

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth Street.—MIMI.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—DRAMA OF LIGHTNING BOB.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth and East-CORNER. Afternoon and evening.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.
DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 68 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, July 24, 1873.

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FROM ST. DOMINGO we are informed that the insurgents in the North have met the troops of President Baez in battle, and that the latter were totally routed. This intelligence, should it be fully confirmed by later advices, is really important.

Now that Washington's Headquarters at Morristown, N. J., have been purchased and will soon be occupied by the State Historical Society why would it not be a good idea for the next Congress to purchase the home of Jefferson, at Monticello, Va., and put it to some useful and patriotic national purpose?

GENERAL JACKSON, as the defender of New Orleans against the British army of invasion, found it necessary incidentally to disregard the judicial authorities for the safety of the city. We commend this excellent example of Jackson to our health authorities at this time for the safety of the city.

"COLORED FOLKS" BOUND FOR SARATOGA.—The colored citizens of the Empire State are to have a grand mass meeting at Saratoga on the 6th of August for the purpose of expressing their thanks for their Civil Rights bill and of testing the virtues of Congress water and Saratoga fried potatoes. They will probably have also an opportunity for testing their civil rights on the occasion and of giving some work to the lawyers.

A ROGUE COMPLIMENT TO MR. LOWE.—At a farmers' meeting in Kansas the other day the following preamble and resolution were adopted in reference to the Congressional "back-pay grab":—"Whereas D. P. Lowe, our Congressman, supported the bill, resolved that we demand that he resign his seat in Congress, and that his place be filled by an honest man instead of a thief." Mr. Lowe has the floor.

From the Darkening Confusion of Spain a Brightening Prospect for Cuba.

Is the experiment of republican institutions in Spain destined to prove an ignominious failure? The ominous intelligence from that distracted country—that the crews of five of her choicest ships-of-war have mutinied and gone over to the terrible Commune; that the government has issued a proclamation denouncing those ships as pirates, and authorizing their capture and treatment as such by any Power on the high seas; that an English member of the International brotherhood is in command of one of the revolting vessels; that the government has expelled from the public service Generals Contreras and Pierrad, and has removed the civil governors of Cordova, Murcia, Pontevedra, Leon and Orense; that another revolting province has declared itself an independent canton; that the Carlist force of five thousand men, after sacking and burning the city of Igualada, is encamped around its ruins, preparatory, perhaps, to a movement upon Barcelona; that the authorities of this, the second city of the nation, in anticipation of an attack, have organized a committee of safety; that the mayor of a city has been slain in a street fight, and that the assassination of that distinguished public servant, Marshal Sorzano, has been attempted in his city of refuge, even upon the soil of France—forms a budget of startling events which promises anything but a speedy deliverance of the Republic in Spain from its thickening embarrassments on every side. Our special despatches point to the imminence of the recognition of Don Carlos by the French government, the restraining power in this respect being more fear for the effect of such a recognition on the French people than want of sympathy for the Bourbon cause.

All the elements of a state of anarchy are here—treacherous civil officers, a disaffected army, a mutinous navy, revolting cities and cities laid in ashes by armed bodies of insurgents, and ruffianism, treachery, suspicion and alarm everywhere in the general demoralization. Since the conspiracy of the Prince of Asturias against his father, in 1807, the prevailing order of things in Spain has been that of a state of war, from foreign invasions or revolutionary factions; but never before were the elements so broadly developed as now for a civil convulsion reaching to the bed rock of her political institutions, souvenirs and traditions. Down to the expulsion of Isabella the civil conflicts of Spain were simply the conflicts of rival claimants for the crown, in which popular rights and popular wrongs were only played upon by successive demagogues to cheat the people. But with the expulsion of Isabella there was a revolution which signified something more than the removal of one Bourbon in order to elevate another to the family throne. It meant something more than the expulsion of the Bourbon family. Prim and Serrano thought it called for the establishment of a new royal house, to be founded upon the introduction of a new king from the royal family of Germany, England or Italy. In searching for this new king Prim inveigled Napoleon the Third into his fatal war with Germany. When the foreign gentleman desired was found in the courageous Amadeus of Italy the advancement of the young Italian to the Spanish throne was the death warrant of Prim; and when at length, disgusted with incessant intrigues and conspiracies against his authority and his life, Amadeus threw up his profitless commission and returned home, there came with his retirement the proclamation of the end of the Monarchy and the beginning of the Republic.

With Figueras and Castelar as its chief engineers, encouraged by the example of France, it was thought for a time that the Republic in Spain, by gradual departures from the legacies of the Kingdom and by careful approaches to popular sovereignty, religious liberty and equal rights might be permanently established. But the disturbing forces which have since broken out, and the darkening confusion, which, in the conflict of ideas—revolutionary and conservative—have settled upon the country, seem to threaten to poor Spain the feast of horrors of the first French Revolution, in which the landed nobles were dispossessed and butchered, in which the Church was displaced by the Goddess of Reason, and "liberty, equality and fraternity" were proclaimed from day to day in the hideous work of the guillotine. The republican government at Madrid fails to satisfy the extreme factions on any side. It is too radical for the conservatives and too conservative for the radicals. It is too regardless of sacred things for the Church and too considerate of the claims of the Church for the International and the Commune. It is a government which, despised by the Bourbons, denounced by the Church and suspected by the radicals, has only the strength and the prestige of possession upon which to stand. It may, nevertheless, still baffle and defeat all its enemies, but it may be overthrown in a day. It still might have been strong enough against all opposition at home, in the sieves of war, to maintain the loyalty of the army and the navy but for the men and money wasted in the vain effort to suppress the Republic in Cuba.

Should the Republic in Spain be overthrown it may be charged, more than to all other causes, to the war upon the Republic in Cuba. Probably not less than one hundred thousand Spanish soldiers, during the last five years, have been sacrificed in Cuba, and millions of money have been expended for the suppression of the Cuban insurrection for which there can be no return. From these heavy drafts upon Spain for the maintenance of her possession of Cuba the government at Madrid is reduced to an empty treasury with no resources of credit, and it has so far depleted its army that it has become powerless against a few thousand bold insurgent Carlists. In the case of a government the soldiers and sailors of which, to any considerable extent, have no sympathies with the revolutionary principles upon which it is conducted, but who regard it rather with contempt and derision than respect, money is indispensable to their outward loyalty. The present government at Madrid has no money to give them, and hence these revolts and disaffections in the Spanish army and navy.

And here a few figures, touching the financial condition of Spain, will serve to show why the government can no longer meet its

current obligations. The statistics on the subject before us of 1860 will answer for this purpose. In that year the revenues from the State and its colonies were \$36,784,045, and the expenditures were \$36,313,378, and the national debt was \$674,254,955. The army, on a peace footing, numbered 79,696 men; but with the reserves, for the contingencies of war, it numbered 232,738 men of all arms. The navy comprised 137 ships-of-war, of which 29 were sidewheel steamers and 59 were screw steamers. There were also at that time 34 steamers under construction. Since that day a dozen or more powerful iron-clads have been added to the service. The number of men employed in this formidable armada was, all told, some 25,000. All the costs of these expensive warlike establishments have been drawn from the 15,500,000 of people of poor Spain and the 2,000,000 of her colonies. The country, whose exports are \$73,000,000 in value, against \$52,000,000 of imports, has a respectable balance of trade in its favor; but with taxations and expenditures of \$98,000,000 a year, with a debt in the background of \$674,000,000, with all the embarrassments and discouragements to industry of several generations of civil war, with her cities overrun by vagrants and desperate adventurers and her mountains swarming with revolutionary banditti, with a people impoverished and disheartened by the collectors and robbers, with a sod to a great extent worn out by an exhausting system of cultivation, poor Spain, we fear, is bankrupt to the point of a financial collapse and demoralized to the verge of anarchy.

But had this republican government of Spain in the outset recognized the claims of Cuba, and had it counted the probable costs of a war for the suppression of the Cuban Republic, and had it offered to the Cubans their independence for the sum even of one hundred millions of dollars, there would have been a surrender to the Republic in Cuba which would have been the gain of a hundred millions to the Republic in Spain—a sum of money which Spain has not possessed at any time for more than half a century. As it is, the difficulties of Spain are the opportunity to the Cubans, and it is possible that President Grant's opinion of last March—that before the expiration of six months the independence of Cuba will be effected in consequence of the many embarrassments of Spain—will be verified. We hope that the Republic in Spain will in the end come off the victor; but in any event we hope that General Grant's prediction in reference to Cuba will be fulfilled.

The Fight Against the Unsanitarians.

The Board of Health are now fairly on the warpath, and have made a brilliant commencement in the right direction. The bone boilers still distribute noxious gases with a liberal hand from their rendering boats, which are anchored in the middle of the Hudson River, opposite the city. But the flat has gone forth, this time no empty threat, and the rendering company will have to seek fresh fields and pastures new to carry on their pestilential business. A perusal of a reporter's experience in a visit to the late slums of the bone boilers, published in another column, will convince the stoutest stomach of the urgent necessity of the action of the health authorities. And yet these dealers in filth affirm that their business is not at all deleterious to health, and that the adjoining neighborhood could not suffer in the slightest degree from the sickening effluvia engendered by their work. There will be, naturally, an outcry against the bone boilers wherever they next locate themselves; but that is no reason why a great city like New York should be compelled to endure their presence.

The raid on the marketmen took place last night, and was a complete success. The proposal to remove only five feet of the unsightly booths which encumber the streets adjoining the market was not considered sufficient for sanitary purposes, and a clean sweep was made of all. A temporary injunction granted by a Supreme Court Judge in Brooklyn misad the spirits of the obstinate marketmen, but the news that this injunction was partially vacated at a later hour in the day brought them down again to a state of despondency. The marketmen and the Board of Health will have a hearing before the Court this morning, and a definite settlement of this vexatious question will likely be attained. Meanwhile the guardians of the public health have not been idle. They did good work last night, which will show corresponding results in a very short time. Yet much remains to be done, and a much-needed sanitary measure would be to declare the entire market, as it now stands, a nuisance. The whole structure is rotten and filthy, and should be replaced by an iron building with ample sewerage and accommodations for the transaction of business without offence to public health. Both Washington and Fulton markets are a disgrace to a great city like ours, and the sooner a radical reform is put in operation in both places the better. The health authorities should now call upon the Department of Public Works to pay some attention to the horrible condition of many of the streets on the east side. In many places the pavement is in such a dilapidated condition that the street cleaners cannot rid its numerous receptacles of garbage and dirt. This work of sanitary reform must be thorough in order to be efficient, and all municipal departments should lend a helping hand. The persistent efforts of the HERALD have awakened the authorities to a sense of their duty, and will not be relaxed until we can point with pride to New York as a model of cleanliness and sanitary excellence.

RAINS IN JULY in the great valleys of California are about as unusual as snow in Florida in January; but this July there has been such general showers of rain on the San Joaquin and Sacramento lowlands that the farmers thereof are afraid these extraordinary rains will damage the corn fields. Our opinion is that the Californians ought to be thankful upon which it is conducted, but who regard it rather with contempt and derision than respect, money is indispensable to their outward loyalty. The present government at Madrid has no money to give them, and hence these revolts and disaffections in the Spanish army and navy.

LAST CALL.—The Brinkerhoff liberal republicans are to hold a State Convention in Columbus on the 30th instant. Outside aspirants for the next Presidency will please take notice.

The Herald's Latest Revelations in Philadelphia.

The remarkable correspondence which we print from Philadelphia to-day will doubtless astonish many thousands of our readers who are acquainted with the inner life of our sister city. To come into close contact with crime is neither novel nor pleasant. Volumes have been written on the misery and degradation in the collars and garrets of densely populated cities, where the vilest creatures that walk and represent the human form are thrust in with pure-minded but poverty-stricken women and contaminate by their presence the atmosphere around them. By their villainy, like the boa constrictor springing for its prey, subduing by a frightful fascination. New York has supplied abundant material for the philanthropic pens of contemporaneous historians, while the East End of London, the slums of Seven Dials, the Quarter Latin and other portions of Paris have been more fruitful sources of criminal information. But authorities have differed widely on the question of throwing open to the gaze of the world the inmost recesses of haunts horrible in their character and disgusting by location. Men of high Christian and social standing have advocated the necessity of charitably throwing a veil over these plague spots in our midst and of hiding them from the general view, lest the knowledge of their character and objects should prove more baneful to society than would be overbalanced by their exposure and overthrow.

The mission of the HERALD's correspondent in the present instance has been with a class of criminals the most difficult to reach, and who for that reason have so long plied with success and comparative security their revolting, fraudulent avocations. The "spiritual mediums," the fortune tellers, the abortionists, the magicians and sorcerers, whose special profit it becomes to waylay the unwary, to prepare a snare for the young and giddy, and, by their vile arts, blight the fairest hopes of thousands, have been making their harvest in the face of the Christianity so much boasted of in Philadelphia. Deception and infamy lead to shame, but once having their victims disgraced, their most fruitful source of revenue is in the attempt to cover up the traces of their villainy. The young girl, bright and blooming, curious from a strange superstition that these wretches create in the minds of the young to have their fortunes told, "just for fun," enters the "office" that in too many instances proves the most serious step of her life. But the open fraud they practise. Our correspondent gives the names and address of those whom he visited and handed over to justice, and among them one who actually located a sister never having had an existence, and had the audacity to describe to a man in the full possession of his senses his mother, who was "neither young nor old, neither long nor short, nor stout nor lean," and the "sister in a distant land, in a city she could not see and in a street she could not name." Such unqualified humbug should not only be exposed, but should be punished equal to the misery and torture it oftentimes brings to its victims. We are glad that the Mayor and the police of the Quaker City see the importance of the disclosures the HERALD now makes through its correspondent, and that the base creatures who traffic in human beings more wifully than ever did the planters of the South, who deliberately undermine the moral laws, hurl to destruction some of the fairest of God's children and set at naught every ordinance of modesty and decency, are in a fair way of receiving the just punishment of their crimes.

Highwaymen on the Rail.

The story of the attack upon a train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad on Monday night by a small party of highwaymen reads like a chapter from the life of Dick Turpin or Claude Duval. As in the days of old a single horseman intimidated a coachload of passengers, so a half dozen gentlemen of the road, in this case, deliberately robbed the express car and started off without being molested. A singular circumstance is connected with this daring robbery. The conductor of the train could not find among all his passengers a revolver. This will surprise to no small extent those who believe that every one travels in the Far West armed to the teeth. There is a greater degree of depravity in the conduct of the highwaymen of the rail than ever the gentry of Blackheath contemplated—namely, the fiendish attempt to wreck the train, which, happily, did not prove successful. Men who would coolly plan and endeavor to carry into execution a wholesale slaughter, such as the wrecking of a train might cause, should not be permitted long to pollute the earth with their presence. Justice is swift and sure in the West on such occasions, if halting and erratic in others. The country in the vicinity of the scene of the outrage is aroused against the ruffians, so that Judge Lynch will probably dispose of them without calling upon the regular authorities. The death of the brave engineer, John Rafferty, who clung manfully to his post, and by his presence of mind and heroism averted a wholesale catastrophe, is the saddest circumstance connected with the affair. The immunity from outrages of this kind which our railroads enjoy is very gratifying, when we consider the dangers encountered by travellers in some of the countries of Europe. The opportunities for murder and plunder on our roads are so frequent and easy that we may congratulate ourselves that they are so seldom taken advantage of by desperate characters. Yet the speedy punishment of such highwaymen as were engaged in this last nefarious enterprise is needed to dispel the feeling of insecurity which must fill the mind of the traveller on the iron road. But while justice deals sternly with these wretches the good heroism of the engineer should not be forgotten, and his family in Chicago should be placed beyond the reach of want.

CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.—An election in North Carolina is to be held on the 7th of next month, for the purpose of adopting or rejecting certain proposed constitutional amendments. Among the number is one changing the time of the meeting of the Legislature from one to two years—that is, that there shall be biennial instead of annual sessions, and another proposes to relieve the Legislature from levying a tax to pay interest on the State debt. The first may be all right and proper, the way things are going in the

"old Tar State," for we find it is also proposed to dispense with the services of a Commissioner of Public Works, there being no public works in progress in the State; but the tax proposition smacks too much of repudiation to be hurriedly or carelessly passed upon. We hope the good people of North Carolina will not suffer their financial reputation to be tarnished by winking or blinking at the repudiation of the State's indebtedness in any shape. As they vote on the 7th of August so will they be known to all the world.

Mountain Weather Stations.

The scientific public will be interested in learning the recent attempt of the Signal Bureau to extend its mountain weather observations to two of the loftiest summits on the Continent. A few years ago an eminent scientist scaled the volcanic sides of the Peak of Tenerife, in the Canary Islands, and his meteorological researches at a great altitude proved of the utmost value to the science they were designed to promote. For some weeks the Signal Bureau has been at work in taking instrumental and other observations on Mount Mitchell, in North Carolina. This towering point of the Appalachian chain, known as "the Black Dome" of the Black Mountains, rises from a valley, the mean height of which, above the ocean, is two thousand feet; and its sister peaks, which attain the height of six thousand feet, are counted by scores. The "Black Dome" itself rises four hundred feet higher than Mount Washington, in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, and is the culminating point of the whole Allegheny chain. In studying the Winter weather reports from Mount Washington, the interesting fact was elicited last year that the cold aerial waves which cross the country from west to east are not, when they reach the Atlantic States, high enough to submerge this mountain, since the thermometer at the summit read higher than at stations near the base. Several other valuable deductions regarding American meteorology and storm movements have been obtained from the Mount Washington data. But, in the case of Mount Mitchell, there is a far richer promise of learning the play of the great atmospheric machinery and currents. The former mountain lies so far beyond the inter-tropical belt that the meteorologist cannot expect to encounter on its icy apex anything but the polar blast, relieved occasionally by milder local winds. But the "Black Dome" in North Carolina appears admirably located to exhibit on its summit the successive phenomena of the Summer trade winds, and in Winter the return trades, the observation of which, on Tenerife, proved so instructive to Piazzi Smyth and to other scientific investigators.

Not content, however, with stationing its sentinels of science on the top of Mount Mitchell, the Weather Bureau is also about similarly occupying, on the opposite side of the Continent, the splendid lookout from Pike's Peak, correspondingly the most elevated point of the Rocky Mountains within the United States. This will afford new facilities for investigating the meteorologic conditions which give the Pacific States and Territories and the adjacent country their charmingly uniform and salubrious climate, as it will also enable the office at Washington to make more accurate forecasts of all Eastern weather affected by that of the Rocky Mountains.

When these and other new arrangements for widening the scope for atmospheric research are perfected we may expect many interesting and instructive results.

The Prussians Preparing to Evacuate France.

The Prussian troops have commenced their homeward march from the hostaged territory of France. Two of the pledged towns were freed on the 22d instant. General Manteuffel will remain for a short time at Nancy, but for a short time only. When he marches away the Verdun district will be the only French territory held by the Germans. France will be restored to complete freedom in a very short period. She deserves her liberty. The patience of her people under a very dire and humiliating misfortune and the financial punctuality of her government have been and remain beyond all praise. The home resources of France are, it may be said, inexhaustible; the energy of her people for national recuperation undying, and, apparently, invincible. The Shah of Persia was amazed at the appearance of the army, numbering eighty-three thousand men, which was lately paraded before him at Vincennes. It is claimed that French soldiers never before appeared to such excellent advantage as on the occasion of the inspection by His Majesty, and some of the Paris press writers assert that their rulers can call forth new legions by "stamping on the earth."

THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL.—The idea upon which the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876 is based—a grand centenary celebration of the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence—is in itself sufficient to set at rest any quibbling about the propriety of selecting that city for holding a world's fair. Every part of the country recognizes the justice of this, so it cannot be a matter of municipal jealousy. New York, which has no occasion to be jealous of Philadelphia in anything, would be least likely to be jealous in a matter where mere patriotism is sufficient to decide in favor of our sister city's pretensions. So far, indeed, is the metropolis from being jealous of Philadelphia that the best assistance New York can give towards making the exhibition a great success will be cheerfully given. We shall work as hard for that end as if the exhibition were to be held in this city, that the centennial anniversary of American Independence may show such an exposition of the development and progress of the country as will be worthy of the Republic and the people.

LIGHT FROM INDIANA.—A new and effulgent light comes from Indiana in the shape of a declaration in the Indianapolis Journal (the organ of Senator Morton, the war-horse of the administration) to the effect that the Congressional Back-Pay Salary bill, "being tainted with fraud, the whole act is wrong," and that, consequently, "President Grant's salary can be reduced to the old figure." It "can;" but will it be? When Senator Morton makes a movement in that direction from his seat in the Senate the people will begin to think that there is still "some virtue left in Syracuse."

A HANDSOME COMPLIMENT TO AMERICAN ARTISANS.—One of the most interesting and instructive facts connected with the visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph to the American department on Tuesday was that he praised the intelligence of American industry. "Your artificers," he says, "are thinking men, and your labor seems inspired by constant and active intelligence." A handsome compliment, we say, evidently well meant and tastefully paid. One hundred years have done much for us, thanks to our public schools. We have no aristocracy to patronize industry; but we have, a great country with great wants, and the struggle for precedence makes men think, and our public schools render labor at once active and intelligent. It will be well if the Old World can learn the lesson in time. A little more of the school and a little less of the patronage would be a gain. We are not yet industrially or artistically at the top of the tree. In a few years we shall have few rivals.

THE VALUE OF THE DAILY WEATHER REPORTS is now so widely acknowledged that their omission from a newspaper for a single day is felt by a very wide class. Those connected with the transmission of the "Probabilities" should, therefore, use all possible despatch in circulating them. The ungracious attitude of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this respect causes a nightly delay in forwarding the forecasts obtained at such trouble and expense. There is nothing creditable to the company in this.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Baron Liebers, of Berlin, is staying at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Ex-Congressman Roswell Hart, of Rochester, is at the Gilesey House.
Lieutenant Governor Archibald was sworn into office in Halifax yesterday.
General A. G. McCook, of Washington, is staying at the Union Square Hotel.
President Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, is at the Hoffman House.
Governor John S. Bagley, of Michigan, yesterday arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Secretary of State Henry C. Kissel, of New Jersey, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Congressional Delegate J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado, is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Ex-Congressman E. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Comtesse Blondell Von Loedebroock, of Belgium, yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House.
Mrs. Julia Parinton, the address of the St. Louis Ladies' Magazine, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
J. E. Scripp, formerly business manager of the Detroit Tribune, is about to start a new daily in that city. It is to be hoped this pilgrim, Scripp, will have a strong staff.
A straight-out democrat is about to start a daily in Titusville, Pa., whether in a straight waistcoat or not is not stated. The straits of his party suggest this Bloomingdale thought.
Colonel Colin, a brave officer, who commanded one of the best regiments in the service of France, has been cashiered for expressing republican sentiments and being friendly toward persons known to be earnest democrats.
A precocious St. Louis belle, aged only twenty-five, has just married her fifth husband. The other four are said to be alive and doing well. Her marriage ties may be "linked sweetness," but they are not "long drawn out."
Victor Emmanuel, it is reported, is to be excommunicated by the next encyclical of the Pope. The Papal edict will be read in St. Peter's amid the greatest solemnity; the Cathedral will be draped with black and yellow tapers will burn on the altar.
M. Besley, editor of the Francois (at Paris), is directly opposed to the tenets of his father, a Communist, who has written from his reign in Switzerland, to the *Safr*, bewailing the perverseness of his son "in violating all the traditions of his family."
Colonel Hay, a candidate for Parliament from a Scotch borough, recently speaking of the family of his constituent, Lord Dunsing, said:—"They are the most infernal vipers that were ever foaled." And this Colonel Hay is an aristocrat who defames republicanism and prates of the amenities of our political discussions.
Miss Jex-Blake and the other combative ladies who, having got a medical education in the Edinburgh (Scotland) University, tried to compel further privileges from the senate of the institution, have just learned from a full court that their knowledge of the healing art was gained through the favor or error of the senate.
"An' the lion and the lamb shall lie down together." On the day of the recent destruction of the Jewish Synagogue in Bordeaux by fire, Cardinal Donnet sent his Vicar General to the Grand Rabbi to declare his homage for the disaster and offer assistance toward rebuilding the temple. Shortly after Protestant ecclesiastics offered the same kind offices. This was no Rabbi's fanaticism.
Captain Hunt, Secretary of the Tichborne Defence Fund, having sent the London Times for declaring that he had never been a captain in the royal artillery, was consulted. He was shown to have been a paymaster in the royal artillery, with the honorary rank of captain, which Chief Justice Bovine announced entitled him only to that grade in the army, and in no special branch of the forces.
THE CHOLERA.
In Wheeling.
WHEELING, W. Va., July 23, 1873.
One death from cholera was reported to-day.
In Indiana.
EVANVILLE, July 23, 1873.
Two cholera deaths were reported at Carme, Ill., to-day. It is reported the disease is subsiding near Princeton, Ind. At Mount Vernon the panic is over. Two deaths were reported to-day but no new cases are being reported and business resumed, and a more cheerful state of affairs prevails.
In Kentucky.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 23, 1873.
There were eighteen deaths from cholera at LaGrange, Ky., during the last three days.
In Cincinnati.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 23, 1873.
Only one death from cholera was reported at the Health office to-day.
THE GOSS MURDER.
Nothing New Developed—Uddersbrook in Prison.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 23, 1873.
A special despatch to the Evening Telegraph, dated Westchester, July 23, says:—"Nothing new has been developed in the Goss murder case within the past two days, except the finding of the person who shipped the body to Baltimore which was found in the ruins of the burned building, and Uddersbrook's mother spent an hour with her son this morning. Most of the time was spent in prayer by the mother, who believes her son to be guilty. Yet hopes that he may be able to prove his innocence.
He is calm and collected, dresses with care and is polite to the last degree with all callers. Rhodes, his brother-in-law, has not been arrested, as reported, nor will he be, as no evidence can be obtained against him."
OOLBY UNIVERSITY.
WATERVILLE, Me., July 23, 1873.
The trustees of Oolby University met this morning at ten o'clock. A formal acceptance of the position of President was received from Dr. Robbins and arrangements were made for his inauguration to-morrow. The name of Coburn Hall was given to the new building, containing a laboratory and cabinet, in honor of Mr. Aber Coburn, who has been a generous benefactor of the college. The vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Professor Hamlin and Tutor Taylor will be filled at an adjourned meeting to-night or to-morrow. Twenty-three students were present, among them Senator Hamlin and Josiah H. Drummond. The associated alumni met in the afternoon. The micrology for 1873 and 1874 was read by Professor Hamlin.