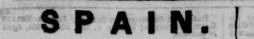
NEW YORK HERALD, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1873,-TRIPLE SHEET.



The Crews of Five Ships of War in Revolt Against the Republic.

Proclamation of Piracy Against the Naval Patriots.

Will They Roam the Ocean Under the Black Flag?

Attempt to Assassinate Marshal Serrano.

State Declaration of Cantonal Independence.

The City of Igluada Sacked and Burned by the Carlists.

Don Alfonso's Army Force - Barcelona Alarmed for Its Independence-Murder of a Chief of Municipality.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, July 21, 1873.

The crews of the Spanish men-of-war Almanza, Vittoria, Mendez, Nunez and Fernando el Catolica having mutinied, the government has issued a proclamation declaring them pirates, and authorizing their capture and treatment as such by any foreign Power on the high seas.

The majority in the Cortes propose to move a vote of censure on the government for declaring the insurgent crews pirates.

It is reported that Price, a member of the International Society of England, is in command of one of the revolted men-of-war.

GENERALS AND CIVIL GOVERNORS DISMISSED. Decrees have been issued dismissing from the public service Generals Contrera and Pierrad and removing from office the civil governors of Cordova, Murcia, Pontevedra, Leon and Orense.

General Pavia has been appointed Captain General of Andalusia and Estramadura.

PROVINCIAL DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. The province of Alicante has declared itself an independent canton.

Igualada Sacked and Burned. MADRID, July 21, 1873. The Carlists have sacked and burned the town

of Igualada. Don Alphonso's Army in Force Around the Ruins.

BAYONNE, July 21, 1873. The Carlist force, which has just captured the town of Igualada, is under the command of Don Alphonso, and comprises 3,500 infantry, 200 cavairy an three pieces of artillery.

Sarcelons Barrieading Against the Bourbons. BATONNE, July 21, 1873. In consequence of Carlist successes the munic pal authorities of Barcelona have organized a com-

mittee of safety, and are pressing into the service, for local defence, all men between the ages of twenty and forty years.

WASHINGTON.

The Supply of Bullion to the Bank and Bate A Republican Committee Bidding for the Grangers' Support.

ENGLAND.

of Discount on 'Change.

Citizen Compliment to Canadian Sharpshoot

ers-Tichborne's Trial-The Weather

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Unusually Warm.

The amount of buillion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £242,000.

The rate of discount for three months' bills in

the open market is % per cent below the Bank of

CITIZEN COMPLIMENT TO CANADIANS A banquet will be given at Richmond to-night in honor of the Canadian rifemen who are here to participate in the Wimbledon contests. Right Hon.

THE TICHBORNE "CLAIMANT" AGAIN IN COURT. The trial of the Tichborne claimant, on the charge of perjury, was resumed this morning; but

almost immediately after the opening of the Court one of the jurors fainted from the effects of the

heat, and an adjournment until to-morrow was

WARM WEATHER. The thermometer stands at eighty-five degrees in the shade in London and vicinity.

EGYPT.

American Explorers Bound Homeward from

the East.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The American-Oriental Topographical Corps have

ailed from this port on their return voyage to the

CUBA.

Severe Battle with the Insurgents-The Cur-

rancy and Commerce-Exchange

and Freight.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

nounces a heavy engagement with the insurgents. No particulars have yet been received.

CURRENCY AND COMMERCE.

There is a general want of confidence among the

and the merchants have no faith in paper currency.

nmercial crisis seems to be inevitable

Exchange and Freights at Havana.

Exchange steady. On United States, sixty days,

currency, 34 a 35 premium; short sight, 36 a 33

premium; sixty days, gold, 52 premium; short

aight, 55 a 56 premium; on London, 70 premium on Paris, 51 a 52 premium; Spanish gold, 58 pre-

Freights-Loading at Havana for United States per hox of sugar, \$2 25; per hogshead of sugar, \$10.

Yellow Fever and Cholera-Progress of the

Elections.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MEXICO.

ALEXANDRIA, July 21, 1873.

HAVANA, July 21, 1873.

HAVANA, July 21, 1873.

tch from Santiago de Cuba an

Exchange and gold are rising daily

Viscount Bury will preside.

Decessary.

United States.

An official deep

merchants.

LONDON, July 21, 1873.

CARL VOGT'S LAST CHANCE.

Triumph in England.

WASHINGTON July 21, 1873. Carl Vogt, the Brussels Murderer, Not Subject to German Tribunals.

The Attorney General to-day transmitted his legal opinion to the State Department in the case of Carl Vogt, now held in custody in New York on an information before the proper United States Court on a charge of murder and robbery com mitted at Brussels, in the Kingdom of Belgium. The victim, it will be remembered, was Count Boa de Bisnco, and Commissioner Kenneth G. White and Judge Blatchiord both decided that Vogt should be held to await the President's should be held to await the **President'** warrant of extradition. The German government through their diplomatic representative, claimed that he be delivered under the extradition treaty between Prussia and the United States to the Ger man authorities to answer the charges against him, on the ground that he is a German subject. The purport of the opinion of the Attorney General, which is quite elaborate, covering some thirty. six pages of legal cap, and quoting a large number British and American authorities is, that, though the papers show that he is a Prussian or German born subject, and has never renounced his alle giance, yet it is equally clear that the crimes were committed outside of the jurisdiction of the German I mpire, and he is, therefore, not amenable to the laws of that country. He is answerable only to the authorities of the country which the scene of the crime. If was crime had been committed in Great Britain that nation, irrespective of the nationality of the criminal, would have a right to demand under the extradition treaty between the two countries the surrender of the person so charged, and if in the United States he would be answerable to our lega tribunal. If there existed an extradition treaty between the United States and Belgium the latter sovereignty could demand the deliver ance up of Vogt. That sovereignty is the only one to which the United States could legally surrender the prisoner, and the request of the German diplomatic representative must, there fore, be declined, the Attorney General deciding that Germany has no just demand on Vogt. This opinion, though claimed to be clearly according to international law and what everybody anticipate must be the conclusion arrived at, will, in all probabillty, have the unfortunate result of letting the prisoner go free, as there is no extradition treaty present between the United States and Belgium. On this question the following from the authority consulted by the Department of Justice in rendering the opinion is of interest :- There is a great principle involved in the extradition Vogt to the German government. Vogt, it is true, was born in Germany, but he left that country some time ago and settled in Belgium, where he became a resident. The alleged crime was committed in Belgium, Belgium has no extra-dition treaty with the United States. If the crime had been committed in France, Italy, or any other country with whom actually have an extradition treaty the German government would have just as much right to demand the extradition of its former subject. With the same justice it might even ask that such a person, having committed a crime in the United States, and having failed to become a citizen in the United States, may be delivered to Germany to be punished there for crimes committed here, Under the German and American laws no person can be tried for any crime if committed outside of the jurisdictions of the respective countries. The extradition treaty between Prussis and the United States, proclaimed June 1, 1853, is very explicit on that subject and distinctly states, that the crime must be committed within the jurisdiction of either party." The Granges Addressed by Circulars from the Committee on Transporta-

tion. The Select Committee on Transportation

ter the most elaborate argument on behalf of the appellants, has just been dismissed with costs, and the receiver, after six years' fighting, from the lowest to the highest Chancery tribunal in Ingtand, is finally completely successful. Taxing Bank Deposits.

An error crept into a recent paragraph giving a ruling of the Treasurer's in regard to the taxation of deposits in national banks. National banks are not permitted to exclude disbursing officers balances from their dutiable deposits, as stated. but only deposits to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. The Treasurer has recently ruled that national banks not making a daily statement of balances of deposits may compute their average deposits by averaging their weekly bal. ances of deposits.

The Charleston Collectorship. The recent appointment of H. G. Worthington, of Maryland, as Collector of the port of Charleston, is accounted for by prominent politicians from South Carolina as his reward for securing the election of J. J. Patterson to the United States Senate. Whether the new Collector soled merely as Mr. Patterson's disbursing agent will form, it is said, the subject of investigation when Congress meet in December.

Mining Patent Refused. Commissioner Drummond, of the General Land Office, has rejected the adverse claim of C. Jackson

and others to the application of the Tiger Silver Mining Company for a patent on the Tiger Lode, Yarapai county, Arisona. The Consul General to Rome

The commission of Paul Dahlgren as Consul General to Rome has been signed by the President and forwarded to this city. Two Members of the Cabinet in Town. retary Robeson and Attorney General Wil-

liams are the only two members of the Cabinet in the city.

THE JENNERSVILLE HORROR.

Further Evidence Implicating Uddersook-What a Detective Found in the Throat of the Murdered Man.

PHILADRIPHIA, July 21, 1873. Later intelligence from Jennersville is still fur ther damaging to William Udderzook, the supposed murderer of the man Goss. Since his arrest and confinement in the Westchester jall he has made several condicting statements as to his movements during the past six weeks, and he seldom tells the same story straight. Recent developments show conclusively that he had long knows Goss, and that conjointly they had conspired to defraud several life insurance companies by the old dodge, insuring heavily and then disappearing and foiroulating the story of drowning murder. In this mode, as is alleged. Ud derzook played the part of the principal witdersook played the part of the principal wit-ness, as in Baitimore, some time ago, he testi-fed on the behalf of the wife of Goss, who aued to recover \$22,000 from a life insurance com-pany. It was asserted that Goss had been burned in his shop, being at work there on what he claimed to be a cheap substitute for india rubber. A boily was found burned almost to a crisp, and the evidence was so strong that the insurance com-pany was beaten, and paid over the amonth such for. It is now supposed that the body found was procured by them from some modical college. It is now thought by those best conversant with the character of Udderzook that he became involved in a quarrel with Goss in regard to the division of the spoils, and that from a motive of revenge and gain, he jured him to Jennersville, filled him with flauor, and then drove him to the grove where he fain, he thread him to be drove where he butchered him. Goss was known to be a quiet man and made but few friends, and from this fact Udderzook supposed that but little inquiry would be made for him, and that his body would never be

be made for him, and that his body would never be found. INFOLTING INVESTIGATION. To-day Coroner Smith, of Jennersville, accom-panied by soveral detectives, among the latter of which there were one or two from New York, made a thorough examination of the grove in which the body was found, and there seems to be no donot but that it was that of Goss. In examining the severed head one of the detectives discovered that to classify the discover with the body were dug with a broken spade, which as yet has not been found. The authorities are still working sealonsiy to discover every item that will fix the murder upon the proper person.

SCOTT'S SQUADBON.

Trial Trip of the Steamship Ohio-A Sketch of the Vessel as She Lies at Cramp's Shipyard.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 21, 1873. The new steamship Ohio, of the American line to Liverpool, will start on a trial trip to-morrow morning. at nine o'clock, from Cramp's shipyard, on the Delaware River. The event has again at tracted the attention of the commercial men of the ommunity, and a vast crowd will doubtless be on the dock to see the beauty off. The Ohio is a

CÆSARISM IN AMERICA.

General 'Grant and His Third Term.

Extracts from Further American Press.

the

[From the New York Commercial (republican), July 18.]

It is amusing to observe the perplexities of the opposition as they are brought face to face with the necessities of the political campaign now open-ing. Confusion and despair mark all their counsels. They see only defeat and a long series of defeats before them. The prolonged control of public Mairs by the republicans, and the prospect this possession of power will be continued for these many years, also alarm them, and so they engage in an acrimonious discussion of what they are pleased to call "Gesarism," a name significant to them of so much horror and such perpetual banishment from the fiesh pots that they can hardly find language in which to express them-selves. Of one thing they may be sure-they have the people against them, and until the popular sentipeople sgainst them, and until the popular sent-ment in this country changes the people will keep the republican party in power under whatever leadership seems good to them. It is not a ques-tion of men or of patronage. It is a simple question of popular confidence. But events three or four years distant are not the sole embarrassments of the oppositio

[From the Albany Sunday Press (independent), July 13.]

· · · We have seen our people rise too often upon pretexts much less than that which the HERALD presents to believe that anything of the kind can be done. If General Grant can be elected again and again and again, for the fifth and sixth ame, they will acquiesce and accept his government-under the Constitution. But the moment he oversteps the lines therein laid down that moment impeachment stands ready to envelope him in its withering folds. President Grant may have at his back, as the HERALD says, Congress, the army, all the revenue officials and the mighty Empire State." but all that is not enough to make him a dictator nor to establish Jæsarism. That can never be done until the American people can be changed into slaves-until they lose their manhood-until they can be made to acknowledge that one class of men are entitled to privileges which another are not. And with their present high state of intelligence when will hat be ? Never! For ourselves, we would prefet o see a change of administration at the next election. We believe it would prove healthful to the Republic. But, unless we could see honest, ecoomical, intelligent men elected, we would prefer to have the government remain in the hands it is and has been the past ten years.

(From the Baltimore Gazette (democratic), July 18.1 If, in its reprobation of the temper imputed to the democratic press, in the discussion of the re nomination scheme, the NEW YORK HEBALD means to include us, it does great injustice. We were among the first to echo the startling words our New York contemporary uttered, and have tried our best to adopt such a tone as is befitting a subject far too solemn even for acrimony. Of course, with our well-defined views of the character of the President, illustrated as well in his career of soldier as of civilian, it would be the merest affectation to pretend, in a matter directly affecting his interests,

to be wholly, as it were, impersonal. The character of the individual who plays the leading part in the drams, of the hero of what will prove to be our tragedy, is an element of great impor-tance in this discussion. Were General Grant ther than he is-in metaphysical phrase, more "adjective" and less "subjective"-in plainer anguage, more patriotic and less selfish; if he were a man who sought the association of the wise and good, of his superiors, whom he can casily find, and not his equals, who are "legion," or interiors, this problem would have been solved long ago. It needed but a word from his lips to have and left the republicas party free to make its new nomination. If instead of whining, as he did in his inaugural, about being the object of defamation, he had merely whispered that he was about to enter on his second, and, "of course, last term," this wretched perplexity could not have occurred. His silence is portentous, because it looks like the silence of a selfish resolve. Hence, in our judgment, one cannot leave out of this discussi inquiry what sort of a man we have to deal with. We wish we could feel as the HEBALD pretends to feel, and think of the President as it does. If, however, in this personal estimate, the

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

7

The Squadron at West Haven-The Yacht Owners and Guests "Doing" the Town and Indulging in a Bivalve Feast-Names of the Yachts on the Cruise-The Regatta at New London.

WEST HAVEN, CODD., July 21, 1873. Last evening, about nine o'clock, Rear Commo-dore Dickerson, of the Fleur de Lis, paid & visit to the different yachts anchored off New Haven and ordered them to be in readiness to weigh anchor at ten A. M. next morning and run out into the Sound to meet the fingships Madeleine and Tidal Wave, which had remained at Huntington during Sonday. At half-past nine this morning the Fleur de Lis sig-nalled, "Prepare to weigh anchor," and at tem minutes to ten she signalled "Get under weigh." The fleet all made sail and started, led by the Ficur de Lis. The Addie was delayed in the start about half an hour, as her throat, halyards parted, letting the mainsail down with a run. The Cilo was also detained until eleven A. M., awaiting the return of her boats, which had been s at ashore for ice and provisions. The yachts ran down with free sheets, but when they got down to Morris' Cove they found the about south-southwest; so trimming down sheets, they made a few stretches out in the Sound to meet the Madeleine and Tidal Wave. All the fleet started for West Haven at a quarter to twelve, salling in squadron; but as the Fleur de Lis had a pilot on board she led the fleet in order to show the way. The Madeleine came next, folowed by the Clio and Tidal Wave, with the sloops in a bunch bringing up the rear. The Vision trimmed

	ACHOONERS.
Mame	Owner.
Madalaina	Commodore J. Voorhis, Jr.
Tidal Wave	Mr. William Voorhis.
Fleur De Lu.	
Clin	Measure Astan and Bradburst
Wate	
Commodore	Mr. J. Bilsworth.
Mary.	Mr. J. T. Barnard.
Undine	
Addie	Mr. W. H. Langley.
Autore	the second state the state states to y.
AUR	Mr. A. F. Buven
Emma T	Mr. J. T. Treadwell.
Genis	Mr. G. L. Haight.
Helena	Mr. A. P. Bliven. Mr. J. T. Troadwell. Mr. G. L. Haight. Mr. F. M. Filat.
Falser William	Mr. H. Mott.
Raiser whield.	errerer and the day of the
Mariquite	Mr. C. A. Cheever.
Nimble	Mr. J. H. Dimon.
Oui Vive	Mr. T. Cispham.
En la	
Flover	terrer Mr. Iny lor.
Maggie B	Mr. Taylor. Mr. C. S. Stratton.
Sadie	Mr. Ford.
and the second se	THE TALK I STATE OF A

Market B.
Mr. Taylor.

Market B.
Mr. Ford.

Saide
Mr. Ford.

VENTIME WEST HAVEN.

And the stand of the stand of

Yachting Notes.

The following passed Whitestone yesterday en route for New York :-Steam yacht America, Mr. Smith, from New Lon-

don. Yacht Gracie (sloop), N.Y.Y.O., Mr. Walker, from Glen Cove.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A special HERALD correspondence from Yoko hama, Japan, under date of the 23d of June, reports the movements of the United States fleet in the Asiatic waters thus :-- From China we learn that the whole fleet was at Shanghae. Courts-martiag are the order of the day, and it is stated that several others besides those mentioned in the following are to undergo a trial. Lieutenant imirey, of the Ashuelot, has been tried by court martial, charged with conduct un-becoming a gentleman and officer. He has been

pension. He was sontenced to two years' sup-pension. He was ordered to go home in the Colo-rado, but, on second consideration, this order was revoked and he is to remain with his vessel until his debts in Shanghae are paid. was revoked and he is to remain with his vessels until his debts in Shanghae are paid. Commander Byron Wilson, of the Yantio, is to be tried on the charges of "drunkenness and dis-graceful conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." Lieutenant Commander John H. Rowland, in com-mand of the Saco, is to be tried on the charges of "obtaining money under laise pretences and scan-dalows conduct." There is quite an excitement among the naval officers attached to the fleet om secount of these proceedings.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 16, 1873. The yellow fever is spreading on the Gulf Coast The cholera has appeared in Vera Cruz. THE ELECTION NEWS. THE CHOLEBA

A despatch from Louisiana, in Northern Mis souri, says eight deaths from cholera occurred there between eight and twelve o'clock last night, and great excitement prevails. Hundreds of citi-

The elections are going on quietly throughout the country. The liberals claim the elect their candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court and Attorney General. Dreadful Fright to the People in

Northern Missouri-Eight Deaths in Four Hours-Wholesale Immigration Threatened. Sr. Louis, July 21, 1873.

The Attorney General Decides that Germany Has No Jurisdiction. A Great American Legal

Marder of a Mayor After an Election Muddle.

MADRID, July 21, 1873.

The Mayor of Albocacer, in Valencia, was assassinated during a local disturbance growing out of the recent elections.

Attempt To Assessmate Marshal Ser rano.

BIARBITZ, July 21, 1873.

An attempt was made here yesterday to assas sinate Marshal Serrano while walking in the grounds of his villa.

The assassin has been arrested.

FRANCE.

M. Jules Favre Impugns the Government Policy-Excitement in the Assembly-Vete of Confidence in the Ministry.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, July 21, 1873.

a telegram from Versailles, under date of this evening, reports as fellows :---

In the National Assembly this afternoon M. Jules Favre sttacked the home policy of the government. He wanted to know why the government. which punished with severity the insulters of the Assembly, permitted the journals to insuit ex-President Thiers with impunity. He also exposed and denounced the alliance between the monarchists and Bonapartists.

After a scene of great disorder a vote of confi dence in the government was adopted by 400 yeas to 270 navs.

This large majority on the eve of the recess is regarded as significant, and is contrasted with the vote by which the present government was called into being on the 24th of May, when President Thiers was defeated by only 14 majority.

MUNIPICENT BEOUESTS. tits and

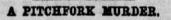
POUGHEBEPSIE, July 21, 1873. The will of Oora Livingston Barton, late of Red Hook, Dutchess county, N. Y., was admitted to probate before Surrogate Doriand. in this city, to-day. William Allen Butler, of New York city, appeared in behalf of the executors, and, although there are over seventy heirs at law, there is no contest. The executors qualifying were Charles O. Pinckney, Arthur Leary, Louis Livingston Hunt, M. Livingston Delafield, of New York city, and Cariton Hunt, of New Oricans. The will devises property to the amount of nearly two millions of

property to the amount of nearly two millions of dollars. The following are among the charitable be-quests:--To St. Luke's Hospital, New York, for the purpose of endowing free beds, to be known as the L. L. or Louise Livingston beds, the sum of \$20,000; to the hospital known as the Charity Hospital, of the cospital known as the Charity Hospital, of the cospital known as the Sum of \$5,000; to the Methodiat Episcopal church of Rhinebeck, \$10,000; to the Ohlidren's Aid Society of New York city, \$6,000; to the religious corporation known as the Rector Church, Warden and Yestry-men of St. George's church, New York city, \$5,000. The old mansion at Red Hook, known as Mont-gomery Place, is left to the use of Cariton Hunt. Louisa Livingston Hunt and Julia Barton Hunt. Among the bequests also is one to every servant who was in deceased's employ.

ase is also said to prevail at Troy, Han-The di nibal and other places in that part of the State.

Three Deaths from Cholers in Cincinmati Yesterday. CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21, 1873.

Three deaths from cholers were reported here to-day.



Singular Fatal Rescontre on a Farm in Union County, New Jersey.

An extraordinary tragedy took place on a farm in Linden township, Union county, N. J., yester-

day. On Saturday night a man giving his name a Michael Doran was arrested by Chief of Police George Wright, of Rahway, for creating a disturb-ance in the saloon of Joe Bechler, in the latter place. He was held until yesterday morning, when his employer, Noah S. Noe, a farmer, employer, Noah S. Noe, a farmer, whose beyond the Rahway city line, appeared and paid his fine, amounting to some \$5. Michael was and released, and, after taking a "nip" or two, turned up on the farm and resumed work there. He had been employed on the place since about the Fourth of July. His fellow workmen plagued him somewhat about his having passed a couple of nights in the lock-up, but it seems Michael relished not their badinage, and manifested rather a sulky disposition. About eleven o'clock he suddenly be

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their chairman, Senator Windom, to-day addressed letters to the State Granges, inviting their co-operation in the work assigned the committee. following is a copy of the letter :-

ration in the work assigned the committee. The following is a copy of the letter :--The Senate of the United States at its last ses-sion appointed a select committee, which is charged with the duty of investigating the subject of transportation between the interior and the sea-board. This duty embraces a wide and difficult field of inquiry, and involves certain questions in which the farmers of the country are deeply interested. Knowing that the patrons of husbandry have given much attention to this matter, and believing that through their or-ganization very valuable information may be ob-tained in aid of our work. I have the honor to re-quest that you will, after consultation with the Granges in your jurisdiction, select a suitable per-son wno will appear before the committee at a con-venient time and place to be hereafter named, and present the views of the farmers of your State in regard to the defects, abuses and grievances aliged to exist under the present systems of transportation, and also any suggestions they may desire to make as to the remedy required. Should you deen it advisable to arrange for the conference suggested, please inform me of your action and I will give you due notice of the time and place of the proposed meeting. Communications similar to this have been ad-dressed to the masters of all State Granges, and I vendure to express the hope that the committee may be favored with the valuable assistance and co-operation of your organization. This is regarded here as an important stroke of

This is regarded here as an important stroke of policy on the part of the republican members of the mittee, and is construed as inviting the farmers to seek the reforms desired within the republican

A Great Legal Triumph.

Colonel Charles Case, receiver of the First Na-tional Bank of New Orleans, has just arrived, and reports to the Comptroller of the Currency that he has received intelligence from Messre. Jevons & Ryley, his solicitors in Liverpool, that the House of Lords has recently decided the last of a series of Chancery cases in his favor, thus securing some 70,000 or more to the fund for the general creditors of the bank. Colonel Case may justly congratulate himself upon the result. When the bank failed, some six years since, sundry creditors who had bought its bills on the Bank of Liverpool sought to secure payment of their claims in full by instituting proceedings in Chancery in England, by which they tied up rendente life, and hoped fondly to appropriate between \$200,000 and \$300,000 then on deposit in the Liverpool Bank, on the theory that there had been a specific appropriation of funds to pay the several bills as they were negotiated. They seemed confident of success, and many other creditors and some eminent lawyers were more than fearful that this large sum would be lost to the general fund. But the receiver, after a care ful consideration of the facts, concluded that the suits ought to be defeated, both because these facts did not warrant the theory of any special appropriation and because it was not within the powers of a national bank to make such an appropriation in a time bill as against the contingency of its own intervening insolvency. He resolved, therefore, to contest the cases and did so. The decision of the Vice Chancellor was ad-verse to him. He appealed and some two years since the Lord High Chancellor and three Judges with him sitting pronounced elaborate opinions reversing the Vice Chancellor's decree, and decree-ing the Eoney to be paid to the receiver. All but two of the claimants acquiesced in the decree. These two, acting, as is understood, upon the advice of J. P. Benjamin, formerly a United States Senator, now a practising barrister and Queen's Counsel in London, took an appeal to the House of Lords, thus tying up \$15.000 of the fund two years longer. This appeal

architecture, and will compare most favorably with such vessels as the City of Brussels, of the Inman line, and the Java and Russia, of the Cunard fleet. Her keel was laid

something over five months ago, with that of three something over it's months ago, with that of three other sister ships-the Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois-and the remarkable swiftness with which she was put together, is a marvei to all, and especially to several shipbuilders of the Ciyde, who recently came far out of their way to gratify their curiosity as to what Americans can do in the ship-building way. She is built of the best American iron, is beyond 300 feet in length, draws 24 feet of water, is 3,104 tons burden, and is brig-rigged. The Ohio is supplied with three high-pressure bollers, each of which is 17 feet in length, and are all of the best othercoal iron. She has a free extingishing auxiliary, consisting of one compound condensing engine of immense power, and four double-acting free pumps, the whole of which are stached to each other, and are so arranged that they can be ready for use in three minutes' time. To render them more efficient in case of danger her commander will exercise the crew in their handing at derive twenty days battle with the elements. The steering appa-ration of the Ohio is realt of the ready for use in three minutes' time. To render them hours during every day of her voyage. The life rafts are supplied with water and biscuit for twenty souls for a twenty days battle with the elements. The steering appa-ration of the Ohio, as well as the other vessels of the line, is something entirely new, and works excel-lently. other sister ships-the Pennsylvania, Indiana

Commander, Henry Morrison; First Officer, J. F. Commander, Henry Morrison; First Officer, J. F. Caulfins; Second Officer, George Randle; Third Officer, George H. Dodge; Fourth Officer, J. B. O. Anderson; Furser, B. R. Lewis; Surgeon, W. W. Lesiey: Chief Engineer, J. S. Doran; First Assistant, Levi McDonald; Second Assistant, Charles Wooley. The indiana and Illinois will be completed and placed in readmess for the ocean service within seven weeks' time.

Keith & Vincent's dry Baum's tobacco store and store, Keith & Vincent's dry goods store, Baum's tobacco store and some smaller stores. Many of the buildings de-stroyed were small. The following are the principal losers on buildings:-J. H. King, three buildings, valued at \$14,000, insured in the lim-perial, of London, for \$5,000, and in the Home, of deorgia, for \$600; D. Mason, two three story brick stores, valued at \$12,000, insured in the Imperial, of London, for \$4,000, and in the Missistipi Valley, of Memphis, for \$1,000; W. S. Calloway, two small buildings, valued at \$5,000, no insurance. The losses on stocks are:-Whig and Priouse total iosse, no insurance; John B. Ganter, \$6,000, insured in the Hariford, Franklin, of Philadeiphis, and Magnia, for \$1,000 each; Rosenberg (where the fre originated), loss unkown, insured in the Royal, of London, for \$1,000, and in the Mississippi Valley for \$1,000, and in the Mississippi Valley for \$1,000 each; of Coudon, and the Home, of New York, for \$3,000 each; Noel Wright, \$5,000, insured in the Imperial, of Loudon, and the Hariford, for \$1,000 each; J. Friedbach, \$17,000, half saved, insured in the Hartiord and Home, of New York, for \$3,000 each; Planters', of Memphis, \$1,000; imperial, \$2,400, Keith evincent's stock amounced to \$15,000, nearly all of which was saved; insured for \$4,000, mach rid-ume loses on building over \$42,000, on which there is an insurance of about \$11,000, mach rid-we lose on building over \$42,000, on which there is an insurance of about \$11,000, mach rid-which there is an insurance of \$20,000.

HERALD be Grant has one tithe of the intelligence and virtue imputed to him; why does he allow his friends and admirers to fight this battle at a disadvantage ? They say and think as we do, that not only the liberties of the country, but his own character, will be imperilled by a renomination. Why, then, does he not do them the poor justice to say now that under no circumstances will he defy the precedents of the past and be a candidate at a third election. They have great reason to fear, not only that, in this case, "silence gives con-sent," but that the President remembers (he may ave heard it long ago in Mexico) the other Spanish proverb :---"Callat y ajos, tamaremos la madre y los pollos"---"Reep quiet and look out, and you'll atch all the chickens." 10.00 March 10

(From the Dunkirk (N. Y.) Advertiser (dem.), July 18.] The recent series of articles by the NEW YORE

HEBALD on the possibility and probability of Omsar-ism in this country are pregnant with thought and reason. The HERALD starts out on the assumption-s something so self-evident as not to be dis-puted-that if the President wants a third nomination to the Presidency, as the republican party is now constituted, he can get it. That he will refuse it his course of action gives no one grounds for believing. But If he should and should be elected would any particular harm to republican institutions result? It is bebecause the idea does not seem repugnant to the mass of republicans and that the party leaders are tacitly acquiescing to such a probability that the HERALD founds its weightlest argument. Whenever the people become insensible to the possibility of Oresarism-of one-man-power-past history has invariably shown that that people was often on the very brink of the evil from which it had no fears. Probe the policy of Grant's administra-tion and what do you find? Dees it not seek to absorb into the general government every interest that it can ? Does not it in its leading government appointments select men who prove themselves true to the wishes and interests of Grant, and if they do not are they not discharged is there any hesitancy in using federal power and influence for the upholding of pure party schemes or the election of an avowed friend of the President in any State of the Union? In shert, what is there left undone that is possible to do that a Cresar or a Napoleon, if President, would not also have done or do to perpetuate his power? TO NEW OBLEANS IN A SIXTY POUND

BOAT.

PHILADBLPHIA, Pa, July 21, 1973.

Joseph C. Cloud started hence this evening to row to New Orleans for a wager of \$5,000, the conditions being that he will not sleep on shore till he

reaches the latter place. He goes by way of Tren-ton, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg and Altoona. The boat will be carried over the mountains and put into the Ohio River. The boat weighs sixty pounds. Cloud is an actor by profession.

YALE AND HABVARD, ATTENTION !

NEW YORE, July 19, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD ----The result of the recent college race being so un-

The result of the recent college race being so un-satisfactory, especially to "Harvard," who, it seems, would like another trial, why would it not be a good ides for them to make a match and invite the "Atalanta Club of New York" to take part ? As the latter Club defeated them both in 1871 this would enable them to make scores even and settle a disputed point of amateur and college superior-ity. Yours

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1873. Lientenant Commander George M. Bache has been detatched from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and placed on waiting orders. Assistant Surgeon Charles W. Gravatt, from the Pawnee, and placed

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1873. Captain W. A. Rafferty, of the Sixth cavalry First Lieutenant Edward S. Curtis, of the Second artillery : Second Lientenants Clarence A. Postley, of the Third artillery; W. S. Wyatt of the Ninth infantry, and G. W. D. Davis, of the Flith cavalry, have been ordered to duty at the Military Academy at West Point.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamthip Wisconsin will leave this port on Wednesday for Questastown and Liverpool,

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office t twelve o'clock M

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe will be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the moru-

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents

Enowles' Insect Destroyer is Sold Only n bottles at 250., 50., 51 and 53. Great saving to buy the In bottless at 250., 50c., 51 and 52. Great saving to the same are disc. ENOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER is not sold by Mg ounce or pound. Any one pretending to sail KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER in tould, by the ounce or pound, is a resul, and such stores should be avoided. The grouine KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER, as put up in bottles, when used thoroughly according to di-rections, will exterminate all Bedbugs. Cockroaches, Ants, Moths, Fless, Lice ou animals and every variety of insect life. To insure you get the grouine see that there is a fac-simile aignature of L. KNOWLES and C. M. CRITTENTON on the label of each bottle. Sold by drug-inter and excerts.

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Cholers Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cole, Diarrhos and all Affections of the Bowels inci-dent to either children or adults, are cured at once by Dr. JAYNE'S CARBINATIVE BALSAM.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, &c., Cured with-out pain.-CORN CURE by mail, 50 cents Dr. RICE, 209 Broadway, corner Fult m.

Broadway, corner Fult m. Dyspepsia. Most Obstinate Cases Per-mannity cored by Dr. SHARP'S SPECIFIC. Hatlam Spencies-Marsh's, 2,305 and Stewarts, 129th street and Third avenue. Repture and Physical Deformities successfully treated by MARSH COMPANY, attheir old RADICAL CURE TRUSS office, No. 2 Vosey street. Lady

Royal Havana Lottery .- Prices Reduced, circulars sent and information given. We soli the \$50,000 prize in the drawing of April 22. B MARTINEZ & O., Bankers, 10 Wall street. Post office box 4,6%, New York.

Sad Paces May Now Be Seen in Mala-rial districts. To brighten them there is no remedy his DESHLER'S FRYEN AND ADUS FILMS.

inc, is someting cartery new, and works excep-iently. She will steam to Montauk Point and return, after which her cargo, consisting of tailow. molas-ses, hemp, four and cotton, will be received, and on the 7th of August will be off for Liverpool. Har return cargo will be composed mostly of tin, iron and assorted merchandise. After a thorough ex-amination of many applicants for positions, the toi-lowing have been selected as the officers of the treamfort.

THE JACKSON FIRE

JACKSON, Tenn., July 21, 1873. A disastrous fire broke out here at two o'clock on Sunday morning, originating in the cellar of a building on the corner of Lafayette and Market street. Before the fire was got under control t had destroyed Rosenberg's saloon, Gauter's variety store, Cullen's cigar store, the Post Office, the Whig and Pribune office, Samuel's tobacco store, O'Connor & Brother's dry goods and leather stores, Wright's saddlery, Friedbach's dry good store, store,