# SPAIN.

Herald Special Report from Camp in Catalonia.

Carlist Army Concentration and His Majesty the Emperor of Germany Capture of the City of Reus.

Barcelona Almost Isolated and Threatened by the Bourbonists.

Recruitments from France for the Legion of the Royalists.

Preparation for a Terrible Battle Near Pampeluna.

HEAVY CANNONADE SOUTH OF BAYONNE.

Republican Factions in Riot at Malaga.

Insurrectionist Demonstration Against the German Naval Flag.

The Question of Carlist Recognition in France.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received, by way of London, from our correspondent in the Carlist camp in Catalonia :-

LONDON, July 26, 1873.

The special correspondent of the HERALD attached to the army camp in Catalonia reports as follows :- After a slight resistance Don Alfonso, at the head of a Carlist force, captured Reus, the second city of importance after Barcelena.

BARCELONA IN DANGER.

The city of Barcelona is threatened with isolation when we take into view the facts of the capture of Igualago and the uncertain condition in which Figueras is placed at

RECRUITS FROM PRANCE FOR THE ROYALISTS Numerous able-bodied Catalonian refugees travel across the French frontier into Spain. They will be called upon by Don Alfonso to join the Carlist standard or to bear the con-

A Sanguinary Conflict at Hand Near Pampeluna.

BAYONNE, July 26, 1873. Don Oarlos, with a force which his sympha-

thisers in this city claim numbers 16,000 well armed men, has arrived at a place named Elisondo, near Pampeluna.

The republicans are concentrating near Elisondo, and it is probable that a desperate struggle will take place soon.

A Battle in Progress South of Bayonne. BAYONNE, July 26, 1873.

A heavy cannonade is now going on south of this city on the Spanish frontier.

Municipal Insurrection and Street Fight-

MADRID, July 26, 1873. A despatch from Malaga says fighting has occurred in the streets of that city between opposing republican factions.

Citizen Flight in the Face of Advancing

BARCELONA, July 26, 1873.

Five thousand inhabitants of the town of Mataro, fifteen and a half miles northeast of here, have sought refuge in this city, fearing an attack upon Mataro by the Carlists.

A SOLDIER'S REST.

The funeral of General Cabrinety took place yesterday and passed off quietly. Insurgent Demonstration Against a Prus-

sian War Vessel.

Madrid, July 26, 1873.

'The insurgents at Cartagena have made preparations to attack the German frigate now in that harbor, but it is believed they will not carry out their design, as their vessels are not properly supplied with either officers, men or

Political Liberals in Support of the President.

MADRID, July 26, 1873.

At a meeting of the Spanish liberals sojourning at Biarritz, France, over which Marshal Serrano presided, it was resolved to offer, through Admiral Topete, their support to Señor Salmeron in his efforts to restore order in Spain.

The liberal leaders in this city have also held a meeting and adopted resolutions of a similar character.

CASHIERED FOR CARLISM.

Two more generals and two colonels of the republican army have been cashiered for expressing sympathy for the cause of Don

The Question of Carlist Belligerency in

Paris, July 26-Evening.

A report was in circulation here to-day that the government of France had determined to recognize the belligerency of the Carlists; but it is pronounced this evening to be without

FIRE AT ROCKLAND, PA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1873. Lee & Leech's large woollen factory at Rockland, Delaware county, opposite Manayunk, caughy fra to-night and was totally consumed. Loss \$12,000; partly covered by insurance in the Royal Insur-ance Coussany of Livernool.

# KAISER WILLIAM.

Herald Special Report from Ems by Way of London.

Moving from a Historic Retreat.

Popular Ovation to the Powerful Potentate.

Crown Compliments to Italy and Austria.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent at Ems, near Wiesbaden, by way of

LONDON, July 26, 1873. The special correspondent of the HERALD at Ems communicates the following interesting intelligence: - His Imperial Majesty Emperor William of Germany has taken his departure from this, his favorite, watering place-the retreat at which he delivered the memorable insult to Napoleon the Third, by his reply to Count Benedetti, and thus to a very great extent provoked the Franco-Prussian war.

CITIZEN COMPLIMENT. The Emperor took leave in the midst of a grand complimentary ovation.

TO THE SAVOYARDS AND THE HAPSBURGS.

He has gone to Schwallbach, to visit Her Royal Highness Maria Marguerite, Crown Princess of Italy, the wife of Prince Humbert, and daughter of Ferdinand of Savoy, Duke de ONWARD TO AUSTRIA.

Kaiser William will proceed thence to Gastein, near Salzburg, Austria.

ENGLAND.

Rate of Discount on 'Change and at the Bank.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

London, July 26, 1873.

The rate of discount for three months bills in the open market is five-eighths per cent below the Bank of England rate.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27-1 A. M.

On' Sunday, for the Gulf States, rising barometer, higher temperature and partly cloudy or with local storms; for the Atlantic States, southeasterly winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, possibly with local rains; for the Middle Atlantic States partly cloudy and clearing weather; for New England, southwest winds, cloudy and clearing weather; for New England, southwest winds, cloudy and clearing weather, with occasional local rains; for the Lower Lakes and Ohio Valley, clear or clearing weather, lower temperature and light winds; for the Upper Lakes and Northwest, rising barometer, notherly winds and clear or clearing weather.

### THE HEAT VESTERDAY.

During the forenoon yesterday the heat was terribly oppressive, the weather being warmer than that of any other forenoon during the year. That Nature regulates and equalizes all things is apparent from the table appended below, for if the fore-noon was very warm the afternoon was very cool. mometer steadily rose, indicating at the last named hour ninety-five degrees in the shade. yesterday by the extreme heat. The Third Avenue line lost three horses and had several others disabled so that they cannot resume work for some days. On the west side lines there were also a number of horses prostrated. At about half-past three P. M. a fresh, cool breeze began to stir, which drove the sultry, heavy air from the streets and cooled everything. In an hour a marked decrease was to be noted in the thermometer, which gradually continued until six P. M., when old Fahrenheit told eighty-five degrees. From six P. M. until nine the breeze continued to blow with increased force until it seemed as though it were the precursor of a rain storm.

The following is the list of sunstrokes which

a rain storm.

The following is the list of sunstrokes which occurred vesterday:—
Richard H. Wilcox, of Brooklyn, found in Grand street. Attended by Dr. Roberts and sent home.
Dennis Bicshew, 60 years of age, of No. 7 Oak street, found corner of Nineteenth street and Irving place. Attended by Dr. Sandborn and sent to Believue Hospital.
Bortonia Vincent, aged 40 years, of Second street, between svenues A and B, jound corner of Twenty-second street and Tenth avenue.
Thomas Falon, aged 35, residence not known, found insensible at foot of Twenty-fourth street, East River. Sent to Believue Hospital.
Kate Creigal, aged 28 years, of 245 West Tenth street, found at corner of Thirty-ininh street and Ninth avenue and sent home.
The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Henald Building:—

1872. 1873.
1872. 1873.
1872. 1873.
1872. 1873.
3 A. M. 73 76 3:30 P. M. 87 93
6 A. M. 69 76 6 P. M. 81 85
9 A. M. 76 91 12 P. M. 69 75
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

76 91 12 P. M. 69 75
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

78 74
Average temperature for corresponding week last year.

76 5-7
CHOLERA IN ST. LOUIS.

CHOLERA IN ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, Mo., July 26, 1873. There were thirty-nine deaths from cholera in this city during the week ending to-day.

THE MISSOURI ROBBER HUNT. The Villains Who Wrecked the Rock Island Train on the Prairie Hotly Pursued by the Police and Citizens-A

Desperate Conflict Expected.

A special despatch from St. Joseph, Mo., says that telegrams received there state that a number of the Iowa railroad train robbers crossed the Han nibal and St. Joseph Railroad a few miles east of nibal and St. Joseph Rallroad a few miles east of Chillicothe on Thursday, with a large party of pursuers only three miles behind them. The people in every section of the country that could be reached by telegraph have been advised, and the roads in every direction are guarded by bodies of men. Two of the robbers are said to be notorious desperadoes of Clay county, Mo.

The despatch further states that there never was such a determined pursuit of villains as in this instance, and it seems almost impossible for the robbers to escape. It is believed, however, that they will not be taken without a terrible conflict, as they know that capture means instant death.

MILWAUKEE IRON ROLLERS ON STRIKE. MILWAUERS, July 26, 1873.

A strike at the Milwaukee Iron Company' rolling mill was inaugurated yesterday. The employes still hold out, and both parties are resolved not to yield. This throws nearly a thousand men out of employment. The strike is not for wages, but on account of the discharge of some unruly members.

PIRE IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26, 1873. A fire to-day totally destroyed the depot building and other property of the Central Pacific Railway at Pleasonton, Cal. The extent of the loss has not

# A GHASTLY CRIME.

A German Murders His Wife Because She Refuses to Get His Supper.

Interview with the Murderer-Unconscious of His Crime-Married Twenty-five Years and Never Had a Quarrel-The Scene of the Dark Deed-The Room of Death.

Last evening about six o'clock a German, named Caspar Schuler, killed his wife Caroline at 30 Riving-

Caspar Schuler is a plasterer and mason, by trade, and was at work all day in Stanton street, not re turning home as usual for dinner in the middle of the day. After his work was over he went to meet his wife at a store in Rivington street, where she worked as a scrubber. She told him she would be home shortly. He went home, and then went A PINT OF LAGER BEER,

which he drank with a crust of bread. Soon after his wife came home. He told her to get supper, and then went out again. Once more returning he found no supper, and then spoke rather roughly to his wife, reiterating his order to her to ge This enraged Caspar, and he said if she didn't go about it immediately he would make her. She responded in the same tone, and there was immediately evidence of a serious quarrel. Mrs. Schuier was standing in the little yard which is situated between the front and rear

street, and close by the hydrant. Schuler, who was standing inside his room on the ground floor, on her repeated refusal to get his supper, then came out, and asking her once more to do so, and some instrument. (The nature of which has not been ascertained.) The woman fell instantly and blood gushed in torrents from the wound, to that extent that A RIVULET OF BLOOD

ran down the little gutter which runs into the street. The woman, aiter falling against the hydrant, gave a gasp or two and died, in less than

Instantly, upon inflicting the wound, and while his wife was in the act of falling, with her arms distended, Schuler, the murderer, his hands and shirt oesmeared with his wife's blood, ran through his rooms, and, pulling up the back window, crept through it and over the ience which separates the back of the house from the yard of 171 Stanton street. Here he slunk behind the closet in the yard, until a moment after, being seen by Mrs. Margaret Skebeck, who keeps a lager beer saloon at 171 Stanton street, he ran to the hydrant in the rear and began

The Stanton street, he ran to the hydrant in the rear and began

WASHING HIS HANDS

of the blood which was upon them. She exclaimed:

"You have been beating your wife, Caspar!"

The murderer hearing this ran sharply through the layer beer saloon into Stanton to Chrystie, thefice to Delancey, when the hue and cry alter him attracted the attention of Officer Brennan, of the Tenth precinct, who gave chase and soon captured Schuler, and took him to the station house in Eldrigge street, near Grand, where he was locked up. A Herald reporter had AN INTERVIEW WITH THE MURDERER, about two hours siter the tragedy, in his cell. Schuler, upon being called, jumped up promptly. He is a somewhat tall and muscular German, speaking little English, with lightish hair and chin beard, and with by no means a wicked look. He was dirty and his shirt still snowed blood stains. He was not aware that his wife was dead, and seemed to be under the impression that she was only slightly hurt. During the interview he chatted in the best of humor and laughed constantly.

He told the story of the dispute as written above; but when the reporter asked him what he had struck his wife with he said, deprecatingly:

"Only with my fist. I would not strike a woman with anything cise. I care a great deal for my frau, but now and then she wants a little —."

And he made the jesture of administering corporal punishment and laughed.

And he made the jesture of administering cor-poral punishment and laughed.
"But they say she is badly hurt," hazarded the "But they say and reporter.
"Oh, no, she is not, only a little. There was some glass in the yard that some one had brought there, and I guess she fell on it when I pushed her with my fist. I was very mad. She made me so by not getting my supper. I worked hard all day and was very hungry."
"Have you agreed well generally with your

wife ?"
"Oh, yes; we never had a dispute before, and we are married twenty-live years. I always cared much for her (he said this with tears in his eyes), and

when I came here and worked I used to send my money home to her. I have been here twice—the first time five years—and then went back. I came here in 1865, but she has been here only five years. We came from Baden, where I was in the Second regiment infantry. We always got on well together, but you know women want correction now and then.

then.

The murderer laughed again, and it was awful to think while watching him that at the moment he did not know the deed he had done, and did not realize how hideous was his joy. He then said:—

"I bet you she won't refuse to get me my supper

"il bet you she won't refuse to get me my supper again. I'll show her."

While speaking the murderer's breath smelled only slightly of the lager he had drank, and he was evidently in possession of his full senses.

The reporter left the place, Schuler bidding a cheerful "Good night." apparently in the belief that he would be free the next morning.

The reporter then, accompanied by Special Officer Peter Laffey, visited

THE Scene Of THE BUTCHERY.

Proceeding up a dark alleyway about four feet wide and some forty long the yard was reached. Exactly opposite the end of the alleyway is the hydrant where the murdered woman poured out her life blood. The yard is not more than ten feet wide and was impregnated by the most loathsome odor. Directly on the yard faced the windows of the rooms belonging to the Schuler family. The first, dimly lighted with a kerosene lamp, was occupied by a policeman, a youth and a man. The youth and the man were engaged in chatting together and drinking lager beer. The policeman looked on without participating. The room bore the aspect of misery. The whitewashed walls were bare with the exception of two badly executed colored prints of Bismarck and the Kaiser Wilhelm. The furniture was in the last stage of disease. Of the front room and towards the rear was a little room about six feet square; on one side was a broken-down bedstead, and on this lay the murdered woman covered with a solied sheet. Her face alone was visible. It appeared to have a kindly expression though slightly drawn in pain. She was evidently about fifty years

was inflicted.

As the sheet was drawn aside a young and rather good-looking woman drew back with a slight exciamation and a shudder. This was the married daughter of the murdered woman. At the same moment a dirty-looking youth came from the rear room of all, which bore an aspect still more shocking than the other. He looked scared. This was

shocking than the other. He looked scared. This was

THE SON OF THE MURDERED WOMAN,
Ludwig Schuler. He said he was not present when
the murder took place, but came in soon after,
and failted when he saw his dead mother.

The atmosphere of the room was terrible, and
while the scene of death was pictured in its most
horrible intensity the clashing of the glasses
of the drinkers in the front broke upon
the ear with a strange, weird sound and
as if in mockery of the dread deed
which had left its impress in the house. The whole
scene was loathsome and unbearable, and it jarred
on the nerves to hear the special say, sotto voce:—
"I guess we'll be able to find that trowel."

An inquest will be held this morning at the
house, 30 Rivington street, upon the body of Mrs.
Caroline Schuler.

ALMOST ANOTHER WIFE MURDER.

At about eight o'clock last night John Devine, forehead with a bar of iron, causing, however, only a severe fiesh wound. It is almost miraculous how she escaped death. She was attended by Dr. Phelps and sent home. Devine was arrested.

## ATTEMPT AT PRATRICIDE.

At fifteen minutes to ten o'clock last night John Sullivan and his brother Bartholomew had a quar-rel, during which the latter seized an axe and

### THE JERSEY BANK ROBBERY.

The Case Given to the Jury-Judge Scudder's Charge-The Jury Out Thirteen Hours, with No Result-Locked Up for the Might-Conflicting Rumors to How They Stand.

The great trial of the Jersey City police officials or conspiracy has ended and is now before the The usual congregation of citizens were nt in the Court House yesterday morning when into slience. At intervals during the delivery of Judge Scudder's address muffled murmurs of a probation ran through the court room. The charge worded, being just what was expected from the even-tempered and courteous presiding Judge It was looked upon favorably by counsel for both sides, and was regarded generally as one to which neither side could take exception. After congratulating the jurors and members of the press on the close of the trial, Judge Scudder spoke substan-

The indictment is for a conspracy, entered into on the 6th of May with Proctor, Dennin and Foley, to rob the First National Bank of Jersey City. It is in the usual form, charging these defendants with having conspired for this criminal purpose. The simple issue to be tried is whether these defendants, or either of them, are guilty of conspir acy with the burglars. Either of them, or both may be convicted. The nature and object of conspiracy were then defined by the Judge. It is not denied, he said, that the acts of some of the con-

THE PRINCIPAL WITNESSES are Proctor, Dennin and Foley. They are all competent witnesses. Their testimony is clearly ad-missible, but the value of that testimony is for the stood without support I would say to the jury that, although they might convict on it, yet I should not accomplices there should be proof of the circumstances of the crime and that the defendants were implicated in it. The number of accomplices who testify is immaterial. Their evidence must be corroborated. Let us examine briefly the evidence. ently some discrepancy between his statement on the first trial and his statement on the second as

the first trial and his statement on the second as regards the person

WHO PIRST PROFOSED THE PLOT.

The omission on the part of the burgiars in relation to the doings of Cummings is worthy of consideration, as it goes to show a lack of consistency. After detailing the plans and work of the conspirators his Honor said:—Is the story of the burgiars a probable one or is it false on its face? Is it made up for some sinister purpose or is it ruce? This question is to be determined by the jury. We would naturally suppose that such a plan was improbable and even impossible. The defendants were the protectors of the public and they are charged with having been in league with the yery worst enemies of the public. When we think of the sufferings and losses that would ensue upon the robbery of the bank it is difficult to believe that the defendants could plaid SO HEARTLESS AN UNDERTAKING. Character is the shield of police officers when they must go among thieves for the detection of orime. And in order to be able to judge whether this shield is sufficient to aid in exonerating these defendants it is necessary to examine into their character. McWilliams has already been con-

crime. And in order to be able to judge whether this snield is sufficient to aid in exonerating these defendants it is necessary to examine into their character. McWilliams has already been convicted of conspiracy with public offenders to rob the city treasury. He was, moreover, addicted to drink, and although his tippling was not criminal, it, nevertheless, tends to weaken confidence and to show his weakness in resisting temptation. Against Doyle's previous character nothing has been sale. But if these men had always acted uprightly and were beyond reproach, this case would be promptly thrown out. Again, when was this story first told? Not before October. Was this delay to tell the story caused by the hope of aid? Was it arranged that while on the way to a magistrate's office these parties were to escape through THE COMPLICITY OF THESE DEFENDANTS?

Or was this delay part of a plot on the part of the burglars, in company with Mrs. Devereux, to entrap the defendants? What was their motive for so doing? Is it a development of the natural spirit of theres against their pursuers? Is it a revenge on these officers who guarded them? Or is it a hope of pardon? There is no promise of pardon heid out to accomplices in this State for giving testimony in a court of justice. But in case of doubt and conflicting statements it is important that the jury consider what motives the burglars had, if any, for so doing. The defendants flatly contradict the burglars' statements. Each of the delendants is a competent witness for himself. They deny completely and fully all knowledge of

had, if any, for so doing. The defendants hally contradict the burgiars' statements. Each of the defendants is a competent witness for himself. They deep completely and fully all knowledge of the crime until after the arrest was made. If the testimony stood in this manner between the parties I should promptly advise the jury to acquit hem. But the State has offered corresponding to the consumer to the should prove some fact which can satisfy you that the plot was gotten up and that the delendants were implicated in it. Mrs. Devereux is brought forward to show this. Everything considered, she is in all respects a suspicious witness. The Judge then contrasted the evidence of McWilliams with that of Mrs. Devereux, and asked the jurors whom they would believe? There is a corroboration, he continued, of some facts in this case. Handcuff keys were found in Denning's cell; a despatch was sent by Doyle to John Ahern, senter. The examination will not take place

williams with that of Mrs. Devereux, and saked the jurors whom they would believe? There is a corroboration, he continued, of some facts in this case. Handcuir keys were found in Denning's cell; a despatch was sent by Doyle to John Abern, saying, "The examination will not take place to-day." This reiers to a re-examination, and it is for you to determine therefrom whether or not Doyle and McWilliams were interested in the re-examination as part of a plot to effect the release of the prisoners. Speaking of the arrangement made between Mrs. Devereux and McWilliams to meet at 212 West Forty-third street, the Judge said: Much depends on the character of McDonough, ills story of the interview and Mrs. Devereux's account agree in the inportant particulars. Mrs. Devereux and McDonough agree in saying that the first question put was, "McWilliams." Concerning the division of the plunder they are also agreed. If the jury and the answer of Doyle was, "McWilliams." Concerning the division of the plunder they are also agreed. If the jury and the answer of Doyle was, "McWilliams." Concerning and Mrs. Devereux. The conversation of Doyle and Mrs. Devereux, Devereux, and the considered against McWilliams, unless you believe that McWilliams was told of this by Doyle and that the latter was acting for McWilliams. It was peculiar that when Doyle was asked whether McWilliams that bot put up the job he did not grow indignant, but merely denied, it. Referring to the letter alleged by the State to have been written by Doyle to Denning, ludge Scudder told the jury to compare that letter with other writing of Doyle's and then determine whether it was written by Doyle to Denning, ludge Scudder told the jury to compare that letter with other writing of Doyle wrote it it is evidence against him, showing his guitt. If not it will work in his lavor. Again

is a presumption of guit and calls for a satisfactory explanation. All the circumstances of that flight must be weighed with ordinary caution and the light of your own experience in determ

### BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A NEGRO. PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1873,

of Seventh and Pine streets this evening, at half, past nine o'clock. A negro named Robert Johnson, rough manner by a white man. He resented and a quarrel ensued, during which the white man drew a bowie knife and stabbed Johnson in the neck, the wound extending from the back around to the windpipe. The wounded man was taken to the hospital and his assailant, who refused to give his name, was arrested and is held to await an exam-

# LIBERAL DEMOCRACY.

Party" Programme.

The Old Organization EXPECT TO REACH DISCO ON AUGUST 5 Useless.

A POLITICAL MILLENNIUM.

Present and Former Democrats and Dissatisfied Republicans Unite.

Monopoly, Centralization and Tyranny Must Cease.

FREE TRADE AND HOME GOVERNMENT.

Prohibitory Tariffs Barbarous and Inapposite.

Cincinnati, July 26, 1873.
The following important letters from Mr. Groes beck regarding the third party movement have

been furnished for publication:-

been furnished for publication:

Judge Collins:

My Drar Sir—I feel very much obliged to you and the gentlemen who called to-day for the honor you proposed to confer upon me, but I will not reconsider the answer I then made. I will not accept the nomination for the office of Governor. While this is so, I warmly sympathize in what you propose to accomplish, and hope the time is near when present democrats and former democrats and all dissatisfied republicans shall be cordially united under a single organization. I don't think there is anything sacred in mere party organizations. They are only machinery which should be repaired when out of order, and renewed when too much worn. A constitution of government is a more sacred organization than that of a political party, yet we don't hesitate to pull down a constitution in order to put up a new one. We have a convention at Columbus, now engaged in that work. I give you the letter to which you referred. It was written to a gentleman in New York before your movement began and without reference to it. It was not written for publication, and not exactly as I would have written it with that view; but you are at liberty to publish it if you think it may contribute in the least degree to a closer and frimer union of all who are opposed to the present administration. Very respectfully,

W. S. GROESBECK.

union of all who are opposed to the present administration. Very respectfully,

W. S. GROESBECK.

THE NEW PARTY.

CINCINNATI, May 5, 1873.

My Dear Sir—I have your letter of April' 23, I should have answered it sooner and have no sufficient apology for not doing so. Permit me to say that the reply I here make to it is not for publication, but personal to yourself and those at whose singestion you have written. I believe the historical democratic organization is spoiled. Blundering constantly during the last tree years and shattered by many defeats, it surrendered finally at the last Presidential election. It cannot recall that surrender or the confessions then made, and it has no longer strength enough for victory. In this extremity it will be wise to lay aside the old organization and enter into a new one. The new organization should accept the results of the war, as was done at Baltimore, and it should accept them in good faith and so as to command the confidence of the people; and in order to command the confidence of the people then ewe organization should be something different from a recast of the old one. There should be no exclusiveness about it, nor should it be merely democratic. It should be made up of present democrats, of former democrats and of all republicans who are offended by the policy and tendencies of the present administration. The new organization should be the joint work of democrats and republicans, and both should be equally at home in it, neither the guest of the other. You ask what should be its name.

CALL IT THE LIBERAL DEMOCRACY.

That will mean the free, unseiths government of the people. And now as to its doctrines or principles. You ask in this connection how the question of negro suffrage should be treated. That question is no longer before us. Negro suffrage is the bloody consummation of a great war, and nothing short of war can undo it in our day. In my opinion it will endure in this government as long as general suffrage. I comprehend the objections to it, and think it was

least to be tolerant, generous and humane, and, after all, I rely for good voting as much upon the heart as upon the head.

No MONOPOLIES.

I concur in what else you suggest. The new organization should oppose all forms of menopoly. This is too plain to need argument. Monopolies are an outrage and an odence against the people. The new organization should oppose centralization, and it should advocate home government in all local affairs, and to the utmost extent that is practicable. You cannot keep a people free, sturdy and intelligent without home government. It is home government that trains us, teaches self-reliance and develops manilness. Take it away and the freedom disappears. Centralize power at Washington and we are transferred to outside management, no longer governing ourselves. We must be governed. Depending upon Washington, we lose our self-dependence, and the free citizen soon degenerates into a mere subject, whose whole duty is to obey law, and whose only desire is to be amused in idleness. You refer me also to the QUESTION OF PREE TRADE.

The new organization should make it one of its cardinal doctrines. There should be no equivocation or double meaning about this. A prohibitory tariff is in plain contradiction to the character of our government. We are all equal in rights, privileges and immunities. There should be no discriminations, no favoritism, no partiality, personal or financial, and as a commercial policy a prohibitory tariff is behind the age—almost a barbarism—and belongs to the times when nations were walled and commerce without wings. I believe I have substantially answered your letter. The new organization may properly antagonize the party now administrating our affairs at almost every point. While this is so it should not undertake to do everything at once, or push efforts without regard for immediate consequences. Changes that snock by their abruptness are not always just or fair. We should move toward them constantly, and steadilly but sometimes gradually.

out regard for immediate consequences. Changes that shock by their abruptness are not always just or fair. We should

NEVER FORGET SOUND PRINCIPLES, and we should move toward them constantly, surely and steadily, but sometimes gradually. I do not believe in daily revolutions or in sudden and violent derangement of public affairs.

Let me suggest a doctrine to which you have not referred. I mean the doctrine of strict construction of the constitution. Have you considered what a certain preventive of misgovernment may be found in the laithful application of this doctrine. I believe such an application of it would correct almost every public evil of which we complain! It is worth your while to test its reach and efficacy. And what a splendid doctrine for such a government as ours! How it exalts the individual man, and how it subordinates the government! It may fetter the government now and then, but never the citizen. He always remains uppermost and master. I am not a politician and competent to advise; but if you should make such a movement as you propose it should be conducted so as to give the strongest assurance that it sought reform and not place. I am a democrat, but I should be very giad to see the democrat, but I should be very giad to see the democrat when you if it sold organization into a new one. You will not succeed unless they do. It may be that they will refuse and prefer to tarry where they are for the balance of the century and until they can fix the meaning of the resolutions of '98. If so, I suppose I shall tarry with them. After all, I like them and I like the old political homestead. I confess it is somewhat dispidated. There are no banners upon its wall and victorious shoutings are no longer heard within; but it is a home still and I shall not leave it until it is pulled down. Very respectfully.

ALPSMAN PESTIVAL AT NEWBURG. NEWBURG, N. Y., July 26, 1873.

The New York Central Turn-Bezirk, a union of the German Turner societies of Utica, Albany, Troy, commenced a festival here this evening which will close on Tuesday next with a grand ball.

The visiting sociaties will be welcomed with large procession on Monday, and on Tuesday large number of prizes for gymnastic feats will be competed for at Carpenter's Wood, about a mild from the city. A large number of visiting Turners are expected.

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN IN BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Md., July 26, 1873.

John Schwartz, a German tailor, aged seventy

# THE POLARIS SEARCH EXPEDITION

Groesbeck, of Ohio, Maps Out a "Third | Departure of the United States Steamer Tigress from St. Johns.

A Genuine "Bon Voyage" from the Newfoundlanders.

St. JOHNS, N. P., July 26, 1878.

The United States steamer Tigress, of the Polaris search expedition, sailed this evening at seven She has been delayed here in order to make some repairs and have her boilers thoroughly and finally overhauled. According to the best cal-

Great interest is manifested here in all that pertains to the ill-fated Potaris, and the inhabitants have been inspecting the Tigress and otherwise exhibiting their sympathy with the expedition. A genuine hurrah was raised as the vesset left

#### THE CURAN ARMY.

The Chief Command Under Quesads and Subsequently.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
My attention having been called to what purports to be some remarks made by Major General Manuel Quesada, of the Cuban Army, to a HERALD reporter on the 22d inst., to the effect that he was reporter on the 222 inst., to the effect that he was the "only commander-in-chief" the Cuban army "ever had," and that no commander-in-chief was appointed after he "resigned," I have to annex, as a part of the history of the Cuban revolution, the following official document. At the same time I take occasion to suggest that your reporter must have misundersteed the precise purport of what General Quesada really said. Respectfully, THOMAS JORDAN.

COMMISSION.
REPUBLIC OF CUBA.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
DEPARTMENT OF WAR, Dec. 18, 1869.
The Legislative Assembly, in exercise of the
power vested in it by the constitution, has thought
fit to depose the Citizen Manuel Quesada from the
functions of General-in-Chief of the liberating

unctions of General-in-Chief of the liberating army.

In conformity with the thirty-fourth article of the Laws of Military Organization you will please take charge of the command in chief of the army (hacerse cargo del Mando en Gaje del Fjercito), as also of all archives and other matters belonging to headquarters, taking care that the service does not suffer one moment's interruption, and continuing all the operations and works which depend on said headquarters.

### P. & L. PALO QUEMADO. THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

NEW HAVEN, July 26, 1878. after their route of pleasure on Friday, retired to their quarters on board the Continental late at night, firmly impressed with the idea that the citizens of the Elm City had treated them most cordially and hospitably. This morning the men spent

heat. Was also gathered, notwithstanding the heat.

After the review there followed a dress parado of the two regiments, and then the Seventy-first were escorted byshe Second regiment to the boat, and soon after the Seventy-first departed for home amid cheers from their friends on shore. The members appeared highly pleased with their visit, and certainly the citizens never exerted themselves more zealously to entertain military visitors.

Actions Speak Louder Than Words.
KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU has cured more cas
of Bladder and Kidney affections. Female Weakness
Diabetes, Gravel and Bright's Disease than all oth
remedies combined; no household should be without
Deput by Diseases.

A.-Lyon's Insect Powder Will Surely Agents for Long Branch Real Estate.

Aletic China Water Cures Brata, Kidney, Dystepsia and Rheumatism. All druggists sup Send orders to A. W. LAVENDER, 165 Maiden lane. A.—Eau Angelique, for the Teeth and Gums. BISCOTINE POOD for infants. DELLUC & CO., 655 Broadway, are the sole proprietors and manufac-turers. Paris agents, ROBERTS & CO., Place Vendome.

A Notice .- Fourteenth Street and Sixth

Batchelor's Hair Dye Is the Best in the vorid, the only true and perfectus, harmless; at all druggists. Cristadoro's Hair Dye Is Pure, Instantaneous, reliable and harmless. Use no other except and you will be right.

Campo's Infallible Specific.—Sovereign remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cholera, Crampa. HUDNUT, Herald Building. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College.place. Century Whiskey Is Purer and More reliable for medicinal use than brandy. For sale by the principal druggists and grocers.

Cramps, Colic, Cholera, Dysentery and Diarrhoa, as well as all Affections of the Boweis, are readily mastered and thoroughly oured by Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, &c., Cured With-out pain. CORN CURE by mail, 50c. Dr. RICE, 288 Broadway, corner Fulton street. Dyspepsia, Fullness After Meals, Acrie

eructations, wakefulness at night, ringing in the cured by Dr. SHARP'S SPECIFIC. Harmett's Pinacy, Fourth avenue and Astor place; O'Brien's, Finstreet and Third avenue, and Hadnut's Pharm Herald Building. Gold.—Barker's Aurora, Rarmiess as water, changes any hair to golden color, \$2 50. 1,228 Broadway, near Thirty-second street.

Graefenberg Vegetable Pills Will Care feadache, Billousness and Indigestion. Sold by all drag-ists. GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, 56 Reade street. Gracfenberg Dysentery Syrup, an Imalible remedy for all Howel Complaints. Sold by drug

Graefenberg Marshall's Catholicon Will cure Female Complaints. Sold by druggists. \$1 30 pe Holyoke's Celebrated Fever and Ague

RE may be obtained at 978 Eighth avenue, ty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets.

R. R. R. ASIATIC CHOLERA DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS. CURED AND PREVENTED.

BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

BOWEL CONPLAIN'S,
loceness, diarrboa, chairer morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in directs or twenty minutes by taking RADWAY'S READY SELIEF. No congestion or indiaminustion, no weakness or lussitude will follow the use of the R. R. Rehef.

ACHES, AND PAINS.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, humbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford immediate oase, and its continued use for a few days will effect a permanent cure. Sold by all duggists. Price ad cents.

Rupture and Physical Deformittes embly treated by MARSH COMPANY, at the ADICAL CURE TRUSS office, No. 2 Very

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prices Reduced, circulars sent and information given. We sold the \$500.000 price in the drawing of April 22.

J. R. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street.

Post office box 4,635, New York.

Silk Elastic Goods.—A Fresh Assertmen, of Silk Elastic Belta, Stockings, Knee Caps and Asklots at reduced prices, at MaliSH COMPANYS RADICAL CURE TRUSS office, No. 2 Vessy street. Lady attendant

The New Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway