NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.-TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—THE CIGAR GIRL OF CENTRAL PARK GARDEN .- SUMMER NIGHTS' CON-

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE, 58th st., between Lex-NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broad-

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 688 Broadway. -- Science

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, August 7, 1873.

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FROM ROME. - A HERALD correspondent describes the renewed activity of the friends of the Papal restoration, and also gives an estimate of the religious reaction throughout Europe, which deserves attention. We are informed that while Pius IX., in his public bulls and addresses, preserves the same spirit of opposition to the encroachments of Italy and her sympathizers, he is yet the same amiable, cheery Pontiff who has so long wielded the tremendous power of the Catholic Church.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LABOR REFORM CON-VENTION held at Lowell yesterday presents some interesting points to political students. The workingmen seem determined to make a bold strike for the eight-hour system and will carefully exclude from their next list of candidates for office such members of the Legislature as have violated the promises made to them before election. If the sons of toil, by carrying out this resolution make candidates careful of what they promise, their convention will not be entirely fruitless. There was an evident leaning towards Butlerism in the Convention and antagonism against President Grant, and a grand strike throughout the United States on the centennial celebration of independence is projected. The first two points are somewhat inconsistent with each each other, and the third is one of those wild ideas that tend to make labor movements ridiculous.

Constiam-The Issue Before the Country-A Semi-Official Threat.

When the Gallic hordes under Brennus, having overrun Northern Italy, arrived before Rome, the city was saved, it is said, from sack and destruction by the geese of the Capitol. Over the very Tarpeian Rock from whose summit public malefactors were hurled to death the Gauls were pouring. In an hour the sleeping city would have been in their hands had not the cackling of the geese raised an alarm and frightened the barbarians from their night attack. Rome may well have cried in thankfulness to the gods and thereafter declared the humble anser of the Capitol a bird as sacred as the Egyptian Ibis. The Roman General Camillus earned fame for his rapid onslaught upon the rude tribes and his slaughter thereof; but the capitoline geese were more to be thanked than all his eagles. Certain journals of both parties, from their sense of security in the mightiness of the American Republic, invite us to go soundly asleep for three years to come and let the question of Cæsarism be treated or fought then, if at all. They would trust to the geese of the Capitol in the meantime. The pomp and power of Cæsarism may eat their way into the very heart of our body politic, and, according to these wise men, we are to rely upon the warning scream of geese to arouse us before the flual masterstroke is accomplished. A sorry argument. We have no intention that Cæsarism shall be allowed to steal upon our last stronghold in the night while vigilance can detect it on the march. Let the geese be ever so ready to scream, they could not save our liberties nowadays if the Cæsar and his ordered legions were about to take the citadel of freedom by storm. Let those secure in office or despairing from continued defeat chloroform themselves into a political anasthesia, we are determined that the grasp of Cæsar shall not be upon us without the country having had timely warning. We do not care to trust to geese, whose necks may be wrung before they have time to scream.

The ample discussion which the subject is receiving on all sides is highly encouraging to those who view the subject from the standpoint of patriotism-that is, outside of all mere party issues. Instead of the cynical smiles of the first days wherein the question was agitated we now observe a seriousness of expression in what the journals of the country have to say. By and by we shall be able to develop how far the conspiracy to elect President Grant for a third term has taken shape among the superserviceable. We call particular attention to the following extract from an article in the Washington Republican, the semi-official organ of the administration. It has, doubtless, surprised a good many; but when an inspired journal so readily resolves to take its stand we may expect more of the same kind from those anxious to please the powers that be. It savs :--

While the administration occupies this attitude of entire indifference on the subject, it cannot be denied that the present sianderous wariare that is being waged upon the President has created a strong feeling in layor of his renomination among a large body of his supporters—a feeling that is as likely to sweep the country as not and give him a third term in the Executive Mansion by a majority more overwhelming than he received in '68 or in '72.

The question will naturally be asked, Is this threat the answer of the tone-givers of the republican party to an invitation to join in the discussion? If so, they have, indeed, chosen a plan by which, President Grant consenting, failure to elect him for a third term would be impossible. Translated into direct English, it is that if everybody is content with General Grant he should serve another term. because of the universal satisfaction he has given; and, if anybody is discontented with President Grant, à fortiori, should he be (S. C.) Union Herald takes the former ground.

This idea is taking the unmistakable shape of American public opinion, and the more we redect upon the proposition the more favor it meets with in our eyes. * * There is but one way to cover up the past forever and convince the democratic party that we meant business when we beat them in the last campaign, and that is to re-elect General Grant for another term.

Other republican journals of the same stripe put out feelers in the same direction. We are aware that, had there been no discussion of the third term question, these journals would have guarded a discreet silence for some time longer. But it is better for the republican party and the nation that a perfect understanding should exist regarding the positions of all. Covert favor of the third term project is what we most deprecate. Let us know where the party and its divisions stand.

We are happy to say that the republican journals are not all so torgetful of their country's highest interests. Says the Boston

Were he to run for a third term he would vio-late no law, nor would he disregard any provision here he to run for a third term he would vio-late no law, nor would he disregard any provision of the constitution; but he would oftend prescrip-tion, and prescription is stronger than law, men making of it a thorough constitution provision, which binds them, and a law that they gladly obey. President Washington "laid down the law" for them on this matter, and we yet feel the weight of Washington's shadow.

This is outspoken, but not more so than the Newark Advertiser, which says :-We do not believe that the people of the United States will ever conier a third term upon any President. It is a contradiction of the higher law of the republican theory, and the people would so look upon it, making this exceptional ruler a "suspect" from the moment of his oath of office."

This journal considers that every step he would take-say, the needed increase of the army or navy-would subject him to popular denunciation. We scarcely doubt it: but the Advertiser must remember that the President is responsible only to impeachment, and the value of that resource was tried, as we have already noted, with the most unpopular President that ever filled the chair of Washington, and failed utterly. A President fortified as General Grant would be could defy all clamor and even make it an excuse for a fourth election. The Wathena (Kansas) Reporter goes a step further. It is republican journal and we shall soon be able to judge whether its more submissive brethren of the republican camp will have the temerity to test the truth of its prophecy. It

has since been accepted as fully established has become a common law, which is higher than consultational law, and there is not the least danger of its ever being overstepped. The party that would presume to ignore this principle would be buried beyond resurrection.

The tone of the democratic journals is, as might be expected, full of opposition to the scheme of re-election. Some of them are carried into violent sentences, which, considering the weakness of their party, are inopopportune, to say the least. The Atalanta Constitution, puts the President's desireswhich he has not at all expressed -upon a hasis that we are assured is far from the fact.

mined to have, another lease of office on the present basis of pay." Its statement of a supposed engagement at the time of General Grant's acceptance of the first nomination at Chicago is ill-natured gossip of the flimsiest nature. General Grant was the only candidate available at the time, and his renomination lay in his own hands, and not those of any other party to an absurd bargain. He satisfied the country at large and was deservedly re-elected. A continuance ad infinitum of the same process is, however, a different thing from the pleasure of this class or that clique; because it introduces a danger against which no class prosperity, no officeholders' content, would be an offset. High living to a rich dyspeptic would be just as commendable. Still less in taste is the gloating of the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser. We can only mourn that a journalist who seeks to control some portion of public opinion, or who pretends to represent it, could look at the prospect of the annihilation of republican liberty on the Continent, and cry, "What a revenge for the conquered South!" The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, with some other democratic papers, takes a calmer view of the question. It says:-

Question. It says:—

General Grant has had his share of abuse. Yet but lew men have had the boldness to accuse him of a lack of common sense, and his permitting his name to come again before the country for the Presidency would show a want of judgment and an ignorance of the feelings of the people.

Here is a frank invitation to the President to place himself fairly upon record as to whether he is content with the honors he has already reaped, and whether he is determined to respect the tradition of Washington and to insure the preservation of republican liberty by retiring manfully from office at the honored close of his present term.

The Argentine Republic for Cuba.

One after another the Spanish-American Republics are manifesting their sympathy for the Cubans, and are preparing evidently to give it a practical shape. The latest proof of this is seen in the action of the Argentine Republic. The official letter we published yesterday from the Secretary of State of that Republic to the government of Colombia shows that the proposition for combined efforts to effect the independence of Cuba is heartily approved by the Argentine Republic. The proposal is that the Spanish-American governments shall, in accord with the United States, unite to compel Spain to acknowledge the autonomy of Cuba, and that, as a preliminary step, the struggle now existing in that island shall be carried on according to the usages of modern and civilized warfare. To bring this about an International Congress is called for, to be held in Washington. Peaceful mediation is proposed, in which the United States government shall take the initiative. In the event of Spain listening to this mediation an offer is to be made of a certain sum of money to the Spaniards to abandon the island-a sum which Cuba is to pay and which will be guaranteed by the mediating Powers. Most of the Spanish-American Republics have agreed in the main to this proposition and have instructed their representatives in Washington to urge it upon our government. In connection with this movement a loan of twenty millions of dollars, it is said, is about to be raised in Peru in behalf of "Cuba Libre." Although the Spanish-American States are not separately very powerful, yet in combination they are a considerable power. If there is any way in which our government can aid the project consistently it should be done. In no case in the history of revolutionary struggles for independence have there ever been more urgent or cogent reasons for such mediatory intervention. To the Cubans themselves we would give a word of advice. While the heroic and patient conduct, as well as the patriotism and suffering, of those in the field, from President Cespedes down to the almost naked negro and white private soldiers, inspire us with admiration, the quarrellings, rivalry and meanness of those parlor Cuban patriots who remain in New York, or elsewhere far away from Spanish gunpowder, only awaken contempt. If they will not risk their precious lives or give their money for their country, let them, at least, refrain from damaging the cause by parading their quarrels before the American public.

The Racing Season.

Whether horse racing is demoralizing, as is claimed by many good people, or is an excellent sport worthy of encouragement, as seems to be the popular opinion, is one of those questions better left unanswered in the warm weather. When there is a great diversity of opinion it is just as well, at least in these August days, to let the controversy quietly die. But while the morality of the turf is in dispute horse racing gains steadily in public estimation. The breeding and training of horses for the triumphs of the field, of animals of noble ancestry, strong of wind and fleet of limb, is getting to be recognized as a useful and proper work for American gentlemen of means. Certainly there could be no more worthy pursuit for those having the opportunity and leisure than that of improving the breed of the American horse. And if racing serves the purpose of exhibiting the best results of breeding, while affording exciting sport to the multitude, the patrons of the turf can afford to smile at those who would frown it down. There can be no doubt whatever of the fact that the turf is every year becoming more popular. The people are taking an increasing interest in racing stock, so that we may reasonably expect, in a few years-if, indeed, we have not already achieved that result—to equal England in the number and quality of our blooded horses. The establishment of our famous Jerome Park, the Longchamps of America, its admirable management and freedom from the questionable practices that too often characterize racing grounds of lesser note, has given a tone and purpose to the sport throughout the country. This season has been a most successful one for patrons of the turf. The quality of the horses entered on the several courses has been exceptionally fine, as is evidenced by the running record, and on the whole it may be said that of the tricks of the professional people there has been less this year, taking everything into account, than usual. This is an encouraging sign of what we may expect in the future. We sent our yachts into European waters to bear away the best foreign prizes, and we know no reason why we cannot breed and train horses to beat the best animals that the famous stables of

Says the Constitution: "He wants, and is one and should be encouraged. In the meantime we regard the present racing season as indicating an improvement over preceding years, and as such a new departure for the American turf.

> The War in Spain and Its Many Complications.

> The imperial German government is exceedingly cautious of its Cabinet treatment of the Spanish Republic constituted in Madrid. Captain Werner, of the Prussian navy, who seized the Spanish insurgent frigate Vigilanté, is to be tried by court martial for his act. Simple-minded persons were disposed to appland his conservative and peace-loving conduct on the occasion; but it appears that if Kaiser William approved of it, His Majesty would thereby afford an acknowledgment of the new fledged democratic system in Spain. There is, then, really no government in Madrid, according to strict monarchical rule. The non-recognized Republic is scarcely a government de facto; Don Carlos has not 'constituted' himself-we believe that is the term-and as for the "reds." where will they go to look for royal baptism outside the horse pond and prison shower bath? Poor Captain Werner, we pity him. He should have studied the reported proceedings of the Geneva Arbitration Court before he accepted his present command. It is now no longer doubtful that Spain has become the object of foreign interest. Strange navies have, to some extent, taken her coasts in charge. We cannot blame the various outside governments for looking after the property of their own people, but we doubt whether foreign interference will do much good. The German navy has captured two insurgent war vessels at Malaga. Valencia resists a fierce bombardment, the radicals displaying most obstinate perseverance in their defence against the republican assault. The government is about to attempt to disarm the Madrid militia—a very dangerous experiment, particularly when undertaken at a moment when foreigners are about to make reclamations to the Cabinet against injury and insult.

> The intransigentes of Spain receive some notice at the hands of our Madrid correspondent by mail, which will tend to enlighten the public as to who the insurrectionists are and what they aim at. The sketch of affairs at Madrid will be found interesting. The letter from a HEBALD correspondent with the Carlists, dated at Perpignan, gives the impressions in the Carlist camp after the battle of Alpens, in which the republican General Cabrinetty lost his life.

> ANOTHER ROYAL MARRIAGE. -Prince Arthur, another of Queen Victoria's sons, is about to be married. The bride elect is the Princess Thyra, of Denmark, the sister of the Princess of Wales. A happy mother must be the Queen of Denmark. One daughter, if she lives, will be Queen of England. Another daughter, if she lives, will be Empress of all the Russias. A son is by popular choice King of Greece. Another daughter is to be the wife of Prince Arthur, of England—a man who may yet play a prominent part in the history of his country. only trouble about the affair is that Parliament must be asked to make a tresh grant. But then the match is on, and before Parliament reassembles public sentiment will have cooled down, and Mr. Gladstone will find it possible to obtain an annual grant of another wenty-five thousand pounds. There are only two more to provide for-a Prince and a Princess. Why should the British taxpayers growl, especially in view of alliances so splendid? A crown is a gorgeous toy, and the people who own it and are proud of it should not object to pay the piper.

THE VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVE CO held at Lynchburg yesterday, gave indications of a desperate struggle to be made in the Fall against radical rule in that State. The total failure of liberal republicanism at the last general election has aroused the fiery blood of the opponents of the party in power, and this time they are determined to fight an uncompromising battle. The scalps of carpet-baggers and scalawags must hang from their belts before they are satisfied. For the present their war whoops only re-echo through the Old Dominion.

The Roard of Health and the Nuis-

Our sanitary authorities have bestirred themselves to some effect this Summer and have made laudable exertions towards a thorough cleansing of the city and the eradication of plague spots. Their war on the marketmen was a brief but decisive one, and the bone boilers have been ignominiously routed. Inspectors are around daily, with a keen scent for aught that may interfere with the metropolitan health. The labor of Hercules in regard to stable cleaning was light in comparison to that undertaken by the Board of Health this Summer. Much still remains to be done. One portion ot the city, commonly known as the Harlem flats, above Eighty-sixth street, in the East River, is a swamp or marsh of the most malignant type. Sickness seems to be the normal condition of those compelled to live in the neighborhood of this loathsome plague spot. Should the health authorities wish to be vinced of the fact they need only move their headquarters to these marshes, and they will have a choice assortment of every description of disease. The malaria in this district is frightful. Some action should be taken to abate such a nuisance. Proper drainage would accomplish much until all the sunken lots are filled up beyond high water level. Strict vigilance is also required to guard against the people who poison the waters of the bay with offal and those who scatter filth in the streets. The Board of Health must complete their work before the urgent necessities of the city will be considered as attended to, and we trust there will be no faltering on their part.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Armistead, M. P. for Dundee, has resigned. Senator Simon Cameron is at the Fifth Avenue

Fred Douglas is spending part of his vacation in joston. Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, is at Homburg-les

bains, Germany.

Judge H. R. Seiden, of Rochester, is staying at the Metropolitan Hotel. Count Von Willer, of Milan, Italy, has arrived at

the Westmoreland Hotel.

The Duchess of Cambridge completed her seven-General Jo Shelby, of the old rebel army, is work-

ing a 600 acre farm in Missouri. Ex-Governor Morgan is at Homborg-les-bains, England can produce. The object is a worthy

Germany, with his family. He will not return home until October. Commander E. Bouvrs-Pusey, of the British

The Emperor of Germany will spend the first half of September in Baden-Baden. Lieutenant Commander F. McCurley, of the United States Navy, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. George C. Gorham, Clerk of the United States

Senate, yesterday arrived at the Metropolitan The Ri-ht Rev. Dr. Power has succeeded the late

Members of the Shah's suite want Joe Goss, English pugilist, to go to Teheran to teach the

'noble art' to themselves and their scions.

Graphic precocity—A child, named Anne Stone seven years old, has been proven, in London, Eng-land, to have forged a letter and procured £5

The retiring editor of the Ida county (lowa) Ploneer wrote his valedictory in two words, "Good night." His successor's salutatory consisted o Good morning."

Viscount Parker, who is well known in this city, naving recovered from his financial trouble, and eturned to England, has been made a J. P. in the county of Oxford.

The Rev. Charles Howard Malcolm, D. D., of Newport, R. I., some time ago elected to the Pro-fessorship of History in Bates College, at Lewiston, Me., has declined the chair.

Queen Victoria intends, while visiting Inverocky Castle in the Autumn, to ascend Ben-Nevis and picnic near the summit. The Empress Eugénie

will probably accompany the Queen.

The Tichborne claimant lately won the third prize He aims at higher game than pigeons isually, but may be "trapped" himself.

September. Prince Frederick Charles of Prussis has sent the Marshal certain documents that will assist in his defence, *Timeo Dapaos*, &c.
The Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Coulthurst, senior partner in Coutts' Bank, have each given

of those who die in the employ of the bank. Rev. William H. Fulty, of Cambridge, Mass., de nies the charges of immorality which were brought against him, but he, nevertheless, considered it

prudent to lessen the population of the town.

A woman in Webster, Mass., warns liquor sellers. by an advertisement published in the newspapers ot to sell her husband intoxicating drinks "under the penalty of the law." She is spirited enough

Mr. G. H. Whalley, M. P., of England, yesterday arrived on the steamship Cuba, and is now at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Whalley's object in visitng this country is stated to be that of gathering money for the Tichborne claimant, in the truth of whose claims he firmly believes.

M. Paul Delarre has arrived in Paris from Japan, where he has been for some years. He is said by the Paris journals to be the favorite of the Mikado. and the individual who has instilled progressive ideas into the mind of that Prince. M. Delarre i married to a Japanese young woman, who now accompanies him on his visit to his family in France.

Mr. P. V. Veeder, a professor in the Japanese Educational College, the Kaisejo, has addressed a etter to a newspaper upon the subject of the stuients who have returned from England and America atter having followed the usual curriculum of studies in those countries. Mr. Veeder's report is unfavorable to the system, which, he alleges, can only result in failure and diappointment."

THE REPORTED SUICIDE OF SIR JOHN A. M'DONALD.

B(F)N, August 6, 1873. Sir John A. McDonald thus settles the repor from Montreal that he had attempted to commit suicide. The despatch is to an inquiring friend in REVISER DU LOUP, P. Q., August 6, 1873. lous ialschood. I was never better in inj JOHN A. McDONALD.

WEATHER REPORT

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7-1 A. M. Probabilities.

For the lower lake region, Western Pennsylania and West Virginia falling barometer, south westerly winds, rising temperature, partly weather and occasional local rains for the Middle Atlantic States southwesterly winds, warmer, clear and partly cloudy weather; for New England and the St. Lawrence Valley southwesterly winds, partly cloudy and warmen weather and local rain; for the South Atlantic and winds, higher temperature and partly to Southern Mississippi and Kentucky south westerly to northwesterly winds, partly clouds weather and occasional rain. Reports are partly nissing from the extreme Northwest and North

The Weather in This City Vesterday. 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:—

1872, 1873, 1872, 1873, 1872, 1873, 3 A.M., 72 69 3:30 P.M., 85 85 6 A.M., 73 66 6 P.M., 78 78 9 A.M., 77 72 9 P.M., 76 74 12 M., 81 79 12 P.M., 75 71 12 M., 81 79 12 P.M., 75 71

OBITUARY.

M. Odillon Barrot.

M. I. Camille Hyacinthe Odillon, better known to the world under the name of Odillon Barrot Vice-President of the Council of State of France, lied yesterday at the age of eighty-two years. H was the son of a member of the famous French Convention, and was born at Villeiort (Lozière), on the 19th of July in the year 1791. His father was an active politician, and the youth inherited, as t were, a taste for politics. He studied law and ecame distinguished in the profesion at an early age. He became a pleader before the tribunals of Paris at the age of nineteen years, and by his eloquence paved the way to the forum. He sturdy champion of civil and religious liberty at he bar, and during his parliamentary career he advocated the same principles. He filled a seat in the French Legislative Chambers under the government of Louis XVIII., but became, sub sequently, one of the members of the opposition and in this capacity was instrumental in the over sioned M. Barrot Prefect of the Department of the Seine. He disapproved of the policy of M. Guizot, and having been chosen a member of the Chamber, entered the ranks of the opposition. He commenced to agitate the public mind of France deeply in 1846. In the year 1847, with M. Thiers moving the Chamber, an open party rupture took place with respect to the Paris public banquet question. This fact became the immediate cause of the French revolution of 1848 and of the downsall of the Orleans dynasty. Barrot's prestige could not allay the storm. When the King field M. Barrot urged the claim of the Duchess of Orleans as regent. But his power was gone and he had to give place to Lamartine. Since the coup detait of December 2, 1851. M. Barrot has kept aloof from mere party politics, but he endeavored to loster the growth of sound constitutional principles in France, whether under a menarchy or a healthy republic. As an orator he exercised an almost electric power over his audience. Barrot was a sober, thoughtful-looking map, with a gray monstache, and sat with his head inclined downward, as if he still mourned the unwilling share which he had in the revolution of 1848.

George W. Cass. sioned M. Barrot Prefect of the Department of the

George W. Cass died at Dresden, Ohio, yesterday, in his eighty-third year. The deceased was a resident of Ohio for seventy-three years, and was the last of the family of Major Jonathan Cass. He was a brother of General Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and father of General George W. Cass, of Pennsyl-vania.

Hugh Gelston.

Hugh Geiston, one of the most influential and wealthy citizens of Baltimore, died on the 5th inst. at his country seat in Baltimore county, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. During life he was a very active and energetic business man. He was a native of East Haddam, Conn., but went to Baltimore over nity years ago.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1873.
Departure of the President for Los

The President and General Babcock left here vening on their return to Long Branch. The President on the Gubernaterial

The President to-day, in his interview with Cotonal Hughes, Representative Platt and Messra. Chandler and Carter, assured Colonel Hughes of cessful in the approaching gubernatorial election in Virginia. He expressed his willingness to do all in his power, consistently with his position, to aid Colonel Hughes and the republican cause in that

The Story of the Shenandoub's Inte ference Discredited.

The Navy Department to-day received a dispatch from Captain Wells, commanding the Shenandoak, dated Cadiz, August 5th, in which he says—"Cadis s in possession of the government forces. The insurgents surrendered without fighting, and the city is quiet," He says nothing about his conduct in that port. For this and other reasons the Department does not credit the recent telegraphic statement of the 4th inst. that he had ordered the Spanish insurgent frigate, Villa de Madrid, to abstain from hostilities and that the vessel remaine at anchor under the guns of the Shenandoah.

Embargoes in Cuba. The following is the official translation of the articles of the decree of July 12, 1873, revoking

mbargoes in Cuba:-

embargoes in Cuba:—

In consideration of the representations set forth by the Minister of the Colonies, the government of the Republic decrees the following:—

ARTICLE I.—All embargoes put upon the property of insurgents and disloyal persons in Cuba, by Executive order, in consequence of the decree of April 20, 1869, are declared removed from the date when this present decree, published in the Madrid Gazette, shall reach the capital of the island of Cuba.

ART. 2.—All property disembargoed by virtue of the provisions of the preceding article shall be forthwith delivered up to its owners or legal representatives without requiring from them any other justification or formality than such as may be necessary to show the right under which they claim its restoration, or for their personal identification.

be necessary to show the right under which they claim its restoration, or for their personal identification.

ART. 3.—In order that questions growing out of the preceding provisions may be decided with greater accuracy and despatch, the Captain General, Superior Civil Governor of the island of Cuba, shall forthwith proceed to organize, under his own chairmanship, a Board, composed of the President of the Audiencia as Vice Chairman, the intendente of Cuba, the Civil Governor of Havana, the Attorney General, Fiscal of the Audiencia, and the Secretary of the Superior Civil Government, who shall act as Secretary of the Board, having voice and vote therein, and this Board shall summarily and in the shortest possible time decide upon such applications as shall be made by the interested parties, without any other appeal than may be taken to the government of the Republic through the Colonial Ministry.

ART. 4.—The Board of Authorities, charged under the foregoing article with the disembargo and restoration of the property of insurgents and disjoyal persons, may, whenever it shall appear needful to the thorough decision of the questions, consult the Board of Public Health (Junta de la Denda del Tesoro), heretolore charged with the administration of property embargoed by Executive order, and may ask and obtain from the tribunals of every jurisdiction and from all other dependencies of the State the data and antecedents which may be deemed needful to such accision.

ART. 5.—The Minister of the Colonies shall issue the necessary instructions for the execution of the present decree, or shall definitively approve those which may be prepared to the same end by the Board of Disembargoes.

The President of the Government of the Republic, FRANCISCO PI Y MARGALL.

The Minister of the Government of the Republic, FRANCISCO SAUER Y CAPDEVILA.

MADRID, July 12, 1373.

Postal Convention With Japan.

The President of the government of the Postal Treaty

Postal Convention With Japan. The President to-day signed the Postal Treat between this government and the Japanese Empire, providing for an exchange of correspondence between the two countries by means of the direct line of the United States mail packets plying between San Francisco and Japan. The Post Office of San Francisco shall be the United States office of exchange, and Yokohama shal be the office of exchange for Japan. The rate of internaing half an ounce or less, and an additional afteen cents for each additional half ounce, to be reduced from the date of carrying the convention into effect. The United States charges two cents on printed matter, and the Japanese Post office colects the regular rates of Japanese domestic postage chargeable thereon by laws of the Empire. Every international letter received in both countries shall, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine of six cents, to be retained by the respective Post Offices. Additional rates of postage are required on closed mails either for or British North American Previnces when transmitted entirely by land routes. The United States Post Office shall account to the Japanese Post Office for two cents upon every single paid letter from foreign countries sent through the United States. In converting Japanese currency into United States currency the United States dollar is considered equivalent to a Japanese ven and

the cent to a Japanese sen. Seizure of a Schooner Suspected of Smuggling.
Captain David Evans, of the revenue marine

steamer Johnson, reports to the Secretary of the Treasury that he took charge of the schooner Morning Star, on Lake Michigan, on suspicion that she was engaged in smuggling, as she had no papers. There are several small schooners still running at large about the north end of Lake Michigan, the movements of which the government is carefully scrutinizing. Proceedings will be commenced against the Morning Star unless a satisfactory account be given of the absence of her

papers. Visitors to the President.

There was an increased number of visitors, including many ladies, at the Executive Mansion to-day to see the President. All the members of the Cabinet were with the

President during the forenoon, the Navy Depart-

ment being represented by Commodore Reynolds, the Acting Secretary. General Sherman and Judge Swayne also called on the President. Precautions Against Fire at the Nava Department.
The recent fire at the Navy Department has

caused the officers in charge of the various buildings in the city rented and occupied by the government to take renewed precautions to guard against in some of the buildings and hose attached on every floor ready for immediate use. Appointment of West Point Graduates

to Second Lieutenancies.

By General Order No. 82, just issued from the War Department, the following named cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, are appointed in the army of the United States, with the rank of second lieutenant, from June 13, 1873:-In the corps of engineers-Cadets William H. Bixby. Henry S. Taber, William T. Rossell, Thomas N. Bailey. First cavalry, Cadet George S. Hoyte; Second cavalry, Cadet Henry C. Lapoint; Third cavalry, Cadet Bainbridge Reynolds; Fourth cavalry, Cadets Joseph H. Dorst and Augustus C. Tyler; Fifth cavairy, Cadets Robert Loudin, George C. Eaton and Hoel S. Bishop; Ninth cavairy, Cadets Ezra B. Fuller and Charle M. O'Connor: Tenth cavairy, Cadet Onincey M. Gillmore; Second artillery, Cadet George F. E. Harrison: Third artillery: Cadet John E. Myers: Fourth artillery, Cadets John A. Lundeen, Charles A. L. Totten, Jacob A. E. Bloom, Albert S. Cummins, Joseph Gerrard, Alexander B. Dyer, Joshua L. Knapp and George Paddock; Fifth artillery, William H. Coffin and Edward T. Brown : First infantry, Cadet Hugh T. Reed; Eighth infantry, Cadet William H. Carter: Twelfth infautry, Cadets Frederick A. Smith and Edward Howard; Thirteenth infantry, Cadet Samuel Holmes; Pifteenth infantry, Cadets George A. Cornish and Diliard H. Clark; Nineteenth infantry, Cadet Cornelius Gardiner; Tweatieth infantry, Cadet James F. Hustin; Twenty-first infrantry, Cadet Daniel Cornman and Louis P. Brant; Twenty-second infantry, Cadet Edward W. Casey, Twenty-third infantry, Cadet Edward W. Casey, Twenty-third infantry, Cadet Edward S. Beacom.

The general regulations allow three months leave of absence to the graduates of the Military Academy on entering service. In accordance with these regulations all the graduates above named will report in person at their stations on the 30th of September next. teenth infantry, Cadets George A. Cornish and