

SPAIN.

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 Iguada 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 Almazan, Victoria, Mendez, Nunez and Fernando d'Atolavia 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 Fries, a member of the International Society of England, is in command of one of the revolted men-of-war.

GENERALS AND CIVIL GOVERNORS DIMISSED.

Decrees have been issued dismissing from the public service Generals Contreras and Pizarra 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.

Iguada Sacked and Burned.

MADRID, July 21, 1873. The Carlists have sacked and burned the town of Iguada.

Don Alfonso's Army in Force Around the Ruins.

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

Barcelona Harassing Against the Bourbons.

BATONNE, July 21, 1873. In consequence of Carlist successes the municipal authorities of Barcelona have organized a committee of safety, and are pressing into the service, for local defence, all men between the ages of twenty and forty years.

MURDER OF A MAYOR AFTER AN ELECTION MUFFLE.

MADRID, July 21, 1873. The Mayor of Alcobacer, in Valencia, was assassinated during a local disturbance growing out of the recent elections.

Attempt to Assassinate Marshal Serrano.

BARCELONA, July 21, 1873. An attempt was made here yesterday to assassinate 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—Vote of Confidence in the Ministry.

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

A telegram from Versailles, under date of this evening, reports as follows:—

In the National Assembly this afternoon M. Jules Favre attacked the home policy of the government. He wanted to know why the government, which punished with severity the insurgents of the Assembly, permitted the journals to insult 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 confidence in the government was adopted by 400 yeas to 370 nays.

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 a majority.

MUNICIPAL BEQUESTS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 21, 1873.

The will of Cora Livingston Barton, late of Red Hook, Dutchess county, N. Y., was admitted to probate before Surrogate Dorland, in this city, today. 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. Finckney, Arthur Leary, Louis Livingston Hunt, H. Livingston DeLafield, of New York city, and Carlton Hunt, of New Orleans. The will devises property to the amount of nearly two millions of dollars.

The following are among the charitable bequests:—To St. Luke's Hospital, New York, for the purpose of endowing free beds, the sum of \$20,000; to the hospital known as the Charity Hospital, of the city of New Orleans, the sum of \$6,000; to the Methodist Episcopal church of Rhinebeck, \$10,000; to the Children's Aid Society of New York city, \$4,000; to the religious corporation known as the Rector Church, Warden and Vestrymen of St. George's church, New York city, \$5,000; the old mansion at Red Hook, known as Montgomery Place, is left to the use of Carlton Hunt, Louis Livingston Hunt and Julia Barton Hunt. Among the bequests also is one to every servant who was in deceased's employ.

ENGLAND.

The Supply of Bullion to the Bank and Rate of Discount on Change.

Citizen Compliment to Canadian Sharpshooters—Richbourn's Trial—The Weather Unusually Warm.

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

The amount of bullion sent into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £240,000.

The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 4 per cent below the Bank of England rate.

CITIZEN COMPLIMENT TO CANADIANS. A banquet will be given at Richmond to-night in honor of the Canadian riflemen who are here to participate in the Wimbledon contest. Right Hon. Viscount Bury will preside.

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 fainting from the effects of the heat, and an adjournment until to-morrow was necessary.

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

EGYPT.

AMERICAN EXPLORERS BOUND HOMEWARD FROM THE EAST.

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

The American-Oriental Topographical Corps have sailed from this port on their return voyage to the United States.

CUBA.

SEVERE BATTLE WITH THE INSURGENTS—THE CURRENCY AND COMMERCE—EXCHANGE AND FREIGHT.

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

An official despatch from Santiago de Cuba announces a heavy engagement with the insurgents. No particulars have yet been received.

CURRENCY AND COMMERCE. There is a general want of confidence among the merchants. Exchange and gold are rising daily and the merchants have no faith in paper currency. A commercial crisis seems to be inevitable.

Exchange and Freight at Havana.

HAVANA, July 21, 1873. Exchange steady. On United States, sixty days, currency, 34 1/2 per cent; short sight, 36 1/2 per cent; sixty days, gold, 52 per cent; short sight, 54 1/2 per cent; on London, 70 per cent; on Paris, 61 1/2 per cent; Spanish gold, 35 per cent.

Freight—Loading at Havana for United States, per box of sugar, \$2 25; per hoghead of sugar, \$10.

MEXICO.

Yellow Fever and Cholera—Progress of the Elections.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. CITY OF MEXICO, July 16, 1873.

The yellow fever is spreading on the Gulf Coast. The cholera has appeared in Vera Cruz.

THE ELECTIONS. The elections are going on quietly throughout the country. The liberals claim the election of their candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court and Attorney General.

THE CHOLERA. Dreadful Fright to the People in Northern Missouri—Eight Deaths in Four Hours—Wholesale Immigration Threatened.

ST. LOUIS, July 21, 1873. A despatch from Louisiana, in Northern Missouri, says eight deaths from cholera occurred there between eight and twelve o'clock last night, and great excitement prevails. Hundreds of citizens are preparing to leave the place.

The disease is also said to prevail at Troy, Hannibal and other places in that part of the State.

Three Deaths from Cholera in Cincinnati Yesterday.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21, 1873. Three deaths from cholera were reported here to-day.

A PITCHFORK MURDER.

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

An extraordinary tragedy took place on a farm in Linden township, Union county, N. J., yesterday. On Saturday night a man giving his name as Michael Doran was arrested by Chief of Police George Wright, of Rahway, for creating a disturbance in the saloon of Joe Bechler, in the latter place. He was held until yesterday morning, when his employer, Noah S. Noe, a farmer, whose place is in Linden township, just beyond the Rahway city line, appeared and paid his fine, amounting to some \$5. Michael was released, and after taking a "nap" 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 plained 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 became terribly enraged at a fellow workman named Isaac Logan, and in his anger,

Logan sprang back and tried to parry this thrust and succeeding ones, but with slight success. The instrument entered in three places, some below the waist, in the abdomen, and pierced the coating of the stomach. Another thrust drove the pitchfork into Logan's hip, a third in his head, but the latter inflicted a slight wound only. A number of men were near by and seemed to be so that they were unable to run Logan's assailant. The latter fell down, and then, as is alleged, the murderer jumped on and kicked him like a madman, and after taking a "nap" 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 plained 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 became terribly enraged at a fellow workman named Isaac Logan, and in his anger,

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WASHINGTON.

A Republican Committee Bidding for the Grangers' Support.

CARL VOGT'S LAST CHANCE.

The Attorney General Decides that Germany Has No Jurisdiction.

A Great American Legal 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 committed at Brussels, in the Kingdom of Belgium. The victim, it will be remembered, was Count Bos de Burch, and Commissioner Kenneth Q. White and Judge Blatchford both decided that Vogt should be held to await the President's 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 German authorities to answer the charges against him, on the ground that he is a German subject. The purpose of the opinion of the Attorney General, which is quite elaborate, covering some thirty-six pages of legal cap, and quoting a large number of British and American authorities is, that, though the papers show that he is a Prussian or German born subject, yet he never renounced his allegiance, yet is equally clear that the crimes were committed outside of the jurisdiction of the German Empire, and he is, therefore, not amenable to the laws of that country. He is answerable only to the authorities of the country which was the scene of the crime. If the 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 legal tribunals. If there existed an extradition treaty between the United States and Belgium the latter sovereignty could demand the delivery up of Vogt. That sovereignty is the only one which could legally demand the surrender of the prisoner, and the request of the German diplomatic representative, therefore, 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 anticipated, must be the conclusion arrived at, will, in all probability, have the unfortunate result of letting the prisoner go free, as there is no extradition treaty at 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 of 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, and the crime was committed in Belgium. Belgium has no extradition treaty with the United States. If the crime had been committed in France, Italy, or any other country with whom we 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 jurisdiction of the respective countries. The extradition treaty between Prussia and the United States, proclaimed June 1, 1853, is very explicit on this 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 Transportation.

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

The Senate of the United States at its last session authorized a select committee, which was charged with the duty of investigating the subject of transportation between the interior and the seaboard, and to report thereon to the next session of the Senate. It is 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 organization very valuable information may be obtained in aid of the present inquiry, it is requested that you will, after consultation with the Granges in your jurisdiction, select a suitable person who will appear before the committee at a convenient 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 which exist under the present systems of transportation, and also any suggestions they may desire to make as to the remedy required. Should you deem it advisable to arrange for the conference suggested, you are invited to inform the committee, and will give you due notice of the time and place of the proposed meeting.

Communications similar to this have been addressed to the masters of all State Granges, and I venture to express the hope that the committee may be aided by the valuable assistance and co-operation of your organization.

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

A Great Legal Triumph.

Colonel Charles Case, receiver of the First National Bank of New Orleans, has just arrived, and reports to the Comptroller of the Currency that he has received intelligence from Messrs. 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 credit 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 *pendente lite*, and hoped finally 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 careful consideration of the facts, concluded that the suits could 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 case and did so. The decision of the Vice Chancellor was adverse 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 directing the money 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. F. Benjamin, formerly a United States Senator, and now a practicing barrister and Queen's Counsel in London, took an appeal to the House of Lords, thus trying up \$100,000 of the fund two years longer. This appeal

after the most elaborate argument on behalf of the applicants, has just been dismissed with costs, and the receiver, after six years' fighting, from the lowest to the highest Chancery tribunal in England, 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 depositors' officers' balances from their taxable 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 balances 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 acted merely as Mr. Patterson's disbursing agent will form, it is said, the subject of investigation when Congress meets in December.

Mining Patent Refused. Commissioner Diamond, of the General Land Office, has refused the claim of G. Jackson and others to the application of the Virginia Mining Company for a patent on the Tiger Lode, Yavapai county, Arizona.

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. Secretary Robeson and Attorney General Williams are the only two members of the Cabinet in the city.

THE JENNERVILLE HORROR.

Further Evidence Implicating Underwood—What a Detective Found in the Trunk of the Murdered Man.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1873. Later intelligence from Jennerville is still further damaging to William Underwood, the supposed murderer of the man Goss. Since his arrest and confinement in the Westchester jail he has made several conflicting 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 conspired to defraud several life insurance companies by the old dodge, insuring heavily and then disappearing and circulating a story of drowning or murder.

In this mode, as is alleged, Underwood played the part of the principal witness, as in Baltimore, some time ago, he testified on the behalf of the wife of Goss, who sued to recover \$25,000 from a life insurance company. It was found 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 book found in the trunk of the murdered man is now thought by those best conversant with the character of Underwood that he became involved in the matter in regard to the insurance policy, and that from a motive of revenge and gain, he fired him to Jennerville, filled him with liquor, and then drove him to the grove where he killed him. Goss was known to be a quiet man and made but few friends, and from this fact Underwood supposed that but little inquiry would be made for him, and that his body would never be found.

To-day Colonel Jennerville, accompanied by several 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 of Goss was found, and it is to be done but that it was that of Goss. In examining the severed head one of the detectives discovered that several teeth were missing, and that a hook reached down the throat and succeeded in securing five or six teeth, which were without a doubt Goss's. The hook was made of iron and had a sharp point, and was used to pull the teeth out of the mouth. The authorities are still working zealously to discover every item that will fix the murder upon the proper person.

SCOTT'S SQUADRON.

Trial Trip of the Steamship Ohio—A Sketch of the Vessel as She Lies at 'Cram's' Wharf.

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 Cram's wharf, on the Delaware River. The event has again attracted the attention of the commercial men of the community, and a vast crowd will doubtless be on the dock to see the beauty of the Ohio is a splendid model of naval architecture, and will compare most favorably with such vessels as the City of Brussels, of the Iman line, and the Java and Russia, of the Cunard fleet. Her keel was laid something over five months ago, with that of three other sister ships, the Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois—and the remarkable fact is that which she was put together, is a marvel to all, and especially to several shipbuilders of the Clyde, who recently came far out of their way to gratify their curiosity to see how the Ohio was put together.

Her life saving apparatus consists of ten metallic boats and five patent cylinder-stuff life rafts, and is arranged so that they can be ready for use in minutes' time. To render them more efficient in case of danger her pumps will exercise the crew in the use of the apparatus every day of her voyage. The life rafts are supplied with water and biscuit for twenty souls for a twenty day voyage, and are provided with the necessary apparatus of the Ohio, as well as the other vessels of the line, is something entirely new, and works excellently.

She will steam to Montank Point and return, after which her cargo, consisting of tallow, molasses, hemp, flour and cotton, will be received, and she will be off for Liverpool. The twenty-day return cargo will be composed mostly of tin, iron and assorted merchandise. After a thorough examination of many applicants for positions, the following have been selected as the officers of the steamer:—

Commander, Henry Morrison; First Officer, J. F. Anderson; Second Officer, J. B. O'Connor; Third Officer, G. H. Dodge; Fourth Officer, J. B. O'Connor; Purser, B. R. Lewis; Surgeon, W. W. Lesley; Engineer, J. S. Doran; First Assistant, J. B. Donald; Second Assistant, Charles E. Keane. The Indiana and Illinois will be completed and placed in readiness for the ocean service within seven weeks' time.

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 streets. Before the fire was got under control it had destroyed Rosenberg's saloon, Guter's variety store, Guter's cigar store, the Post Office, the Whig and Tribune office, Samuel's tobacco store, O'Connor & Brothers' dry goods and leather store, Wright's saddlery, Friedberg's dry goods store, Baum's tobacco store and some smaller stores. Many of the buildings destroyed were small. The following are the principal losses on buildings:—J. H. King, three buildings, valued at \$14,000, insured in the Imperial of London, for \$5,000, and in the Home of Georgia, for \$900; D. Mason, two three story brick stores,