SPAIN.

Insurrectionist Proclamation of the Formation of a Cantonal Government.

Parliamentist Secession To Be Treated as Treason to the Republic.

Naval Movement Under the Insurgent Flag.

Sailors' Demand on the City of Almeria Under Threat of Bombardment.

Bilbao Released from the Carlist Blockade.

A British Squadron Expected Off the Coast.

Project of Territorial Cession to France.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID. July 30, 1873. The official journal of the insurgents at Carta gena announces the appointment of a Provisional Directory for the Canton of Murcia, of which the llowing are the members :—señores Arans, Ferrer Carlos, Savualle and Rubio, RULERS UNDER THE "RED" FLAG.

The government of the canton is constituted as General Contreras, President of the Council and

Minister of Marine. Señor Garcia, Minister of State.

Señor Ferrer, Minister of War. Señor Romero, Minister of Public Works, Señor Sauvalle, Minister of Finance.

REPUBLICAN EFFORT FOR PARLIAMENTIST UNITY. A bill has been introduced in the Cortes author Izing the prosecution of Deputies who rebel against measures adopted by that body.

NAVAL OPERATIONS OF THE INSURGENTS. A despatch from Almeria, on the Mediterranean mays several of the Spanish war vessels seized by the insurgents at Cartagena have arrived off that

Contreras is in command of the insurgent fleet off Almeria. He demands a contribution of 50,000 plastres and the evacuation of the city by the Civil Guard, and threatens a bombardment in case of refusal. The city authorities have refused to comply, and are preparing for defence. There is ground hope that the foreign men-of-war in the harbor will interfere and prevent the horrors of a bombardment.

A BRITISH SQUADRON LOOKED FOR OFF THE COAST. A large British squadron is expected to arrive daily off the Spanish coast.

"REDS" " REWARDS FOR SERVICE IN THE CAUSE. The insurgent Committee of Public Safety at Cartagena announce that a medal of honor and a pension will be given to all persons who take up

CITIZEN CONSERVATISM. The authorities of Loja, province of Navarre, have expelled 110 members of the International Society from that town.

An engagement has taken place between a force of National troops under General Navarro and a Carlist band entrenched at Marededes. The insurgents were driven from the town and 700 Republi can prisoners who were confined therein released.

BILBAO PREE FROM THE BOURBONS,
It is rumored that General Conclasa is to be appointed Captain General of Madrid. The blockade of Bilbao by the Carlists has been raised and communication with that city is now

TERRITORIAL CESSSION TALKED OF.

A proposition is mooted to cede to France all of the province of Navarre lying north of the River

FRANCE.

archy-President MacMahon's Position-Political Party Campaigning.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, July 30, 1873. It is commonly reported that Marshal MacMahou will retain the Presidency of the Republic but six months longer, when he will resign and return to the command of the army.

It is considered certain that the republican form of government will be succeeded by a monarchy, and it is deemed essential that Marshal MacMaho who possesses great influence with the army, should be in command upon the occasion of the

PARTY PREPARATION FOR AN ELECTION CAMPAIGN. The Extreme Left have determined to agitate the question of the dissolution of the Assembly in the provinces during the recess, and are making

PATENTS' PROTECTION.

Preparations for the Assemblage of the Congress in Vienna.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. VIENNA, Austria, July 30, 1873. The International Congress which has been called to meet in this city to discuss means for the protection of patent rights, will assemble on the

The labors of the Preparatory Committee are mearly concluded.

Press Comments in Anticipation of the

Congress.
The approaching International Patent Congress hich was at first called to be held on the 14th August, is noticed by the Vienna papers, and creates a stir among the inventors at the Exhibition. The imperial management has appointed commission to arrange the preliminary business commission to arrange the preliminary business. The Congress will be composed of manufacturers, scientific artisans, political economists and other experts. The language used at the Congress will be derman, but English, French and Hebrew will be admitted. Communications in advance of the Congress are to be addressed to the chief manager. The decisions of the Congress will be communicated through the several commissions to their respective governments, each of which may appoint a appecial delegate.

ENGLAND.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 30, 1873. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is (2:15 P. M.) % per cent below the Bank of England rate.

The weather to-day is fair and favorable to th

SCULL BACE.

Brown, of Halifax, to Row John Biglin for \$3,000 a Side.

HALIFAX, July 30, 1879 Brown accepted a challenge to-day from Biglin, of New York, to row a race in Bediord Harbor for \$2,000 a side, being the same terms offered by

MEXICO.

Cabinet Project for the Regulation of the Tariff and Frontier Trade.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MATAMOROS, July 30, 1873. Late advices from the City of Mexico state that a proposition will be made by the government to ougress, which meets in September, to modif, the law in regard to the Zona Libra, restraining the free importation of merchandise under it to the ports of Matamoros and Nueva Laredo, and requiring the frontier towns, which have heretofore enjoyed the privilege of free importations, to receive such goods as may be consumed at these places through Ma'amoros and Nueva Laredo to prevent the accumulation of targe quantities of free goods; also many different ports on the frontier, whence goods are smuggled into the interior of Mexico or the United States.

CUBA.

Increase in the Value of Slaves in the Island.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERA'D. HAVANA, July 30, 1873.

Slaves have increased in value since the promul gation by the Home Government of the decree declining to make any more reforms in Cuba while

MRS. BRIGHAM NO. 17.

The Documents Claiming a Divorce, Ali mony and Large Fees-How the Prophet Received the Papers with Dignity. SALT LAKE CITY, July 30, 1873.

The papers in the case of Anna Eliza Webb Young, praying for a divorce from Brigham Young, were personally served yesterday. The Prophet emed undisturbed, and passed the documents over to his secretary. The following are the main points in the complaint :-

points in the complaint:—

The plaintiff avers she is the wife of defendant; was married on the 6th of April, 1863; has two children by a former marriage; has no personal property or means of living; for one year after her marriage defendant lived with her; since then he has almost entirely deserted her; defendant sent her and the children to live on a farm four miles from Salt Lake, where she had for an only companion her mother; had to do menial work, dressing coarsely and taring badly; defendant visited her occasionally and never remained over half an hour; treated her with scorn and contempt, and exacted the earnings of the farm; in the Fall of 1872, by direction of defendant, plaintiff took up her residence in Salt Lake City, which she has been compelled to leave from want of support and fear of violence from defendant; has called upon defendant frequently for maintenance, but has been recused; is in feeble health and under implication of the sure that the first the first of the first properties.

She uses for divorce on account of neglect and bad treatment, and states that her husband has an income of \$400,000 a month. She prays for lawyers' less of \$20,000, of which \$6,000 are to be paid down as a preliminary fee and the balance on the termination of the suit; she meanwhile to receive \$1,000 per month for support. She finally prays that the sum of \$200,000 be set aside from the defendant's estate and paid to her as almony.

The reply is set down for August 5. Judge Emer-

The reply is set down for August 5. Judge Emer-son will probably hold Court.

DESCENT ON A GAMBLING HOUSE.

Fatty" Walsh's Old Place Again Broken Up-A Polander Taken In by the Skin Game-Lodgings at Police Headquar-

On the 22d instant a man called at Police Headquarters and asked to see the Inspector of Police. He was shown into Inspector Dilks' room, and stated to that gentleman that on the evening of the 19th instant as he was going down Broadway ne met a well dressed young man, who appeared to have nothing particular to do, and asked him the way to Canal street. Instead of answering his question the young man began talking to him on other subjects, and after a short conversation asked him if he would not like TO GO AND TAKE A DRINK.

Having had a few drinks during the evening the stranger consented, and the young man suggested that they play a game of cards for the drinks. The who gave his name as A. Zakozewski agreed to this, and the young man took him to the well known gambling house at 692 Broadway, formerly kept by Fatty Walsh, but now run by a notorious person known as "Long Mike." On reaching the door of this den the young man told the stranger to ring the bell and he would be in immediately after him. The misuspecting Polander did so, and was usfered into the room where a game was apparently in progress. He looked on at the game for some time, expecting to see his new-made friend make his appearance. After a short time he was asked by a couple of the men in the room if he would not like to play, and, after a little persuaagreed to this, and the young man took him to the

apparently in progress. He looked on at the game for some time, expecting to see his new-made friend make his apparance. After a short time he was asked by a couple of the men in the room if he would not like to play, and, after a little persuasion, thought that he would risk a little on the game while waiting for the young man. He did so, and won at first. He was then advised by some of the men standing around to of the men standing around to an interest of the standard of the men standing around to and lost \$315 in money, his gold watch and chain, and two gold lockets valued at about \$250 more. Atterloring all he was informed that they were going to close up the place for the high, and was hurried into the street. He then made his way to his boarding house at No. 51 Frankfort street and went to bed. Next moraing he was relating to some of his friends his experiences of the night previous, and they told him that he was swindled out of his money, and advised him to go to the same place and ask them to return his money, and if they did not to report the place to the police authorities. Zakozewski went to 602 Brosdway and asked the dealer to return his money, or he would report the place. Another man, known as the "Doctor," stepped up and said that he was one of the proprietors. This man and the dealer held a long consultation, and then told him that they would not return him any of the money he had lost, as it was won fairly from him. Zakozewski then let the place and called at Poince Headquarters, as above stated.

Inspector Dirks asked the complainant if he could identify any of the persons who were concerned in the game, and on his answering in the affirmative the iormer told him that he would see what he could do for him. The inspector then sent for the arrest of these parties. They went before Justice Fower, we have a sent persons going in andosa every noth, we have a sent for the past lev night, and on the game persons going to be longed there. Yesterdy worming they incompany with an officer in the same pe

A BATCH OF MARYLAND MURDERERS. BALTIMORE, July 30, 1873.

in the Circuit Court for Washington county a Hagerstown to-day Joseph Davis was sentenced to Hagerstown to-day Joseph Davis was sentenced to death for the murder of Abraham Lynn in Carroli county in April. 1872. This case has been tried once in Carroli county, once in Washington county and been twice through the Court of Appeals. Lynn was an old miller with whom Davis was in employ, and Davis murdered film for \$700, which Lynn had in his possession at the time. The criminal's conduct in jail has been remarkably jovial, and he endeavored to put on a facetious aspect when being sentenced to-day, although there is no hope that he will escape the gallows. though there is no hope that he will escape the gallows.

This makes five men now under sentence of death in Marriand.

IN FLAMES.

Burning of a Portion of the United States Appraiser's Warehouse.

THREE ALARMS SENT OVER THE WIRES.

An Emeute in the Vicinity of Tenements.

Energetic Action of the Firemen-The Damage Done - A \$575,000 Supper for the Flames Washed Gut by the Engines.

About ten o'clock last night smoke was discovered issuing from the third floor of the Appraiser's warehouse, rented by R. P. Getty & Sons, 119 Greenwich street, in the rear of Trinity church. As soon as the first alarm was sounded the fireengines and hook and ladder compan came quickly to the spot, but by that time, brie as it was, the flames had gained such ascendancy as to cause a panic among the residents of the tenement houses in the vicinity of Thomas street, who flung their furniture recklessly into the sloppy street and carried out their semi-sommulent children in a state of nudity. The hoses were scarcely screwed on to the hydrants ere the flames jutted from out the windows of the building, the crimson jets licking up with FORKED AND LURID TONGUES

everything consumable that came within their reach. The building was formally intended for a pork-packing establishment, but had been con verted into a storage warehouse for bonded goods. There were costly silks, curiosities from far-of climes, merchandise, valuable and dutiable, stored upon those floors; but the democratic fire, which was no respector of costly imports, seemed to take a savage delight in wrecking and consuming

Sergeant Ferris, who is at present acting captain of the Twenty-seventh precinct, was promutly on hand. Lines were drawn and the predatory populace were thereby deterred from gleaning from ; field they had not sown. As the lurid flames leaped out of the windows cool jets of water sparkled in the midnight air, scattering with their force and their spray the flame-encumbered beams, until a myriad sparks soured skyward, telling the waking world of a disaster dire and dreadiul.

THE SECOND ALARM rang out and a third followed, when it became ap parent that the engines on the ground were inade quate to the situation, unable to repel the furious quate to the situation, unable to repel the furious advance of the fiery God, It was a pretty and a cooling spectacle during the night to see the silvery streams flowing high in air over the burning building or dashing in a wave of spray and foam against the seething sides of the red-hot edifice. The populace cared not for puddles, they were excited, anxious. Those who had families in the tenement houses on Trinity ground, near at hand, thought of their Lares and Penates, and though knowing their olive branches were safe, trembled less some petty piece of bigouteris, some love gift or some little token of affection, cherished since childhood, should fall a prey to the greedy flames. Strenuously and manfully did THE BRAVE PIREMEN

some love gift or some little token of affection, cherished since childhood, should fall a prey to the greedy flames. Strenuously and manfully did

THE BRAVE PIREMEN

work, until the lurid glare of the flames grew dark and dense, and great clouds of sulphury smoke rolled skyward. The fallen rafters and floors, the gutted upper stories of the stately pile were but little considered, yet a prayer of thankfuness went up from every heart that no fives had been lost and that the poor people who live in the vicinity of the conflagration were not sufferers.

At five minutes past ten o'clock the first signal was sounded, and this brought five englises and two ladder trucks to the scene of the disaster. After a few minutes vigorous pufling and squirting of water the engineer decided the first obeout, and a message sent to the Central Office from the Twenty-seventh precinct station house so stated. On the first alarm being sounded, the worthy Sergeant at the station house informed the battalion of reporters at Police Headquarters that the fire was on an upper floor of No. 129 Greenwich street, but said nothing about the building being the United States Appraiser's warehouse. Some twenty or twenty-five minutes later a second alarm was sounded, recalling the engines and trucks which had responded to

THE FIRST SIGNAL,

together with four engines and two trucks from the Sixth district—that is, above Canai street. After the lapse of fitteen minutes more a third atarm was given, and to this three engines and one hook and ladder truck responded, making the total force on the ground twelve engines and five trucks. The whole of this force should have been called out the moment it was known the fire was in the Appraiser's building, for it is notorious that a greater tinder box does not stand within the limits of the micropolis. One hundred and twenty-five feet front on two streets, five stories high, all the floors constructed of wood, willbout so much as plaster ceilings and filled from cellar to garret with a sample of everytai

much as plaster ceitings and filled from cellar to garret with a sample of everything of a combustible nature that is imported into this port, this building stands, and has stood for years, at the head of the list of the most dangerous and life and property imperiting institutions within the fimits of Mannattan island. These facts must have been well known to the PRE AND FOLICE AUTHORITIES, and therefore they should have taken proper measures at the outset to combat a flery demon of no ordinary proportions.

The lirst appearance of fire was noticed on the Greenwich street front of the southwest corner of the building, in what is known as the Fourth Division. Why any one understanding his business should, lifteen minutes after the starting of the fire, announce its complete subjugation merely because no flame could be seen, is a matter for speculation. Such was done, however, and the fire in this way gathered additional strength and vigor for the final burst, which soon after wrapped the entire rear portion of the structure in one magnificent sheet of flame. The height of the building prevented the PREE USE OF CROTON from the sidewark, and the falling in of a portion from the sidewark, and the falling in of a portion from the sidewalk, and the faling in of a portion

of the third door under the pressure of goods and water warned the introduction firemen to keep outside. After a deal of labor five streams were brought to bear from the New Church street side, and these began at once to have a salutary effect. The only redeeming feature of the construction of the building is two dividing walls running longitudinally through its centre, and to these masses of the building is two dividing walls running longitudinally through its centre, and to these masses of brick must alone be given the credit of checking a fire which would otherwise have, in all probability, destroyed the entire house, together with its contents. Owing to the impossibility of any one to get inside the burning portion of the building, no definite loca of the loss could, last night, be arrived at, but the general impression among the engineers and insurance men was that \$500,000 on goods and \$75,000 on the building would not be lar out of the way.

surance men was that \$500,000 on goods and \$75,000 on the building would not be ar out of the way.

Scenes in the street.

As the fire grew in strength and the flames began to paint the panes of the narrow pivotal windows, the residents of the adjacent houses grew restless. Soon as the flames burst into view and were seen carling and moving seriously along the ceilings of the fourth and fifth flats of the burning building, these inhabitants of the little, peaked-roofed dwellings—sole reminiscences of the solid, steady phiegmath respectables who used to dwell in them—became anxious for the safety of their valuables. Rushing into their rooms they soon rid them of their contents. Scant indeed were these, and likely hereafter to be more stinted; for those who willingly aided to remove the goods were scarcely careful, in their extreme anxiety to save from fire, to put the furniture and other articles where they would be safe from the harm of water. Rushing hastily out, they deposited their burdens in the street, where the puddles and mud were all enveloping. Here, after their efforts to preserve their effects from deatrinction, came the owners to SIT AMONG THEIR RUINS.

and each, like an unphilosophical Marius, to be moan his losses. There was a study for some immature bore with the force of realism in his pencil! Sitting in the shadow, now lighted up by the sudden outgush of the flames from the consuming edifice, and again made vaguely definite by the light from the engines, those anxious watchers sat intent upon the progress of the devourer that threatened to efface their homes, those on the progress of the devourer that threatened to efface their homes, was a Polignant Abberton to their grief. The crowds about seemed imbued with their sorrow, or else were very sleepy, for quieter and more stolid people were never before gathered at a fire in New York. Nothing seemed to stay until the fames on the upper stories had gone out "of their own sweet will," for the streams of the streams of water could only effect the fl

nooding of THE LOWER PLOORS,
becoming higher up powerless spray. Everybody seemed careful of his emotions, so much so that the writer becoming overcome, like the European nations in the case of the Shah, with a desire to "impress" his stolid surrounders, left, believing that, should he remain, he would be forced to do something so starting as to cause astonishment and excitement among them.

THE LATEST DEPARTURE.

Culmination of the "Allen County Movement."

THE LEAN KINE EAT UP LEAN KINE.

Surrender of the Ohio Liberals to the Very Latest Departurists.

ISAAC C. COLLINS NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR

The Principles and Platform of the New Party.

INFALLIBILITY OF PARTY DENIED.

Eleven Sounding Resolutions Kicking the Democratic as Well as the Republican Party.

DISGUST OF THE UNTERRIFIED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 30, 1873. The Liberal Republican Convention met this morning, and adopted the resolutions adopted by their caucus last night, to dissolve their organiza tion as liberal republicans and unite with the Allen county new departurists.

To-day the new party People's Convention as sembled at eleven A. M., at Ambos Hall, and was called to order by T. E. Cunningham, leader of the Allen county movement, who made a short speech explanatory of this movement. In the course of his remarks he said that both the prominent parties were in such a condition as to make a new party an absolute necessity for the protection of the people. Neither of the present parties can accomplish the needed reform; one will not, and the other cannot, help the people. Corruption was rampant in all the de partments of the government, and it was high time the people took the management of their own affairs into their own hands.

A DEMOCRAT OF THE DEEPEST DYE. GEORGE E. PUGH, of Cincinnati, was chosen temporary chairman. He said that, although he was a democrat of the deepest dye, he was will ing to join hands with all honest men to stop the stealing in high and low places; to stop the extravagant grants of the public domain, which by right was the property of the people. We know these great evils and come here to devise carefully and well.

After the appointment of the usual committees Judge W. B. Caldwall, of Cincinnati, was called on, and made a speech showing the necessity for a new party, as the means of restoring the government to its former purity.

Adjourned until two P. M. stealing in high and low places; to stop the ex-

Evening Session.

Evening Session.

The People's Convention reassembled at two o'clock P. M.—Norton S. Townshend, or Loram, was made permanent chairman. The Committee on Nominations reported the following ticket, which was adopted by the Convention:

For Governor, Isaac C. Collins, of Hamilton, democrat; for Lieutenant Governor, A. Saunders Platt, of Logan, liberal; for Attorney General, Seraphini Meyers, of Stark, liberal; for Supreme Court Judges, P. B. Ewing, of Fairfield, democrat, and D. W. C. Louden, of Brown, liberal; Board of Public Works, James MoBeth, of Alien, democrat; for State Treasurer, Jonatian Harsaman, of Montgomery, democrat; for Comptroller of the Treasury, C. P. L. Butter, of Frankliu, liberal.

The following piatform was adopted with much enthusiasm:—

The following platform was adopted with much enthusiasm:—

Resolved, That we declare against the infallibility of party; that when cancus or convention fails to present it candidates for office it is the high privileg cas well as the bounden duty of all good citizens to without their votes from such candidates, and, regardless of party affiliations, to support the best men presented for official position.

Second—That both the rejudican and democratic parties laye outlived the issues in which they had their origin and have outlived their merciness, and a new organization of parties is demanded in the interests of public weifars.

Third—That the republican party, having the control of both branches of Congress and the Executive Department, is directly responsible for the legislation known as the "sairy grab." for the squandering of the public lands in grauts to private corporations; for the release of railroads from their just of loganization to the government, and other manifestations of corruption, as developed by the credit Mobilier and other investigations, and that those members of the democratic party who acquiesced in such regislation equally deserve public condemnation.

Fourth—Toat we believe that the fundamental purpose of government is protection of persons and property, and not the meddlingwith and regulation or the uniones,

condemnation.

Fourth—That we believe that the fundamental purpose of government is protection of persons and property, and not the meddinglywith and regulation of the business, industry or conjuncte of its citizens, nor the assumption of such works by federal, state or municipal governments, as may safely and should property be let to industrial enterprise.

Fight—That corruption can be successfully combatted only by the removal or lessening of temptation. We are in mavor of a reduction of the functions now exercised by the government, and a consequent diminution of government bureaus and officials, believing as we do that a confinually increasing army of tederal officers is an evil increasing in danger as the country grows.

Sight—That the grants of subsidies in land or money and of special privileges and exemptions to national banks of monopoides at the expense of the whole peoper are unjust and oppressive.

Secth—that the practice of electing stockholders and officers of national banks to seats in Congress, whereby great gains of continued irredeemable paper money are secured to these institutions by the votes of interested parties, is a national scandal, which deserves the concordemnation of every good citizen and ought to be prevented by proper legislation.

Eighth—That we insist upon a strict observance by the general government of the constitutional limitations of its power, and we demand home government in ail local analiss.

Neath—We believe that the business of government should be transacted upon their qualifications, and that their theorems of the constitutional dependence of the early days of the kepublic is nightly desicable and necessary.

Found.—that their qualifications, and that their theorems hould depend on their fitness and efficiency, and, in this respect a return to the practice of the early days of the kepublic is nightly desicable and necessary.

speeches were made by from Ewing and Fred-erick Hassaureck, of Cincinnati, lavoring the tacket and platform. The Convention then adjourned. The entire proceedings of the Convention were exceedingly harmonious. SENATOR THURMAN ON THE LATEST DEPARTURE. A reporter of the Associated Press interviewed senator Thurman to-night to learn his position

exceedingly harmonious.

SENATOR THURMAN ON THE LATEST DEPARTURE. A reporter of the Associated Press interviewed Senator Thurman to-night to learn his position relative to the departure just inaugurated. The Senator said that the statement made in the liberal republican caucus last might by Colonel Lowe, that Mr. Thurman was favorable to this movement, was entirely erroneous. The facts are follows:—In a conversation between these gentlemen, Mr. Thurman said that the charge so often made in the Cincinnat commercial and volksblatt, that it was his active opposition that caused the democracy to reject the movement, was unfounded, that he had no written a single letter on the subject, and that the opposition of the democracy was diely unbiassed feelings. From this statement Colonel Low drew the erroneous conclusion that Thurman was not at heart opposed to the Convention of to-day. The truth is, that the Senator always considered this moment as a GREAT MISTAKE, and, while he would have been glad to see all the elements of opposition to the administration consolidated, he has not believed and does not believe that a dispersion of the democratic party is either necessary or advisable.

In view of the proceedings of the Convention to-day the democrates say that there is but one course left for them to pursue; that the August Convention will nominate a democratic ticket and make a more vigorous fight than the party has made for many years.

Interviews had with other prominent democrats of Onio, now here, all indicate that the cominees of to-day's Convention can hope for nothing from

of Onio, now here, all indicate that the nominees of to-day's Convention can hope for nothing from the democratic party leaders, and that the 6th of August Convention will ignore the movement and nominate a full ticket of their own.

NEW ENGLAND MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS AT THE SEASIDE.

PROVIDENCE., July 30, 1873.

The Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford; the Amoskeag Veterans, of Manchester, N. H.; the Veteran Artil lery, of Newburyport, and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, of Massachusetts, arrived here this morning with full ranks. The several corps arrived at about the same time, and were received by the First Light Infantry Veteran Association, while a salute was fired by a detachment of marine artillery. A line was formed under command of General A. E. Burnside, and alter a short march the veterans took the boat for Rocky Point for a day of enjoyment on Narragansett shore. All the New England Governors and many other distinguished gentlemen are guests of the military. The weather is bleasant, but warm. tery, of Newburyport, and the Ancient and Honor-

RADICAL VIRGINIA. | HIP YEE TONG.

The Republican Convention Assembled in Lynchburg.

Stormy Scenes and a Big Fight-Colonel Robert W. Hughes Nominated for Governor-Mosby a Backslider from Cosarism-A Mulatto President of the Convention.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 30, 1873. Since the assembling of the republican clans yesterday there has been the strongest indication of a hotly contested fight between the opposing Hughes and McMahon factions. The strength of the latter continued to develop until this the meeting of a caucas; and this, coupled with the arrival here by the morning train of General William C. Wickham Vice President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Rail road, it was thought would bring on a battle royal. The caucus had barely met, however, when the startling announcement was made that, by the instructions of Mr. McMahon himself, his name would be withdrawn, and the nomination of Colonel R. W. Hughes would be made unanimous. This was done in direct opposition to the strongest supporters of

M'MAHON, WHO, BESIDES BEING AN IRISHMAN, IS A of the greatest popularity, and was considered the most available candidate the party had in its ranks. The victory was then loudly talked of as an ad ministration success, and perhaps a triumph over the machinations of the various railroad kings

who are struggling so hard to obtain control of the

About six o'clock in the afternoon matters assumed quite another shape, the McMahon faction charging that their opponents had broken faith with them, and they again renewed the battle. Having succeeded in the election of General Wick ham as temporary chairman, who had the appoint ment of the committees, a point was gained fight was made over the permanent presidentship, resulting in a victory for the Hughes faction, and the battle was almost won.

SEVERAL STORMY SCENES occurred by efforts of the McMahon faction to delay the proceedings, but it signally failed. The action of the Convention has effectually choked off all jurther overtures from the Wise-Mosby-Lyons iac tion and other recalcitrant democrats. A delegate on his way here met the redoubtable Mosby on the cars, and asked him if he was going to the Convention. Mosby contemptuously said he was not. The tion. Mosely contemptuously said he was not. The delegate then said, "Will you support its nominee;" which Mosely indignantly answered by saying, "I would rather be accused of burgiary than of voting for the nominee of the Lynchburg Convention." This will scarcely be palatable to the administration, nor does it smack much of Casarism. That faction will now be active supporters of the democratic ticket to be nominated at Richespel on the 8th praxime. mond on the 6th proximo

sim. That faction will how be active supporters of the demogratic ticket to be nominated at Richmond on the eth proximo.

THE PROOREDINGS.

The entire morning was occupied by two secret sessions, which at length decided upon the temporary organization of the body by the election of General William C. Wickham as temporary chairman. At turee P. M. the Convention was called to order at Holcombe Hall, after an indiscriminate scramble of the delegates and audience through the windows and doors in a most undignified and unbecoming manner. The Chairman then briefly thanked the body for the honor conferred upon him, after which ne appointed committees on credentials and permanent organization. The committees retired and a recess of fifteen minutes was taken. During this time Mr. L. H. Chandler, or Washington, made a very brilliant and effective speech, in which he twitted the democratic members of the presspresent for their true republicanism in the Presidential campaign and their liberalism in the Presidential campaign and their liberalism in the Presidential campaign. He advocated the building of

THE JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL by the national government, which met with the most tumultuous applause and showed that the most tumultuous applause and showed that the masses and the negroes are as deeply interested in this improvement as are the politicians. He reminded his hearers that had they one bit of encouragement in this campaign that they never had before, and this was, he thanked God, they were not fighting to win Virginia, but to regain her. The Committee on Permanent Organization then reported the name of Congressman James B. Sener, of Spettsylvania, for permanent President and nine Vice Presidents, among whom was the name of Congressman John Ambler Smith, of Richmond, lie was

lie was

A SPECK OF WAR,

for Congressman Platt arose and offered the name
of R. G. L. Paige, a negro, as a substitute for permanent President. Congressman Spith arose to
a point of order, and stated that as the Committee
on Credentials had not yet reported Mr. Platt's
substitute was not in order. The Chair decided
the point well taken, and proceedings were again
suspended. The Committee on Credentials being
unable to complete their report until eight P. M., a
recess was again taken until that hour. It was
about haif-past eight when the Convention reassembled, and the report of the Committee on Credentials was read and finally adopted. The report
of the Committee on Organization then came up
or adoption. Mr. J. B. Sener withdrew in

of the Committee on Organization then came up for adoption. Mr. J. B. Sener withdrew in favor of R. G. L. Paige, of Norfolk, and the report was amended in this particular. The report was then adopted as a woole, and Mr. Paige, a sharp, trim little mulatto, was conducted to the stand as permanent President of the Convention.

A STORMY SER'S ensued on the question of adopting a platform before making the nominations. The McManon faction demanding that course with a view to gain time, the Hughes faction insisting on an immediate nomination for a candidate for Governor. This contest grew hotter and hotter each moment, Congressman Platt and Smith being the leading champions of the respective factions. The utmost disorder and tumuit prevailed. Smith made a hot and very able speech, demanding fair play, and stating he had already submitted to too many outrages. This was retorted to by one of the Hughes leaders in a spirit as bitter. The question being on the calling of the yeas and nays as to whether the nomination of a candidate was in order, it was decided by the Chair it was, and then began the uproar, which the constant sledge-hammer rapping of the Chairman's gavel failed to drown.

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drown.

Colonel Hughes Nominated
Order being finally restored, Major R. H. Carter,
of Fauquier county, said to be a nephew of General
Lee, in a handsome speech nominated Colonel
Robert W. Hughes, whose name was received
with the wildest cheers. General Wickham, who
is also connected by marriage with the Lee family,
then arose, and made a short and exceedingly stirring appeal in favor of the harmony and unity of
the party. He said now came the turning point
of the republican organization and that
a mistep to-day would sound its death knell. A
man of availability should be selected and not one
who would arouse all the animosity of the opposition, but one who, being little known in
polities, could command a powerful vote,
the knew such a man, one who had
risen to a high position by his own
exertion, and who had unlimitted influence
over the foreign vote of the State. Such a
man was Edward. McMahon. The name was
only leebly cheered. The opposition was overslaughed, and notwithstanding the many objectionable speeches and shifts to make delays

THE RESULT WAS INSVITABLE.

The hour of twelve, midnight, was reached, and
yet no nomination, nearly every one of the Mc
Mahon faction speaking in lavor of their canpidate
and urging their objections to Hughes. It was evident the factics of the McMahonites was to kill
time, and, by prolonged speechmaking, to defeat
the nomination to-night. Several times the Convention became so disorderly that

A general Wickham then withdrew the
name of McMahon, and Hughes, upon motion of
Major Harman, of Augusta, was nominated by
acclamation. A committee was then apponited to
wait upon Colonel K. W. Hughes and inform him
of his nomination, and after a brief absence that
gentleman appeared upon the stand, which was the
signal for the wildest applause, tossing of hata,
c. He thanked them for the dintinguished honor
did him, and, after begging to be excused, promised to address them

SUNSTROKES.

Joseph Austin, residing in Hamilton, Canada, was found at the corner of Fifty-seventh street and was found at the corner of rity-seventh street and Eleventh avenue yesterday, overcome with the heat, and taken to the Ninety-ninth street Reception Hospital.

A man, supposed to be John Wisilus, was prought to the Eighth precinct station house last night suffering from the effects of the heat. He was sent to Boilevan Resultant.

suffering from the effects of the heat. He was sent to Believue Hospital.

Thomas Burns, a bricklayer, of Forty-seventh street and Third avenue, was sunstruck while at work yesterday and taken to his home.

Daniel Sullivan, of 16 Carlisle street, was sunstruck yesterday, while at work on pier 18, North River, and sent to the Park Hospital.

Jein Baxter was prostrated by the heat yesterday, in First avenue, and taken to the Eighteenth precinct stakion house, where he was attended by Dr. Pheips, who sent him to Bellevue Hospital.

William H. Wheeler, residing at the corner of Sixty-fifth street and Third avenue, and employed as a driver on the Third avenue line, was found in the City Hall Park suffering from the heat. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

An Infamous Secret Chinese Society in San Francisco.

A BUREAU OF PROCURATION.

Arrest of Several Members of the Society Three of the Girls Rescued-A Touching Appeal to the Authorities-Characteristic Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30, 1878. The authorities to-day discovered positive evidence of the existence in this city of a secret Chinese society named Hip Yee Tong, formed for the purpose of the prosecution of a traffic in Chinese women to be sold into lives of prostitution. Seven members were arrested; but the society consists of 350, and the officers are searching for the others. The following are the circumstances leading to the

Several weeks since the Chief of Police received a letter from three Chinese girls, which, translated read as follows :-

A PITIFUL LETTER.

This letter is written at our wish. We are three poor girls, kept by an old man, Ah Can, and an old woman, Ah Die, as slaves to make money for them by prostituting our bodies. Unless we make so much nightly we are whipped and tortured. We would like to lead more houorable lives. Will the authorities of this city aid us poor victims to escape this disgraceful life y We will be grateful.

The girls could not be found. A lew days later one of them (Ah Sing) escaped and fled to the City Hall for protection. She was sent to Rev. Dr. Gibson's Chinese Mission school, and was there married to Yat Lung. A few nights since Yat Lung TAKEN BEFORE THE HIP YEE TONG

Society and there told that he must, under the penalty of death, pay the keeper of the brothel from which Ah Sing escaped \$350—the price of the girl. Yat Lung returned to the Mission and claimed there that he is afraid to go into the street. Yesterday he received from Hon. Lien Po. a member of the Society, the following

CHARACTERISTIC, THREATENING LETTER.

YAT LUNG:—

DEAR SIR—INTIMATE FRIEND—I write nothing that is not important. A few days since I desired with you to seek some business satisfactory to the heart. Now I hear you lead the police to arrest Hon. Chan Ah Yee on a complaint of forcing girls to a hire of prostitution. This is no small matter. I fear Ilon. Chan will have no place to stand, so I tell you for great mercy. You fied to the school what you mean by this I do not know. Some say to hide for a short time from the fearful power of the Hip Yee Tong Society. I think not, for we are men understanding virtue. Why do you allow this matter to inclose you like a not? Fay Hon. Chan Ah Yee \$100 and all will be clear as ice melting before the water. Come to my store and talk. All can be settled.

HON. LIEN PO.

In the rooms of the Hip Yee Tong Society the CHARACTERISTIC, THREATENING LETTER.

In the rooms of the Hip Yee Tong Society the police found large rolls containing the names of women sold, amount paid for each and amount owed by customers. It is thought other similar societies exist. Every effort will be made to break them up. THE HEATHEN HOLDING BACK.

Only 270 Chinese came by the last steamer. The

falling off in the number is significant, as showing

the effect of the despatches sent by the six

panies to China warning their countrymen not to WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OPPICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31—1 A. M.

Probabilities. On Thursday, for the Southern States, cond southwesterly winds and numer-local storms; for the Middle and ous Atlantic coast, northwest to southwest winds and generally clear weather attended, possibly, in the former section by higher temperature and occasional local storms; for the lower lakes, winds backing to southeast and northeast; higher temperature and increasing cloudithe Ohio Valley and south and southeast winds, cloudy and threatening weather, with local storms; for the Northwest, south and southwest winds, cloudy and rainy weather. Midnight telegraphic reports are missing from Florida, the upper Lake region

The Weather in This City Yesterday. 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, Herald Building:—

3 A. M. 1872. 1873. 1872. 1873. 1872. 1873. 3 A. M. 74 73 3:30 P. M. 85 92 6A. M. 74 73 6 P. M. 80 87 9A. M. 77 80 9 P. M. 78 81 12 M. 80 86 12 P. M. 75 78 Average temperature yesterday. 81% Average temperature for corresponding date 1ast year.

STRKING OF A SCHOONER

Burned at the Hoboken Ferry. The schooner Sealark was burned completely last night, at one o'clock, at the Hoboken Ferry. She was loaded with time, which caused the igni-tion, infused by the light of Lucifer matches. The name of the schooner's captain was Captain Henry. Five hands were employed on board. All hands were saved, with cargo.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP SIBERIA AT BOSTON.

Bosron, July 30, 1873.
The Cunard steamship Siberia, from Liverpoo Stience That Terrible Enemy of Life, a bad cough, with HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOU AND TAR, otherwise the cough may soon silence you PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

Actions Speak Louder Than Words.— KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU has cured more cases of Biadder and Kidney affections, Fernale Weaknesses, Diabetes, Gravel and Bright's Disease than all other remedies combined; no household should be without it. Depot by Duane street.

A.—The Fitthy, Infectious "Sponge Pad," the dangerous wire spring and horrible irou "finger" trass have yielded to the ELASTIC TRUSS, 635 Broadway, which holds rupture comfortably till cared. Advice, Arbitration and Information on any subject by correspondence; remuneration op-tional. Address CHESTERFIELD CHESTER, box is Stapleton Post office, N. V.

A.—Corns, Bunions, Nails, &c., Cures withou: pain. CORN CURE by mail, 50c. Dr. RICE, 20 Broadway, corner Fulton street.

Cramps, Colic, Cholera, Dysentery and Diarrhoa, as well as all Affections of the Boweis, are readily mastered and thoroughly cured by Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Corns Cured, 50 Cents to \$1; Bunions, Nails, &c. \$12 Broadway, near Fourteenth street Cure by mail, 50 cents. Dr. WESTERVELT, Chiropodist.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, All Discusses of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, I Union square. Don't Ge in the Country Before Getting a supply of BOOTS, SHOES, &c., from Millish & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers,

Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYAUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. Be sure and call for services to the mother. Wins. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

R. R. R.
ASIATIC CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS

CURED AND PREVENTED

BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

looseness, diarrhora, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fineen or twenty minutes by taking RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. No concession or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will tolkew the use of the R. R. Beilde.

For headache, whether sick or nevous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness intensy, swellings of the loints, pains in the bowels, hearthern and pains of the loints, pains in the bowels, hearthern and pains of the flate case, and its continued use for a few days will effect a permanent cure. Sold by all druggists.

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

B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street.

Post office box 4,530, New York.

Silk Elastic Goods.—A Fresh Assortment of Silk Elastic Belts, Stockings, Ence Caps and Anklets, at reduced briess, at MARSH COMPAN'S RADICAL CURE TEUSS affice. No. 2 Years street, Lady attendant.