspected of complicity in the attempt to extort money.

AT THE ASSIZES.

The trial began on the 9th inst. Great interest was excited in the city. The authorities took every precaution against a popular demonstration in the prisoners' favor. The King's Carbineers and the Guardians of Public Safety were ranged round the piazza. The prisoners passed through a double file of soldiers to the court room. They stood in groups of three and four and seemed careless of their fate. The two women attracted much attention. The wife of Pezzi was dressed in gay colors. Anna Koulischoff is a pretty and trim young woman, aged twenty-two. She read a newspaper during the trial, and kept her face studiously concealed. The men are all young. Natta, the eldest, is only thirty-three. Of the less important prisoners Martini is by profession a fencing master, Chiti a porter, Gomez a house decorator, Vannini a cabinet maker, Niccheri a blacksmith, Marzoli a butcher, and Talchi a printer. Judges Massa, Picromaldi and Bomini were on the bench. The defence of most of the prisoners was that their organization was a harmless and peaceful one. Two or three denied having any connection with the society. They had a long and careful trial, and this morning the jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty" against all but Marzoli, Tacchi and the two women. The acquittal of Anna Koulischoff has caused no little surprise.

THE VENEZUELAN AFFRONT.

THE MAN-OF-WAR NIPSIC TO SAIL FOR LAGUAYRA ON MONDAY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1879.

The United States ship Nipsic, Commander C. M. Schoonmaker, now at Norfolk, Va., has been ordered to proceed without delay to Laguayra, Venezuela, to inquire into the circumstances attending the withdrawal or expulsion of Mr. Eckert, United States Commercial Agent at that port, from Barcelona, to which place he had been sent on public duty. The Nipsic will touch at St. Thomas to take on board Mr. Eckert, who is reported as being a refugee at that place. On completing this duty the Nipsic will return to Hampton Roads. She will probably sail from Norfolk on Monday or Tuesday.

THE UTAH GOVERNORSHIP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SALT LAKE, Dec. 27, 1879.

The Gubernatorial fight is waxing hot here. The Gentiles are divided in their sympathies. Governor Emery is charged with treachery to the Gentile cause, and with collusion with the Mormon leaders in approving the Territorial election law. He is working hard for reappointment. The President's delay in sending his name to the Senate is looking ominous. The Mormons strongly favor his second term, and are signing petitions to the President quite numerously. This indorsement by Mormons condemns him in the eyes of law abiding citizens.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1879.

A despatch from Millersburg, Ohio, says that Frank Feeters was fatally shot this afternoon by a man named Cady, a clerk at Mitchell's Hotel, Odell's Lake, in the western part of Elkhart county. The trouble grew from an old feud between them, Feeters having had Cady arrested last summer for an alleged improper intimacy with his wife, for which Cady was held to answer before the Grand Jury, but the case never went further. To-day Feeters entered the hotel where Cady is employed and flourished a revolver and threatened him. Cady backed into a corner, then drew a pistol and fired; the ball entered Feeters' head so that the brains protruded from the bullet hole. Cady was arrested and will plead self-defence.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 27, 1879.

The steamer Prairie City, plying on the Wabash River between New Harmony and Wabash Station, on the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad, blew up this afternoon above Hodge's Landing. The fireman, cabin boy and a female cook are missing. The body of Captain McIntyre's wife was found on shore with both arms off. Captain Cox, who was at the wheel, was blown up with it and fell back in the wreck, but escaped with a broken arm, a sprained ankle and numerous bruises. The engineer received only slight injuries. The survivors escaped on a barge in tow, and were taken to New Harmony for medical aid.

IMPRISONED IN A ROCK.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 27, 1879.

Bernard Shanley, a quarryman, was engaged this morning, with one other man, in splitting open a large rock at East Rock with wedges. The rock opened, and he fell in between the two pieces, which, for some unknown cause, came together again, imprisoning him as in a vice. He retained consciousness, and directed the work of prying apart the segments of the rock. His abdomen was crushed frightfully, and he died several hours after being taken out of the rock.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1879.

The Coroner's jury, after several days' session upon the body of young Gustav Linden, who was found dead on the street with a revolver near his head, and whose death has been attributed variously to suicide or murder, returned a verdict this afternoon that he came to his death from a pistol shot fired by an unknown hand, with murderous intent. Two men, who had been under arrest on suspicion, were discharged by the police. The case is a most mysterious one.

HELP FOR THE IRISH.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1879.

The Irish citizens of this city held a large meeting to-day, and reports were made showing that about $3,000 has been raised to assist their countrymen in Ireland in their troubles.

HIGH WATER IN THE OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1879.

The rapid rise in the river has caused some apprehension in the minds of the river people for the safety of their boats and cargoes now at the landing. The water now touches the curbstone at Gilmore landing, and at the present rate will probably reach the first floors of some of the houses in the vicinity of Broadway and Main street by morning. The wharf boats are almost up to the sidewalk all along the shore. The freight is being removed from the boats as rapidly as possible, danger to the boats being apprehended from the action of the swift current and from driftwood, some of the latter being logs of large dimensions, which are driven about with great force.

THE TREACHEROUS UTES.

OURAY CONFIRMS THE SUSPICIONS OF HIS LACK OF INFLUENCE—HE RETURNS EMPTY HANDED—THE GUILT OF THE PROSCRIBED SAVAGES.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 26, 1879.

Special despatches to the Denver *Tribune* from Los Pinos say:—"Ouray came up yesterday afternoon, and the commission went promptly into session. He had promised his colleagues at the last meeting to send them word as soon as Sowerwick arrived, but the latter came up to the agency, and was here several hours before the news of his arrival reached the commission.

WEAK AFFECTATION.

"Upon the question being asked, 'Ouray, where are the prisoners?' he affected great surprise, and said he had not understood that the commission wanted the Indians as prisoners of war, and had not thought that any of them were to be tried, but he had thought that all of them were to go to Washington to have a talk with the Great Father on the subject of their wrongs. Now, inasmuch as the principal difficulty the commission has been struggling with was to induce the Indians to give themselves up for trial, and as they had finally consented upon the condition that they should not be tried in Colorado, this affectation of misunderstanding the wishes of the commission was too much for even the patience of General Hatch, and for the second time since the convening of the commission he lost his temper, and for the first time he lost confidence in the final success of his efforts. Last night he expressed himself to the effect that he did not believe Ouray had power to enforce the surrender of the Utes. He has, I think, finally given up the hope that the Indians will be surrendered, and is making preparations to start out.

GENERAL HATCH READY TO LEAVE.

"Ouray was not reproached by him for any display of bad faith or with direct lying, but he was told by General Hatch that he would start on the 28th for Alamosa, and would remain one day at the station on the Cimarron, twenty-five miles distant. Should he choose to deliver up the Indians thereupon, on the 29th they would be received. Ouray then began to entertain the commission with stories of men who had been frozen and lost in the effort to get out at this season—a childish plan to deter General Hatch from leaving. He evidently fears the consequences to his tribe should General Hatch leave without the prisoners, as he evidently cannot persuade or force the Utes to deliver themselves up. The last five days given to Ouray makes the sum total of twenty-one days given to the Utes for deliberation. I make no predictions as to the result this time, seeing that General Hatch is determined. The Utes may possibly decide to give themselves up; but whether they do or not Hatch will leave on Sunday, and if he leaves without the prisoners there will be war.

A TERRIBLE SECRET.

"It has been impossible to obtain heretofore a full list of the names of the twelve Utes who are to be tried at Fort Leavenworth from the Commissioners, and it has been equally impossible to ascertain when these twelve are to be tried, for the testimony of the Meekers, as given to the press, convicts only a few of them of the crime. This list is frequently referred to by the Commissioners and attachés in connection with certain Indians, and always as the 'star' list. What this list is I cannot say positively, but from hints dropped by members of the commission, and stray remarks made by them when they imagined the reporters were not alert I am confident the 'star' list contains the names of those Indians who committed a crime worse than murder or arson—a crime which is spoken of only with bated breath, and which has not as yet been even hinted at by the newspapers. It is well known that the story of the women, as given to the public, and their testimony under oath differ widely, and the crimes of which they accuse the Indians in their sworn testimony would suffice to hang any man of whatever color, without the formality of a trial, in the twinkling of an eye. That this list contains the names of those Indians who are accused of this nameless crime toward the defenceless women is not a sudden conclusion, but one which has been arrived at after careful consideration, and which will be fully supported when the trial of the miscreants takes place. Douglas and Persun are known to be two of the names contained in the list, but the other names can only be obtained at the time of the trial."

SECRETARY SCHURZ DISCREDITS THE REPORT OF OURAY'S TOTAL FAILURE IN HIS MISSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1879.

Secretary Schurz received a telegram to-day from General Hatch, written at Los Pinos Agency, which is substantially the same as the press despatch of the same date published this morning. It reports that "a part of the prisoners had been brought in, but that General Hatch refused to accept any if not all, and informed Ouray that he would wait until the 25th inst. for a full compliance with his (General Hatch's) previous demands." At a late hour to-night Secretary Schurz had received nothing further from General Hatch, and was inclined to discredit the special despatch to the Denver *Tribune*, as it seems—by implication at least—to conflict with the concurrent statement of the two telegrams above mentioned.

SURRENDER OF APACHES.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 27, 1879.

A despatch to the *Tribune* from Santa Fé says that eighty-four Apaches have surrendered to the troops in Arizona.

A JOKE ENDS IN HOMICIDE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1879.

John M. Waite and M. B. Gould, both prominent and respected business men, this afternoon, thinking to play a practical joke upon a colored janitor, disarranged the contents of Mr. Waite's room, and then concealing themselves in a closet waited until the janitor appeared. The latter becoming excited at the condition of the room procured a revolver, and hearing a noise in the closet tried to pull the door open. Failing in that he fired through the door. The shot passed through Mr. Gould's head and he died shortly after.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

The Canadian Dominion Parliament will assemble at Ottawa, February 12, next for despatch of business.

W. D. Chapman & Son's fishing tackle factory, at Theresa, N. Y., was burned Friday night. Loss, $10,000.

Exports from Montreal during November were $2,000,000 more than in the corresponding period of last year.

Mrs. Clara Clavis, aged 103 years, was burned to death in New Orleans Friday night by the explosion of an oil lamp.

Frank H. Kyte, grocer, at West Pittston, Pa., has been arrested on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences.

During the past nine months the Pennsylvania Coal Company delivered at Newburg 2,959 trains of coal, bearing a total of 985,099 tons.

Dubé, who stabbed Levêque in Caconna, Que., last summer has been convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

Charles H. S. Williams, a lawyer and a prominent man of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was drowned at Concord, Mass., Friday evening, while skating.

John Blumm, who was stabbed on the head with a screwdriver by Frank Gutofski in Nanticoke, Pa., on the 20th inst., died Friday night. Gutofski has been arrested.

A BISHOP'S TROUBLES.

The Bishop of Tournay, was recently relieved from the administration of his diocese. A curious story is told by the *Indépendance Belge* of the manner in which the three notifications required by the canon law were delivered to him. First the Nuncio sent the Bishop word that he would dine with him, and over the dessert he asked him to take cognizance of a letter which he then handed to him. The Bishop was taken aback, but he took the matter good naturedly, asking the Nuncio, however, to dine elsewhere when he had such matters to communicate in future. The second notification was handed to the Bishop by M. Cartuyvels, of the Louvaine University, a personal friend of his, successfully. There was great difficulty about the third, however. The Bishop had become suspicious. After some delay a Papal Zouave, a *persona grata* with the Bishop, was chosen as the victim. Proud of the honor of having been selected to carry a letter from the Pope to such a man as the Bishop, he wended his way toward the palace, but the guard repulsed him. Feeling hurt he betook himself to the cure of one of the parishes of Tournay, and to him told his sorrows and repulse by the Bishop, who, he said, seemed to suspect his motives. "Monseigneur received me like a dog," he exclaimed. "He accused me of being in league with his enemies, I who am the most devoted of his servitors, and I had the honor to be the bearer of a letter to him from the Pope." "A letter from the Pope!" exclaimed the curé. "And Monseigneur would not receive you! He must have been laboring under a misconception. I will go to him. Give me the missive." So M. le curé hurried to the palace, where he was received with open arms. "Ah! you, my excellent curé; you have come to console your Bishop in the midst of his tribulations." "True, Monseigneur, and I am not the only one. Your trials are about to end. A letter from the Pope"——"You also a traitor!" exclaimed the Bishop sorrowfully. Thus the three notifications were delivered, but the Bishop still remained in his palace. The question was then how to get possession. The seminarists, hearing that the Bishop had been deposed from his functions as administrator, refused to obey him. The Bishop hastened to the seminary, and while he was away the Nuncio took the opportunity to have the palace occupied. Thus was the Bishop overcome.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1879.

The President, who was the guest of Mr. John Welsh last night, visited the Academy of Fine Arts and some of the private picture galleries to-day. After luncheon at Mr. Welsh's the President left on the 1:40 P. M. train for Plainfield, N. J., where he intends spending to-morrow with some relatives.

PRESIDENT HAYES IN NEW JERSEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1879.

President Hayes and his son left this city this afternoon for Plainfield, N. J., where they expect to spend Sunday and Monday.

THE PRESIDENT IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.

A large number of the most prominent citizens of Plainfield, N. J., gathered at the Bound Brook depot yesterday to welcome President Hayes, who arrived shortly before four P. M. He was immediately driven in a carriage to the residence of a relative in Linden street, where he will pass the day.

GENERAL GRANT SOUTHWARD BOUND.

HE BIDS ADIEU TO PHILADELPHIA AND ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON—CABLE COMPLIMENTS FROM THE MIKADO.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1879.

To-day being General Grant's last day here many of his personal friends called upon him at his hotel, and, although he was very much engaged in making preparations for his departure, he received many of them. The General left the hotel at twelve to-day for the Pennsylvania Railroad depot to take the twenty minutes to one o'clock train South.

The General goes to Washington, where he will remain over Sunday, leaving on Monday for Florida.

Justice Yoshida Kiyouari, Japanese Minister to this country, called yesterday on the General and informed him that he had just received a cable despatch for this government "extending greeting to the illustrious American."

THE WELCOME IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1879.

General and Mrs. Grant arrived in Washington by the limited express train from Philadelphia at four o'clock this afternoon. They were accompanied by Mr. Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., Mrs. Colonel Fred Grant, Miss Phelps, of Illinois, and Miss McKennon, of Pennsylvania. It was not generally known by what train the party would arrive, but a crowd of several hundred people had assembled at the Baltimore and Potomac Depot when the train reached the station, and the General's appearance was greeted with considerable cheering and other demonstrations of welcome.

The party were first welcomed in their car by General Edward F. Beale and daughter. Several other personal friends then pressed forward through the crowd to shake hands with General Grant and his family, among whom were Assistant Postmaster General Tyner, General Babcock and Dr. Norris, of the army. The party immediately took carriages and drove rapidly up Pennsylvania avenue to General Beale's town residence, on Lafayette square, where Admiral Ammen and Senator Cameron and wife were invited to meet them at dinner. This evening an informal reception was held at General Beale's residence, and a large number of persons called to pay their respects to the General, including many members of the diplomatic corps. To-morrow morning General Grant will attend services at the Metropolitan Church and dine with Senator Don Cameron at his residence at the corner of K street and Connecticut avenue. On Monday he will dine with Congressman L. P. Morton, and some time during the day will probably drive out to General Beale's farm to inspect his Arabian horses. General Sheridan and wife will arrive on Monday, joining General Grant, and Tuesday the party will start by special train for Key West, where they will embark on the steamer for Cuba.

INVITED TO AUGUSTA, GA.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 27, 1879.

At a meeting of the City Council to-night a resolution was unanimously adopted inviting General Grant and party to stop here on their way to Florida, and extending to them the hospitalities of the city.

A VICTIM OF MELANCHOLIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

READING, Pa., Dec. 27, 1879.

At half-past twelve on Friday afternoon Miss Kate Prutzman, eldest daughter of Mr. Asaph Prutzman, of this city, swallowed a quantity of strychnine. Four hours afterward she died.

The deceased was an accomplished and estimable young lady, but had exhibited symptoms of melancholia. She was of an extremely sensitive, nervous temperament, and it is believed that she acted yesterday upon a sudden impulse in taking her own life. There are no evidences of premeditation on her part.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 27, 1879.

Sidney B. Geer, a well-to-do farmer of Jewitt City, aged thirty years, died at that place this morning after suffering indescribably from the effects of the accidental discharge of a double-barrelled shotgun into his abdomen yesterday evening, caused by his falling from a wall while hunting. Two large holes were blown through his left side below the ribs, and although his intestines were protruding he managed to crawl 200 feet through the snow to the highway, where his cries were heard. When found his hands and feet were frozen. He leaves a wife and two small children. His life was insured for $4,000.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Congressional Librarian A. R. Spofford is at the Astor. Judge Edward M. Paxson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, is at the Grand. Ex-Congressman John V. Farwell, of Chicago, and Judge Ranney, J. H. Devereux and ex-Congressman W. H. Upson, of Ohio, are at the Windsor. Ex-Senator Alexander Caldwell, of Kansas, is at the Metropolitan. General Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, is at the New York. Ex-Governor Horace Fairbanks, of Vermont, and Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue. Major W. M. Twining, United States Army, is at the Gilsey. Rev. Dr. R. B. Fairbairn, of St. Stephen's College, is at the St. James.

HUMORS.

There does not exist a case of chronic salt rheum or eczema, tetter, ringworm, pemphigus psoriasis, leprosy, lichen, prurigo, scald head, dandruff, or itching or scaly eruptions or humors of the skin, scalp and blood, that CUTICURA, externally, assisted by the CUTICURA SOAP, and the RESOLVENT internally, may not speedily, permanently and economically cure when all other remedies and methods of cure have utterly failed.

SCROFULOUS HUMOR.

Hon. William Taylor, Boston, State Senator of Massachusetts, says:—"After the first two or three weeks' use of these remedies, I was greatly encouraged by a gradual lessening of the inflammation of a number of painful sores. I carefully, faithfully and cheerfully followed the directions to the letter, feeling each week nearer a cure, until at the present moment, after three months' use of CUTICURA, and twelve years of as constant suffering from humor of the face, neck and scalp as was ever endured, I can say that I am cured, and pronounce my case the most remarkable on record. I have been so elated with my success that I have stopped men on the street who were afflicted, and told them to get the CUTICURA and it would cure them. This is why I am so grateful to you, for I believe it to be the best and greatest discovery of the age, and that it will cure all who are suffering with these diseases."

MILK CRUST.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER:—GENTLEMEN—Last summer my sister, while visiting in Boston, bought a box of CUTICURA for her little boy's head, who had the milk crust for more than two years, and for which she had tried almost everything and exhausted the skill of several physicians. The CUTICURA cured him and he is now a fine, healthy looking boy, with a beautiful head of hair. Yours,

Mrs. B. L. BOWER.

143 CLINTON ST., CINCINNATI, Ohio.

SALT RHEUM.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER:—GENTLEMEN—I had salt rheum for the last three years all over my head and face and have tried all kinds of medicines I could think of, but none could cure it, until a friend of mine told me to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, which cured me in less than two weeks. I would advise all to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES for all skin diseases. Yours respectfully, G. DARSEY.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 4, 1879.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA soothes and heals the most inflamed surfaces, allays itchings and irritations, destroys unnatural growths on the skin and scalp, cleanses and purifies the pores, oil glands, tubes and cells.

CUTICURA SOAP is a part of Cuticura, medicinally, and is the most fragrant, soothing and healing toilet, bath and nursery soap before the public.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT is a powerful blood purifier and liver stimulant. It purifies the circulating fluids of scrofulous humors, enriches the blood, increasing the appetite, flesh and strength.

Consultation rooms for chronic diseases of the skin and scalp, especially of women and children, 35 Madison av.

MARY E. JOSSELYN, M. D.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 300 Washington st., Boston, and 8 Snow Hill, London, and for sale by all druggists. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, $1; Resolvent, $1 per bottle; Cuticura Soap, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

A.—THE HOLIDAY DRESS HAT IS NOW READY for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S, 118 Nassau st.

ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS.

A European chemist has made a discovery, by means of a secret process known only to himself, by which he gives to pure, colorless crystals a coating of real diamond, which gives to their surface a real diamond face, which lasts forever. They are known as HUMPHREY'S PARISIAN DIAMONDS, and are for sale only at HUMPHREY'S jewelry store, 819 Broadway, corner of 12th st., New York.

A NEW YEAR'S PRESENT

need not be expensive to be appreciated. What could be more acceptable than a fancy box, elegantly put up, and in various styles, filled with GREENFIELD'S best CANDIES? 999 Broadway, near 20th st.

A.—

WOLFE'S

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC

SCHNAPPS.

As a general beverage and necessary corrective of water rendered impure by vegetable decomposition or other causes, as limestone, sulphate of copper &c., the AROMATIC SCHNAPPS IS SUPERIOR to every other alcoholic preparation. A public trial of over 30 years' duration in every section of our country of UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS, its unsolicited indorsement by the medical faculty and a sale unequalled by any other alcoholic distillation have insured for it the reputation of salubrity claimed for it. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SON & CO.,

18 Beaver st.,

New York.

A. A.—A.—A.—A.—

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA COMPANY to WEBER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1879.

Dear Mr. WEBER:—

Before leaving New York we wish to express to you our appreciation of the many courtesies you have shown us, and to thank you for the magnificent pianos you have placed at our disposal during our stay here. They meet not only every demand required by an artist, but are such models of excellence that we must express our astonishment at finding combined in one instrument so much sympathetic sweetness of tone, great power and singing quality. These together make the Weber pianos the choice of artists, and they are considered by us unequalled.

ALWINA VALLERIA, EUGENIE LABLACHE, ANTONIO F. GALASSI, LUIGI ARDITI, FRANCESCA RUNCIO, ANTONIO ARAMBURO, MLLE. RORIATI, ANNIE LOUISE CARY, ITALO CAMPANINI, GIUSEPPE DEL PUENTE, GENNARO BISACCIA, JOSEPH DAVID, MME. ADA ADINI, FRANK DE RIALP.

ALES, WINES, BRANDIES, &C., &C., OF FINE quality. J. J. STAFF, 115 Chambers st.

A.—KNOX'S NOBBY DRESS HAT IS A HOLIDAY gift that would gratify the most fastidious gentleman. No. 212 Broadway and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A.—DOUGAN'S HOLIDAY HATS ARE MARVELS of beauty and elegance. 102 Nassau st.

A.—A.—VERY LIGHT, WARM OVERSHOES. Largest Stock in the city. SELF-ACTING OVERSHOES, put on and off without using the hand or soiling the glove. BROOKS, No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

A.—BROOKS' PATENT CORK SOLE BOOTS and SHOES, recommended by all physicians. No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

A.—"KEEP OUT THE COLD." Use Roebuck's celebrated WOOD AND RUBBER WEATHER STRIPS on your doors and windows. S. ROEBUCK & CO., 104 Fulton st.

A.—RUPTURE RADICALLY CURED BY DR. MARSH'S Treatment; 40 years' practical experience. Office 2 Vesey st. (Astor House), opposite St. Paul's Church. No uptown branch.

ASTOR HOUSE SHOE STORE.—STERN'S AMERICAN WALKING SHOES, hand sewed, $3; button GAITERS, $3 and $4; BOOTS, $7; GAITERS, $2 50; DRESS SHOES, $2 50. STERN, 2 Barclay st.

ALL WHO CONTEMPLATE MAKING NEW Year's calls would be wise to provide themselves with GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS to ward off indigestion, dyspepsia and heartburn.

A.—HOLIDAY HATS FOR GENTLEMEN READY for inspection; popular prices. BURKE, 214 Broadway (Park Bank Building).

CONGRESS WATER.—ITS SUPERIORITY AS A cathartic and alterative consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter, acid or crude that produces headache, internal soreness and tends to destroy the mucous membrane. All mineral waters that are dangerous irritants may be known by an acid after-taste.

DUMINY & CO. "VERZENAY" & "EXTRA QUALITE SEC." Superior to any Champagnes imported into this country. ANTHONY OECHS, Sole Agent in the United States and Canadas.

DR. UNDERHILL'S WINE, FROM THE CROTON Point Vineyards, is absolutely pure. Ask your druggist. H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., Wholesale Agents.

FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTER WATER. A sure cure for constipation and headache.

FURS.—GENUINE FURS FO