#### THE SHAH.

His Majesty Received by President MacMahon in the Name of the French People.

Speechmaking in Paris-Crowds and Congratulations-Housed in the Palais Bourbon.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, July 6, 1873.

The train bearing the Shah of Persia and the members of His Majesty's suite entered the Passy station at half-past six this morning.

The distinguished visitor was received by Prestdent MacMahon and the Duke de Broglie.

At the Arch of Triumph the Shah was met by the Prefect of the Seine and Municipal Councillors.

M. Vantrain made an address of welcome, to

which the Shah briefly replied. His Majesty was then escorted to the Palais Bourbon, where he was received by M. Buffet.

President of the Assembly. REPUBLICAN CONGRATULATIONS TO THE ASIATIC BOYALIST.

The crowds of spectators were immense and the

Shah had a warm popular reception.

Free Italy to Pete the Magnificent Foreigner.

ROME, July 6, 1873. The Shah of Persia has accepted an invitation to

visit Italy.

The Talismanic Section of the Shah Baggage.
According to the Paris Figuro, the Shah's talismans are very numerous, exceeding two hundred, and they are the most curious part of his baggage.

The French writer gives some details of four. One is a gold star of five points, and is supposed to have been possessed by the legendary Rustem. It is called Morzoum, and has the reputation of making conspirators immediately confess. When the h's brother was accused of treasen some time since, the star was shown him, and, terrified and overcome by remorse, he avowed his iniquities.

overcome by remorse, he avowed his iniquities. His confession was, of course, attributed to its efficacy. He was banished.

The next important talisman is a cube of amber which fell from heaven in Mahomet's time. It is supposed to render the Shah invulnerable, and he wears it about his neck.

Another is a little box of gold set in emeralds and blessed by the Prophet. It renders the royal family invisible as long as they are celibates. The Shah had, however, numerous wives before it came into his possession.

Another talisman is a diamond set in one of his scimitars, which renders its possessor invincible;

Another talisman is a diamond set in one of his scimitars, which renders its possessor invincible; and there is also a dagger with the same property, but it is ordained that those who use it should perish by it. It is therefore carefully kept shut up in a sandal wood box, on which is engraved a verse of the Koran.

Paristan Ladies on His Highness' Parentage.

The Parisian ladies have been vastly puzzled concerning the family descent and parentage of the Shah. The London Court Journal has come to the relief of the French fashionables with the fol-

Ladies generally take an interest in family matters, especially when they concern a remarkable personage, and a rather handsome man, like the Shah of Persia. They may, perhaps, care to be reminded that Nasr-ed-din is the son of Mohammed Shah, one of the forty-eight children of the late Abbas Mirza, eldest son of the 265 children of Fath Ali Shah, who died in 1834. He hinself is the happy father of six daughters and three sons, all grown up or nearly so, though he is only forty-three years of age, and they have already given him twelve grandchildren.

SPAIN.

Irreconcilabist Secession Prevented by Government Authority.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID. July 6, 1873. Vigorous measures taken by the government have prevented a declaration of independence which the irreconcilables were intending to issue

# TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Imperial Visit from Constantinople to Cairo.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6, 1878. The Sultan intends to make a long visit to the Khedive of Egypt.

Imperialist Matrimonial Alliances. Her Highness Zeineb Hanoum, aunt of the Khedive, and wife of Kiamil Pasha, President of the Ottoman Council of State, left Constantinople for Egypt a short time since in the fine Vicerega yacht Garbieh, to attend the marriages of her grandnephews and nieces at Cairo, of whom four or five were to be united in matrimony. Madame Kiamil Pasha is the daughter of the great Mehemet All Pasha, of Egypt.

# EARTHQUAKE.

Italy Still Vibrated by the Terrestrial Tremor

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME. July 6, 1873. Fresh shocks of earthquake are reported this morning in Belluno and vicinity.

CUBA.

Telegraph Communication with Porto Rico-Forced Labor and Insurrectionist Force.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, July 5, 1873. The telegraph cable between this island and Porto Rico is in working order again. Several hundred vagrants, recently sent to work on the trocha, have deserted and joined the in-

#### surgents. A SAD CELEBRATION.

Pleasure-Seekers on the Fourth Drowner in a Storm Out West-Women and Children Lost in a Yacht and a Family Drowned from a Rowboat.

MILWAUEER, Wis., July 5, 1873. A terrible storm broke upon this city at noon yesterday, while the Fourth of July festivities were in full blast and our beautiful bay covered with yachts and small boats filled with pleasure-seekers, among whom were ladles. The yachts Louise and Lone Star were capsized. The inmates received a severe ducking and some narrowly escaped drowning. Trees were up-rooted, signs, flags and awnings were dancing in the air, while loud peals of thunder and flashes of lightning followed in quick succession.

All passed over in half an hour without loss of life, but this sad news reached us from Green Lake, a beautiful sheet of water near Ripon, Wis., already famous as a Summer resort. The sailing yacht R. B. Harshaw capsized, and the following, out of a party of twenty who were on board, were lost:-Mrs. A. P. Carman, of Dartford; Mrs. M. C. Russell and daughter, of Berlin; Jennie Clin, of Dartford; Mrs. George P. Harding and a child of the Rey, Mr. Allen, of Dartfords A rowboak also capsized, and the occupants, William Euxhelm, wife and child and Mrs. John Bocid, of Dartford, were all drowned.

Along the line of the Milwaukee Northern Railroad the damage to the crops is very great. Over eighty trees had to be cleared from the track before trains could pass. The telegraph lines were prostrated in all directions, and for a time there was not a single wire working out of Milwaukec.

# META AND VISION.

The Most Brilliant Bace of the Year from Oniside Sandy Hook.

PLEASANT TRIP DOWN THE BAY.

The Vision Beats the Meta by 7m. 32s. After a Beautifully Contested Race.

THE META LOSES HER TOPMAST.

The match race between the sloop yachts Vision and Meta was sailed yesterday in accordance with the rules of the club, and after one of the most brilliant matches ever witnessed in New York, the \$500 cup was awarded to the Vision, the latter win as on Saturday there was no wind, and by the rules of the club all matches must be sailed from day to day until satisfactorily decided. Sailing a

YACHT BACK ON SUNDAY yachts, but, as they had either to forfeit or to sail, there was no alternative left them. The tug Uncle from the Barge Office, and then steamed down to Quarantine, where a few friends of the owners came on board. The judges of the race were Mr. W. B. Bend, for Messrs. Alexandre, and Mr. H. Baragwanath, for Mr. Beling. Mr. C. F. Schramer represented Mr. Beling on board the Vision, and Mr. L. Hoppock stood up for the interests of the Meta on board the Meta.

proved to be a capital tugboat, and was much liked by all hands on board, as her captain was very attentive in every respect and did everything he could to assist in the pleasures of the day. Both the yachts ran down before the wind at the start, and when the Meta lost her topmast the latter was leading about half a mile. The Vision now obtained a lead, which she rapidly improved, and at the stakeboat was over four minutes ahead of the Meta. Both yachts made a magnificent race, and after over thirty tacks the Meta arrived in twenty seconds less time than that taken by the Vision. The following yachts started :-Name. Owner.

The result of the race astonished the backers of the Meta very much, as they always expected to beat the Vision on the wind. It would have been hard to have selected a more enjoyable day, both in point of wind and weather.

THE ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT were as follows:-

were as follows:—

First—Said match to be sailed on Saturday, July 5, 1873, provided there is a six-knot breeze at time of starting, this to be decided by the indges, of in case both owners shall be willing to start.

Second—Course to be outside, twenty miles to windward and return, from Sandy Book, or if the direction of the wind does not allow it twenty finies before the wind and back, yachts to pass between indges bost and a buoy to be decided upon by the judges before the race.

Thirt—Two judges to be appointed by the owner of each yacht—one to sail on the competing yacht, the other to remain on board the stakeboat (steamboat). In case of dispute the said four judges to select an umpire, whose decision shall be final.

Fourth—Yachts to be off Sandy Hook at ten A. M. the day of the race, subject to the order of the judges.

Fifth—A steamboat to be provided at the expense of the loser of the race for the judges and to act as stakeboat, both at starting and turning point. After both yachts have starting and turning point. After both yachts have starting the fine dead to windward, or before the wind, according to the decision of the judges, and there to maintain her position until both yachts have passed around her, and then return to starting point.

Sixth—The match to be sailed with the time allowance, and, except where they conflict with these regulations, according to the rules of the Broeklyn Yacht Club, together with such written instructions and directions as the judges may give upon the day of the race.

Seventh—Frize to be a cup of the value of \$500, each owner to deposit the sum of \$500 before the day of the race with the judges, who will hand over to the winner the entire amount of \$1,000, said winner to attend to the purchasing of the prize.

Eighth—The start to be a flying one, the judges box to give as a signal for the vachs to prepare

said winner to attend to the purchasing of the prize.

Eighth—The start to be a dying one, the judges' boat to give as a signal for the yachts to prepare one whistle, accompanied by the lowering of her flag; ten minutes later the same signal to be repeated for the start. Ten minutes for the yachts to be allowed to cross the line.

Ninth—In case the judges do not start the yachts on the day named, they will decide when the race at the sailed.

is to be sailed.

Tenth—Each owner has the privilege of having the yachts remeasured after the race.

Eleventh—The rule relating to having a member of the club on board during a race to be waived, and also that relating to the carrying of a boat, and also that relating to having models of contest-

and also that relating to having models of contesting yachts in club house.

Twelfth—No dead ballast to be taken in or out, within lorty-eight hours of the time of starting.

Thirteenth—in the event of the judges' boat not being back at the starting point before the yachts each judge to take the time of passing the buoy of the yacht on which he is, for which said judges before the start are to compare watches and decide how the buoy shall bear when taking time. The yachts in returning to pass the buoy on the same side as at starting and within one hundred feet of it.

Fourteenth-Starting of the yachts by the judges to constitute a race, even if made in over eight

hours.

Fifteenth—Yachts may carry any fore and aft sails, headsails to be on stays. Yachts in turning the stakeboat to leave it on their starboard hand. The clause in Rule 13 relating to 100 feet was altered on board the judges' steamer by agreement of the owners, so as to read 100 yards. As the wind still held from the northward, it was evident the yachts would have to be started with the wind dead aft, and the judges came together and added

dead aft, and the judges came together and added another rule to the agreement between the owners, as follows:—Both boats to pass at start within one hundred yards east of buoy 5, the buoy to be in range with the southerly side of the lighthouse; stakeboat to go twenty miles dead before the wind. When each yacht is ready to cross the line a flag in the cockpit to be waved, which signal will be answered in the same way from the other yacht, after which both yachts are at liberty to start. The judge on each yacht will wave the handkerchief in the cockpit as he takes the time. The stakeboat can be turned at will from either side.

After a short delay in THE HORSESHOE,

turned at will from either side.

After a snort delay in

THE HORSESHOE,

waiting for the yachts to get ready, the Uncle Abe
steamed off towards the point of the Hook just as
the Plymouth Rock arrived at the Long Branch
dock and discharged a carge of Sunday excursionlists. The weather looked promising, and the wind
still held fresh from the north-northwest. The
yachts now heaved short, and, running up their
jibs, took their anchors on board, and trimming
down on the wind, beat up towards the starting
point. There was not much see outside, but crossing the bar the water was broken and rough. The
judges on board the Uncle Abo waited of buoy 5
until the judges on board the yachts displayed a
signal that they were ready to start, and then the
steamer whistied, threw out the
FATENT LOG,
and started on a southerly course to run twenty
nauteal miles. It was rather a uscless piece of
business making the judges on board the yachts
take the time, as the Uncle Abe could easily have
started them, taken their time and steamed the
twenty miles before the yachts had made sixteen.

Name.

Other.

Vision.

Nesses. Alexandre.

N.Y.C.

Vision.

Nesses. Alexandre.

N.Y.C.

Vision Messrs. Alexandre N.Y.Y.C.

Mora. Messrs. Alexandre N.Y.Y.C.

Mora. Messrs. Alexandre N.Y.Y.C.

Mora. Messrs. Alexandre N.Y.Y.C.

Mora. M. G. A. Beling N.Y.C.

Both had their booms to starboard, and their balloon jio topsalls run out, with a whisker pole to port. Their big club topsalls were set, and the other headsails had their port tacks abroad. The Vision crossed the line ahead, and the Meta followed in her wake in such a direct line that often the Vision completely hid the Meta from the view of the spectators on board the steamer. After a patient chase the skipper of the Meta finally succeeded in taking a little of the Vision's wind, and then bearing off about a point more westerly came up abreast of and finally passed her antagonist. The race now became very interesting, as the Vision immediately followed the Meta's tactics and kept close in her wake, trying to take her wind. The Meta hauled up a little ont to sea, to try and get rid of her attendant, but the Vision altered her course and hung pretty close to ber antagonist. At th. 20m. 100 Meta hauled up a little ont to sea, to try and get rid of her attendant, but the Vision altered her course and hung pretty close to ber antagonist. At th. 20m. 100 Meta hauled up a little more, got away from the Meta, so that both yachts were now saling on their merits, without harassing each other. The Vision still kept edging in towards shore, and ait re half an hour's sailing it became evident that, instead of losing, she had gained by parting company. The Meta had her balloon jib topsail rigged with a spreader to starboard, and the Vision had all her head sails full, with starboard tacks aboard. The latter at lh. 45m. set her balloon jib topsail rigged with a spreader to starboard, and the Vision had all her head sails full, with starboard tacks aboard. The latter at lh. 45m, set her balloon jib topsail rigged with a spreader to port, finding the wind dead aft, when she steered straight after the steamer. Off the Branch the breeze appeared to session a littl

at th. 4sm. the Meta took the spreader off her bal' loon jibtopsail and let it draw on the port side. The jerk as it came over, however, carried away her topmast and left her upper rigging and topsail a complete wreck. Meta stock now went down fifty per cent and the Vision's backers were jubliant. Clearing away the wreck on board the Meta now occupled some little time, and let the Vision get a slight advantage. At two P. M. they got the spar and topsail lowered down and the balloon jibtopsail stowed on the Meta, lightening her up considerably, so that, to the astonishment of the spectators, she came flying down across the bows of the Vision, and took the lead. The latter appeared laboring under the amount of canvas she was carrying, and did not pass the Meta under mainsail and balloon jib or some few minutes. The Vision finally began to crawl ahead, and, passing the Meta, took the lead, and getting away from the lee of her antagonist's canvas, came along protty last. In the meantime they were not idle on board the Meta, and alter clearing away the wreck they rigged a whisker on her balloon jib and made the sail draw handsomely for a few minutes, but they soon took it in and kept the jib on the port side. The Vision kept widening the gap every minute, and now the hopes of the Meta's backers were centred in what she could do on the wind. On that point of salling with a stiff breeze, topmasts were just as well out of the way. On board the steamer everybody was astenished at the coast line passed before the twenty nautical miles were run. On the first examination of the patient log she showed thirteen and a half miles, but after another half heur's run the distance was accomplished and the lager-beer keg dropped in the water with an anchor line out as a mark for the steamer to keep her nose to. The yachts rounded the stakeboat as follows:— H. M. S. 3 03 58 Meta.....

The Vision left the stakeboat on the starboard hand, and, luming up in the wind, trimmed down her canvas and headed in shore on the starboard tack. The Aumiral came round shortly after the Vision, followed by the Meta. which rounded the same way as her predecessors. The Vision lowered her club topsail at 3h. Tm., and lay down to her work in earnest. The Meta, when trimmed down, soon began to haul up on the Commodore. The Vision indung it of any assistance on the wind. The Mota appeared to be doing well, and war appeared to be doing well, and war appeared to head the start of the compact of the compa

Arrival. Time. Time.

6 44 42 6 16 12 6 16 12 6 48 53 6 19 22 6 23 44

# HAYTI AND THE UNITED STATES.

President N. Saget, in the Name of the Republic, to Senator Sumner-Gratitude of the African Race to an Apostle of Liberation-The American Reply.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1873. of the Republic of Hayti, to the Hon. Charles Sum ner, has been received :-

ner, has been received:—

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI,

POET AU PRINCE, Sept. 24, 1872.

SIXTY-ninth Year of Independence.

HONORABLE SENATOR—I selze eagerly the good opportunity offered me by the departure of our Minister, Citizen S. Preston, to pray you to receive the testimony of my high consideration, which does not cease to grow by reason of the eminent services which you render daily to the noble cause of an oppressed people. I should consider myself as falling in one of my most imperious duties if I did not express to you the sentiments of gratitude which your name awakens in the breast of every one belonging to the African race. I have a sincere love of justice, you have acquired an immortal title to the gratitude of all the descendants of the African race. Please to receive this feeble expression of my high esteem for the noble character of an illustrious citizen and believe in the depth of sentiment with which I declare myself, Honorable Senator, Your devoted friend,

Hon. Charles Summer.

The following is

Hon. Charles Summer.
The following is
MR. Summer's REPLY:

Hon. Charles Summer.

The following is

MR. Summer's reply:

Washington, July 4, 1873.

I cannot, at this late day, acknowledge the letter with which you have honored me without explaining the reason of my delay. Owing to absence in Europe, where I had gone for my health, I did not receive your valuable communication until some time in the Winter, when It was put into my hands by your excellent Minister. Continuing feeble in health I reluctantly postponed this acknowledgement, I now take advantage of convalescence to do, thus tardily, what my teelings prompted at an earlier day.

Please, sir, accept my thanks for your generous appreciation of what I have done and your kindness in letting me know it under your own hand. But I beg you to understand that I do not deserve the praise with which you honor me. In advocating the cause of an oppressed people I have only acide according to my conscience. I could not have done otherwise, and now my only regret is that I have done so little. I wish I had done more.

In the history of mankind the crime against the African race will stand forth in terrible eminence; always observed and never forgotten. Just in proportion as civilization prevails will this enermous wrong be apparent in its true character, and men will read with astonishment how human beings guilty only of being black were soid into slavery, and then (such was the continuing injustice towards this unhappy people) how, when slavery cessed they were still treated with indignity by persons whose lordly pretensions were founded on the skin only. As these things are seen in increasing light they will be condemned in no uncertain words, nor will the denial of equal rights, on account of color, escape the judgment awarded to snavery itself. Human conduct on this question is a measure of character. Where the African race is ensiaved or degraded, where it is exposed to any indignity or shut out from that equality which is a primal right to humanity, their civilization is still reeble. To the certain sentiment which rec

a bank from which, to get the expression of my arAccept, Mr. President, the expression of my ardent hope for the peace, prosperity and happiness
of the Republic of Hayti, and allow me to subscribe
myself with true regard,
Your faithful friend,
CHARLES SUMNER.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1873. The Mexican Claims-The United States in Regard to Them-The Loss of the Umpire.

and Mr. Avela, the new Mexican agent, have arrived at New York, bringing the confirmed treaty between the United States and the Mexican R public for the revival of the Mexican claims Com-mission, and it may be expected that at an early day the business of that Commission will be Fe-sumed. The Commission was established under Mr. Seward's treaty of February, 1867, which expired in February, 1873, and has now been extended for two years more from that time. Neither government seems to have appreciated the number and magnitude of the claims, for the examination of which the period originally fixed was wholly inadequate. The whole number of claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico filed with the Commission was 1,017, and the whole number of Mexican claims against the United States 958, making nearly two thousand in all. This is more than four times the whole number of cases before the American and British Claims Commis sion. Supposing the business of the Mexican Commission and that of the American and British Commission proceed with equal despatch the Mexican Commission will therefore require four times as much time as the American and British Commission for the transaction of its business. This fact shows how unjust and unreasonable have been the complaints by some persons as to pretended want of despatch by the American and Mexican Com-

The number of cases decided by the Commi is 215; remaining to be acted on, 758. Number of Number of American claims for which favorable awards have been made, 62; amount of awards n the same cases, \$580,706. The amount claimed was \$3,625,956. Number of Mexican claims in which favorable awards were made, 167, and amount of awards made in the same, \$86,52). The amount claimed was \$21,949,474.

The largest claims preferred by Mexico against the United States are on account of incursious by American Indians into Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua and Durango, which involve precisely the converse of the question which has since arisen by the incursion of Mexican Indians into Texas.

There has been much complaint on the part of

agents of American cialmants of want of despatch of business, but they themselves are mainly responsible for it by reason of extraordinary delay in the preparation and presentation of the claims. Most of these claims had existed for many years before the organization of the Commission parties had notice of the conclusion of the treaty in February, 1839. The Commission Opened in August, 1869. But of the 1.017 American claimants only 199 put in their cases at the end of a year; and at the end of two years only 513. Then the delay of the claimants themselves is at the bottom of the whole difficulty. The other great cause of delay is the fact that most of evidence is in Spanish, and has to be translated into English. The Commissioners could have requested all the claimants on both sides to hie their evidence in translation and in print, as every other court requires, including the Court or Claims, but the complainants, through their agents, made so much complaint of the trivial expense of translating and printing their memorials that the Commissioners were deterred from requiring the evidence also to be translated and presented in printed form, which would have facilitated business, as with the American and British Commis sion. When the Commission meet anew they will first have to agree on an umpire in the place of Dr. Lieber, deceased, or fall back on the provisions of the Treaty of 1868, by which it is provided that the Commissioners shall name some third person to act as an umpire; but, if they should not be able to agree upon the name of such third person, they shall each name a person, and in each and every case in which the Commissioners may differ in opinion as to the decision which they ought to give it shall be determined by lot which of the two persons so named shall be umpire in that particular case. Next they will have to dispose of the questions that were pending between Commissioner Guzman and Commissioner Wadsworth on the subject of Indian depredations.

The number of cases submitted to the late

umpire, Dr. Lieber, but not decided, is 336, they being the Indian depredation claims.

Jacob Thompson's Accounts The Second Auditor of the Treasury has just completed the settlement of the account of Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior under Buchanan's administration, and acting at that time as trustee of the Indian fund. It is shown there is deficit of \$821,000. The statement is made that it has not been possible to take up these accounts until recently, owing to the fact that all previous accounts were required to be settled before reach-

ing Mr. Thompson's case. The stocks of the United States and of certain States held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior amount to about five million dollars. The annual interest, nearly two hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars, is transferred or applied to the

Treasury Department Warrants. The number of warrants now issued from the some time past, owing to the fact that many appro-priations made at the last session of Congress became available on the 1st of July, and the institutions or parties entitled to the money are coming forward. A number of charitable donations, from five to twenty-five thousand dollars, have been paid since Wednesday.

The English Claims. In the American and British Claims Commission the number of claims against the United States is 478; number against Great Britain, 19. Number of cases already decided, 301; number to be decided, 141. Not half a million of dollars has thus far been awarded, and several distinguished lawyers here think the total amount awarded will not exceed one million of dollars.

The Chief Clerkship of the Lighthouse Board. now vacant, will, it is said, be filled by the appointment of William D. O'Connor, who has to ome years past been the corresponding clerk of that office and is thoroughly familiar with its

# BUNDAY CASUALTIES.

Martin Ryan, aged, ten of 102d street, between y and dislocated his right arm.

Aaron Minyeshelmer, aged forty, of 82 avenue B. conductor on car 26 of the First avenue line struck John Ryan, of 318 East Twenty-second street, yesterday, in the leg with a car book, on the corner of Twenty-third street and Second avenue, indicting a severe wound.

Albert Eschevis, aged thirteen, of 819 Ninth avenue, was shot in the right arm by Eugene Worst, vesterday, while he was practising with a pistol, at Seventy-fith street and Ninth avenue. Philip Amand was stabbed in the face vesterday. with a sword, by Frank Schneider, of First avenue,

Amand was attended to at the Eleventh precinct station house and Schneider escaped from the Michael Calahan, of 15 Mott street, and Patrick Michael Calahan, of 15 Mott street, and Patrice Pickett, of 62 Mulberry street, got into an altercation yesterday in iront of 56 Mulberry street, when Pickett was hit on the head with a brick and Caliahan was stabled in the side. Neither were dangerously wounded. Both were arrested by Captain Kennedy, of the Sixth precinct.

Lawrence White was hit on the head with a club yesterday by Lochel Josephus, during a fight. The latter was arrested by the police of the Fifth precinct.

clinct.
Julia Crow, of 335 East Twenty-lifth street,
jumped from the second story window of her residence yesterday during a quarrel with her husband, and was dangerously injured.
Francis Parker. of 1,228 Second avenue, was
shot in the hand yesterday by a bullet from a pistol in the hands of Cornelius Driscoll, who was trying to shoot his wife.

CHOLEBA STILL BREEDING.

\* MEMPHIS, June 6, 1873. There were fifteen interments to-day, including six of cholers. Pive of the latter were colored, A MERCHANT MURDERED.

HOBOKEN HORROR ANOTHER

A German Merchant Found in the Hudson River with His Skull Battered In-The Mystery of His Death Unexplained, but a Probable Murder for Money-His Cash and Watch Gone - His Pockets Turned Inside Out and Cut with a Knife-Description of the Deceased.

Nowever dreadful may be the nature and surroundings of a violent and mysterious death, however disastrons be its consequences both to sorrowing friends and to those who may have been connected with the deed that robs life from the victim, there is, nevertheless, a certain amount of satisfaction felt by the public when the dark curtain is lifted from the death scene and all the circumstances thereof are fully revealed. Not so when the mangled victim is discovered long after he has met an untimely end, and there exist no traces of the murderer-if a murderer has been in of Hoboken can now take the lead. The mystery which enveloped the tragic death of Withers and of the unknown traveller who was murdered on the snow near the Elysian Fields, finds a striking parallel in that which the following facts set

On the 10th day of June there arrived by the steamship Thuringta a German gentleman who ment. He was an individual of medium size, with light bluish eyes and brown hair. He was about forty years of age and wore a black cloth coat, light pants, a shirt studded with golden buttons and boots of parent leather. His luggage was ample, and he stood upon the deck casting nervous glances at the stewards as they set his trunks upon a vehicle. He proceeded to the Park Hotel, where he entered upon the register his name Carl Kustner. Room No. 26 was assigned to To those who sat regularly at table with him he represented himself as the agent of a mercantile firm in Stettin, for whom he was about to travel through various portions of this country to purchase goods that are marketable in Germany. He constantly spoke of his intended trip to California. His habits were temperate, and he carefully attended to his bodily wants, going every morning to bathe in the Hudson. which is within a stone's throw of the hotel. Anxious

TO REMAIN IN HOROKEN during the celebration of Independence Day, he was seen at breakfast time as usual, on Friday morning, the 4th inst. Some time during the forenoon he quietly left the place. He did not return that night, nor did he appear on the day following. Yesterday morning a citizen of Hoboken was bathing at the foot of Fourth street, when he observed a body floating near the shore. The corpse was speedily dragged to land. It had been a day or two in the water. The entire face below the forchead was battered to a jelly and fishes had devoured the flesh as far as the brail. No person could recognize the mutilated head; it was only possible to identify the deceased by the color of his hair, by one eye that remained and by the garments he wore. The pockets of the pants were turned inside out, and the man had evidently been beaten with a bindgeon, robbed and fung to the mercy of the waves. The body was trat of Carl Kustner. Beyond the revolting spectacle presented by the head the corpse presented a natural appearance, as if the passage from time to eternity had been but trief for the ill-listed man. Nothing of value was to be found on the body save three pearl studs, specked with gold, and these the supposed assassin did not deem worth removing. A silver watch which deceased had been in the habit of carrying was not to be found, and his pocketbook, too, was gone. The breast pocket of his coat had been ripped through with a knife. Coroner Parslow took the sad remains in charge and County Physician Bucke made a preliminary examination of the death wounds, when he found that it was a case demanding a rigid examination. Mayor McGavisk, Recorder Bohnstedt, Chief Donavan and Detectives Bageley and Hayes interested themselves deeply in the affair. The reasonable presumption is that inasmuch as Kūstner had no vest, but had a towel in his coat pocket, he went to bathe as usual, and was dogged by persons who had come to a knowledge of his wealth. They followed him to the shore, where he was wont to stand gazing at the metropolis, and there struck him a body floating near the shore. The corpse was speedily dragged to land. It had been a

robbed him and buried his body in the waters. It is absurd to allege that he would kill himself under such circumstances as were narrated above. When the Coroner searched the room at the hotel he found in one of deceased's trunks a memorandum showing a deposit of 18,000 thalers in a Stettin bank, 1,000 in the American Spar Bank and 2,800 elsewhere. Valuable clothing and a gold watch were among his personal affects. bank, 1,000 in the American Spar Bank and 2,800 elsewhere. Valuable clothing and a gold watch were among his personal effects. It is yet unknown in what specific business he was engaged, or whether he leaves a family in Germany. During his leisure hours he was in the habit of visiting Mr. Acker, a wine merchant in Third street, who made the following statement to the Herald representative in relation to the murdered gentleman:—"I became acquainted with Mr. Kustner shortly after his arrival in this country. He was an amiable gentleman, and visited me frequently. He had already been in Streetsburg, and was about to proceed to Saratoga; Thence he said he'd go to California on business, he was never melancholy or despondent, but seemed to be a man bent on transacting mercantile amairs to a large extent." The Coroner's inquest will be commenced to-day, it is very improbable that any clew will be obtained to the assassin, inasmuch as in former murder cases in Hoboken, citizens who could give valuable information were known to stay away, in the interest of accused parties.

# LO AGAIN ON THE WARPATH.

A Bad Band of Two Hundred-The Difficulty in this Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5, 1873. Advices from Arizona, via San Diego, state that Tatagus' band of 200 warriors, located fitty miles south of Apache Pass, on the Cochise reservation. recently left for Chibuahua, intent on war. Agent Jeffords has gone to investigate the matter. Cochise does not acknowledge the band as his, though he has permitted them to remain on the reservation. For a long time the band had a bad reputation. On the 24th of June Captain Randall, of the Twenty-first infantry, and command, with fifty Apache scouts, surrounded their rancheria, fired it and captured twenty-five bucks, with squaws and children. The next day Delchay's camp was surrounded and he, with the remainder of that once formidable band, to the number of 131, surrendered. Deichay says it is impossible for the Apa-ches to evade traitors—they follow night and day. The Pico band of Apaches, who recently left Date Creek reservation, were followed by and Oregon scouts from Fort Whipple and driven into the Colorado reservation, from which they have been taken to Verde reservation.

# THE MODOCS.

One of Captain Jack's Fathers-in-Law Surrenders-The Modoc Murderers and Captain Jack Are Sick at Fort Klamath. YREKA, July 5, 1873.

Mr. Blair, Superintendent of Fairchild's ranch, says that on Wednesday morning last three Modocs-namely, Miller Charley and one of Captain Jack's lathers-in-law and a young warrior-came to him west of his house and called out the ranchmen and formally surrendered. The Modocs were anxious to know what they should do. Captain Pairchild told them to bring in the women and children about the lava bed and then await orders from the military authorities. The Modocs started for their squaws and children on the following day. Colonel Lewis, of Red Bluff, attorney for the Molocs charged with murder, leaves this evening. He intimates that he has engaged in the case at the solicitation of Judge Steele, and is anxious not only to show provocation on the part of the Indians for the late struggle, but also the causes

Sickness is reported among the Modbe prisoners at Fort Klamath. Close confluement is commence ing to tell on Captain Jack and Curly-headed Doctor, the former being weak, gaunt and com-

The last mail from the West Coast of Africa states that the Houssen troops, under Lieutenant Hopkins, have defeated the Ashantees with heavy loss, and that the latter retreated into the interior.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

A Terrible Shock that Startled the Residents in the Vicinity.

FEARS THAT MANY LIVES HAVE BEEN LOSS.

CATERVILLE, Bedford county, Pa., July 6, 1873. On Thursday evening, at about half-past ten, the inhabitants in and around Catesville were suddenly startled by a most terrific explosion of the magazine of the Cambria Coal and Iron Company, situate some distance from the village. The shock was like that of a severe earthquake, and the shaking of the houses continued for some seconds after the magazine blew up. Nearly every window within a radius of two miles of the disaster

On reaching the place where the catastrophe occurred its appearance was fearful. Every vestige of the once solidly constructed magazine was obli-terated, and for a distance of 500 yards in every direction the earth was rent into great chasms, sixty or seventy feet deep. Giant trees had been torn up by the roots, some of them being hurled to a distance of nearly half a mile, while others seemed as if they had been overtaken by the immense masses of earth and rock and partially buried almost where they grew.

At the time of the explosion there were stored in the magazine 700 pounds of giant powder and seventy pounds of nitro-glycerine. Shortly beforedark on Thursday evening three men were seen in the vicinity, who were not recognized, and who are generally supposed to have been the cause of the disaster. The inhabitants believe them to have entered the building in some way to steal powder for the Fourth of July, and that by un-known means, either with match or candle, they setfire to some loose powder. Up to the present timeno one knows who is missing and who is not, as many of the men and boys who were employed. near by had their relations living in other counties, to whom, no doubt, many went home to spend

No trace of any hodies has yet been found, though 500 might lay beneath the ponderous masses of earth displaced by the awful force of the explosion. The greatest excitement prevails, and does not seem in the least abated at the writing of this

#### A DOMESTIC FATALITY.

Sons Firing at their Mother and at Each Other-One Boy Dead and the Mother Certain to Die. BALTIMORE, July 6, 1873.

A despatch from Winchester, Va., says that a terrible tragedy occurred at the residence of Franklin Little, near that town, on Sat-urday. There are six sons in the fam-ily, and there has been great jealousy ily, and there has been great jealousy among them. While the family were at breakfast two of the brothers, Oscar and Lycurgus, entered the room and locked the door. Oscar spoke to Clinton, another brother who was in the room, saying they had no quarrel with him and did not want him to interfere. Clinton jumped from his seat and Oscar and Lycurgus drew revolvers and commenced indiscriminate firing on the family, wounding Clinton, and, among others, the mother, Mrs. Little. The fight became general and Oscar was wounded and captured and lodged in jail at Berryville. Clinton died on Saturday and the mother camer possibly live.

#### FIRE PROM KEROSENE.

NEWPORT, July 6, 1873. A fire broke out Saturday evening in A. C. Chanler's lamp and oil store, on Thames street, caused by the upsetting of a lighted kerosene lamp. Loss \$2,000; insured for \$1,500 in Ætna Insurance Com-

McConville.—On Saturday, July 5, 1873, BERNARD McConville. —On Saturday, July 5, 1873, Bernard McConville, aged 61 years.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, 1,078 First avenue, on to-morrow (Tuesday) aftermoon, at two o'ctock. Relatives and friends, also members of the Journeymen Stonecutters' association, are respectfully invited to attend.

[For Other Deaths See Seventh Page.]

Protect Your Pets.—All Lice that Attach themselves to domestic animals and birds, as well
as bed bugs, rouches, fleas, 4c., are exterminated by
KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER. Knowles' Bellows,
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A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum atreet.

Open from 8 A. M to 9 P. M.
On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

-From the Gem of the West. A.—From the Gem of the West.

A lady frend, with the finest complexion we ever saw, told us that "after reading the advertisement of Dr. GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, in our publication a year ago, she purchased it, and now she would not be without it for all the gold in Chicago." She further sud that "hundreds of friends had tried to discover what she had need, but she had retused to inform them, as she had prized it as a secret." We have determined to make the matter public. Let our readers try it. Found at D. FELIX GOURAUD'S, 43 Bond street, New York, and determined.

A.—Wearing the Dangerous Wire Spring or pitless from "Finger" Trusses, or the filthy and in-fectious "Sponge Pad," imposes a perpetual penalty. Examine the new ELASTIC FEUS. 533 Broadway. Corns Cured, 50c. to 91; Bunions, Nails, &c., treated at 832 Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts. Dr. WESTERVELT, Chiropodist.

Heep Cool—Summer Furniture.

Depot for Shakers, May Flower and Old Puritan Rocking Chairs, Plazza, Steamer, Yacht and Camp Chairs, also Cottage and Rustle Furniture for country houses, WILDIAN H, LEE'S downtown stores, No. 199 and 20 Fulton street, near Church street, ond 277 Canal street, one door east of Broadway, New York.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers,

Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING-SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething-in children. It relieves the child from rain, cures wind-colle, regulates the bowels, and by siving relief and; health to the child, gives rest to the mother. Be sure and call for mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP." For sale by all druggists.

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