BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII......No. 197

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWSEY.-JACK AND THE BEAM

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner Thirtieth at

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thiricenth CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-SUMMED NIGHTS' CON-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway .-

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 633 Broadway .- Science

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, July 16, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY. To-Day's Contents of the

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THE INTEREST IN THE COLLEGE REGATTA appears to increase as the day of the contest approaches. The first part of the programme was carried out yesterday, although it cannot be termed a satisfactory beginning. The two and a half mile single-scull contest between Biglin and Ellis Ward came to rather an abrupt conclusion, as the latter was seized with dizziness, dropped his oars and allowed his antagonist to go over the course at his leisure and secure the thousand dollar stakes. Apart from our special despatches of the general preparations for the intercollegiate race, we present elsewhere to-day a map showing the course on the Connecticut at Springfield, with the locations selected by each crew for boarding and training.

THE DEPEAT OF TOM BOWLING yesterday at Monmouth Park in the mile and three-quarters run was a surprise to everybody. From that very circumstance, however, it proved the most interesting and exciting race of the season. The whipping of a favorite always stimulates the interest, and a succession of "sure things" decidedly calls for some event out of the common run. It is expected that Tom and the victress yesterday, Lizzy Lucas, will encounter each other on the same track before the meeting closes.

ANOTHER REPORTED ROYAL MARRIAGE. Prince Arthur of England it is said, is expected in Copenhagen. His object, according to the rumor of the moment in the capital of Denmark, is to solicit the hand of the Princess Thyra, the sister of the Princess of Wales. The rumor may have little foundation in fact; still'it is as likely as not to be true. Denmark is doing her best to make up for her loss of Schleswig-Holstein by happy marriage alliances. What with one daughter the prospective Empress of Russia, another hter the prospective Queen of England, and a son the King of Greece, she is not without friends in high places

vival of the Ancient Seat of Empire-The Contemplated Visit of the

We live in an age which may well be called the age of miracles. The nineteenth century, as compared with all previous centuries, has been a century of miracles. The last has been a century of miracles. The last decade of the nineteenth century has literally been crowded with miracles. We use the word miracle advisedly; for the triumphs of progress in these later years have been such that we cannot include them in the mere category of wonders. In the earlier years of the world's history progress was slow, and slow necessarily. Men vegetated rather than lived. In proportion as science has come to the aid of man life has become intense. Men began to live years in days days in minutes. But, though progress has been more or less steady, the ratio of speed has been slow until comparatively recent times. From an easy, gentle walk, life has quickened into a march, to a double-quick march, to a run; and now we rush on, not only with the force and rapidity of steam, but with the swiftness and the fierceness of the thunderbolt. What changes, what revolutions take place in a day! In a few hours thrones, which seemed strong and firmrooted as the everlasting hills, totter and fall. Great kingdoms and empires, which seemed destined to last forever, are suddenly blasted, as if by the breath of the Almighty, and they wither away like Jonah's gourd. As kingdoms fall, however, so do kingdoms rise. As great States and empires pass away, so are their places filled. Every morning as we open the newspaper we find fresh cause for wonder, if not for alarm. In nothing do we find the characteristics of

the modern world more strikingly displayed than in the ancient land of the Pharaohs. Egypt under Ismail Pacha has, perhaps, more than any other land on the face of the globe, become identified with modern progress. Within the memory of men not yet old it was still thought of as the land of bondage, of filth, of desolation. of death. It was prized for what it had been; it was despised for what it was Its wealth of ancient memorials attracted the traveller and the philosopher : its squalor and its wretchedness sent them home in disgust. A Napoleon, filled with the visions of the past, sought to revive it and to make it once again the seat of empire; but even he was compelled to admit the foolishness of his dream. True, the grand old Nile was there, and the marks of ancient canals were still traceable; but the enterprise was wanting to utilize the one and to reopen the other; and so what ought ever to have been one of the richest gardens of the world remained arid and barren as a desert. It seemed as if the ancient curse still rested upon it, and as if recovery were impossible. Men thought and spoke of the vicious system of government and of the more vicious system of belief which prevailed, and calmly came to the conclusion that the once rich and prosperous land of the Pharaohs could never be restored until it was conquered and occupied by the Christians. The Bedouin might still haunt the ruins of Thebes and Memphis and eke his living out by the bakshish of the stranger; the Nile might roll on in his majesty and delight and astonish the traveller from distant lands ; but for Egypt there was no hope, except through Christian conquest and occupation. And what made the situation more hopeless was that conquest and occupation were rendered impossible by the rivalries and jealousies of the Western Powers. It was, as we have said, at a time not yet remote, in spite of its glorious river, its splendid soil and its sunny skies, a doomed landa land of moral darkness, over which brooded sorrow, desolation and death.

How wonderfully within a few years has the actual picture changed! How wonderfully the prevailing opinions of men regarding Egypt have been revolutionized! How the change has been brought about it were long to tell in detail. A variety of causes, however, some of which it will not be difficult to mention, have contributed to accomplish the resurrection of Egypt. First among these must be mentioned the advent to power of Mohammed Ali. A Roumelian by birth, this man, after the retirement of the French from the country contrived to make himself chief; and all but succeeded in becoming independent of the authority of the Sultan. The Mamelukes who had ruled Egypt for some centuries, and who made it a perpetual scene of strife and bloodshed, were, naturally enough, jealous of his ambition and resolutely stood in his way. His wholesale slaughter of the Mamelukes, aggravated by the treacherous manner in which it was accomplished, will be remembered as one of the darkest deeds of history; but it is undeniable that the slaughter of the Mamelukes made Mohammed Ali all but absolute ruler of Egypt; and it is equally undeniable that the government which he established, and which has been successively administered by several of his descendants, has proved a blessing to the country. A tyrant, he was yet a man of large views; and the development of these views has contributed not a little to make Egypt what we see her to-day. It is no doubt true that Egypt has been largely indebted to England, and that but for England's necessities and England's gold the great railroad which connects Alexandria with Suez might not yet have been constructed. It is not to be denied, however, that the advent to power of Ismail Pacha, the present Khedive, marked the turning point in the career of modern Egypt. A man of clear vision, of strong will, of lofty purpose, of great ambition and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of modern progress, he took in at a glance the entire situation; and his success has been such as to surprise and astonish the world. Our civil war came to his aid; but the gold which he got for his cotton did not quench his enterprise or satisfy his ambition. The railroad had done much for Egypt; but a canal directly connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean might do more. How the Suez Canal was begun, persevered with and finished; amid what imposing ceremonies it was opened to the commerce of the nations, and how marvellously it has proved a success beyond the expectations of its most sanguine promoters, the readers of the HERALD require not to be told. A benefit to mankind at

large, the canal has been a positive

source of wealth to the Khedive and his

people. The great work undertaken and

accomplished by Sir Samuel Baker shows that

mgypt Under the Ehedive-The Et- | the amti'or of the Khedive is not easily | The Imman Wreck investigation-insatisfied an I that his enterprise is quite equal to his ambition. In addition to the Valley of the Nile and Ethiopia, he is now lord of untold possessions, which reach to and which cover the finest portions of Central Africathe whole constituting an empire which in extent of territory is one of the larggest in the world. Much has been done, but much remains to be accomplished. The contemplated Soudan Rairoad shows that the Khedive is neither tired of his work nor anxious to rest upon his laurels. As it is, however, Egypt is the land of desolation no more. The desert has become a garden; everywhere the rising village reveals signs of life and prosperity; Alexandria and Cairo are gradually assuming the character and appearance of Western cities; and the long doom land of the Pharoahs promises to revive all its ancient spler dor and magnificence and to reveal a civilization more beautiful and more beneficent by far than that which witnessed the rising of the colossal monuments Memphis and of Thebes.

It is not at all to be wondered at that the fame of the Khedive has gone out through all the earth. At Vienna he commanded an amount of attention which was scarcely surpassed by that given to the imperial representatives of the West. His example has stimulated the ambition of the Shah, and the enterprise of Egypt is about to be imitated in Persia. One of our latest items of news is to the effect that the Sultan is soon to visit Egypt and pay his respects to his vassal. In honoring the Khedive the Sultan will be honoring himself, for he will but be doing homage to modern progress n the person of one of the representativ men of the age. It will be well for the Sultan and his house if he catches somewhat of that spirit which has raised his vassal to so proud position. If something of the modern spirit does not soon find expression on the shores of the Bosphorus Constantinople may find it necessary to give place to Cairo.

Fashion and Her Summer Resorts

"Fencing In." Now is the time when the butterflies fashion having fluttered out of town, brown stone fronts look deserted and gloomy. Few who yield allegiance to the despotic and whimsical deity will venture to show themselves at their windows lest the awful news should be whispered in Mrs. Grundy's ear that one of her pupils is in this goodly city in the merry month of July. For three months past the seaside and mountain hotel anglers have been industrious in their efforts to secure as large a "take" as possible for the season Tempting baits have been held forth, but expectation has not been fulfilled to the extent of past seasons. The most coveted representatives of fashion have betaken themselves to Europe, guidebook in hand, and, in many es, the hotel angler has not even su ceeded in hooking that most voracious of the Summer tribe-the codfish of fashion. The weekly fleet of ocean steamers has borne away from our shores those to whom the proprie tors of Summer caravansaries looked for patronage and whom they regarded as their legitimate prey. Extortion, carried beyond the limits of human forbearance, season after season, has brought its natural results and left the country hotel keeper in the midst of his empty establishment or dining alone in his deserted salle à manger to reflect on the uncertainty of human affairs, especially Summer resorts. Although the Old World claims a large proportion of our out-oftown nabobs and the principal watering places in America are not patronized to the extent of former years, yet in out-of-the-way nooks in the mountains or cosey retreats by the sea hundreds of pilgrims from Manhattan and sensation has subsided to such a degree among Summer tourists that they now seek comfort and rest rather than fashionable resorts and wearisome display. There are some who still cling to these idols, but they are in the minority. Reform, which seems to be the prevailing principle of the day, appears in a welcome shape when it is applied to our Summer resorts. Let the hotel proprietors of the fashionable watering places take the hint in time, and they will avoid many disagreeable consequences. The day of extortion and ex-

economy and comfort before leaving his home in the city. When hotel proprietors, besides "piling on the expense," are guilty of the meanness of "fencing in" the beauties and natural wonders of their localities, as is the case at Niagara Falls, where, it seems, a visitor cannot get a view of the Falls from the American side without paying half a dollar and going through a hole in a fence—an 'art-ful dodge" on the part of the landlords, as we learn-they can expect nothing less than that our people will be satisfied with one visit to their resorts and afterwards seek other places of recreation in which to spend their Summer money. The idea of "fencing in" Niagara Falls! One would almost as soon think of "fencing in" the sun, moon and stars and charging fifty cents for a sight.

travagance is passed, and Paterfamilias looks to

THE BODY of a poor dead woman left at the nercy of rats and mice for even an hour after its discovery is bad, indeed. But when, as in the case of the Eighty-seventh street horror, it is left as a feast to rats and vermin for a whole day, through red-tapism or indifference on the part of police, Coroner and health authorities, it assumes the character of a crime in itself. Who is responsible for shutting up the remains of poor Miss Willetts in that mysterious house for twenty-seven mortal hours after notification to the police? Will Mr. Matsell say? Will Mr. Herrman say? Will the vigilant Health Commissioners say? Or is nobody to blame?

THE PEOPLE OF THE DISTRICT INFECTED by by the bone boiling and offal rendering establishments on the North River-which district extends from below Thirtieth to Fifty-ninth street and as far back as Fifth avenue, according to wind and weather—should immediately call a public meeting and adopt measures to force the city authorities to do their duty in removing these abominable nuisances. We are in the middle of July, and the months of August and September, the epidemic months of the no delay in the matter. Who will start the indignation meeting?"

contestable Proofs of Backless and Criminal Negligonoc.

The official investigation into the causes which led to the wreck of the Inman steamship City of Washington throws additional light on the disgraceful conduct of her officers. The captain's testimony shows that he was in a state of ignorance concerning many material points in the navigation of his vessel, and the evidence of his immediate subordinates does not improve the condition of affairs in the least. The cargo, which was mainly composed of steel, is asserted to have affected the compasses to a considerable degree; yet no allowance whatever was made in steering the ship for such a large deviation In fact the first officer declares that he did not know that there was steel on board. Thus for eight days the steamship rushed on the course which dashed her against the rockbound coast of Nova Scotia and imperilled the lives of all on board.

But the most damaging part of the testi mony is that furnished by the worthy captain himself. He says: - "We did not take soundings off the Banks, believing we were at a long distance to the southward of them. We had no sounding whatever during the passage. The second officer remarks that they did not heave the lead during the voyage, because they thought it would be useless. The men or the lookout aver that no notice of the color of the water was taken. Every ordinary precaution, it may be added, was neglected.

The chief engineer of the City of Washing ton states that the engines were not slowed down or stopped during the thick weather, although he was ready at a moment to do so: He naively adds, that when the ship struck he was ordered to stop the engines. We believe that a similar precaution was taken when the ill-fated Atlantic went ashore on the same coast. A more deplorable example of carelessness cannot be adduced in the his tory of ocean navigation. The interposition of Providence prevented another slaughter like that which horrified the community few months since. But the neglect of the officers of the vessel, to whose care so many lives were entrusted, who plunged ahead without taking soundings and made no allowance for the deviation of the compasses, calls for signal censure. Neither fog nor storm should cause such an error in the reckoning as over one hundred miles for eight days. We trust that the Court of Investigation will make an example of the offenders.

An Important Concession from Spain

to Cubs. One of our latest dispatches from Madrid has it that the present government of Spain has promulgated a decree annulling all edicts of sequestration upon the property of rebels and rebel sympathizers in Cuba. There is so much good sense in this decree that one finds it difficult to understand how it could emanate from Madrid. Will the decree be carried out? That is the question. We have had for the ast three years so many good intentions and good purposes expressed regarding Cuba, not one of which has taken effect, that if we look upon this latest thing of the kind with a cerain amount of doubt and suspicion, we are not to be blamed. If, however, the decree is carried out, it is not to be denied that it will have a powerful effect in bringing back to loyal allegiance many of the disaffected spirits in Cuba. It is the first sensible step taken in many years by the Spanish government towards Cuba. Everything, however, depends upon the question whether the government now in power will last long enough to give effect to the decree. The continuance in power of the present government is rendered doubt

ful by our very latest news. Mexico and the United States. from Mexico City, by way of Matamoras, reports the situation of affairs existing in the neighboring Republic as presented on the 5th instant. The Congressional elections passed off quietly, but the result of the voting had not been promulgated. The law which directs the banishment of "pernicious" foreigners had not been enforced. The Fourth of July celebration was conducted with patriotic éclat by the American residents in the capital. Presiden Lerdo, the members of his Ministry and the Mexicans generally were in friendly sentiment with the free democratic expression-a hopeful sign for the cause of the peoples.

On the occasion of the retirement of Minis ter Nelson from his post as diplomatic repre sentative of the United States in Mexico, and the installation of his successor, Hon. Jo Foster, some very interesting and significant remarks were made by the President of our sister Republic. President Lerdo says: -"The similarity of the principles which both Republies sustained in their bloody struggle, and in which both triumphed, in truth constitute a fraternal link, for the cause which was de-fended was the cause of justice against abuses, of liberty against tyranny, of modern civilization against old prejudices, and of truth against errors fruitful of all kinds of evils." These are encouraging words, and are rendered still more satisfactory by the assurance of President's Grant's "desire for peace and cordiality," as expressed by our new representative in the City of Mexico. Thus, when both governments enjoy such harmonious relations, we can afford to frown down all stories of frontier troubles. There will be no occasion for angry feeling on either side of the Rio Grande, as promp and impartial justice will be afforded on application to the proper authorities when cause for complaint arises. Mexico at pres ent enjoys a degree of prosperity and stability of government which challenges respect and admiration, and President Lerdo, while exercising prudence and skill in his management of affairs at home, shows a sincere desire "to preserve harmony between two nations united by the similarity of their institutions." And every right-thinking person will echo such a

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY, as the session draws to a close, becomes more and more stormy. Every day's sitting reveals a fresh excitement. On Tuesday a bill was before the Assembly having for its object the authorizing of the Permanent Committee to prosecute during the recess all those who in any way should insult the Assembly. The scene is said to have been unusually disorderly and the year, are to follow. Hence there should be tumult indescribable. An Assembly which is so strong ought not to be so thin-skinned. project of a bone boiling and offal rendering | But the 5th of September approaches, and the Assembly is already trembling for the future.

Marshal Serrano Speaks.

The charming conversation with Marshal Serrano at Biarrits, from the pen of a Henaud correspondent, is another happy illustration of what is technically known as the "interview." Treated with that dignity of good breeding which can alone make it tolerable it is at once the most accurate and graphic form in which can be placed the senti ments and policy of the public man. It is in the solitude of private life, removed from state ostentation, that the throws off all official reserve, and in homely words and without passion coolly discusses his friends and enemies. Marshal Serrano entertained the Herako correspondent precisely in this way. He was in the centre of the family circle, and as the journalist and statesman discusse the great events, past and present, of Spain, the Duchess did not fail to offer her acceptable comments. Nor did the little Duke, armed with a napkin, think that the occasion was too important to prevent his exclaiming "Papa, come to breakfast!" The picture is a fas cinating one and drawn with singular felicity. How unlike that grosser kind of interview in which the Ambassador or Minister Pleni-potentiary essays to photograph details in which he finds himself as poor an artist as he is an irrepressible Jenkins! "Interviewing," in fact, originated with diplomatists, and their efforts can still be found in the bulky forms of "foreign correspondence." Journalism has simply refined the art.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General S. H. Marvin, of Albany, is at the Bre Mr. A. T. Stewart will sail for Europe in th Scotia to-day. Ex-Gevernor Randolph, of New Jersey, is at the

New York Hotel. Ex-Senator E. D. Morgan and Mrs. Morgan were in Paris on the 30th ult.

General James S. Negley, of Pittsburg, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. dge, the London publisher, is Mr. George Routle at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Consul General Torbert arrived from Havana or

the steamship Morro Castle yesterday.

Father Clarence Walworth and his niece sail for Europe te-day, on the steamship Caledonia. Governor Edmund J. Davis, of Texas, yesterday

returned from Washington to the St. Nichola Vice President Wilson was in Boston yesterday and was congratulated by many friends on his im

proved health. The ex-Prince Imperial will be at Chiselburst or the 15th of August to receive the homage of adher-

ents of his dynasty.

President Grant will be at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning to attend the meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund.

Mr. E. A. Bushnell, Chief Engineer of the Haytian Navy, is at the Stevens House. Mr. Bushnell was ormerly an engineer in the United States Navy. Generals D. H. Ruckers, William Myers and J. D. Bingham, and Colonel T. G. Baylor, of the United States Army, have quarters at the St. Nicholas

In Rome the skeletons of St. Philip and St. James which have just been found, are called, even by good Catholics, tarda ossa. "Slow bones" is some The Shah is considered by English republicans t

be "the representative of all that degrades humanity," and consequently they condemned his late estatic reception in England.

An East Indian maulyi has been blown away from a gun in Kandahar for preaching a jiha

against the Amir of Kabul for having become Christian. The royal Amir bas, evidently, a deal of the fire of the faith in him.

M. Ranc said:--'M. Paul de Cassagnac has thought that it was easier to denounce me than to

give me a sword-thrust;" and M. Cassagnac re-piled:—"What day will you please to meet me at the frontier? I call on you, abandoning to you every advantage, to designate the time, the place and the weapons: I shall be there:" and they were. The Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund

will meet this morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Governors Winthrop and Clifford of Massachusetts; Aiken, of South Carolina; Graham, of North Caro banker; A. H. Stewart and Charle McAllister, of Philadelphia; G. N. Eaton, of Massa chusetts, and the Rev. Dr. Barnabas Sears, of Vir

THE CHOLERA.

In Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 15, 1873. Two cholera cases were reported to-day. The Health Officer is making efforts to ascertain the whole number of cases of cholera not fatal since its appearance. It is believed that the form of the disease has been very mild.

In Cleveland. CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15, 1873. Two cases of Asiatic cholera were reported in this city last night.

Disappearance of the Cholera in Ar LITTLE ROCK, July 15, 1873.

The Board of Health reports that the cholera has entirely disappeared. Preparing for Pestilence in Boston

BOSTON, July 15, 1873. Dr. Pisher, the Boston Port Physician, recon mends the construction of two additional hospitals, one for yellow fever and one for ship fever, and should the cholera appear a third building or ship would be needed.

No New Cases in Kentucky. PADUCAH, July 15, 1873.
No new cholera cases have been reported within the last twenty-four hours.

LOUISIANA. A Muddle in the State Finances-A Uni-

Scation Mass Meeting. New Orleans, July 15, 1873. The State Auditor to-day sold about one bundred and twenty thousand dollars belonging to the general fund to the highest bidder in sums rang-ing from \$500 to \$5,000 for State warrants, the money bringing from 140 to 142 in warrants. The State Treasurer has applied for an injunction restraining the Auditor from further action in this direction, and declares that he will not receive warrants from the Auditor or make any entry regarding them.

A unification mass meeting will be held to-night at Exposition Hall.

CURIOUS SUICIDE IN PHILADELPHIA.

A Man's Body in a Decomposed State PRILADELPHIA, July 15, 1873.

In a coal yard, at the northeast corner of Eleventh and Willow streets, this morning, the body of John Houser, aged thirty-eight, residing in Hayward place, was found in a decomposed state in a hole, between a high fence and a bin, lie was a man of family and has been missing since July 4, on which day he was heard to say that he would not be seen again. When found his throat was cut and there was a penkinie in his hand. An inquest will oe held to-morrow.

NOVA SCOTTA

HALIPAX, July 15, 1873. The bodies of a man, woman and child, steerage passengers, were recovered from the Atlantic wreck on Friday last, in a decomposed state, and

wreck on Friday last, in a decomposed state, and were buried at Prospect.

The scamen of the wrecked steamer City of Washington left in the Nestorian for England to-day.

The steamships Kangaroo, Edingburgh and Hibernia will proceed to Lloyd's Cove, C. B., where the new cable is to be landed.

Orders have been received from England, by cable, for the flying squadron to sail for Gibraltar on Saturday next.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 1s, 1872.

Maps and Drawings.

A fire broke out at the Navy Department about alarm was quickly given, and all the fire engines in the District went to the spot. The fire originated in the third story of the building, in one of the rooms belonging to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The destruction by the conflagration is comparatively small, only three rooms in the upper part of the building being destroyed, but the entire build-ing is completely fooded by water, so that many of the rooms in each story are totally unit for oc-cupancy. The Secretary's office is completely deluged. Hose was brought in the building. and, a full supply of water being obtainable, the greatest activity was used in extinguishing the flames. Secretary Robeson and Secretary Beiknap were at the scene soon after the alarm, and were energetic in giving directions as to the means of preserving records and putting out the fire. The most valuable papers that were destroyed were several drawings that cannot be reproduced. Those are mainly drawings of arms. The detailed drawings for the new steam sloops of war were also rendered useless by smeke and water, but as these have been photographed they can be reproduced. There is some mystery as to the way in which the fire originated. Some attribute it to chemicals which are said to have been in the photograph room of the Medical Sureau; but others in the Department say there were ne chemicals to cause a configuration of any kind. others believe that it was caused by rats (crowds of which in out the older part of the building) getting among the matches in the room where the fire broke out. An investigation will be ordered. Very few records of great value have been de-The log books of the Steam Engineering Bure.

were badly burned, and many of them partially destroyed, as were also some of the important log books of the Navigation Bureau. For-tunately the more valuable historical records were in another part of the building and escaped damage. The greatest loss is in the papers, either destroyed or damaged, pertaining to the current business. The larger drawings of the been duplicated, so that they will be replaced with-out delay. Water is constantly dropping from the ceilings of the various stories of the building, in-terfering with the business of the Department, and many of the officials of all grades, who are inspect-

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Sur vey. The survey for the continuation of the Chesapeake

and Ohio Canal, which was authorized by Conthat purpose, will be commenced about the 1st-of August. It is to ascertain the most ad-vantageous route to continue the canal from Cumberland to the Ohio River, and Colonel Sedgwick, an old officer, has been ployed to personally superintend the matter. He has arrived here for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps towards the work. Colonel William E. Merrill, United States Army, stationed at Cincinnati, has general charge of the survey, and the work will be pushed forward as rapidly as An Important Land Case.

The attorneys for the settlers in the case

of Arthur St. Clair against the Western Pacific Railroad Company have taken an appeal from the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Secretary of the Interior. This case, it will be remembered, involves the right of St. Clair to purchase, under the pre-emption laws, certain lands claimed to have been within the reserved boundaries of the Las Pocitas rancho, in the San Francisco land district, Caitfornia. As the case is one of much importance, it will be pressed to an early hearing.

COAL MINERS THREATENING.

A General Demand for Increased Wages-The Coal Companies Likely to Refuse WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 14, 1873.

renewal of the trouble between capital and labor in the coal regions before the Summer is overuneasiness manifested among the miners, and the mutterings of discontent are by no means few and far between. It is well understood that this undesirable state of things has been in a great measure produced by the combination between the great coal-producing companies to bring about an increase in the price of coal during the coming Winter, and it has been intensified and made more and more bitter by the fact that the corporations have completed their arrangements to increase their revenues without allowing their workmen any show for a share in the prospective benefits. The plan adopted by the comreduce the production just now, and with this view the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have within a week or so put their men on three-quarter time. These comin proportion as they reduce production now will their profits be increased during the Winter worked and propose to meet the combination of capital by a direct demand for an increase of The issue was opened on Friday last week by the

miners in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawauna and Western Company wait-Lackawauna and Western Company waiting upon Mr. Storrs, Superintendent of the mines of the company, and making a peremptory demand for \$1 the diamond car, the tate which they stood out for during the long strike about two years ago. Mr. Storrs informed them that it d.d not rest with him to make the increase claimed, but he would refer the matter directly to the company. The committee of miners were courteous in the manner of making their requests, and it is intimated that the company does not anticipate any trouble with the men. Or course there will be no difficulty if the increase of wages asked for is granted, but if the company assumes the same position it held preceding the "long strike," it is by no means a hard matter to imagine what is likely to occur. Under the surface of the interview with Mr. Storrs, which seemed so peaceful and placid, lies this lear—the men are determined to make a struggle to reap some benefit when the anticipated rise in coal takes place, and the demand for an increase of wages is but simply the preliminary step toward the contest, which will be a hard and prolonged one. A week or ten days will undoubledly see the strike inaugurated.

The miners heresbout share in the wide-spreading uneasiness, and those employed at the Empire mine have taken the initiative te compel an advance in wages. The mine is run by the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, an offshoot of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, an offshoot of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, an offshoot of the county and the southern portion of Luzerne county, the men are very much dissatisfied with the recent decision of Judge Dreher. They have acquiesced grumblingly, and should the upheaving the reliminers.

The miners in Schuyikill are also waiting for a structure of the structure of the surface in the coal trade take place, they will enter upon the struggle with their brother miners. ing upon Mr. Storrs, Superintendent of

miners.

The miners in Schuylkill are also waiting for a chance to measure strength with the Reading road, and will be hurried by events transpiring cisewhere.

A MURDERER ARRESTED.

New Light on the Jennersville Murder

BALTIMORE, Md., July 15, 1873. William E. Udderzook, charged with the murder of a strange man, near Jennersville, Penn townsnip, Pennsylvania, was arrested in this city this morning by Detective Carroll, at the planing mill of Otto Duker, where he was at work, and was to-day given in charge of Sherin Gill, of Chester county, who has already left with the prisoner, Udderzook was the principal witness in the famous Goss insurance case, tried in this city recently, in which Mrs. Goss, the widow, brought suit to recover \$25,000 life policies on her husbaud, divided among several New York companies and the Traveliers, of Hartford, Conn. In this case Goss was alleged to have burned in the shop where he was experimenting with chemicals, and the remains of the deceased were taken from the ruins. Oddersook was a brother-in-law of Goss. morning by Detective Carroll, at the planing mill