NEW YORK HERALD THURSDEY, JULY 25 1873-TRIPLE SHEET,

SEDITION IN SPAIN.

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The Carlist Capture of a Spanish Fleet of Frigates.

Spasmodic Sentiments of the Spaniards in New York.

POZAS, THE PIRATE.

The Commanders of the Iron-Clads Zaragoza and Arapiles Interviewed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

"The Government at Madrid Suits Them Well."

"Siempre Heroica Ciudad Zaragoza."

General Quesada on the Bank of Havans-A Talk with Spanish Merchants and Brokers-Desertions from Spanish Men-of-War-The Feeling in the City.

The news which came by cable yesterday to the HERALD from Europe, in which it was stated that a rebellion against the republican ent of Madrid had broken out at Cartarena a naval port, dockward and arsenal on the iterranean, created the greatest astonishment mong our fellow citizens of Spanish and Cuban birth. The wildest rumors were spread rapidly, and hypotheses of the most absurd nature were current while the excitement was at its height. It was first rumored that the Spanish Bank fatled, and on Wall street during the afternoon it was stated that the republican Cabinet had taken flight from Madrid. Then came another equally wild rumor, that a revolt would take place on the Spanish iron clad frigates Arapiles and Zaragoza, which are now undergoing repairs in the Navy Yard at Brooklyn. It was stated that the officers and crews were very much excited by the news of the seizure of the fleet in the port of Cartagena, and that the slightest spark would kindle a fire that would re sult in the surrender of these two frigates to the agents of Don Carlos, who are said to be active in New York as they have been for some time past in London, Paris and Madrid.

AMONG THE "OLD CASTILIANS" It was hard to believe that a nation having s population 22,000.000, and with the glerious historic st of Spain, could be brought to such a strait as that which the surmises of the quidnuncs would lead one to believe had be allen a people formerly one of the most powerful in the world.

To determine the facts in the case a reporter of the HERALD paid a visit to the Navy Yard vesterday, for the purpose of having a talk with officers of the Spanish fron-clads. The barge and Commo dere's scow, in which passengers are ferried to and fro by means of a crank across a creek in the Navy Yard, was called into requisition, and the reporter, with the assistance and through the information given him by a sergeant of United States marines. gradually made his way in the direction of the Cob ngside of which the iron-clad frigate Arapiles was lying. On the dock a huge square canvas tent had been erected, and under its ample folds about a couple of score of Spanish sailors were employed, sheltered, as they were, from the rays of the sun, in beating the rust from half an acre of cable chains belonging to the Arapiles frigate. These dark-skinned descendants of the sea oes who at one time made the name of Spain a terror to Europe, were all barefooted, and were working away in a happy manner under the superence of a Spanish quartermaster. This offcial touched his cap and pointed to the gangway which depended from the side of the huge iron-sheathed hulk of the Arapiles. Her topmasts have been taken off and the "clinkity-clink" n the workmen made a terrible din. Ascending the gangway, the reporter was confronted by a bandsome and courteous officer who, on being informed that the reporter was deous of speaking with El Comandante, at once led the way over the smooth, clean deck, which was swarming with hardy-looking seamen, all of whom looked alike, having bushy black eyebrows, dark hair and swarthy faces.

SAN JAGO AND CLOSE SPAIN." Aft and just below the quarter deck, a bronzed, brave-looking officer stepped forth from a small cabin, well furnished with charts and nautical instruments. He was of medium height and looked like a man who had seen much service under the Cross, Crown and Lion of Castile. This was the Comandante, Don Simon de Manzanos, the second officer of the Arapiles whose rank corresponds to that of a first lieutenant in the United States

Salutations were exchanged, and then the reporter, who was asked to sit down in the cabin. "Commandante, I have called on you to get son

definite information in regard to the seizure by the Communists of the iron-clad fleet in the harbor of Cartagena, in Spain?

I have read only the despatches in the HERALD of this morning," answered Don Simon, politely, and speaking in the English tongue with a brokes

and speaking in the English tongue with a broken accent. "Of course, until we hear further from spain by mail it will be impossible to give any detailed or correct information of the matter."

"Who is this officer Rosas who led the insurgents at Cartagens and what are his antecedents, Don Bimon? Is he an officer of the Spanish navy, and it so, what is his rank?"

"I never heard that he was an officer of the Spanish navy, "replied Don Simon, with a stately bow. "His name is not kosas. It is Pozas, as I believe he is the same officer, who on the 11th of October, 1878, when Don Luis Zorrilla was at the head of the Ministry, rose as chief of an emente at the Arsenal of Ferrol, in Gallicia, to the cry of "Viva la Republica." He was associated with Montijo and they seized the arsenal, with 1,500 men, but the revolt was suppressed by the Capitain General of Gallicia. I do not believe that Pozas is a Communists—on the contrary, he is, I understand, an old adherent of the Carlists and was at one time a colonel in the army of Spain, but, I believe, does not at present hold any commission in the srmy."

"To wast class do the vessels seized belong in the Spanish navy."

"Three of the vessels reported as having been

"To what class do the vessels seized belong in the Spanish navy?"

"Three of the wessels reported as having been taken are of the first class, and are not surpassed by any war vessels adost." answered Don Simon, proudly. "These three," he added, "are the Victoria, iron-clad ram, first class; the Numancia, of the same class, and the Jentan, iron-clad ram, first class, of 1,000 horse power. The Alamanza is an old wooden frigate; the Ferrolan is a wooden sailing frigate of thirty-two guns; the Fernando el Catolico is a paddle wheel steamer of 500 horse power, and the Blasco de Garay is a wooden paddle wheel steamer of 350 horse power."

"What government do you acknowledge and what officers of the Spanish squadron in American waters, Don Simon?"

Don Simon answered slowly and emphatically,

waters, Don Simon?"

Don Simon answered slowly and emphatically,
"We know no factions. We recognize the flag of
Spain and obey our superior officers, who, of
Dourse, take their orders from the government
legally in existence now at Madrid,"

"Then you have no sympathy with Carlists or

Ommunista?"
"I know nothing about those matters. If the Spanish fleet were all in the Antilles there would not be any trouble, and trouble has arisen at Cartagena because bad men have been allowed to Spain you must understand that, as an officer, I have nothing to say. It would be contrary to discipline, Yet, as iar as my own private opinion goes, I believe that in a government or cabinet it is not the most brilliant speakers or most learned men who are most successful in ruling a nation. History teaches that successful rulers have generally been men who have talked but little, and those who talk very brilliantly and attempt to rule by theories are apt to fail in governing a people. It is very possible that the Carlists may have a pertain success, but the officers and seamen of the Spanish Navy are-srue when left alone, and I believe they will remain faithir to the Spanish flag aboys all things. I am projoundly grateful for the

motive which has caused your visit to the "Ara-plies," and I deeply regret that such a state of affairs has resulted as the seizure of those vessels of the navy at Cartagena," said "From what part of Spain do you come, Don Simon!" asked the reporter.

Leame from

Pou Simon.

"From what part of Spain do you come, Don Simon!" asked the reporter.

"Manzanos is a Castilian name. I came from Madrid, in New Castile. The first captain of the Arapiles is Don Demetrio Montanegro, who is a native of Galicia. The men are from Galicia, Sarcagossa, Valencia, Barcelona and other provinces on the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. The Arapiles is of the second class of frigates an has seventeen guns, eight in each battery and one on main deck. There are two 300-pound guns and iour 150-pound guns, with ten 85 pound guns. The large guns are Armstrong guns and the 68 pounders are known as the "fivera," made from the model of General Rivera, a brigadier of artillery in the Spanish army.

At this juncture Don Simon made a rough plan of the port and basin of Carta, ent, showing how the Castelio de los Galeros commanded the basin in which the vessels-of-war were lying which were captured by Pozas. There are twenty-free feet of water in the basin, and it was quite easy for Pozas to command the vessels from his own slip by means of the guns of the forts. Cartagena is the largest dockyard and arsenal in Spain, and 100 years ago it had a population of 75.000, which has since uccreased to less than thirty thousand souls. The town owes its importance to the efforts of Philip II. to make it a nival port,

ON 50ARD OF THE ZARAGOZA.

After leaving the Arapiles the reporter next paid a visit to the frigate Zaragoza, which is soon to be placed for repairs on the dry dock. From the stern of this fine vessel depended the memorable motto which recalls the defence of Saragossa by General Palafox and a fighting virgin against the French—

SIEMPRE HEROICA CIUDAD ZARAGOZA. Below this motto were the Cross and Crown of Castife and a gitt wooden lion rampant. The Captain of this vessel is Don Firmin de Cantero, and the Comandante is Don Jacobo Alleman, both of whom are natives of the province of Andalusia. The Zaragoza was constructed as an iron-ciad at Cartagena and has 400 men and twenty-eight guns, rified bore, of Spanish make, known as the Barrios, 68-pounders. Captain de Cantero was absent from his vessel at Sharon Springs, but the Comandante, Don Jusbo Alleman, assured the reporter that there was no disaffection on board of either the Zaragoza or the Arapiles. He said men and officers were loyal to the Spanish flag and were under the orders of kear Admiral Rigadu, who is now at Havana in command of the Squaron of the Antilles feet. Commandant Alleman stated emphatically that they had no "sympathies" whatever with any faction, and stated in addition that there had been but very lew descritons, and those were not from political reasons.

tion, and stated in addition that there had been but very lew descrions, and those were not from pointical reasons.

Among spanish merchants.

A reporter of the Herald in pursuit of sentiment regarding the coup d'état of the Spanish rebels at Cartagena also called to see

THE SPANISH CONSUL,
but that official and his secretary were both absent from their offices. In the office of Mr. J. A. Pesant, at 42 Broadway, a few doors distant, however, he found two or three

KINDRED SPIRITS.

all busily engaged in social converse on the very subject which engrossed the attention of the reporter. Mr. De Martin, a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with Spanish politics, who at one lime was private secretary to Queen Christine, and another gentleman, an ex-Capitains de Nateo, who had served in the Spanish navy all his life, expressed themselves willing to give their views on the subject pending. The Capitain, having refreshed his memory by reading the Herald telegram on the subject, said that he could not see just how

THE SHIPS WERE TO BE WORKED.

"It seems the crew have driven away capitains and officers, and I do not see how they will manage nor powder, shot, provisions and munitions, unless, indeed, they have an understanding with other Communists in London, Paris and other Communists in London, Paris and other titles. It will surely be little satisfaction to them te bombard the seaport towns, for that would not much advance their cause against the Republic, and their friends live mostly in the crowded cities.

"As regards

THE DECLARATION OF PIRACY, that is ridiculous. I cannot approve of that. It

Captain?"

"hat is ridiculous. I cannot approve of that. It is the first time, I believe, in history that a nation decl. red its own navy pirates. I suppose the government considered that the vessels were in the hands merely of revolting crews. But certainly there must be great demoralization among the men, and before long the possession of these immense iron-clads will be only an embariassment to the Communists."

"What enect, Captain, is the seizure of these vessels likely to have on

THE OTHER PARTIES IN SPAIN?"

"Well, it is hard to say; we are so distant from Spain, and have so few of the Spanish papers, having to depend almost entirely on the telegraphic desplatches, which are liable, perhaps, to errors, and certainly are very concise. But as far as I can judge this will greatly increase the hopes of the Carlists. It may make the war appear so nearly hopeless for the government and may render the prosecution of the war so ferce and savage that other nations may be driven to interfere, and in the interests of peace acknowledge the claims of Don Carlos."

"Is my one clee backing this manœuvre?"

Here Mr. De Martin replied:

"You may leel quite sure that

AMADEUS, OR SOME OTHER CLAIMANT, is behind it all. They may not appear on the surface for some time, but their influence is doubtless at work."

"Which side is likely to have the best chance as a separate organization against the government."

Which side is likely to have the best chance as a separate organization against the government?

THE CAPTAIN—"the Carrists, I think, ounnumber the communists by fat. They are the peasantry, the filters of the land, and are a hardier body than the others. The Communists are simply the seum of the city, who do not know what they want, and understand Communista to mean simply no more

"What effect will the affair nave on
"What effect will the affair nave on
THE PROSPECTS OF CUBA?"

Mr. DE MARTIN—Politically, it will have very
little. The moral influence may amount to something; but matters could hardly be worse there
the flame of than they are now. But, financially, it may prove disastrous. Money is worth very little there now, and with this news it may become as cheap as it was South in the Confederate times—a bushel of it

was Souta in the Confederate times—a bushel of it for a quarter.

THE CHIEF OF THE CUBANS.

The reporter next called upon
GENERAL QUESADA,
who represents the Cuban interests, and found him at his residence, 14 West Seventeenth street, in the company of his secretary and two friends. The General announced it as his opinion, that the Cubans cared nothing for the form of government in Spain, being determined on separation from that country, and whether the Spanish Republic was a conservative or radical Republic, they would never again submit to its authority. "But," said he, "the aflair complicates matters in Spain and so far is

ADVANTAGEOUS TO THE CUBANS.

If we can now secure any very telling advantage on the seacoast we will be relieved of the lear of spanish iron-clads, and certainly the money of Spain will be so greatly depreciated by the occurrence that they must soon lack all the sinews of war.

war.

THE SPANISH BANK
in Havana, according to its own statement in a recent *Diatrio*, possesses a capital of something over \$8,000,000, and has liabilities floating about to the amount of \$86,000,000."

"There are two
"There are two
spanish vessels in this port?"
"Yes, and the crews are demoralized; so much
so that forty desertions took place last week. If
they sail out of this port they are just as fixely as
not to revolt, as their brethren have done in
Spain."

not to revoit, as their brethren have done in Spain."

The reporter next paid his respects to Mr. Martinez, a Spanish broker in Wall street, who was found comioriably reposing in the presence of two friends under the hands of a Spanish barber. He was delighted to give his opinion on the subject.

"The Communists," said he, "are at any rate republicans. They may war against the republicans at Madrid, but they Do NOT FAVOR A MONARCHY.

It shows how deeply roofed the republican sentiment is. There may be different kinds of sentiment about it, but it all tends to real republicanism not withstanding."

withstanding."
"Is Carlism as strong as this Communism?"
"No. The Carlists represent only the peasantry
of the Northern provinces, a mere handini of rude,
nntaught soldiery. Communism includes, doubtless, the hard-fisted workingmen of the Soutnern

"Will not this movement

"Will not this movement
HELP THE CARLISTS?"

"Not at all. It may impede for a time the government's movement against them, but it is in its vital elements more opposed to Carlism than to the government."

"How will it affect the insurrection in Cuba?"
"It will encourage them, no doubt, but that is all."

with these succinct and well considered views of a lew of the representative men of Spanish and Cuban sympathies the HERALD reporter was content and withdrew.

ARTESIAN WELLS IN THE NEW POST OFFICE.

An experiment has just been successfully tried in the new Post Office which promises to do away with the use of Croton water and consequent taxes in that building. Mr. M. V. Forman, under instructions from Superintendent Hulburt, has succeeded in boring in the basement of the building an Artesian well, which produces seventy-five gallons of water per minute of a temperature of fifty-six degrees. The well is worked by a Seneca Palis' pump. At a distance of some sixty feet from the present well Mr. Porman had bored another, but the latter was abandoned and the experiment tried with greater advantage in the con-now in use. It is intended to bore a number of these wells in the sub-basement and to use the water obtained for the purposes of the structure while in process of completion, and it is expected while in process of completion, and it is expected water obtained for the purposes of the structure while in process of completion, and it is expected that by the aid of steam in working the wells, the Post Office, when completed and in working order, shall be fully supplied with water, thus saving a handsome sum yearly for water rent. The Superincendent this wedt paid a bill to the Croton Water Department of \$2,300 for water used on the building from April, 1870, fb July, 1873.

THE UNIVERSITY REGATTA.

Letter from Mr. Blaikie on the Merits of the Crews and the Springfield Course.

What One of the Harvard Crew Has to Say-Letter from a Cornell Man-He Claims Fourth Place.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Waiting nearly a whole week after the great race is over, two or three men, apparently of Yale, are "after me" (as my friends say) in your issue of this morning relative to the disputed question of which crew outrowed the others last Thursday afternoon. As they used to come by the half dozen one should not turn from two or three. My statements in the HERALD of last Saturday I

see yet no reason to change materially. As I saw beforeband that no steam launch on that river was equal to keeping beside the crews in the race, I detailed one man to look after the first half mile, another the last, and with the steamer took the middle two miles. I hence had to rely on others for the order of the coming in. My assistant at the lower end said that Harvard seemed to come down well ahead of everything, spurting magnificently, and so crossed the line at right angles with the course, but that Yale was first over the actual finish line. On our way back from the race the Aggies came rowing up and assured us that Harvard had won. We then steamed out to the Harvard quarters, and any doubt seemed dispelled, for there were the flags there was little ring or unanimity in the cheering But in the talk I always remarked one They who had viewed the race the western bank about invariably trom thought Yale had won, while they from the eastern were as confident 'twas Harvard, reminding one of the tabled gold and silver shield. And it seemed to me, too, that this doubt, so prevalent, more than any lack of liquor, accounted for the unusual quiet. Well, I hunted right and left Babcock, to learn his decision, but, not finding him, returned to my room and commence writing. Soon Messrs, Dana and Loring came in and between us a challenge to Yale quickly approached completion. Then, as I wrote you, Mr Dana, on reflection, decided to let his feelings go and say nothing at all-a greater victory for them than being first on the water, as I think. However, his statement was Harvard led Yale by several lengths near the close, and that the latter, by crossing the well known diagonal line where it was nearer the start caught away the prize. Entirely calm and collected as he was I still thought him an interested witness, and should have allowed for that: but then Mr. Babcock called, and I found that his state ments not only substantially corroborated Mr. Dana's, but that he had assented to handing Har vard the flags, and had, moreover, coupled with that assent his hearty congratulations. This surely seemed enough, and I wrote as I did, asking him also to forward his views to the HERALD. The extract now given from them speaks no uncertain sound, for he says:-"Had the line been located at right angles with the course of the boats, the result of the race would have been entirely different, and the race decided on the merits of the crews instead of chance in the position of crossing a line no two points of which were equi-distant from the start." You will remember that in your paper of the 14th inst. I took exception to the Springfield course. Let me now add that I do not believe it is possible for two crews, let alone five times as many, it each can choose its water, to row a fair three-mile race on that course or any curving course. Suppose Connell had started from her position by A, close under the eastern bank, and rowed on the shortest line she could to the western end of the line at the finish. It it was but three miles from where she started to the eastern end of the line at the finish, or from A to D, then to the western end, or C, it is manifestly less. Yet I learned of no rule preventing her from doing this. Will any gentleman of Springfield or clsewhere say just what would have been three miles for her? Why, to have kept as close to the castern bank all the way as she had started! But nothing bound her to do so, nor liarvard nor Yale. So the latter, starting at the third station from the west bank, steered a good course down midstream, and crossed the line at the finish about as far off the west bank as sine had started, thus doing about three miles; but Harvard, starting from a point but forty-four feet east of Yale, was soon lar enough ahead and west to be directly in front of her, and then, instead of keeping in midstream, worked over to the eastward and went down along the east bank nundreds of feet west of Yale, thus, as the diagram will show, rowing a noticeably longer distance. that course or any curving course. Suppose Cor-



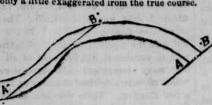
But as the two had started so near together, and one had at one time drawn actually in Front of the other, it would seem as it, it one had in the last quarter of a mile succeeded in getting two or three lengths further down stream than the other, that lengths further down stream than the other, that was the laster crew, whatever drawing of lines diagonally might nave cut her off from the prize. In other words, had Harvard rowed at exactly the pace she did row, but, instead of veering off by the east bank, neld her course parallel with Yale's, would she have crossed the actual line of finish first? From the best light I have yet found I should think she would have done so. Moreover, as I tried to make clear throughout my letter in Saturday's Herald, Harvard, profiting by an enemy's lesson, ooth on the Thames and last year on the Connecticut, took her steady thrity-eight strokes a minute throughout the first two miles and a hall, and rowing all the time, and within herself, would not be tempted from thence, while on the last hall mile sie repeated spurt after spurt, as Dana had promised me he would. Now Yale had spurted at different times carrier in the race, and, if experience goes for anything, these spurts do not leave as much in a man for the last hall mile as if he had omitted teem. Hence there would to a rowing man seem nothing strange in Harvard's, on that half mile, drawing noticeably away from Yale, though, as they left me three-quarters of a mile up, Harvard's own fault in not knowing the course and in not steering better! I never said otherwise, but laid the lault at ner door in your paper of the 9th inst., about as mily as any one has.

It is claimed that she made by staying in the current, but in an earlier letter I wrote you how feeble an affair that current was wene submitted to the test of actual experiment. But now let me add an extract from a letter of one of the 9th inst., about as mily as any one has.

It is claimed that she made by staying in the current, but in an earlier letter I wrote you how feeble an affair that current was wene submitted to the test of actual experiment. But now let me add an extract from a letter of one of the 9th inst., about as fur as every day that we were done to be submidiated by the weather the submidiated by was the laster crew, whatever drawing of diagonally might have cut her off from the

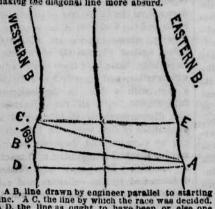
actly.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday our crew were tred and a little unwell, and evidently needed lighter work, so we did not again go over the special committee secided to have the finmistake No. 1, as can be seen by drawing a curve only a little exaggerated from the true course.



A'B' parallel to AB. It is pretty evident that BB' is snorter than AA'.

But the second mistake will be shown by a letter from the exgineer who surveyed the course, Mr. William B. Harris. He went down Saturday morning and lound the flag on the west shore moved up stream 169 feet, thus increasing the angle and making the diagonal line more absurd.



A B, line drawn by engineer parallel to starting line. A C, the line by which the race was decided. A D, the line as ought to have been, or else one parallel to it, as from C to E.

Ferhaps it would be best to wait for word from the engineer certifying this, although I got it directly from Mr. Burgwyn, who drove him down Saturday morning and measured the distance with him.

with him.

Regretting that any such doubtful termination beiet so good a race, and trusting that next year will find all the competitors of this, with others besides them, on waters abundantly broad, deep and roomy, on a course exactly straight. I remain, yours faithfully.

WILLIAM BLAIKIE,

JULY 22, 1873.

151 Broadway, New York.

Why Cornell's Crew Did No Better and How They Did Much Better Than They Were Given Credit For-Rowing Over Sandbars in the Snailow Connecticut Creek-The Row Oarsman TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I have in my possession a letter from the bow oar of the Cornell crew-Ruf. Andersonwhich contains a clear exhibit of the particular concerning that crew at the Springfield regatta.

I give you some extracts:—
"In answer I think I can show you that Cornell did not so bad as a great many think. In reference to being ninth in the race I can't imagine how any one could assume the face to write such a maliciou talsehood, but I suppose it was started by some of those Eastern reporters, who were opposed to us from the beginning to the end of our stay at Springfield. There is not the least doubt but that we came in fourth. We finished by the west shore, and all the judges and spectators on that side say that we came in fourth. A gentleman who was on the judges' boat said we came in lourth, and the Wesleyan crew say we came in fourtn; Amherst claimed to have come in fourth, but the evidence we had placed us ahead of them. Since they dence we had placed us ahead of them. Since they have found that the judges know nothing about the position of the crews at the finish Amherst claims second, but we have just as much right, if not more, to claim second as Amherst."

"One reason, perhaps, why some thought we were so far behind was because on account of the diagonal line at the finish we kept far to the western shore and were across the line long before a number saw us at all."

"The general press despatch placed us behind Dartmeuth, Bowdoin, Columbia and some others, which I know was faise. We had not gone a quarter of a mile on the start before we took Bowdoin's water with a clear lead, and I know she did not guan on us before we crossed the inne. Dartmouth

water with a clear lead, and I know she did not gain on us before we crossed the inc. Dartmouth was lar to the rear of us, and they said themselves that the Columbia crew came in ahead of them, and the columbia bow oar told me that we came in ahead of them. The following was our greatest difficulty:—You probably know that we were very uncortunate in orewing a position, having drawn eleventa, or the one by the east snore. After we had drawn that position the press said we might as well be counted out of the race, and indeed our only hope was in the louding of the other crews among themselves. Yale, harvard and Amberst had the best positions. Our crew made a magnificent start, and led everything for the first half mile, when we struck shallow water, which hade our boat drag very heavily. The shallow water lasted for nearly the whole of the second mile, and, while we were tugging over the bar. Yale, harvard and Wesleyan had deep water and a strong current, which gave them an immense advantage over us."

"Coulter, who is hard to please in such matters.

"Coulter, who is hard to please in such matters, was persectly satisfied with the ceew, and said there was not a professional crew in this country that could have done better under the circum-

Suca, Mr. Editor, is a review of the part which the Corneli crew took in the great race—the diffi-culties which it met and overcame. Now, know-ing the inevitable results of such a contest, I sinhope that the expectations of the friends of Cornell will, by this communication have been realized, taking in view the difficultie which were entailed upon the crew by their unfor NEW YORK, July 23, 1873.

NEMESIS M'MULLEN.

The Canadian Ministry Looking for Loopholes-They Did Not Keep a Cent. but Bought an Election with the Bribe Money-Preparing to Weather the

Storm. MONTHEAL, July 22, 1873. The past few hours have produced no change in the position of scandalous affairs. Sir Francis Hincks and Attorney General Ouimet have each taken exception to some or Mr. George Washington medutien's unwholesome assertions, but the de mais do not after public opinion upon the broad well-defined fact that Allan obtained his Pacific charter from the government in consideration of an enormous sum of money, for portions of which receipts were passed. The leading ministerial organs acknowledge the genuineness of the documentary evidence against Macdonaid and company, and the latest form of apology is that the bribe moneys did not go into pockers of the receivers, but were liberally supplied to sustain the government candidates in the then pending elections. Instead of appreciating the meritorious character of this method of dis. bursing ill-gotten gains the simple minded public

the meritorious character of this method of distoursing ill-gotten gains the simple minded public seem disposed to regard this admission as an aggravation of the original offence. What became of McMillen's money after Sir Hugh checked it out to Sirs George E. Cartier. John A. Macdonaid, Francis Hincks, Gideon Quimet and L. Langevin constitutes a wholly separate and distinct charge against the dominant party, and will naturally secure attention at the proper time. But it will be very difficult to determine how much of the bribe-money was nanded over to the treasurer of the election corruption fund and how much stuck to the fingers of those who demanded and handled it.

Sir George Cartiev being dead, the government have undertaken to skulk behind his coffin, and, by denying all complicity with his schemes, althouga he was their most active colleague at the time, endeavor to turn the current o. Indignation from themselves to his memory. They would have it understood that Cartier's compact with Alian—which has been published—was without their knowledge, forgetting that before the bargain with Sir Hugh was finally consummated by handling him his charter McMullen brought the knowledge of the Cartier' arrangement to the Premier almostif, and also exhibited the general assortment of trump caros that he held, and which he has now began to play so effectively.

From the still defiant tone of the Toronto Leader, the only horn of any importance through which the Ministry condinue to blow, it is supposed that the promised inquiry is to be indefinitely postponed, it is given out that there will be no reassembling of Parliament on the 13th of Angust, the date to which adjournment was ordered, in which event there will be no convening of the Legislature until May, 1874.

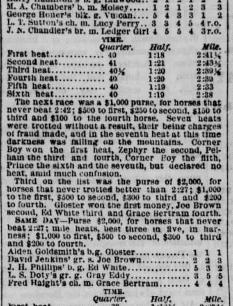
If such really be the programme the politics of Canada would soon possess an interest for the rest of the world such as they never had before.

Sir John A. Macdonald, in company with the Hon. J. J. C. Aboott, of St. Annee's, went to Quebec on Saturday to recei

CATSKILL DRIVING PARK.

Fine Day and Good Trotting-Linwood Wins the Special Premium. The second day of the Catskill Driving Park, in matter of numbers and character of sport, was superior to the inauguration ceremonies. The grand stand was filled with ladies, whose toilets were magnificent and whose faces were indicative of good humor. At an early hour the special premium of \$5 for the three minute purse was continued. Vulcan won the fifth heat and Linwood the sixth. It was this heat that gave the in ter the race. Harry Hamilton feit from the first assured he would be the victor. The following is a complete

CATSKILL PARK, CATSKILL, N. Y., July 22 and 23, 1873.—Special premium of \$5 for horses that never beat 3 minutes; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; \$250 to first, \$150 to second and \$100 to third. Harry Hamilton's b. g. Linwood. 2 1 2 1 M. A. Chambers' b. m. Moisey 1 2 1 2



Quarter.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

Excitement in the Pool Rooms-Good Running Expected.

SARATOGA, July 23, 1873. There is considerable excitement here tonight over the races which are to begin to-morrow, the prospects being that the sport will be very fine and all three to-morrow, of the races very exciting. Some, however, regret that the management has not seen fit to postpone the Travers Stakes until Saturday, considering that Tom Bowling only arrived here this A. M. McGrath, although he has not said so. would no doubt like to have a little more time. He offers to-day to enter Tom Bowling in a new three-year-old sweepstake any distance, the entrance to be any amount that the Association may see fit to give as added money. That is, if they will give \$1,000, then the entrance to be \$1,000 each, the whole to be play or pay, and the entries to close before the start for the Travers to-morrow. The race would be a very popular one, and, if fixed for the end of the second meeting, would no doubt, attract much attention. At the pool room to-night there was a very large attendance and considerable money was bet on the several races. The first is the Travers a dash of a mile and three quarters \$50 entrance, with \$1,000 added, the probable starters being Glenn's chestnut coit Merodac, Belmont's chestnut coit Count D'Orsay, Sowie's usay coit catesby, McDaniel's chestnut coit fellowcraft, Rice & McCormick's chestnut coit Fellowcraft, Rice & McCormick's chestnut coit John McCormick, Grindstead's bay colt Waverly, Loridard's chestnut coit free Lance and Cameron's chestnut coit, by Leamington, out of Rebecca. In the first pool sold count D'Orsay brought \$133, Tom Eowing, \$130; Springbok, \$125; Waverly, \$50; John McCormick, \$50; Merodac, \$45; Free Lance, \$20; Fellowcraft, \$10, and Cameron's colt, \$10. Alter which Springbok brought \$300; Tom Bowling, \$255; Count D'Orsay, \$250; Waverly, \$165; Merodac, \$88, and the others in the field sold for \$55. The second race is a sweepstake for all ages, a mile and a quarter, for which McDaniel will start Harry Bassett and Joe Daniels, they selling in first pool for \$500, Hunter & Travers' Strachino bringing \$100, Carroli & Coar's Ortolan \$400 and Lite. I's Wizard \$400.

The third race is the Flash Stakes, a dash of half a mile, or two-year colts, the probable starters being Belmonts imported colk King Amadeus, Crouse's Day colt Culpepoper, Hunter & Travers' or \$125, McDaniel for \$75, Littell for \$65, Morris for \$125, McDaniel for \$60, Donahue any distance, the entrance to be any amount that the Association may see fit to give as added money.

the best of order, so that good time, no doubt, will

BUFFALO DRIVING PARK.

Programme of the Eighth Annual

Meeting.

In less than a formight the Buffalo trotting races will begin, and the indications are that the meeting will be the most brilliant in the history of the Buffalo Driving Park. Important additions and improvements have been made, and Harvey Dodworth's splendid band, from New York, is engaged. The following is the programme of the

engaged. The following is the programme of the Faces:

First day—turnsday, aggist 5.

No. 1—Purise \$4,0.90.—For horses that have never trotted better than 2.24; \$2,000 to first, \$1,0.00 to second, \$6,00 to third and \$4,0 to fourth.

No. 2—Purise \$0.000.—For horses that have never trotted better than 2.27; \$5,000 to first, \$2,00 to second, \$1,500 to third and \$1,000 to fourth.

No. 3—Purise \$1,000.—For four year-olds and under: \$600 to first, \$300 to second and \$100 to dired.

No. 4—Purise \$2,000.—For forses that have never trotted better than 2.2; \$10,000 to first, \$5,000 to second. \$3,000 to first and \$4,000 to fourth.

No. 5—Purise \$2,000.—For horses that have never trotted better than 2.2; \$1,000 to fourth.

No. 5—Purise \$2,000.—For horses that have never trotted better than 2.36; \$1,000 to fourth.

There day—Thursday, August 7.

No. 0-PURES \$4,000.—For horses that have never trotted better than 2:86; \$5,000 to first, \$600 to econd, \$200 to third.

No. 6-PURES \$10,000.—For horses that have never trotted better than 2:24; \$5,000 to first, \$1,500 to second, \$1,500 to first, \$1,500 to second, \$1,500 to first, \$1,500 to second, \$1,500 to first, \$2,500 to second, \$1,500 to first, \$2,500 to first, \$2,500 to second, \$1,500 to first, \$2,500 to first, \$2,500 to second, \$1,500 to first, \$2,000 to first, \$2,000 to first, \$2,000 to first, \$2,000 to first, \$4,500 to second, \$1,500 to third, \$1,000 to cond, \$1,500 to third, \$1,000 to second, \$1,500 to third, \$2,000 to first, \$4,000 to first, \$2,000 to second, \$1,500 to third.

No. 10-PURES \$4,000.—For horses that have never trotted better than 2:00 \$2,000 to first, \$1,000 to second, \$600 to first, \$1,000 to second, \$600 to first, \$1,000 to second, \$1,500 to first, \$1,000 to first, \$2,000 to first, \$1,000 to second, \$1,500 to first, \$1,000 to second, \$1,500 to first, \$1,000 to first, \$2,000 to first, \$1,000 to second, \$1,500 to first, \$1,000 to first, \$2,000 to first, \$1,000 to second, \$1,500 to first, \$1,000 to first, \$2,000 to first, \$

MONMOUTH PARK RACES IN AUGUST.

The directors of the Monmouth Park Association met yesterday at Long Branch, and decided that another race meeting shall be held in August, the races to take place on the 21st, 23d and 25th of next month. All the norses that were at the last meeting will be there, their owners having about that time no engagements elsewhere.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

On Tuesday afternoon last Lawrence Valter, German farmer, residing near Valley Stream, town of Hempstead, lost a cow from his pasture lot, and while searching for her in the woods near his residence met two of his neighbors, Joan and residence met two of his neighbors, John and Ferdinand Peihl, with whom he had previously had some difficulty. Valter asked them what they had done with his cow, when, as it is alleged, one of the Feihls struck him over the head with a club, knocking him down, after which jumped upon him and beat and kicked him until he was insensible, leaving him lying by the roadside, where he was found shortly after by some of the members of last family. Dr. Charles Schmidt was called in to attend to the injured man's wounds, and after making him as comfortable as possible, went to Jamaica and made complaint before Justice Stediker against the Peihls, giving the Justice a cell-incate as to Valter's injuries and that his recovery was doubtful. A warrant was at once issued for their arrest, and they are now in custody.

KILLED BY A FIRE TRUCK.

Coroner Keenan yesterday afternoon held as nquest at his office, 40 East Houston street, in the case of Mary Brady, late of 60 Greenwich street, case of Mary Brady, late of 60 Greenwich street, who, on Saturday afternoon last, was killed in Broadway, near Cortisadt street, by being run over by truck No. 10 of the New York Fire Department. There was an aism of fire in Pine street, and wille the truck was running to it deceased persisted in crossing Broadway against the remonstrance of a police officer and siso a freman, and was killed in consequence of her rasaness. The jury rendered a varoitt of accidental death.

CÆSARISM IN AMERICA

Continued Expressions of Popular Sentiment Through the Public Press.

A Prediction That in Less Than Four Years General Grant Will "Walk to the Seaffold or Mount a Throne."

(From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser (dem.). The fourth of the series of the striking articles of

the New York Herald, in which the true issue in-volved in the next so-called Presidential election

is declared to be whether the people of the United States shall hereafter live under a republican or mperial form of government, appears this morning on the first page of the Advertiser. Certainly the facts of the case have been eloquently and truthfully presented throughout. No doubt the re-election of General Grant-or his proclaimed reelection-will be, in effect, a proclamation of consummated revolution. After it the Reinis umbra and a mere sham and sickening lie; but all the real power of imperial administration—nay, more, of almost Asiatic despotism—would be concentrated in the hands of the fortunate soldier and American Emperor at Washington. The HERALD states this in the strongest and aptest language. It is truth t These are the solemn declarations of the first newspaper in the United States, addressed to the people of this country and the whole world. In this anomalous state of our affairs-under these terrible, horrible, infamous, uttorly degrading conlitions, if there be no remedy in the hands of the people, and if the people decline to apply the remedy promptly and efficiently, what does the HERALD propose? Insignificant conclusion of the mighty theme! It proposes that the whole matter shall be practically left to General Grant himself! No opposition must be made to him! He is voluntarily to retire and refuse to be a candidate for a third term when his party-the predominant party-is striving to force renewed power upon him! He is to let Cuba clone as a part of the present Spanish Republic. 19: 18 to estab-lish a protectorate over Mexico, and again—Great God, spare us!-to reconstruct the South; and he is to pay off the national debt after the manipalators shall have fixed it on a gold basis, principal and interest, in Surope; when the idiotic people cannot escape its payment, and when there will be no longer the least necessity of enacting the miserable sham or pretending either to pay or te be able to pay it, and thus banking of the inexhaustible folly of the most easily duped and conceited people that ever existed in all history. Finally, our Tanbark Cosar is to designate some radical-some Credit Mobilier or salary grab or other "Christian statesman" of his part;—as his successor, and all good citizens are to support him! We have had the impression that radical masses North have been in a Innatical state for twelve years past. These suggestions of the New York Herald now satisfy of of the correctness of our impressions. The peop are supposed by the HERALD to be helpless in preventing the destruction of their freedom, and frant can be tyrant and king if so it may please him! The only remedy and the only hope of preserving the Republic is in Grant's patriotically refusing the crown he has only to raise his hand to put on his head! What a noble compliment to the courage and sense of the demoralized and radicalized masses of the nation! What a revenge for the conquered South "treated treated the outlying provinces of the Empire," if the South only desired the deepest and cruelest coming from an impartial source in the matter of the statements made, but do not admit that our situation is so disastrous that the country's liberty depends on the whims of Grant or his resolutions in the premises, be they patriotic or anpatriotic. We all now see the real issue distinctly confessed. Let Grant and all to-be American emperors or kings beware of the voices and arms of three millions and a half of democrats and conservatives, whose fathers were freemen of a grand Republic and who intend to be freemen themselves in life or death. Our remedy is not with Grant, but the people. But we take occasion to repeat here what we have before written. In less than four years the probabilities are that Utysses S. Grant will wak to the (From the Germantown (Pa.) Chronicle (republ

can), July 17.1 * * * Personally, we do not believe that he (Grant) ever sought the Presidency at all. He ac cepted the first nomination "to save the party;" didate a second time; in this he was doing no more than other men had done before him. But when it comes to a third term, the whole aspect of the case is changed. The "unwritten constitution of precedent," which is stronger than written law, stands clearly in the way. To become a candidate would be not only to challenge a conviction planted deep in the public mind by none less than Washington himself, but to proclaim at once his personal ambition. It would be no longer the party; it would be simply Grant. The whole world would perceive this, and General Grant himself would certainly perceive it; and, perceiving it, we cannot doubt what his course will be. We do not be-lieve ne will be a candidate in 1876. Besides this, it is not propable that the political situation will be the same three years hence as at present. A party cannot remain very long without opposition, ar the mere fact that there is now no organized opposition whatever to the administration is sufficient ground for expecting a new departure of some kind pefore very long. Three years is abundant time for things to become very much mixed, and what with the granges in Illinois, and Blaine in Maine, and Butler in Massachusetts, and Wise and Mosh in Virginia, and new "movements" of various kinds everywhere, there is no telling what may happen before the centennial.

(From the Plattsburg (N. Y.) Republican (demo

cratic), July 19, 1973.]
There is no longer any doubt about the determination of the wirepullers of the republican party to nominate and, if possible, elect Grant to a third term of the Presidency, and there are strong reasons for supposing that Grant is much in the same condition that Barkis was-"willin." This is what might be expected, being, in fact, but the legitimate fruit of the whole policy of the party in power, which may be summed up in the two wordsperpetuation and centralization. A centralization which shall place the control of State affairs, even to the exclusion and plotting out of State rights, under the national government, and then an entrenching and strengthening by fair means or foul which shall secure a perpetuation of this tremendous power in the hands of the present managers of the republican party. And what means could be devised the more effectually to carry out such a scheme as this than creating the office of President or Dictator and placing in that office a man who, either through pliability or ambition-it matters little which—is willing to be made a tool of, to assist in the overthrow of the Republic. A third term means simply Casarism or perpetual President, for the same reasons can be urged for a fourth, fith and sixth term as for a third. Whether the people will de quietly and permit themselves to be ound hand and foot time alone will show.

(From the Chester (Pa.) Pilot (neutral), July 12.1 We know not if this programme is in accordance with the views of our Chief Magistrate, who, to do him justice, it may be said has made no outward manifestation of his desire to continue his lease of power beyond his present term. But there are those who, under him, are perhaps reasonably anxious to still hold places that afford them full compensation, and, if the projected scheme is con-aummated, to them is the credit and honor due of having dritted into a course of proceedings entirely at variance with the tenor of our govern mental theories, though not, we are sorry to sax in violation of constitutional enactments