### SPAIN.

Ministerial Report of the Victory at Ripoll and of the Internationalist Rising.

Terrible Assassinations Under the Radical Flag-"Mounting in Hot Haste" and Hurried Marches to the Front-Constitutionalist Rights for Cube and Porto Rico-Special Legislation with Bespect to Slavery-Carlist Advance Into Old Castile.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, July 12, 1873. During the session of the Spanish Cortes yester. day evening the Minister of War announced that the government had received despatches confirm ing a report, which was current in Madrid during the day, of the defeat near Ripon of the republider General Cabrinetty, and the death of

The Minister also said despatches had come to hand which confirmed the reports of an Internationalist insurrection and excesses in Alcoy.

The government also received intelligence of the departure from Malaga of General Carvajal, with a rce of volunteers and artillery. His destination is

General Velarde, with a body of troops, is hasten ng to Alcoy, and it is expected he will arrive there

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS FOR PORTO RICO AND CUBA. Upon the assembing of the Cortes to-day Senor Suner, Minister of the Colonies, presented and read a bill applying to the island of Porto Rico the constitutional clause of 1869 with reference to individual rights; also applying the same clause to the island of Cuba, with the exception of the territory occupied by the insurgents.

A despatch has been sent to the Captain General of Cuba authorizing him to adopt the same extraordinary measures against the insurrectionists in that island as have been resorted to by the government for the suppression of the Carlist insur, rection in Spain.

The abolition of slavery in Cuba will be realized by a special law.

MURDER AND ARSON AT ALCOY-RADICAL RIOT AND CITIZEN RUIN. The internationalist insurrectionists have assassinated the Mayor of Alcoy, notwithstanding the fact that he was a thorough republican and spent a fortune in the cause of the Republic. His body

mob, which kept up a continuous yelling. The Collector of Taxes was also assassinated and his body treated with the same indignities as that of the Mayor. The cotton factory of Perez Puig and four other

factories at Alcoy have been burned by the mob. THE CABINET A UNIT. A report was in circulation this morning that a

crisis in the Ministry was imminent, but it was soon pronounced to be without foundation. The Cabinet is thoroughly united and resolved to

BULL BAITING AND ASSASSINATION OF CITY FATHERS. There is serious trouble in Malaga. Yesterday, rhile a bull fight was in progress, the people of th city rose against the municipality and many excesses occurred. Among the atrocious acts com mitted was the assassination of several council

A PRUDENT PATRIOT. The Madrid government has received a tele-

graphic despatch from the Governor of Malaga ten-dering his resignation.

BULLETINS FROM THE FIELDS OF BATTLE. The defeat of the government troops under Genefal Cabrinetty by the Carlists commanded by Saballs is attributed to a lack of discipline in the republican force. The troops which were cap-tured by the insurgents surrendered almost without firing a shot.

Lientenant General Sanchez Bregua has received orders to hasten to Navarre and take comand of the Army of the North in person.

Carlist Advance and Royalist Resolu-

BAYONNE, July 12, 1873. Advices received here from Carlist sources state that the insurgent chieftain Sierro, with a band of 500 men, including fifty-five cavalry, has crossed the River Ebro and entered Old Castile, where he is organizing risings of the Carlists.

There is much agitation in Burgos, and many of the inhabitants of that province are enlisting under the banner of Don Carlos.

province of Leon.

There are three Bourbonist chiefs in Galicia, each at the head of an organized force.

## WEST AFRICA.

The Warring Ashantees in Immense Force Against the British-English Reinforcements on the March.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 12, 1873. The steamship Senegal arrived in the Mersey to-day from ports on the west coast of Africa. She brings dates from Cape Coast Castle to the 23d of

Thirty thousand Ashantees were encamped within fifteen miles of the town, and an attack was looked for daily. The English defensive force was small.

Reinforcements were on their way to the town,

but they were not expected to reach there before the 5th of this mouth.

ITALY.

Parliament Prorogued.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, July 12, 1873. The Italian Parliament was prorogued to-day.

ROME.

Scarlet Hats Expected for England and America.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, July 12, 1873. His Holiness Pope Pius IX. will, it is said, create the Most Rev. Archbishop Manning, of Westminister, England, and two American Archbishops, Carlinals of the Church and forward to each of the prelates a scarlet hat.

## TURKEY.

Imperial Ottoman Concern for the Government in Constantinople. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, July 12, 1873.

The Sultan has declined the invitation of the Emperor Francis Joseph to visit the Vienna Exposition, assigning as the reason that affairs of State prevent his leaving Constantinople.

CUBA.

Interesting Discoveries by a Public Officer.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, July 12, 1873, The chief of the Trocha, while reconnoitring found the encampment of Vincente Garcia, which had been deserted. He also discovered some

# PHILADELPHIA.

Haunts of Vice and Poverty in the Quaker City.

Nudity and Squalor Sleeping in the Streets.

New York's "Five Points" Outdone in Filth and Degradation.

ST. MARY'S ALLEY

Poison Whiskey at Five Cents a Glass---Whites and Blacks Equal Before the Bar.

A MISSIONARY WELCOMES THE HERALD.

Christianity's Work Among the Brotherly Love City's Savages - Respectable Men Receiving Rent from Disorderly Houses and Thieves' Dens.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10—Midnight.

1 have frequently appealed to the local journals of this city, and I have asked Mr. Lippincott to follow the example of other publishers, and present in his illustrated magazine, or in a special sneet, pictures of the rookeries you see about you, and then give them to humanity exactly as they are, I have appeared even as late as last year, before the city authorities and asked their aid for extending the mission, but all in vain, for in each effort was quietly rebuffed, and turned away without a cent. I have frequently said that some day the New York dailies would send their correspondents here, and that they would become the means of setting our own journals an example, and of acquainting the country with its greatest haunt of sin and misery. I am glad that you have come. In the name of their mission I thank you, and bid you hearty welcome: "—Rec. John D. Long, Missionary.

Immediately after my arrival in this city I presented my card to Captain Heins, Chief of the Deserted. PHILADRIPHIA. July 10-Midnight.

ented my card to Captain Heins, Chief of the De tective Police, and in a few words described the object of the visit. The gentleman extended me an carnest greeting, and, after commenting to some length upon the magnitude and danger of the undertaking, gave me in charge of Mr. William P. Mears, one of his most steady and reliable associates, with the following directions:-"You are absolutely excused from all duties to-night, for the purpose of conducting this gentleman around the city. Take him through all the haunts you know of and pass by no house about which there is the slightest interest. See that no harm befalls

PHILADELPHIA'S "FIVE POINTS." In company with Mr. Mears we set out from the headquarters of the city police at about seven o'clock, and after a long, circuitous walk we found ourselves in lower Sixth street, among the scum of the city and in the destitute habitations of the poor. The contrast between this locality and simi lar ones in New York is very great, and I doubt whether there could be found among any of our dingiest thoroughfares one so

REEKING IN FILTH AND POVERTY as this. The street was filled with graceless vaga bonds, and black and white were indiscriminately blended. The clothes of the women were rags, and the beards of the men were all unshorn, while drunkenness and riot were seen on every side Handreds of men and women of all ages, of all nationalities, of all colors, who by day are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the city, cluster here at nightfall to spend their earnings for drink, which inflame their minds to the highest state of frenzy, until their sole intent is to riot and their highest ambition is to fight. There were white men lying upon the pavement senseless, and there were black women lying there in the same condition beside them. Women with swollen faces and bloodshot eyes hong in an almost nude state from the windows above, and other females, lower yet in their degra dation, glared flercely at us from the cellars belowa street in a ward which has no bright side, and in

which VIRTUE OR MORALITY HAS NO ABODE. "Don't get nervous yet," said the detective, as an indecent incident caused me to pull him along; "this is but the beginning; keep all your nerve for

A LOWER DEPTH. From Sixth street we passed into the narrow alley of St. Mary's. This is celebrated for being the vilest and wickedest in town, and we believe it is the vilest and wickedest in the world. Upon the corner stands the dramshop of the two Spaniards S Lertora and G. Arata. We entered and were presented to the proprietor. Its interior arrangement is both novel and striking, and New Yor contains nothing like it. The apartment is of me dium size, and directly opposite the entrance there stands a bar; behind the counter tiers of kegs res against the wall, from which their contents are

drawn through spiggots. The room was literally

CRAMMED WITH NEGROES, the majority of whom were women. We make no exaggeration when we say that at least firty wenches were crowded in a writhing, twisting mass between the counter and the door, and, as the proprietor's attention was soon called elsewhere, the detective and myself were the only two white persons in the room. The inmates of this place comprehended all conditions of their sex. from girls, who appeared to be mere children, up to crones and hags in the last stages of destitution and disease. The woman behind the bar was never idle, and her customers drank the liquid fire sh served by the glass full. No sooner would one bevy of tippiers master their dram than another bevy would take their places; those in front swore for being hurried, while those behind grumbled for being delayed. The garments which clung about the forms of these creatures were soiled and ragged, and upon their skirts was the fifth of the

A TRANSFORMATION SCENE "Come this way," said my friend, after pausing here for a few moments more, and by dint of great labor we wedged our way through this crowd until we gained the upper end of the bar and stood against a slight partition which separated us from some other apartment beyond. At a whistle from the detective we were admitted, and the sudden transformation was almost dazzling. The two rooms presented about the same contrast as a Water street grog ship and Delmonico's. The bar in this room was merely an extension of the counter in the other, but was adorned with tasteful ornamentation and very rich panellings; behind it, in rows one above the other, stood handsom decanters, and in them glistened the liquor, while the background was wrought in pyramids of ex-quisite and dainty glassware. There were many tables in this room, and upon them fell a flood of soft and mellow light.

Who were the customers grouped about these

Who were the customers grouped about these tables "
Negroes, every single breathing soul of them!
Not negroes, however, poor and ragged and destitute; not negroes drunken and bloated and riotous; not negroes drunken and bloated and riotous; not negroes crawling up from the gutters and reeining in, half frenzied, from the celiars; but negroes well dressed and high-toned, clothed in nicely fitting garments, appropriately supplemented with eye-glasses and canes—the typical representatives of the African aristocracy—the elaborate and ornamented colored beaux of the town. Their amusements were those of the best metropolitan clubs—poker, whist, cribbage and loo. Plebeian tye or ragamuffing in was no drink for them; they moistened their lips with wines and cordials. They indulged in no wrangling or disputes; the burden of their conversation was not obscene; they taiked of politics, religion, yachting and the turf. Thus, under the same roof—na, even upon the same foor, and senarated from each other by a single partition—were two grades of blacks, which, though of the same race, were as different in their aims, habits and morals as though they had been born in different countries and paid their reverence to two distinct flags. But on, how painful was the contrast!

—ere could be no such thing as affiliation between the two. Indeed, I was informed that the intru-

THE ANNUAL POLICE PARADE.

How the Grangemen Escorted Our Blue Coats Yesterday on Their Annual Show-Off.

seem no larger than store boxes, and the poison is sold for five cents per glassful. While we were in one of these, near the opening of the alley, a drunken ruffian rushed in and asked for seven cents' worth. He received in return an ordinary sods water bottle more than half full. I saw a woman served with three cents' worth, and she received as much as he who paid five.

As we left this place our detective whispered:—"Have a care. The pavement is filled with sleepers." Eight Hundred Policemen and an Escort of Nearly 300 Orangemen.

A Display of Blue Coats and

"Have a care. The pavement is filted with sleepers."

And it was. People who reside in New York and complain because our authorities are not more vigitant concerning the haunts of the lower classes have no idea how infinitely superior they are to those of the lower classes of this boastini city. It may be impossible for many to credit what we say but every available inch of St. Mary's was crow fed with human beings. Upon the pavement, and in the very dust and dirt of the street, men and women were lying piled upon each other. The intense heat of the Summer drives them from their low and squalid cabins, and in a semi-stupor and seminudeness they lie down in the street filth to sleep. It was almost impossible for us to step without disturbing some one, and at every disturbance there was a curse. Men with sunken eyes glared upon us threateningly, and women stretched out their long, gaunt fingers after us and in one instance caught our garments. Never shall I forget one thing which we saw—a woman lying closely against the side of her cabin and over her bosom two dogs were wrangling for a resting place.

"Big Gabe," The Giant Negress.

place.

"Bio GABE," THE GIANT NEGRESS.

When half way through this alley the detective paused for a moment and called my attention to a monstrosity, sitting in a huge chair before an open window. She is black; her name is Big Gabe; she has no other; she is simply Big Gabe; she keeps an assignation house of the lowest and filthest order; her height is six feet, five inches, and her weight is 218 pounds. Sitting as she du in a costume low at the neck and open at the sieves she was the most loatisome and disgusting creature that I have ever beheld.

AN EFFORT FOR REFORM.

sion of either party upon the other was like the in-sertion of a firebrand within a magazine, and hence all the effects which the association between the two would produce, all the advantages attend-ant upon the union of these alien elements existing in the same race, are lost, and the doors of commu-nication are closed.

CHEAP RUM SHOPS.

When we came from this resort night had far advanced, and the alley of St. Mary's was very fou and dark. This lane is one continuous line of rum shops and assignation houses. The liquor stores seem no larger than store boxes, and the poison is said our five earth secret.

We had no desire to tarry longer in St. Mary's, and we bade the detective take us elsewhere. He led us to the street which was iormerly known as olid Bed.ord, but which is now caned Alaska. Here an effort, and a noble one, has been made to wrest irom destruction hundreds of souls, whom poverly has taught to so degrade themselves—an effort which for twenty years the public authorities have never given a cent to support. We refer to the "Bediord Street Mission," in charge of Rev. John D. Long, a gentleman whose society we left about an hour ago. This man is a Christian, hero, nobleman. He gave up his charge, be left his family, and he has given his line for these poor, ruined souls. His noble-hearted wife is with him in his work, and they live amid all the wickedness and sin of this filtuly and abominable neighborhood. All the traces of civilization which now and then crop out in unexpected places, the quaint little school house, and the slender walls of brick which occasionally peep up from between the tottering sides and crumbling roofs of the old frame rookeries, and all their blessed hopes and aspirations, which, unknown to the many, still come swelling up from a 'ew repentant hearts, are solely due to him, to his love for his cause, to his remarkable personal magnetism and his ability to touch the spirits of oners with that enthusiasm which at all times kindles and pervades his own. Aside from individual contributions their mission desires no sapport.

esires no support. We entered the residence of the clergyman and desires no spport.

We entered the residence of the clergyman and explained our business. A look of surprise crossed his lace as he extended his hand, and immediately after we were scated he made the statement with which this letter opens, saying, furthermore, "When I first came here I did not see how I could remain; men knocked each other down at midday, and at night there was a fight at every threshold. I was nated and insuited, and came near losing my life on more than one occasion. I have been in other cities, among the lowest form of society; I have explored your own notorious Five Points, but they cannot be compared with this neighborhood for a moment.

A REGIMENT OF ROUGHS LOCKED UP.

About six or eight weeks ago disorder became so rampant that the absolute safety of the city demanded an interference upon the part of the officers, and over eight hundred persons were sent away to jail. You hardly miss them. It was only to-day that I stumbled upon a horrible resort, in which I lound, in the upper story, a room full of people entirely destitute of clothing. People simply live together here, the black with the white, the white with the black, and wedding ceremonies are very rare.

A MONSTROUS CRIME.

A MONSTROUS CRIME.

Some time ago a young girl, of fine face and figure, wandering from the popular streets, was decoyed by a rascal into a dram shop nearby and was prevailed upon to drink a glass of soda water. was prevailed upon to drink a glass of soda water. Of course, the water was drugged, and in a half-supefied state she was dragged into an assignation house. Her beautiful hair was cut off close to her scalp and sold in the market for \$8. She was stripped of every article of her wearing apparel, which went the same way as her hair, and when yet under the influence of the drug she was brutally abused by a number of wretches in the shape of men."

of men."

"New York is foul enough, I will admit; but New York in her record has no crime so foul as this. And take these cellars. Men have crawled down into them to sleep at night and have been carried out dead the next morang. The detective will tell you that, in the Winter season, people will lie in the gutter, as you have seen them lying there to-night, and in the snowstorms have been frozen."

"To whom do these places belong?" I asked; "to those who live in them?"

"By no means," returned Mr. Long. "That is by lar the saddest part of the story. They are the property of men in easy circumstances, who try to

far the saddest part of the story. They are the property of men in easy circumstances, who try to conceal their proprietorship by the person whom they send here to collect the rents. I regret to tell you what I now shall, but it is the truth. One of the filthlest dens in this whole neighborhood is owned by a clergyman! You would be surprised, sir, could you see the good people who by some means or other find their way to this place. Two days ago a man of means, and one who moves in good and cultivated society, came to me and said that he was seeking his wife; she was in the babit of drinking once in every two years and he feared she may have been decoyed hither, but he failed to find her. But come, sir, let me show you what we are doing in

find her. But come, sir, let me show you what we are doing in

We left the quiet study of the minister and with him entered the mission school."

We left the quiet study of the minister and with him entered the mission chapel. There is in it a school for infant cuidren, another for bootblacks and newsboys and still another for teaching the lighter industrial arts. The cutest thing by all odds about the place is the swimming school, in the basement. There are two great tanks filled with water, and each tank can accommodate twenty-five youthful bathers. Mr. Long says that when the little bootblacks and newsboys get in the tubs they sing and shout, and clap their hands and roll about and dive, as if no demonstration were sufficient to july manifest their thankfulness, while at every kick the water files up to the ceiling and rolls over the sides in great splashes. When asked to onlid these simple tanks the public authorities refused to do so.

A QUEER REASON.

"What do you suppose was the reason they gave? They feared they might be used by vagrant Irismmen."

What has the Common Council against the Hi-

"What do you suppose was the reason they gave? They feared they might be used by vagrant Irishmen."

What has the Common Council against the Hibernian that it does not want him to keep clean? After leaving the mission school, Mr. Long went with us among the rookeries. Twenty feet away from this school you would not suspect its existence, for the same miserable signis met our eyes; but now and then there would come up, as it from the lift of the streets, a dainty form, and a sweet face, touched with a glow of gentleness and gratitude, would break lift of smiles as the little one would bid the minister good evening, and by this simple act we knew him to be loved, and felt that our sex had indeed been crowned with nobility.

THE DENS AND RESORTS OF THIEVES.
In a little while we came to what is known as "The Den," and it was here that hundreds of rogulas were held in until the authorities could provide proper quarters for them in the Peniteniary. It was simply a lot fenced in and had no roof, and while conlined there the thieves wrangled and fought among themselves, and one of them was found dead upon the removal of the others. Still further on we came across "Doggy Dougherty's place," the resort of the vilest thieves and rumans in town. But enough of this for the present. I have thus tried to give you a glimpse of what is above ground, and in my next will treat of the underground dens—the five cent lodging cellars—which, the police inform me, are more horrible still. In our next tour Mr. Long will accompany us, and the letter will give a few recollections of the "Eagle's Nest."

OBITUARY. Rebecca W. Easterbrook.

Miss Rebecca W. Easterbrook, an authoress of varied ability, died on Friday afternoon of conumption. She had never enjoyed robust health, but the disease which speedly closed her life was of sudden and unexpected appearance. Miss Easterbrook was well known among journalists, she having been in their ranks for several years. She was connected with the editorial staff of the Standard during the life of that journal, and contributed to its columns a number of pathetic poems and others of a quaint character, which were widely circulated through the States. At the same time and since, almost up to her death, she wrote for Harper's Magazine, Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner and the Ledger. Miss Easterbrook was carnestly ambitious to show in all branches of literature. She made a venture as a dramatist; but her play, called "Honor," has never been produced. A novel, written by her recently, is soon to be published by James R. Osgood & Co. Miss Easterbrook's career was too short to allow of her doing anything which might serve as a memorial of the literary ability which she was known by her friends and journalistic associates to have possessed. Her funeral will take place to-day from the residence of her sister "Eleanor Kirk" (Mrs. Ames), 235 Macon street, Brooklyn. she having been in their ranks for several years.

Brass Buttons.

#### THE ORANGEMEN IN THEIR GLOBY.

The Orangemen had their parade vesterday: that is to say, they managed to get out into the street from their various lodges, double quick, long before noon and succeeded by ten o'clock to get into position. They numbered in all just 281. The procession started in the usual way. It was headed off by a man in citizen dress on horseback, who everybody believe by his endeavors to de ceive that the procession was to be a very grand affair. He swept along quite grandly with his black horse and short stirrups and made for himself, although he was unknown, a really enviable eques trian reputation. Still he was not

THE PRONTAGE OF THE PARADE. The lines were formed regularly and the Orangemen appeared to pretty good advantage. There were 281 all told, small boys and all, the resplen-dent flags that recounted the great battle of the Boyne and all the other standards counting for nothing, with their four carriers. There were also two bands of music.

It was near ten o'clock before the procession started, and a nice procession it was. Head and front of all was a platoon of policemen, and then came a carriage, with Chief Matsell, President Smith, Mr. Gardner and General Duryce, the man who wanted to make rifle mincement makers of the force. They all looked well. President Smith said to a bystander that he was out for an airing only. So said Duryce, so said Gardner, so said Matsell One and all of them feared no trouble. They had hired a carriage at public expense to do their duty, and that duty was to head the procession with dignity, without any idea of

GIVING DIGNITY TO THE PROCESSION. And thus they went on smilingly. Each and every one of them looked his best and did his best to impress the lookers on with a profound conviction that they and they alone were able to give the parade a complexion of haut ton; and they succeeded. The fact is that the police were so numerous and the Orangemen so small in numbers by comparison that the carriage containing

numerous and the Orangemen so small in numbers by comparison that the carriage containing the Commissioners was the cynosure of all eyes. Many of the unsophisticated took Mr. Smith as the head centre of the orange Peciers instead of the biue Peciers, and General Duryee was set down more than once along the route as a good old fashioned standard bearer of the glorious old Dutchman who whipped somebody at Londonderry so many years ago that no accurate history can be obtained thereof. The fact must be stated that all preventions against riot were bravely and considerately taken by the police authorities long before daylight. And the arrangements were admirable. But what were they all? This simply.—The putting on in procession form of eight hundred men and over to guard

A LITTLE OVER TWO HUNDRED INSIGNIFICANTS; soo men, in point of fact, who had been on duty for from ten to twenty-lour hours before, and who, by reason of the procession and its ridiculous necessities, would have to be on duty for twenty-four hours again before another rest was taken. Yet the procession was in every way a success. Not, indeed, that anybody thought that the Orangemen were out to air themselves—not at all. The police so outnumbered the few who paraded, scarfed and bedraggled with orange colors, that no person who was not blind could fail to see that the parade was really a police parade. The men, with their orange outfittings, started in good time, it is true, from their various loades, all gorgeous and bespangled with the insignia of their clubs; but for all that the parade was a police parade. The Orangemen were in spaces here and there in the procession line two deep; but all along, from head to tail oi it, the police were two deep on each side of the street.

place through Astor place to Broadway to Four-teenth street, around the Washington Monument to Sixteenth street, through Irving Place around Gramercy Park to Madison avenue to Thirty-Jourth street to Fifth avenue, thence down to Union square, where the dismissal was had.

There was

square, where the dismissel was had.

There was

NO EXCITEMENT DURING THE PARADE
among the people, and the sidewalk committees
that followed it were no more numerous than those
which are always found ready to follow any military company that goes through the streets with a
drum and file. Altogether the Orangemen, as an
inside escort to a splendid body of disciplined poheemen, did all they could to look well. They did
not look well at all: but as the police did, and as
the parade was really a police parade, they have
nothing to regret. Yet after all, why should
soo men be put on extra duty and put to
the loss of several hours of sieep for the sake of
a lot of fanatics who want to air their fine clothes
once a year? The Orangemen have demonstrated
their right to parade for a third time—rather the
people of the city have given their consent that a
body of men, carrying banners with loyalty to
British sovereignty emblazoned upon them, can go
from street to street unmolested, and it is certainly
about time that the farce came to an end. The
police want rest, and the people cannot afford to
langh forever.

The "Glorious Memory" in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1873. The parade of the Loyal Orange lodges took place here this morning. The procession was a

neat regalias, looked well. A heavy force of police was stationed along the route, but thus far there has not been the slightest disturbance. Honors to King Billy in Toronto. TORONTO, July 12, 1873. The Orange demonstration to-day was probably

the best that ever took place here. Seventy-four Orange and twelve Young Britain Lodges paraded Orange and twelve found Britain Longes paraded the streets, with twenty-one bands of music and thirty-five banners. In the afternoon the proces-sionists assembled at Queen's Park, where speeches were achievered by prominent officials. Everything passed off in an orderly manner. THE UTE INDIANS ON THEIR GOOD

LAMARIE CITY, Wy. T., July 12, 1873.

Colonel J. S. Littlefield, United States Indian Agent for the White River Utes, reached the railroad last evening and sent a special despatch, saying that the White River Utes are all on their reservation and perfectly peaceful and riendly. None of them have been killed or wounded, so far as known. It appears now that the Rawlins Indian right was with a band of predatory, thieving Arapahoes, who were trying to pass themselves off as Utes. saying that the White River Utes are all on their CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE YOUNG MEN'S

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 12, 1873. The proceedings of the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association to-day were again largely attended. During the morning W. H. Hodden, of Great Britain, was formally introduced, and told the delegates of the Association work in England and Ireland. Dr. Thompson, of the New York Medical University, read an able paper upon the Bible and Bible class instruction, which was ordered to be printed. Mr. Cobb, of Cleveland, gave particulars of the railroad work in that city, where railroad companies provided the Association with elegant rooms, and 5,000 railroad employés attend the meetings. At haif-past five P. M. the usual resolutions of thanks were adopted, when the entire Convention sung the "Railroad Song," following it with the Doxology and benediction. The Convention hen adjourned sine die. To-night another large meeting was held at the Opera House, the leading men of the Convention addressing it.

To-morrow all the pulpits in the city will be filled with delegates.

Over one-half of the delegates have left for their homes, and the balance will depart on Monday. the New York Medical University, read an able

A JERSEY PLEASURE PARTY TURNED INTO ONE OF DEEP SORROW.

A few days ago a party of Sunday school scholars and grown people started from Belvidere, Warren county, on a picnic excursion up the river. There they stopped at a charming and very romantic spot called the Cascade, and spread out dinner on a spot called the Cascade, and spread out dinner on a large table rock. Suddenly, in the midst of their merriment and festivity, they were startled by a rumbling ominous noise rolling overhead. All started away except a lovely grit of siteen, named Caroline Bodermer, who delayed. Presently down new a large boulder from the overhanging hill and struck her across the temple. She died shortly afterwards, in spite of the best medical skill of the THE GORDON KNOT.

The Manitoba Complication in a New Light.

A Change in Paulic Opinion Favorable to the Attempted Abductors of the Absconding Lord-United States Consul Taylor on Common Law and Leg Bail.

FORT GERRY, Manitoba, July 11, 1873. The most important event on the fourth day of the investigation of the case of Lord George Gor don was the introduction of papers found in the possession of Minneapolis detectives, which was a question of the legality of the arrest of this genteman. Consul Taylor will publish the following card in the newspapers to-morrow, developing the theory of the defence:-

THE UNITED STATES CONSUL ON COMMON LAW AND THE UNITED STATES CONSUL OF COMMON LAW AND BAIL.

TO THE PUREIC—Having, in common with the entire community, misapprehended the clause of the legal right to arrest Gordon, and the letters addressed to me on the subject being in custody, I have availed myself of imformation derived from Hon. E. M. Wilson, from Minnesota, to present a statement of the grounds which, If permitted to appeal, I am prepared to urge upon this Court, and I icel, therefore, justified in making the present publication.

I feel, thereiore, justified in making the present publication.

Gordon was arrested in New York for embezzlement. Roberts released him from prison by becoming his bail for \$37,500. Gordon ram away to Manitoba. As the bond was about to become forletted Roberts procures proper exemplifications of the oall piece and executes a power of atterney to Hay authorizing him to act. Hay, with the authority, goes, with an assistant, to Manitoba, and makes the arrest by common law. A bail has the the right to take his principal wherever and whenever he can find him. When a prisoner is released from prison he is considered in the continual custody of his bail. This right is not controlled by States or national limes, but runs wherever the common law exists, if the right has not been taken away by statute treaties, and extractions of laws have nothing to do with the question. Tay relate to delivery for crimes. Gordon is not sought on account of embezzlement, but to relieve Roberts of his liability. There is no process, no international arrangement, by which Roberts can obtain him. No governmental demand can be legally made or responded to for the purpose of restoring Gordon to his bail. Roberts must take him by his common law right. What Roberts can do his duly authorized agent can do.

The taking of Gordon, by Hay, was no violation of law. The common law right exists in Maintoba, uncontrolled by any statute. It has been frequently ruled in the United States that the bail had the right to come from one State into another to take his principal. The jurisdiction of the different States are as distinct as those of New York and Manitoba, and it is rested wholly on the common law principle, equally in force here as there. With this exposition I submit that the gravity of the question involved, as well as the interests of both countries, requires that all the testimony which the defence is prepared to show should be admitted, and, as an act of international courtesy, that Mr. Wilson may be heard during the present examination. I t Gordon was arrested in New York for embezzle nent. Roberts released him from prison by be

#### A Change in Public Opinion Produced by Recent Developments.

MILWAURER, Wis., July 12, 1873.

A special despatch from Minneapolis says:-During the proceedings in the Gordon case at Fort Garry yesterday the legal papers in the possession of Captain Hay were submitted to the Court, whereupon the legal point on which the

Court, whereupon the legal point on which the authority to arrest Gordon depended being exposed there was a decided reaction in public opinion among the Manitobans immediately after the introduction of the papers.

Following his card to the public Consul Taylor declares that the gravity of the question involved as well as the interests of both countries require that all the testimony which the delence is prepared to show should be admitted; and, that as an act of international courtesy, Mr. Wilson should be heard during the examination. Other advices state that the investigation has brought out the fact that the American prisoners were arrested south of the new boundary line, on American soil. This will work new complications, although it cannot be yet surmised just what effect the discovery will have on the future proceedings.

## THE MURDERED MARSHAL.

The Dark Fate of John E. Stephenson Examination of His Death Wounds and Commencement of the Inquest-The Brothers, Wife and Family Deceased Viewing the Sad Remains.

The body of Deputy Marshal Stephenson, who was murdered in Jersey City on Friday afternoon, lay desolate in the dark room of the Rink throughout the same night. No friendly faces appeared in the dismal hall, except that of one brother, because his other relatives had no tidings of his premature death, and they slept on Friday night in ignorance of his unhappy fate-his four other brothers, his wife and his six helpless children. Not in complete ignorance, however, did his loving wife repose, for in the wild wanderings of her im agination, while in a protound slumber, by one of those singular coincidences which sceptics ex plain by the doctrine of chances-which the more poetical attribute to the work of the human soul after it has been released from its casement of clay Its mansion in this fleshy nook,

she dreamed that she saw her husband felled by the hand of an assassin, and she awoke in the tre mor that follows in the wake of frightening dreams When morning dawned her brothers went to break the doleful tidings to her, but she cried out:— "Stop! tell me nothing; Johnny is murdered; I dreamed it last night." She was jearful of visiting "Stop! tell me nothing; Johnny is murdered; I dreamed it last night." She was fearful of visiting the scene of his death yesterday. His three brothers repaired to the Rink and took a first look at the lifeless remains of the victim. Prepared as they were for the gloomy sight, they became paralyzed with grief and emotion, and it was some time before they sufficiently recovered themselves to return with the sad burden to New York. They took the body to the house of Mrs. Stephenson, in this city, and the scene that ensued upon the arrival might, perhaps, better be passed in silence. The little children have scarcely sense enough to realize the loss they have now sustained. Poignant as is the sorrow that overwhelms the afflicted wife, she may find no little consolation in the fact that her husband perished heroically while in the performance of duties that he owed alike to the country and to his own family. Hence it is that a subscription list has already been started at 41 Chambers street in aid of the bereit family. For the information of those anxious to learn the nature of Stephenson's death wounds the following is the statement of Drs. Bueh and Petrie, who made a post-mortem examination:—An external wound was found on the back, four inches below the left shoulder blade. A crescent-shaped, gaping wound, three inches to the left of the left nipple, was two inches in length and penetrated downward in the direction of the left side. The chest was opened, and the fifth rib was severed at its cartilaginous portion about one and a half inches to the left of the sternum. A large clot of blood was lying directly over the heart and under the external wound. This was carefully removed, and the breast wound was found to penetrate the pericardium and the left ventrale of the heart near the apex, passing completely through the wall and into the cavity.

The prisoner passed the night and day following in the county jail. He frequently kneit on the

pericardium and the left ventricle of the heart near the apex, passing completely through the wall and into the cavity.

The prisoner passed the night and day following in the county jail. He frequently kneit on the floor of the cell, and prayed vehemently in his native Russian tongue. While the surgeon was tying a handkerchief around his wounded neck he asked, "Does that hurt you?" Whereto the prisoner replied, "Oh, no; it hurt more byme by," alluding to the death he expected to die in at one-ment for his crime. He paced the cell nervousiv during the greater part of the day, His parents and one sister still live in Finland. He has a few friends in a sallors' boarding house on the east side of this city, and it is not improbable, from ramors now affoat, that some of those friends were apprised of his intention to murder the marshal. It would be unwise to say anything more in this connection until the inquest reveals the facts. A jury was empandical yesterday by Coroner Reinhardt, and the inquisition was adjourned until Wednesday, in order that ample time may be had to ascertain how many persons were conspirators of Mediand in the shocking deed. The reasons for suspecting this are well founded. It appears that the missing sallor, Pritt, was well acquainted in the shocking deed. The reasons for suspecting this are well founded. It appears that the missing sallor, Pritt, was well acquainted to, and that Mediand endeavored to shield him and his connected. When the deceased undertook to search the boarding house for the deserters the landlord and Mediand made a powerful resistance, and Stephenson only escaped by drawing his pistoi. Warrants were toen isoued for the arrest of the landlord and mediand on a charge of resisting an officer. The accused were arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Davenport, and the landlord was held to bail in the six mo of \$2,500. Methand was released on his own recognizance on condition that be would accompany stephenson and identity Pritt, the leader of the gang of desert

#### THE CHOLERA.

In Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 12, 1873. Three deaths from choiera were reported up to five o'clock to-day.

NASHVILLE, July 12, 1872.

There was one case of choters here to-day, and one in Chattanooga.

In Nashville.

In Memphis. MEMPHIS, July 12, 1873. There were only ave interments reported at the Board of Realth to-day, two of which were from

Died. EWEN.—At Spuyten Duyvil, on Saturday, July 12, BORGE RICAED, oldest son of Ansten D. and Abbie. Ewen, in the 12th year of his age.
Notice of the funeral hereafter.

Notice of the funeral negetiter.

VALENTINE.—On Saturday, July 12. Washingsom

ALENTINE, in the 45th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

[For Other Deaths See Eighth Page.]

Before Your Lungs Begin to Fester Stop-the cough that may otherwise destroy you with HALL-S-HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS care in one manute.

Avoid Cholera:—The Only Perfect Dis-intectant is CARBOLIC ACID (vide Health Officer's re-port. Scaps and Acid of all grades, pure and crude, in any quantity, at Carbolic headquarters, KADD-SR, WETHERELL & CO.'S, 83 John street, near William, New

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A .- Eau Angelique, for the Teeth and Gums. BISCOTINE FOOD for infants.
635 Broadway, are the sole proprietors and manatac turers. Paris agents, ROBERTS & CO., Place Vendome

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A.—Civilization Received a New Impulse by the invention of THE ELASTIC TRUSS—683 Broadway—which retains rupture comfortably till cured. Avoid the dangerous wire spring and filthy sponge pads. Bonnet's Best Black Stik-A Full Dress Pattern for sale at half price. PHELAN, Shirt Maker, 693 Broadway:

Chiropodist .- Dr. Westervelt, 852 Broadway, near Fourteenth street, cures corns, 50c. to Remedy by mail, 50c. The feet thoroughly treated.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, All Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 27 Union Corns, Bunions, Nails, &c., Cured With-

n. Corns cure, by mail, 50c. Dr. RICE, 208 Broadway, corner Fulton street. Dyspepsia, Bilious Headache, Sallow Complexion, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Norvous Irrita-delity, cured by DR. SHARP'S SPECIFIC, or money re-unded, at HARTNETT'S Pharmacy, Fourth avenue and Astor place, and O'BRIEN'S, Fitteth street and Third avenue; HUDNUT'S Pharmacy, Herald Building.

Elastic Belts, Stockings, Knee-Caps, ANKLETS, &c., at MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss office, No. 2 Vesey street. Lady attendant.

Excelsior .- Fragrant Disinfectant, Recommended by boards of health. Pound cans 15 ce Attention, druggists and grocers! Depot, 53 Cedsr str For the Piles Use A. W. Keating's Cele-

Golden Hair.—Barker's Aurora, Harm-less as water, changes any hair to golden; \$350. 1,371 Broadway, near Thirty-second street.

Health and Economy.

The COLWELL LEAD CO., having had seven years' experience in the manufacture of TIN LINED LEAD PIPE, have reached that perfection in its construction which leaves nothing to desire. Our patent TIN LINED LEAD PIPE is as flexible and easily soldered as ordinary lead pipe, and is cheaper when strength and durability are considered. Water flows through it as clear as at the fountain head, and tree from the slightest tains of lead and zine poison or iron rust. In addition to the plumbing

Holyoke's Celebrated Fever and Ague CURE may be obtained at 978 Eighth avenue, telween Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets.

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MacNevin's Diarrhosa, Dysentery and CHOLERA INFANTUM POWDERS.—Cholera Infantum, or Summer Complaint, is, of all other diseases, the most easily cured. I leed periest confidence in suiting that one child out of ten thousand would not die from this disease if my Powders were given it.

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J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street.

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S. O. P. Brandy, \$7 Per Gallon, \$1 50 per bottle: old, mellow, reliable; entire invoice so cured at haif its value. Good sound Clarets, \$3 50 to \$30 per case. Depot of Pieasunt Valley Wine Company's Still and Sparking Wine; pure and wholesome R. K.HEK & CO., 69 Fulton street.

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