SPAIN.

Bloody Battle Between the Carlist and Republican Armies and Severe Defeat of the Rourbonists.

A Fight of Eighteen Hours' Duration. and Fields and City Streets Covered with the Slain.

Cabinet Change, with N. Salmeron President of the Council.

An Orsini Salute to the Council and the Cortes.

Railway Treaty Concession to His Majesty King Charles VII.

President Salmeron's Opinion of the Cause of Cuba.

> TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, July 19, 1873.

A special edition of the London Daily News, issued this afternoon, announces that a large Carlist force has been defeated by the government troops at Igualada, in the province of Barcelona, after a battle of eighteen hours' duration, during which the town was frequently taken and lost by the opposing forces.

The number of dead and wounded left upon the field was so large that all vehicles of every kind in the town were pressed into the service

MUNICIPAL ORDER AND AN EFFORT FOR INDUSTRY The Captain General of Barcelona has authorized the citizens to organize for protection against the operations of the International Society.

A telegram from Barcelona announces that the workmen who left the factories have returned to their employment.

Cabinet Change and Muster of a New Ministry.
MADRID, July 19, 1873.

The new Ministry is constituted as follows:-N. Salmeron, President. Fernando Gonzalez, Minister of State and of

inance, Berges, Minister of Justice, Maisonave, Minister of the Interior. Gonzalez, Minister of War. Oviedo, Minister of Marine. Palanca, Minister of Colonies.

In the Cortes the vote for President of the Council of Ministers stood 119 for Salmeron and 93 for Pi v Margall.

DESINI'S MEMORY DURING AN ELOQUENT ORATION. During the debate on the Ministry great excitement and alarm were occasioned in the Cortes by the explosion of an Orsini bomb at the door. Who perpetrated the outrage or what was the

DEFEATED AGAIN. The Carlists have been repulsed before the town

PROM THE FIELD. General Lagunero has resigned the command of the republican forces in the province of Biscay. PARLIAMENTIST IDEA OF PENSIONS. The Budget Committee have fixed the maximum

pension to retired civil officials at \$800 per annum. The New Constitution Under Debate in

MADRID. July 19, 1873. In the Cortes debate was opened to-night on the

Senors Rio y Rosas, Romero and Robledo made speeches against it.

It is reported that the discussion will continue

Don Carlos Marching on Bilbon.

BAYONNE, July 19, 1873. Don Carlos, with 10,000 men, is marching on the city of Ediboa. He has ordered his agents to pur. chase torpedoes with v hich to close the port, when

Carlist Convention in the Interest of Commerce. MADRID, July 19, 1873.

It is reported that Don Carlos has ordered his forces not to interfere with communication on the line of the Northern Railway.

THE TREATY OF TRADE WITH THE ROYALISTS." e have just lately announced in the HERALD. and the news is repeated from Madrid to-day, that a treaty has been signed between the North of Spain Railway Company and the Chief of Staff of the Carlist army for the regular resumption of the passenger and goods service on that line. The was concluded on the formal engagement of General Nouvilsa, as Minister (6th May), that the republican troops should abstain entirely from using the line between Miranda and Irun for the transport of men, war material or military stores, merchandise to and from France to take the route by Bavenne, Burgos and Valladolid. We give an extract of the treaty in our publication this morning. After several conferences between the authorized representatives of "King Charles VII." and M. Ibarrola, Manager and President of the Board of Directors of the North of Spain Company, duly authorized, a treaty in twelve articles was drawn up, as follows:—
His Excellency the Chief of the Staff to the Royal Carlist forces authorizes the circulation in both directions of rains on the section of the North of Spain Railway between Miranda and Irun, under these conditions:—
Associal.—The North of Spain Company undertakes not to convey in any direction on that part of its network either republican government of Madrid to obtain the withdrawal of the troops which occupy the line and the demolition of the fortifications which have been raised so it.

Ass. 3.—The company will deliver to the Carlist agents arrangement, which bears date the 14th of June.

demolition of the fortifications which have been raised as it.

ARR. 3.—The company will deliver to the Carlist agents a table of the times of departure of the passenger trains between Miranda and Irun, and vice versa, and must inform them of any changes made in it.

ARR 4.—The company may maintain one wire of its telegraphic line on condition of not transmitting any message not concerning its service.

ARR. 5.—The Carlist forces may stop the trains to inspect them, using for that purpose the signals adopted by the company. The company engages to cay, so long as those operations shall last a sum of 2,000 pesetas (francs) a day.

ARR. 7.—The payment of the sum corresponding to the first month will be effected at the moment of signing the pressuit treaty, and in future every fortnight and in advance.

vance.

ABT. 8.—On those conditions the Carlist forces will respect the servants of the company, its trains, line, buildings, works, plant and rolling stock, telegraphic wires and apparatus. THOMAS IBARROLA.
FRONTIER OF SPAIN, June 14, 1873.

President Nicolas Salmeron and Cuba. The words of Senor Nicolas Salmeron, who has just been appointed President of the Spanish Min-istry, will be read with deep interest at the present moment by the American people, as showing how he is pledged to help the Cubans to enjoy the independence of their island. His denunciations of Spanish misrule and tyranny are as scathing as se ever pronounced by Chatham and Burke and other celebrated orators of the English Parliament when they raised their voices in defence of the rights of the North American colonies-

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN CUBA. The following are extracts from speeches of Señor Salmeron delivered in the Spanish Cortes:-In the Congress on the 27th of September, 1872,

I have the honor to present a petition from Spanish Abolitionist Society, praying that act may be passed by the Cortes immedia

abolishing slavery in the Islands of Cuba and rorto Rico. Justice demands that this barbarous institution, hitherto partially upheld by a so-called liberal government, should immediately disappear, and that Spain should pure her soil of so foul and black a stain. The honor of a solemn promise demands that the law should be made, since the preparatory act of 1870 has never been carried out, and the regulations recently published in the Gazette are gravely imperiect and defective. I congratulate mys-if, and the Cortes will doubtless do likewise, that Spainsh citizens should have agreed that their first duty on the opening of the Cortes, which inspires them with hopes of success, was to present a petition demanding the abolition of slavery, and so to rid the country of so ignominious an institution, so terrible a curse against the present and future generations. nious an institution, so terrible present and future generations.

"CALL ME A FILIBUSTER OR NOT." During a discussion on the Cuban question the 14th of October last Senor Salmeron spoke

the 14th of October last Señor Salmeron spoke as follows:—

To prevent all misinterpretation of my words I am decidedly a partisan, since I believe justice demands it, of the idea of preparing all our colonies as quickly as possible for emancipation, because I think it unjust, opprobrious and a trespass on human right and dignity to maintain our domination in the miscalled provinces, and allow them to be plundered by the representatives of Spain, who accumulate and hoard up those enormous fortunes, BEED OF CORRUPTION AND FER SY HUMAN SLOOD. Cail me or call me not "filibuster" after this as you please. In spite of the censures and calumnles which may fail on my head, I shall remain always an honest man, who warns his country of the iniquity and dishonor of its colonial system, and who is always ready to defend and support reforms, particularly for the emancipation of the colonies, to give them education and culture, which have hitherto teen denied them; to fit them to be soon free and independent States, and to rule themselves and have no other bond to tie them to us than that of sons, grateful for the good they have received from their fatners. What is the radical colonial policy? Promises, promises and promises a hundred and one times broken, which, if they be not soon fulfilled, will bring discord, even in the bosom of the radical party itself, in the form of, recriminations as to precipitating the loss of insecure and coveted possessions. Although I may have faith in the consistency of those who demand and insist on retorm,

I FER IN OTHERS THE WANT OF COURAGE to face what they think unpopularity, and so continue to make before the idd of the national integrity sterile sacrifices, which, very far from assuring the Spanish domination, will only precipitate its shameful ruin. It seems as if just now there were a perfect determination, a positive interest, to serve goodness knows what purpose or ends, that every mail to the Antilles should hear the assurance that the radical Ministry does not think of making, a

aiso, what it means to do in Cuba. It will suffice to say that the insurrection renders impossible the endeavor to carry out liberal reforms, and that such reforms would only show an unworthy weakness, a servile truckling, while a single insurgent cries "Death to Spain!" I maintain that there is nothing antagonistic between the demands of justice and the duty, which I do not dispute, of upholding the national standard when it is attacked by force. On the contrary, on the promulgation of reforms, it would be seen that our soldiers went thither, not to shield the barbarous rule of these modern pro-consuls, nor to uphold the old régime, but rather to carry emancipation and the constitutional rights of Spain at the points of their bayonets. These reforms will be worth thousands of soldiers, and if they did not disarm the insurrectionists, as I believe they would, they would certainly save our abone. No, this course would be no weakness, but rather a virtue; the servile baseness, the wretched subservience is, really in praising the cowardly AND BRUTAL CONDUCT OF THE HAVANA VOLUNTERS, for whom the Colonial Minister has such honeyed flattery, I will not say at what cost, but be sure it is as shaimeful as the acts of those who are the recipients of it. I marvel how a Minister of Spain, who ought to uphold the honor and dignity of the Spanish name, can, without the hot blood of sname rushing to his face, remember that these savage volunteers have shipped off to Spain, the first authority in the land, the representative of the State, because, forsooth, he was in favor of reform: that they have prevented the infilment of Senor Moret's act, which had been passed by the Cortes of the Spanish nation, and that they have complied the shooting of mocent victims in cold blood. With what dignity can it be said that after these acts, which are defined to conceive in this nineteenth century, that the Havana volunteers defend the interests of Spain, Rather should it be said that those who protect the volunteers are accomplices in th

thent, where a mg varieties, and the sum of elevated civilization."

This is in reality our mission in America, and know, ye Ministers of the government, that he who serves only the sordid interest of the present moment is unworthy of the great name of statesman. What do you leave but a smear of blood by the insurrection and a horrible stain by slavery?

CHOLERA.

Alarming Report of the Progress and Results of the Disease in Vienna-Forty-two Deaths from Sixty-one Cases.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, July 19, 1873.

Private advices from Vienna, dated the 17th. state that up to that time there had been sixty-one cases of cholera reported, forty-two of which had proved fatal.

In a single hotel there were ferty-two persons attacked with symptoms of cholera, and six had died. The hotel was then closed.

THE SHAH.

His Majesty Off from Paris for Switzerland.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, July 19, 1873. The Shah of Persia and suite left Paris to-day on a special train for Geneva.

FRANCE.

Parliamentary Vote for a Lengthened Recess.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, July 19, 1873.

The Assembly to-day voted to take a recess from July 27 until November 5.

APPOINTMENTS BY GOVERNOR DIX.

ALBANY, July 19, 1873. Governor Dix has appointed Randolph Wilthaus, Abram Duryee, Edward R. Bell, J. F. De Navarro Abram Duryee, Edward R. Bell, J. F. De Navarro and Q. A. Glimore Commissioners to locate the line of the proposed Glibert Elevated Railway in New York city. The Governor has also appointed Marcena R. Patrick, of Manlius, Onondaga county; Lewis Fallen, of Buffalo, and William Barnes, of Albany, Commissioners to retry and redetermine the award of the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court on the claims of Henry Ranken and Henry Livingston against the State for cattle killed by order of the State Commissioners during the prevalence of the Cattle plague a few years ago.

THE STATE TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, July 19, 1873. The State Temperance Committee is called to meet at the Giobe Hotel, of this city, on Friday, 25th inst., at two P. M. The consultation wi probably result in a call for a State Convention at Syracuse or Rochester in September, where it is likely that more radical measures will be adopted.

YALE BOYS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

CHRYENNE, W. T., July 19, 1873. The Yale exploring party celebrated last evening the victory of their college at the Springfield regatta. To-day they left for Fort Bridger, where they will spend the next six weeks in investigating the geological formation of the Wasakh Mountains.

LOVE AND SUICIDE.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 19, 1873. Miss Abby Rollins, a respectable girl, aged twenty, has been missing since Wednesday night, and some of her clothing being found to-day on the banks of the canal leaves little doubt that she committed suicide. She had been despondent of late owing to the marriage of a young man to whom, it is said, she was at one time engaged.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1873. Oregon Decided Against a Third Term. Private letters received here from Oregon an-nounce the fact that Mr. Nesmith, the late Senator from that State, is the most prominent candidate for the democratic Congressional nomination to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Wilson. As there is but little doubt that the State is democratic the nomination is looked upon as tantamount to an election. Mr. Wilson, it is said, carried the State by his personal popularity; but, aside from this, the mismanagement of the Modoc war, in the opinion of those here best posted, has made the State hopelessly in opposition Cæsarism.

The Contest for the Governorship in Virginia-The Administration Ready to Take a Hand in the Game.

A letter has been received here from Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, in which he says that although he could not submit his name to the Republican Convention for the nomination for Governor, yet, if they will abstain from making any nomina ne will take the field as an independent candidate against the democratic nominee, and he feels sure that he will be able to carry the State: that in case of his election he would support the administration of General Grant, as he be lieves he is a sincere friend of the South and will do whatever may lay in his power to promote her prosperity. The Republican Convention will meet on July 30, at Lynchburg. Va., to make the nomination for State officers. The democrats, or conservatives, as they more generally themselves, meet at Richmond August 6 for the same purpose. It is understood here that Hughes, the present United States Attorney for the Western district of Virginia, will be the republican ominee. He married an adopted daughter of the late Governor Floyd, the Secretary of War under Buchanan's administration. He was the editor at one time of the Richmond Examiner, a paper strongly in favor of secession. At the close of the civil war he accepted the situation and has acted since with the republican party. General Kemper, it is said, has the inside track for the conservative nomination: He commanded a brigade in Lee's army throughout the entire war, in which he was conspicuous for his gallantry. The numerous wounds he received and his popularity with his old comrades, it is thought, will render him a strong candidate. General Mahone, the railroad power of Virginia, is warmly in Kemper's favor, and it is said he will be able to control the Conver tion. Mosby is in favor of Wise as an independent candidate, and will hardly know what to do in case the race is between Hughes and Kem-There are strong hopes expressed here Wise and Lyons, the well known lawyer of Richmond, will take the stump in favor of the republican candidate in order to throw the State on the side of the administration. The contest is beginning to attract attention in Washington, and as soon as the candidates are annonnced steps will be taken to have the State thoroughly canvassed.

The Navy Department Building Fire. General Franklin A. Stratton, the civil engineer at the Navy Yard, having made a thorough inspection of the Navy Department building, reports that \$10,000 will be necessary to put it in proper condition. The damage to the furniture, carpeting, &c., amounts to about three thousand dollars. Arrangements will be made to complete the repairs as soon as possible, as the Secretary is cramped for room in his present quarters.

Internal Revenue Memorandums fo Colectors.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular to the Collectors of Internal Revenue in relation to fruit distillation, which provides that a true survey of each distillery must be made and delivered to the distiller on or before the day of commencing operations. Should distiliers on an old survey Collectors must notify the Commissioner. Distillers are required to make monthly reports promptly, showing the time operated each day, and correctly showing the quantity and kinds of materials used. Where one or more kinds of materials are used on the same day the computation of the eighty per cent must be made on the material having the greatest capacity. The survey of every fruit distillery must be for its full capacity, and if one or more of the stills are not for use notice of the reduction must be forwarded to the Commissioner.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

First Lieutenant James M. Lancaster, Third artilery, has been detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Bishop Seabury Mission, at Fairbault, Minn. Second Lieutenant Ulysses G. White, Fourth cavalry, has resigned.

A Naval Visit to Fortress Monroe FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 19, 1873. Rear Admiral G. H. Scott, commanding the North Atlantic station, paid a visit to General Barry, commanding the fort to-day, accompanied by his staff. He was received with the customary salute, which was returned by the flagship Worcester.

Naval Orders.

Lientenant Edward Woodward has been ordered o the Worcester; Lieutenant George W. Tyler, to the coast survey steamer Hassler; Lieutenant Edward K. Moore, to the Portsmouth, now at Honouiu, Sandwich Islands; Lieutenant R. B. Bradford. to the Wabash; Master W. P. Day, to the Wyoming; Master J. D. Adams, to the coast survey steamer

Hassler.

Lieutenant Commander Frank Wilder, detached from the Navy Yard at Boston, and ordered to the Wyoming. Lieutenant Commander R. T. Harrington, from the Pensacola, and ordered to return home.

home.
Lieutenant Commander William C. Wise has
been detached from the Wabash; Lieutenant Commander M. L. Johnson, from the Wyoming, and
placed on watting orders; Master Edward T. Vevy,
from the Shenandoah, and ordered to return home.

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather is fine there will be music by the Central Park Band, at Tompkins square, Tuesday next, July 22, from five to seven P. M. The follow ing is the programme:-

1. March, Introductory
2. Overture, "Zanetta"
3. Song, "Ame Mai"
4. Waltz, "Thousand and One Nights". 5. Quick March, 'Doubad and One Night 5. Quick March, 'Doubach Kaizer'. 6. 'Charivari,' Pot Pouzzi. 7. "Il Logne,' vocal waltz. 8. "German Songs," quadrille. 9. Cornet Mazurka.
9. Cornet Mazurka.
10. "Amaryllis".
11. "Bruder Lustig"
12. Galop, "Frobund Neiter".
The National.

There will likewise be music at Mount Morris square on Thursday next, July 24, if the weather is fine.

STABBING AFFRAY.

Joseph Redmond, of 400 East Tenth street, and George Maloy, of 605 East Ninth street, were stabbed last night by Mathew Halpin during a arrel. Redmond was injured in the side and loy in the thigh. Halpin escaped, but the po-e of the Eleventh precinct started in pursuit of

SHOT IN THE NECK.

Timothy McCarthy, a boatman, was shot in the neck last night by some unknown man during a quarrel on the corner of South and Broad streets. The wound is not considered dangerous.

POUND POOLISHNESS IN HOROKEN.

The Hoboken pound is not a very attractive spot. The line of circumvallation is not well defined, and the only incentives that its four-tooted fined, and the only incentives that its four-toote inhabitants have to remain therein are lines of obstinate hemp that serve as handsome neckties for the untutored prisoners. These ropes vary in dimensions according to the size and disposition of the animals. It happened recently that a few obstreperous goats, in endeavoring to loose the appendages that tightened their windpipes, left their horns behind them. It is rumored that they would not have done this had there been victuals enough in the pound. One of the agents of the S. P. C. A. had the keeper, Mr. Crispell, arrested, the effect of which will be that the politicians, by spending a few coppers in the improvement of the goats' headquarters, will cease to be "penny wise and pound foolish."

William Anderson was arrested last night by De tective Pariey, charged with procuring goo valued at \$184 50 under false pretences. He w locked up at Police Headquarters, and will be se to Court this morning.

PHILADELPHIA'S PLAGUE SPOTS

Comments of the Quaker City Press on the Enterprise of the Herald-Acknowledgment of a Service Fully Rendered-Doubts of the Utility of the New Broom-Local Snaps at the Metropolitan Journals.

Alaska Street Reformation.

Alaska Street Reformation.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Herald, July 18.]

The Mayor, Health Officers and Building Inspectors have given notice to parties owning and leasing pesthouses in Alaska, Soafford, St. Mary and other streets in our "Five Points," to close them up forthwith, or be subject to the penaities for maintaining nuisances prejudicial to public health. Captain Carry, of the police force, has been detailed to superintend the work on the part of the Mayor, but he has but small hopes of thoroughly cleaning the place out until the House of Correction is ready to receive about five hundred of the wretches who make the low dens their homes. It is conceded now that the best charity for the region named is that which carries the thong of the law behind it, for the squalor and misery is not all the result of poverty. Some of it comes from a morbid habit or taste for crime.

The localities named in the above extract are

The localities named in the above extract are those whose fith, squalor and crime were so graphically exposed by the recent Philadelphia correspondence of the HERALD.

The Heathen at Our Own Doort.

(From the Philadelphia Day, July 15.) The NEW YORK HEBALD'S Philadelphia correspondent has a second letter to-day, in which he lescribes the state of society in Alaska and St. Mary streets. His description is graphic and trightful; but does not exceed the truth. It is tar better than anything of the sort that our city papers have ever furnished, though they hav made several attempts to give startling descripthese places. Now that the HERALD is served to subscribers in this city as early as our own morning papers, it is well that it should give attentio to Philadelphia matters, and it has begun well in thus showing up the physical, moral and intellec-

It is proper that the world should be informed through a journal of universal circulation, what godless neighborhoods, what miniature hells exist here as the outgrowth of godly Philadelphia's boasted morality, benevolence, "brotherly and religion: for the universal exposure may shame our wealthy and plous people into taking earnest measures to rid our community of these moral and social plague-spots. Something more than occasional visits and spasmodic effort is necessary to purity these pest-holes. Talk and tracts are of no avail aere. Practice, not preaching, is

cessary to purity these pest-holes. Talk and tracts are of no avail aere. Practice, not preaching, is wanted.

It is a reproach and a disgrace to this city that these disgusting moral sores have been so long neglected and allowed to spread and become so large upon the body politic. While we have been collecting thousands upon thousands of dollars to send to the heathen in Asia and Africa and the islands of the sea the steeple shadows of some of the very churches in which these thousands have been collected cross and rail upon the vile dens of thousands of our fellow creatures than whom no greater keathens or more degraded wretches exist en God's earth. What more striking commentary upon our criminal inconsistency as professing Christians could be imagined than this fact and the fact that within but a short distance of these hordes of our own heathens tower to the skies palatial buildings dedicated to the diffusion of Christian principles—obble houses, the Sunday School Union buildings, religious publication houses, as well as ostentatious church edifices? While the Young Men's Christian Association have purchased very valuable ground on which they are about to erect a very expensive building for their headquarters, thousands of their fellow-beings, within a lew "squares," are suffering from the want not only of the "bread of life" eternal, but the bread necessary to sustain physical life, and are living in indescribable moral wretchedness and wickedness. Where eise, on the face of the globe, do the temporal and eternal necessities of man more eloquently appeal to the Christian heart?

Nothing in heathen countries can be found to exceed, if to equal, the moral degradation of these near neighbors of our professing Christians. Yet our clergymen, with but few exceptions, with their eyes fixed on Hindostan or Timbuctoo, overlook these wretches at their own doors and plead piteously for money to send missionaries to the lar of heathen! These ministers of the Christian religion and the great majority of our professing

ns are spent in building fine churches and Millons are spent in building fine churches and paying fine preachers; in printing Bibles and religious books and periodicals; in defraying the expenses of missionaries in foreign lands and collections in our own, and in various other ways to promote the Gospel of charity, but not a cent to reform and raise up the failen of Alaska and St Mary streets and other like localities right here at home! What is it the blessed Saviour says? i was hungered, and ye gave Me no meat: I was
thirsty, and ye gave Me no efrik: I was a strancer, and
ye took Me not in; naked, and ye clothed Me not; sick
and in prison, and ye visited Me not.
Verily, I say unto you: I nasmuch as ye did it not to one
of the least of these, ye did it not to Me.

And these (those who failed to do these things) shall go away into everlasting punishment.

Our Pniladelphia Christians fail to recognize in these words of Christ a command to visit, feed, clothe and raise up even "the least (meanest) of these" wretched dwellers in Alaska and other similar streets in the city; but prefer to imitate Mrs. Jeilaby, and devote their time and attention to the inhabitants of countries thousands of miles away.

we repeat, it is well that the shortcomings of we repeat, it is well that the shortcomings of our Christian professors and people generally, in respect to human wretchedness in this city, should be exposed to the world at large, and the lightly has exposed it in a truthful manner, strange and startling as its statements may appear.

Journalism in a Business Point of View (From the Philadelphia Sanday Mercury, July 13.) Several weeks ago it was currently reported that there was being negotiated with the Pennsyl vania Railroad Company or its officers an arrange nent by means of waich the leading New York daily morning newspapers could and would be delivered in this city as early as seven o'clock A. M. This is now accomplished by the Ngw York Herald, which is served to its Philadelphia subscribers almost, if not quiet, as early as any of our own morning papers. This is enterprise against which it would be as unreasonable as idle and useless to protest. In the matter of furnishing news to the public there must be freedom o competition as well as in any other business and no one can be blamed for taking it from those who supply it most abundantly and promptly at a fair price.

If, then, the New York papers, served here at the same hour daily, should interfere with the cirenlation of our own, the press of Philadelphia must strive to equal them in all the essential ele ments of first class vehicles of news, rather than weakly complain of the rivalry as avaricious and intrusive. But in this contest Philadelphia journalists must suffer the serious double disadvan rage of a greatly inferior amount of working pecuniary capital, and unequal facilities for ob taining domestic and foreign news. The latter is attributable to the geographical situation of this city; the former to the very small support in advertising which our local press enjoys in son with the enormous revenue which that of New York receives from New Yorkers. It is their dif ference in these two vital respects, and not as re gards enterprise and intelligence, which makes the papers of one city more valuable and accepta ble to the generality of readers than those of the other.

The press of New York is one of its institutions It is recognized as an element of great power in the social and business economy of that metropolis. It has done as much, if not more, than any other agency to build that city up and make it the central seat, not only of news, but of commercial and financial influence in this hemisphere. The New Yorkers understand very well why their journalism is so potential. They know that a newspaper press can no more become eminent in general excellence and emciency without the pecuniary income required to meet 1ts immense expenses than a huge machine can be operated without adequate motive power.

They have, therefore, done all that was neces

eary to be done for their twelve or more leading daily journals, by giving them a generous and steady support-a munificent and unfailing revenue from advertising. The press in its turn has been at once enabled and encouraged to do the city of New York, with all its multijarious and infinitely varied interests, a kind and amount of service which has repaid, millions upon millions of times

When will the people of other cities—the mer-chants and manufacturers especially—learn than

it is the business of a community that sustains its journalism, and that just in the proportion in which it is so upheld and fostered is a daily press made useful and influential at home and abr superiority of that of London and New York lies in the greater money power at command, and that greater money power is derived chiefly, if not almost exclusively, from payments made by advertisers.

(From the Harrisburg Telegraph, July 18.1 made arrangements with the railroad company to deliver their respective papers in the city of Phila papers are issued. The New York papers are therefore, delivered at the same time. Since that time the New York papers have employed local reporters in Philadelphia, so that they furnish the papers. Below we publish a letter from the local reporter of the HERALD, giving, as he calls it, true picture of the City of Brotherly Love, so that our readers may learn how the poor and degraded are cared for in Philadelphia. *

(Prom the Zanesville (Ohio) Courier, July 16.1 The New York Herard has a Commissioner in Philadelphia, who is engaged in uncapping and exposing to public gaze the cesspools in which human vermin wriggle and creep. His revelations are not only startling to the natives of the City of Penn, but the whole country.

[From the Pittsburg Despatch, July 17.] It we are to believe the Philadelphia correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD, there is more fifth and crime and misery to be found in the haunts of vice and poverty in that city than in any othe on the American Continent. There are simisink holes and slums of sin and dens of death in most of our large cities, but they are merely crude studies of which, according to the HERALD, Philadelphia presents the finished article. The city, it appears, does absolutely nothing either by independent action or by cooperation with private philanthropy, to relieve th wretchedness of these purlieus of poverty and vice. This indifference may be explained by the ownership of these places. "They are the property of men in easy circumstances," said Mr. Long, missionary, and apparently the only man trying to do something to remove the reproach, "One of the filthiest dens in this whole neighborhood is owned by a clergyman!" Are these realities wait upon the centennial rejoicings in 1876?

(From the Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner, July 18.1 The NEW YORK HERALD having entertained its readers with a two column article showing up the wickedness of Philadelphia, the Press to-day has tried its hand in surpassing the HERALD. The Quaker City must be a terrible place if the disclosures of both papers are correct.

THE HERALD AMONG THE CELESTIAL BODIES.

[From the Ovid (N. Y.) Independent, July 16.] The NEW YORK HERALD, not satisfied with having ts correspondents and commissioners all over the earth, has new gone to sending them up in balloons to "interview" the celestial bodies. its representatives made an ascension at Lowell. Mass., with Professor King, on Wednesday last, and gives a three and a half column account of his trip. It seems as if there was no limit to the HERALD'S "get-up-and-getiveness."

THE HERALD AND EMASCULATED THEOLOGY.

(From the Holly Springs (Miss.) Reporter, July 10.1 In its issue of June 20 the NEW YORK HERALD, which is, by large odds, the ablest and most enterprising newspaper on the American Continent, if not of the world, has a leading editorial with th above heading. It speaks at some length of the sensationalism of modern preachers in the large cities, and defines "emasculated theology" as a "theology without the theos, Christianity without Christ, religion without beauty or iorm-a mass of dry bones."

THE CHOLERA.

In Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, July 19, 1873. Two deaths from cholera in this city are reported

In Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, July 19, 1873. It is hoped the cholera has entirely disappeared in Elizabethtown and Paducah, Ky. No cases have been reported in either place for the last three days.

THE MORTUARY REPORT OF ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, July 19, 1873. The mortuary report this week gives the nur of deaths at 191, being 50 more than last week. Of this number 14 are reported as having died of cholera, 69 of cholera morbus. One hundred and thirty-three were under five years of age.

GRUEL WIFE MURDER

A "Chivalrous" Kentuckian as a Flend Incarnate. LOUISVILLE, July 19, 1873.

James Gannon, formerly a barkeeper in this city. but lately a policeman in New Orleans, shot and killed his wife in this city to-day. His wife separated from him several years since on account of ill treatment. Gannon came up from New Or. ill treatment. Gannon came up from New Orleans a month or two ago and persuaded
her to come back to him. She lived with him three
weeks, when she again leit him. This morning
Gannon went to the house where she was staying,
and, after some conversation with her, pulled a
pistol from his pocket, placed it against his wife's
breast and fired. She fell to the floor, when Gannon fired again, the bullet entering her breast the
second time, killing her instantly. Gannon has
been arrested.

JEALOUSY AND THE KNIFE.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19, 1873. This evening Michael Manning entered the residence of Peter McNamara, on Van Wert street, who was in the room with his wife. McNamara immediately sprang upon him with a knife, and inflicted a wound in his abdomen which may prove fatai. He afterwards charged Manning with coming to his house to see his wife. McNamara was

THE DOUBLE-BARBELED SHOTGUN. Close of an Oft Adjourned Debate in Kentuckey-A Man Instantly Killed.

LOUISVILLE, July 19, 1873. Julius Curl, formerly Sheriff of Hall county, Ky. engaged in a quarrel with A. H. Smith, a respect able citizen, a lew days ago, which end Curl shooting Smith in the breast with a d barreled shotgun, killing him instantly. A grudge had existed between the parties.

FATAL RESULT OF A BARBOOM PRACAS. The Coroner was notified yesterday to hold an

inquest over the body of Thomas H. Riely, a laborer, whose skull was fractured during a scume which took place at the saloon of John Helmke, in Hudson avenue, near Navy street, Brooklyn, on Thursday morning last. Riely died at an early hour yesterday, at his residence, 308 Water street, hour yesterday, at his residence, 30s Water street. The assailant in the case is a German bartender named Herman Tonjes, who had a fight with Riely in the barroom in question. Both men were arrested and arraigned before Justice Walsh on Friday morning, and were released on bail to await further examination. The prisoner states that the deceased visited the saloon and partook of a couple of glasses of beer, after which he refused to pay for the beverage and then struck him. They then exchanged several blows, and were finally separated by a police officer, who took them into custody. Riely, who was about thirty-two years of age, resided with his mother and brother. He was addicted to drink, and when under its influence is said to have been of a very quarreisome disposition. A post-mortem examination of the body will be made by Dr. Shepard, and the inquest will be held on Monday next before Coroner Whitehill.

RAILROAD FIGHT IN JERSEY CITY. The citizens of Jersey City, who reside in Ply-

mouth or Mercer street, as it formerly was called, are excited in consequence of inroads made upon the street, near their houses, to the great detrithe street, near their houses, to the great detri-ment of their property. The radroad company have encumbered the place with rails, lumber, &c., and are now about to absorb permanently a portion thereof with their new depot. The foreman of the laborers at work there has several times been ar-rested for violation of the city ordinance relating to the encumbrance of streets; but the power of the company seems to be a match for all epposi-tion. Many of the citizens, however, intend to bring the matter before the Gourts.

McQuadr.—Paraios McQuadr, the beloved acm of Thomas and Mary McQuade, Saturday, July 19, aged 11 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Sunday, July 29, at three o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, 196 North Ninth street, Brooklyn, E. D.

[For Other Deaths See Eighth Page.]

Knowles' Insect Destroyer is Sold Only bottles at 25c., 50c., \$1 and \$2 Great saving to buy the in bottles at 25c., 50c., \$1 and \$2 Great saving to buy the arge sizes.

KNOW LES! INSECT DESTROYER is not sold by the onnee or pound. Any one pretending to sell KNOWLES! INSECT DESTROYER in bulk by the onnee or pound, is a trand, and such stores should be avoined.

The genuine KNOWLES! INSECT DESTROYER, as put up in bottles, when used thoroughly according to directions, will externimate all Bedbugs. Coekroaches, ands, Moths, Fleas, Lice on animals and every variety of insect life. To insure you get the genuine see that there is a fac-simile signature of t. KNOWLES and C. M. CRITTENTON on the label of each bottle. Sold by druggists and grocers.

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After Trying All the Preparations of buchs, which only irritate and setten the kidneya, try one bottle of GON-TITUTION WATER and get immediate relief. Dose, 40 drops.

A Child in Agony With Pain Instantly relieved, iree, with WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT, at 188 Chatham square, New York. A Walk Across the East River by 12 men and boys, equipped with the NEVERSINK LIFE PRENKRYER, starting from Mr. BRAUN'S Swimming School, foot of Sixly-sixth street, at 5 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to witness it this day.

A.—The New Elastic Truss, 683 Broad-way, gives universal satisfaction, retaining Rupture comfortably till cured. Nobody buys the fifthy snonge pads, dangerous wire spring or wretched metal "finger pads."

Avoid Lead Poison.

Frequent warnings have appeared in the public press
of the danger of drinking water that has remained for
any length of time in lead upper. Water drinkers are,
however, by no means the only or worst sufferers. Lead
pipes attached to beer pumps are eaten away by tha
mait liquar passing through them, and the lead thus imbibled with the beer is never carried off by the secretions,
but remains in the system a cumulative poison, more of
less virulent, certain, sooner or later, to develop its pernicious effects. Until lead pipes for beer pumps are prohibited by leg'slation, it behooves each for himself to
know that the beer he drinks is drawn through the lined
lead pipe, and thus prevent a fatal evit. The patent FINLINED LEAD PIPE is sold by the COLWELL LEAD
CO, No. 213 Centre street, New York. Descriptive
pamphiets sent by mail free. Price, 15% cents a pound,
for all sizes. He not descrived by tin washed or the
coated imitations.

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cau recommend it especially for medical and general
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