SPAIN.

General Contreras' "On to Madrid!" and Its Consequences.

BILBAO BESIEGED BY THE CARLISTS.

Parliamentary Action and Political Party Beconciliation.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, August 12, 1873. Contreras left Cartagena on Monday with 400 ad herents, and made a bold effort to march to Marid, hoping to find sympathy and fresh accessions on the way; but his band was met and dispersed by the national troops.

Contreras escaped. His capture, however, is probable, as cavairy are

The latest advices report Contreras, with a few followers, has succeeded in re-entering Cartagens, which is now his last refuge.

Bilbao Besleged by the Carlists.

BAYONNE, August 12, 1873, The Carlists have laid siege to Bilbao. A BEROINE IN THE FIELD AND UNUSUAL JOY IN

The wife of Don Carlos has joined her husband and will share his fortunes in the field. The Carlist troops are wildly enthusiastic over the event.

Parliamentary Privilege Against Ministerial Prosecution-Political Caucus in the Capital. Madrid, August 12, 1873.

In the Cortes yesterday a resolution authorizing legal proceedings against nine members of that body implicated in recent insurrectionary movements was adopted. The minority remains obstinate, and threatens to resign unless a general amnesty be granted to the republican insurgents. It is reported that a reconciliation has been effected between Martos and Sagasta, and a coalition of their political supporters will speedily

An Austrian Squadron Ordered to the Coast.

VIENNA, August 12, 1873. A squadron of Austrian war vessels has been ordered to the coast of Spain.

FRANCE.

Radicalism and Good Order in a Death Struggle-M. Rochefort's Conviction and Exile.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS. August 12, 1873. The Duke de Broglie went to Lyons to-day. He made a speech this evening, in which he declared that radicalism and society are engaged in a "death struggle."

REFUSAL OF AMNESTY TO M. ROCHEFORT, Victor Hugo recently addressed an eloquent letter to the Duke de Broglie, in which he urged the release of Henri Rochefort on account of his literary eminence.

The Duke has replied, declining to interfere with the course of justice, and remarking that "the intellectual ability of the offender only serves to increase his responsibility."

ENGLAND.

Judicial Appointment Under the Cabinet Rearrangement Movement.

TELECEAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, August 12, 1873.

Upon the declination of the office of Master of the Rolls by Sir John Duke Coleridge it was offered to Sir George Jessel, who has concluded to accept the position.

IRELAND.

Violent and Fatal Riot Among Militiamen in Camp.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, August 12, 1873. A desperate riot occurred vesterday in a military camp on the Curragh of Kildare between two Irish militia regiments.

Several of the participants were killed and many received injuries.

the Union.

PROFESSION OF LOYALTY-PLACE FROM PARLIA-Dr. Isaac Bull, member of Parliament for Limerick, in a public address delivered here to-night denied that he had ever demanded the repeal of

Daniel O'Donoghue, member of Parliament for Tralee, has been appointed Governor of Ceylon. PEACE IN THE "MAIDEN CITY."

The celebration at Londonderry to-day was enthusiastic, but passed off without serious disturbance.

SWEDEN.

Disastrous Fire and a Town Destroyed.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 12, 1873. The town of Christianople, on Kalmar Sound, Sweden, has been entirely destroyed by fire.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Prosecution of Recusant Prelates in Brazil-Insurrection in Paraguay-War in the Argentine Territory.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Lisson, August 12, 1873.

The steamship Boyne arrived here this morning from Rio Janeiro, bringing dates to the 23d of The government of Brazil has determined to prosecute the Bishop of Pernambuco for refusing to obey its orders.

During a debate in the lower house of the Legislative Assembly upon the course of the Bishop, the President of the Council declared that the government would force him to comply with its

The insurgents in Paraguay made an attack upon Asuncion, but were repulsed and driven off. Caballero and a number of other insurgent chiefs are reported to have left the country.

The revolution in the Argentine province of Entre Rios continued.

CUBA.

Insurrectionist Assault on a Spanish Commissariat Train-Loyalist Victory-Fighting in the Provinces.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, August 12, 1873. While a Spanish column was escorting several wagons, loaded with provisions, to Guanal de Socarras, it was attacked by a party of insurrec

After a brief engagement the insurgents were repulsed. Several small engagements have taken place lately between the Spaniards and the insurrectionists at Signanea, Caibabo and Yamaguay.

POLITICAL

Massachusetts Republicans Divided Between Teetotal Washburn and Little Fen.

The Central Committee Decide to Hold the State Convention at Worcester September 17.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A Platform Denouncing Centralization and Federal Abuse of Power.

THE MAINE DEMOCRACY.

Fierce Thrusts at Judicial Partiality and the Salary Grab.

"God-Made" Congressmen and Universal Free Trade.

Titcomb, of Kennebunk, Nominated for Governor.

Boston, August 12, 1873. A stormy session of the Republican State Central Committee occurred to-day, the object being to call the Convention for the nomination of State officers. Every Butler man on the committee was on trial, and, in fact, all the members were present with a few exceptions. The anti-Butler men went in with some misgivings, for it has been mooted about that a strong element prevailed in the committee. Dr. Loring, the Chairman, is an open advocate of Butler, having relinquished all hope of being Governor himself, and hoping to get the General elevated so that the seat in Congress from the Essex district may be obtained for him. The committee is composed in part of prominent federal office-holders whose leisure gives ample opportunity for attending to campaign labors. All parts of the State were represented, and, indeed, there has not been such an exciting and well-altended meeting of the committee since the republican party has had so large a majority in the Old Bay State. There have been rumors that the Butler men possessed sufficient strength to control the committee, and the antis

have been greatly agitated thereby.

The committee very soon got into working order, and no one would have suspected the deadly strife going on could he have seen the smile of the urbane Loring and the pleasant greetings of Speaker Sanford, who represent the great Moguls of the two ford, who represent the great Moguls of the two factions. The Butler men were anxious for an early convention, and the antis wanted delay. An informal conference resulted in the time being fixed for September 17, 1875, and Worcester was designated as the place. This may be regarded as a sort of compromise, the Butler men being apparently satisfied, while the opposition are chuckling over it as if it were a victory. Colonel A. J. Wright, of Boston, a strong Butler man, offered the motion, and it received all the votes except one. The fight in the committee occurred on the motion of Speaker Saniord, of Taunton, that the cill for the Convention be not issued until September 1. Some of the Butler men objected, being inclined to hurry up matters, and thinking that their favorite would lose strength by delay. The vote was passed, however, though subsequently withdrawh, it being understood that the call will not be issued until then, and that the caucuses will not be held until about ten days later.

Mr. Sandporno offered a vote that the Convention be recommended to adopt the same rules for the admission of delegates to the Convention and the same method of balloting for Governor as those which governed the Convention the sum entered a committee consider the claims of contesting delegations prior to the meeting of the Convention, which went through with a feeble protest from the Butler men. As the Executive Committee is composed of a majority of anti-guestive.

To-day Dr. Loring made a speech calling atfactions. The Butler men were anxious for an early

gestive.

To-day Dr. Loring made a speech calling attention to an article in a morning paper, which presumed to advise the committee and the Convention what to do. He said it was uncalled-for and entirely without precedent. The Butler men wenton what to do not recedent. The Butler men and entirely without precedent. The Butler men were all indignant at the arrive because it was a direct attack upon the Control, and pointed out a way to secure his defeat. An effort was made to get a committee appointed to draw up a reply to the article, but it falled, and it was agreed that the explanation should be inserted in the call. The explanation will be a proclamation of strict neutrality on the part of the committee between the rival factions.

trailty on the part of the committee between the rival factions.

After the adjournment the Executive Committee held a meeting and voted to select Hon. John P. Sanford, of Taunton, as the presiding officer of the State Convention. No stronger expression of sentiment against Butler could have been made than this. Supervisor Simmons, of Boston, protested, on behalf of the Butler men, against this choice of an active leader of the rival clique, but the Butler men, with their large majority, must do something for their own vindication, and they voted to stick to Saniord.

MARYLAND DEMOCRACY.

Convention in Baltimore-Nominations for Comptroller and Clerk of the Court of Appeals-A Real Old-Times Platform-Strong Centralization Hits at the General Administration.

Baltimore, August 12, 1873.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of Comptroller of the Treasury and Clerk of the Court of Appeals assembled in Marvland Institute to-day. Every county was represented, over one hundred delegates being present. Mayor Van Saut called the Convention to order. A committee on credentials and permanent organization was appointed, when the Convention took a recess. On reassembling W. T. Dove, of Montgomery, was

made permanent Chairman.

The following gentlemen were put in nomination for Comptroller:-Levi N. Woolford, of Somerset, the present incumbent; T. F. J. Rider, of Wicomico; J. F. Dent, of St. Mary's, and J. M. Miller, of Cecil. There were 109 votes cast; necessary to a choice, 55. choice, 55.
On the first ballot Woolford received 65 votes, and on motion his nomination was made unani-

on the first ballot woolford received 55 votes, and on motion his nomination was made unanimous.

The Convention next proceeded to nominate a candidate for the Court of Appeals, and James S. Franklin, of Annapolis, the present incumbent, was nominated on the second ballot.

L. M. Waters, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the democratic conservative party of Maryland in convention assembled reaffirm its adhesion to long established principles of the democracy; it recognizes and supports the legal constitutional authority of the federal government, but insists upon a strict construction of the federal constitution as necessary to the preservation of the reserved rights of the States and people; it opposes centralization as the most insidous and dangerous enemy of popular right, and will continue to denounce it in every guise in which it may appear; it believes in the capacity of the people for self-government; it insists upon equal and exact justice to all men; it is opposed to monopolica, and will prevent by every means in its power all special legislation for the benefit of particular interests which may be in urlous or prejudicial to the many, and is pledged to promote, by beneficent and judicious legislation, the prosperity of the whole people.

Resolved, That the general departments of our government, legislative, judicial and executive, are independent in their several species under the constitution, and any attempt by any one of them to usurp authority is destructive of constitutional right, is in dedance of the others, and should be ressated as dangerous to civil liberty.

Resolved, That our tariff laws, as adjusted and enforced

is destructive of constitutional right, is in deflance of the others, and should be resisted as dangerous to civil liberty.

Resolved, That our tariff laws, as adjusted and enforced by the republican party, are discriminating and injurious to the masses, and justice demands their revision with a view to the revenue alone, and not to tax the community for the benefit of particular interests.

Resolved, That the wealth of a country is mainly derived from the product of its labor, and every just measure tending to improve its condition and promote the advancement of the laboring classes should receive sympathy, and will command our cordial support.

Resolved, That we carnestly depreate the unjust and discriminating laws under which the agricultural interest of the country have suffered, and we hereby pledge the best efforts of the party to obtain for them a redress of their grievances and equal justice.

Resolved, That still athering to the policy of preserving the public lands for actual settlers, who will improve and till them, we denounce all girts of such lands by the government to incorporated companies as an uncorpulous and dangerous waste of the public property, fully deserving the condemnation of all just and patriotic citizens.

Resolved, That the labe action of Congress in enacting a law for the increase of their own and the salaries of other officers of the government is, in view of the depressed condition of the important axparers of the country and the country of the depressed condition of the haboring taxparers of the country of the country of the country of the country of the depressed condition of the haboring taxparers of the country of the cou

ipon whom the burden mostly falls, utterly unjusti-s, and its immediate and unconditional repeal should

try, upon whom the burden mostly falls, utterly unjustiable, and its immediate and unconditional repeal should
be demanded by the people.

Resolved, That as the power, prosperity and perpetuity
of the State would depend upon the virtue and intelligence of its people, we pleade our party to a leveral provision for the extension and improvement of the free
school system aiready suspictously inaugurated by the
democratic concervative party in this state.

Resolved, That we recommend and shall expect the
most rigid economy in every department of the State
Government, and we pleade our party to a careful
scratiny o official conduct, and the prompt and vigorous
punishment of all official definquencies.

Resolved, That, in presenting our piauform of principles
and placing thereon candidates whose past record is an
carnest of devotion to the time-honored principles herein
announced, we feel confident of the sympathy and support of all housest, patriotic citizens without recard to
unite in maintaining the honest integrity and dignity of
our beloved State.

The State Central Committee, consisting of one

our beloved State.

The State Central Committee, consisting of one member from each county in the State and one from each ward in the city of Baltimore, was then appointed, after which the Convention adjourned sine die.

The Convention was harmonious in its delicerations and the ball was well filled with spectators.

MAINE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Portland Filled with the Straighouts-Titcomb Nominated by the Convention for Governor-A Powerful Platform No Surrender-No Unholy Alliance-Administration Crimes-Salary Grabbers and Consurism Denounced-Free Trade and Free Institutions.

PORTLAND, August 12, 1873. A strong gathering of the democratic leaders of the State of Maine made the monetary capital assume quite a lively aspect to-day. Not that the regularly appointed delegates made such an army as to create fears of a famine—they were not more than 150 strong-but the outsiders, the men of all work and the cosmopolitan crowd usually found in the wake of a convention, made quite a respectable show. According to the call the Democratic Convention was to be called to order at ten o'clock; but little matters, preliminaries, had to be com pleted, and consequently it was eleven before the discordant elements were hushed to the raps of the gavel. The State Democratic Committee held a meeting last night, and the programme or the leaders did not appear to be understood, as a nomination for the chief office by the Convention was considered doubtful. C. P. Kimball was named the presiding officer, and Titcomb, of Kennebunk, was considered the strongest man to put forward for executive lionors, but anything like unanimity of sentiment appeared out of the question. However, Alles gut, Ende gut, and the feeling at the open ing this morning seemed better, and when Mr. S. B. Leavitt called the meeting to order it was evi-dent that business would be feceived and despatched without much ado. At the suggestion of Leavitt General F. S. Nickerson, from Searsport, was called to the chair, who, when called upon for a speech declared that he had, at that early stage of the proceedings, neither advice nor suggestions to offer, and therefore asked to be excused.

George O. Gosse, of Portland, and William H. Simpson and Marcus Watson, of Biddeford, were appointed to act as secretaries.

The Chairman of the Committee on Credentials reported 568 delegates present. On motion of Mr. John Rawson, of Bangor, a recess of hall an hour was taken for the delegates to select members of the State Committee and the the Committee of Resolutions, vice presidents, &c. On reassembling William H. Simpson declined serving as Secretary. The county delegates then reported the names to complete their organiza-tions, and, after preliminary business the Conven-tion adjourned till two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

tion adjourned till two o'clock.

Afternoon session.

The afternoon session of the Convention was called to order at hall-past two o'clock.

While awaiting the report of the Committee on Resolutions Mrs. Jane Thurston, the crazy woman who claims proprietorship of the State, endeavored to have read a paper which she presented, but the presiding officer dectined.

A committee of five was appointed to receive, sort and count votes for candidates. On the first ballot the whole number of votes cast was 275, of which Joseph Titcomb, of Kennebunk, received 130; Artemus Libby, of Angusta, 106; Frederic A. Pike, G Calais, 20; James C. Madigan, of Houlton, 10; J. O. Talbot, 2, and Perguson Haines, 1.

A letter was read from Mr. Madigan declining, even should he receive every vote.

On the second ballot Mr. Titcomb was hominated. While the ballot was in progress F. O. J. Smith, from the Committee on kesojutions, asked that the ballot be suspended for the presentation of resolutions, which were adopted as follows:—

Resolved. That the democratic party seeks to revive no dead issues, but stands by its principles, which are suited to all times and circumstances: supports the rederal government in all constitutional authority, and regards at the state of the provinciants and constitutional authority and defends the received rights of the State and people, and opposes the centralization that would impair or destroy them, in order to preserve and maintain these rights it insists upon a strict construction of department of the government to usurp or destroy them, in order to preserve and maintain these rights of the State and people, and opposes the centralization that would impair or destroy them, in order to preserve and maintain these rights of the federal constitution. It resists all attompts of the federal constitutions of the support the supports the representation of the entire provincents, under the republican party rule, has dead in overgound the province of the support of the support of the support of the support of th inder the republican party rule, has doubt in overgloughing the honest options of the Supremo Couff! of
appointment on new judges, who are substricts that the
appointment on new judges, who are substricts to the
Executive and legislative will. It opposes all interference by law with private affairs or business of men not
required by public safety, as is oditudly illustrated in
the enactment of the existing Bankrupicy law of the
United States, and advocates the greatest industrial
liberty consistent with public order. It believes in the
capacity of the people for self-government and opposes
all property qualifications as conditions to the right of
sulfrage or eligibility to hold office. It lawors a liberal
law for the naturalization of forekmers. It insists upon
equal and exact justice to all men. It opposes all
monophies and denies that it is within the province of
the government to legislate for the benefit of particular
classes at the expense and to the detriment
of the rest of the community. It therefore opposes
the system by which a large portion of the profitproducing wealth of the country is exempted from
taxation, and demands that the constitutional means be
used to remedy this injustice. It insists that the raiff
law thould be framed with a view to revenue, and not
dustries, and holds that the constitutional means be
dustries, and holds that the men reacter will be
dustries, and holds that the government of particular industries, and holds that the government of a banking system that shall not cost the people a higher percentage to
the advantage of the federal government,
of Maine. It recognizes the evils of an irredeemable rorrency, and insists ou the substitution of a banking system that shall not cost the people a higher percentage to
the advantage of the rederal government,
of the payments are must be laken no to seriously disturb the
buff ness of the country or unjustly injure the debtor
create a currency but insists that in a return to specie
payments care must be laken no. to seriou

clases. Hence every just measure that tends to protect them from oppression and to luprove their condition and the three every just measure that tends to protect them from oppression and to luprove their condition and tends of the protect them from oppression and to luprove their condition and tends of the American people, the acretical resistance and selected them from oppression and to luprove their condition and the acretic protect protect them from oppression and the luprove interested the halls of Congress or the Legislature with lobbies and rings, but on the courter's live and the luminous of the courter's live and the luminous of the lumin

the hands of the same man revoling to the spirit of our Republic, and dangerous alike to public and individual liberty.

Resolved, That all attempts made to introduce into our American system of schools for the masses the Prussian system of compulsory education should command the earth of the Legislature of the republican party, they are justly responsible for the evits and wears; to the party to the republican party to the property of the Legislature of the Legislature of the Legislature of the property of the party of the trade of the corrupt schemes of the republican party to rib the people of their money.

Resolved, That under the time-honored democratic banner, with this declaration of principles on Le tools, we engaged in the conflict, and we earnestly appeal to the party of party to the party of party to the party of the lands of the conflict and we carnestly appeal to the party of party to the party of the lands of dishonest men, and redeem it from the flood of corruption which threatens its ruin.

The adoption of the resolutions was unantmous. The second ballot was then announced. Joseph fitcomb received 198 out of 358 votes, and his nomination was received with cheers.

A committee was appointed to wait on him and notify him of his unmination, and the Convention adjourned at twenty minutes to five o'clock.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A Split in a Republican County Con-

HUNTINGDON, August 12, 1873. The Republican County Convention assembled here to-day and passed resolutions expressing confidence in the general government, approving the administration of Governor Hartranit, endorsing the course of Senator Scott, repudiating the Huntingdon Globe and declaring ating the fundingion Globe and declaring it unworthy of confidence, revoking the appointment of Mr. A. L. Guss as a representative delegate to the State Convention and electing Mr. H. G. Fisher in his place, Mr. T. L. Guss, with nine of the eighty-eight delegates composing the convention, withdrew from the Convention, organized and denounced the regular Convention, and then adjourned to await the action of the Democratic County Convention.

York County Democrats "Centralizing." York, Pa., August 12, 1878. The Democratic County Convention met here

to-day and nominated a ticket from which all persons connected with corrupt local rings are excluded. Republican Delegates Arriving at Harrisburg. Harrisburg, Pa., August 12, 1873.

The delegates to the Republican State Conven-tion and the friends of the different candidates are arriving in large numbers. Mackey's irlends claim that he will have 110 votes on the first ballot. The Judgeship is warmly contested between Paxson, Butler and Gordon.

Another Democratic County Convention. BLOOMSBURG, Pa., August 12, 1873. The Democratic County Convention met to-day and nominated C. B. Breckway unanimously for Representative, Michael Grover for Sheriff, John Snyder for Treasurer and John Herver for Commis-

OBITUARY.

George N. Sanders.

George N. Sanders, who was so well known some twenty-five years since in American politics as the champion of young American democracy, and later for his exertions in the cause of secession, died suddenly at his residence in this city yesterday morning. He was surrounded by the members of his family at the moment of his dissolution, which occurred in the sixty-second year of his age. The deceased was born in Lexington, Ky., on the

o: February, 1812. His father, Lewis Sanders, was much esteemed throughout the West, and his grandfather, Colonel George Nicholas, became known as the proposer of the Kentucky resolutions and the successful ad-yocate of the adoption of the federal constitution Virginia against the opposition of Patrick Henry. The introduction into political life of George N. Sanders was the organization of the first mass meeting in favor of the annexation of Texas to the United States. He was American Consul at London under President Pierce and Navy Agent at New York under President Buchanan. His sympathies and efforts all through the war of the rebellion were with the South, and it was through him and the late Horace Greeley that the famous "peace negotiations" were attempted at Niagara, which Mr. Lin-coln declined. He served as Secretary of the Navy to Jeff Davis. On the 19th day of July, in the year 1882, at Richmond, Va., Mr. Sanders signed the lamous contract for the building of an fron-clad navy for the service of the Confederate States-a paper which contained the germ of the Alabama privateerman's acts, and consequently of the leneva arbitration proceedings.

This occument opened with the following

CONTRACT BETWEEN GEORGE N. SANDERS AND JOHN

Words:

CONTRACT BETWEEN GEORGE N. SANDERS AND JOHN

E. WARD.

Articles of agreement Riadd and intered into this
19th day of July, in the year of on. Lord 1822, botween George N. Sanders, of the first part, and John E.
Ward, of the second part:

The said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of \$5 to him in hand paid, and
for the further consideration of the conditions hereinafter mentioned, agrees to pay to the said John E. Ward,
the sum of £1,000 in London, England, to pay
the persenal expenses of the said John E. Ward;
and the said Ward is hereby authorized to create
\$1,500 stares of stock of the value of £1,000 ach, for
each of two vessels, first to be constructed as hereinatter named, and to soil any portion of the same at
par value, in the Confederate States, before proceeding
to Europe, as heremather contemplated, and without
waiting for the organization of the contracts of soil
George N. Sanders with the government of the Confederate
states, and the government of the Confederate
states, and the proportion of the same at
party to said John E. Ward twelve and any
pay to said John E. Ward twelve and any
pay to said John E. Ward twelve and any
pay to said John E. Ward twelve and
any term. The said party of the first part at complete
the contracts or agreements made and entered
into by said George N. Sanders with the government of the Confederate States, and ten part con the
profits of all others—it being, however, distinctly understool and agreed upon by the parties to these presents
that all European expen litures made by the said George
N. Sanders or his legal representatives are to be paid before the said John E. Ward shall be entitled to any profits, and that his percentage is be on these profits. It
the said John E. Ward shall be prevented from attending
to the business by capture, sickness or death, tren the
sum of new hundred pounds shall be paid to him, his
heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, for his expenses, in lieu of one thousand pounds, as afore

The conclusion of the agreement was couched

thus:—
In consideration of the foregoing the said John E. Ward hereby agrees to proceed, or attempt to proceed, without delay, or as soon as practicable, to London, and there to enter upon the duty of disposing or the stock, forming the company and having the vessels constructed as hereinbefore stated, and to do all things to the best of lies skill and ability as the agent and attorney of the said George N. Sanders, in the construction or said vessels. In winess whereof the said parties have hereinto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written, at sighmond, Va. SANDERS.

JOHN E. WARD.

obdurate. Amidst all these weighty matters of politics and State Mr. Sanders did not forget to enjoy himself. He was of a social and hospitable nature. A Paris writer describes him thus:—"Nearly every pleasant morning last summer there sat, for an hour or two, on the pavement in Iront of the Grand Café, a short man with one of the reddest faces imaginable, by the side of a decanter containing the best quality of cognac. The name of the man is George N. Sanders." His life was an exciting and somewhat an eventful one, but was an exciting and somewhat an eventful one, but it closed caimly and peacefully yesterday in New York, where he died at his house in Seventeenth street. His funeral will take place to-morrow from St. Ann's church in Eighteenth street.

THE INDIAN FOE.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Overtake the Murderous Sioux.

General Sheridan Wants to Punish Them and General Sherman Puts a Pertinent Question.

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1873. Lieutenant Colonel Brackett, of the Second cavalry, commanding at Fort Stambough, Wyoming Territory, under date of July 29, writes to the Assistant Adjutant General at Omaha as follows:

Licutenant Wheeler returned from his scout after the Indians who murdered Mrs. Richards and Miss Hall on the 26th inst., last evening. He followed them until the trail was completely washed out by a severe hall and rain storm and found it useless to go any further. In his opinion they were sloux from about Fort Fetterman. He had determined to follow them with his small command of forty men, but it is as well, perhaps, that he did not do so. His men would have been overpowered. In my opinion a thorough scout ought to be made from this to Fetterman with three companies of cavalry, and I think two more companies ought to be sent here for the Summer and Autumn, which could be sent away at the approach of Winter. Company B has been scouting constantly, and it is fair that they should be relieved and sent down towards Omaha to Winter. Unless more troops are sent here it is only a question of time before all the settiers on the Popoagie will be killed by the savages."

The report was forwarded to General Sheridan, Assistant Adjutant General at Omaha as follows:—

The report was forwarded to General Sheridan and he endorsed it as follows .-

and he endorsed it as follows.—

SHERIDAN FOR PUNISHMENT.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

OF THE MISSOURI.

Respectfully forwarded. The murders and robberles made from time to time in the Wind River Valley are by the Soux or their allies, the northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes, who have their homes in the country about Forts Fetterman and Laramic. They come daily and return so rapidly that it is impossible for the troops to overtake them. I do not approve of the scout proposed, as it would do no good. However, if the government will let us punish the Indians after they reach home, with the troops stationed at Fetterman's and Laramic I think we could do it by taking advantage of some favorable opportunity. There are no Indians in the Western country who so richly deserve a hard blow as these about Forts Fetterman and Laramic.

F. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General Commanding.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ENDORSEMENT.

Lieutenant General Commanding.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ENDORSEMENT,

Upon being received by General Sherman the document was endorsed as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY. |

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 12, 1973. |

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War for his information.

I really do not understand by what treaty or by what authority any Indians are allowed to reside at or near Forts Laramie and Fetterman. In my judgment they should be compelled to go to their reservation and stay there.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

The Sloux and the Pawnees.

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1873. The following telegram was received by General Sherman this morning:-

Sherman this morning:—

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN—There is now sufficient evidence to confirm the unofficial reports of the fight between the Shoux and Pawnees on the Republican River, in the southwest corner of Nebraska. The Pawnees were punished and utterly defeated. Their loss is greater than at first reported. The Shoux engaged were I think the Ogallais, Bruies and fied Chouds.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

THE FATE OF CAPTAIN JACK.

Reception of the Proceedings-Findings and Sentence of the Court Martial. WASHINGTON, August 12, 1873.

The proceedings of the court martial in the case of Captain Jack and the other Modocs were recoived at the War Department this morning and immediately transferred to the office of Judge Advocate General Holt, whose duty it is to carefully examine the proceedings, findings and sentence, and then transmit them to the Secretary of War, with his opinion endorsed thereon. The Secretary will then lay them before the President, and he approves the sentence will

The sentence of the court martial will not be known for some days to come.

PHILADELPHIA.

Suspected Murder of a Canadian-Another Stabbing Affray-Descent on Lottery Dealers. PHILADELPHIA, August 12, 1873.

The body of a man, supposed to be James Nichols, of Canada, was found hanging from the Hmb of a tree in a grove near Newcastle, Del., on Friday evening last, and the circumstances point strongly to foul play. A saloon keeper of New-castle, upon viewing the remains, identified them as a Canadian who was drinking at his bar on Friday morning, with a stranger, who has not been seen in that city since. At that time the deceased exhibited his pocketbook, which was well filled with bank bills and specie, but it was not found on his person. A valise, shirt and handkerchief were lying on the ground near the tree from which

the man was found hanging.

During a saloon fight this afternoon between Thomas Gilligan and John Moyles the former was stabbed in the groin and hip, and now lies in the Episcopai Hospital in a critical condition. Moyles is held to await the action of the Coroner.

Officer Linn made a descent among the lottery dealers this afternoon and succeeded in capturing five, viz.:—George Mansfield, Robert Johnson, George Magill, William Brown and George Thompson. They were arraigned before Recorder Beitler late this afternoon and Johnson was held in the sum of \$1,500. The other lour were discharged.

THE YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION. Another Report from Colonel Stanley-The Roads Bad and the Water Poor. WASHINGTON, August 12, 1873. Colonel D. S. Stapley, commanding the Yellowstone expedition, writes as follows:-

TEN MILES FROM YELLOWSTONE, SIX ABOVE POWDER RIVER, VIA BISMARCK, August 3, 1873.

We have been three days in the Bad Lands, below and opposite Powder River; but we hope to reach the Yellowstone again to-day. I have found the roads through them very bad. The water and grass is poor. grass is poor.

The Josephine is very welcome at Powder River as we need the forage and clothing badly.

DEAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. Samuel Colville, the business manager of the Lydia Thompson troupe, has arrived per City of

Several of the members of the company to perform at the new Lyceum Theatre arrived yesterday on the steamship Greece. Among them were Mr. D. Leeson, and the Misses Jeffreys, Lewis and Amy Crawford.

Miss Lydia Thompson, with her troupe, compris ing Misses Ada Beaumont, Camille Dubois, Alma Santon, Augusta Stuart, Madeline Santon, Dora Temple, Alice Mansfield, Messrs. W. C. Cabill, Harry Taylor, John Wray, Herbers A. Cripps, Arthur E. Hiller and James Barrett, arrived per City of London last evening.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 12, 1873. The British steamer Quang, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, has arrived at San Francisco. John Wurser, a coppersmith, of the steamer Tus

carora, committed suicide in San Francisco yes-terday by making a deep incision in his ieg, from which he bled to death.

The Hip Yee Tong Society conspirators are still on trial.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

A Crowd of Women Struck by Lightning in the Wyoming Valley.

TWO KILLED AND FOUR FATALLY INJUREDS

The Flesh Torn from the Bodies of the Victims.

SCRANTON, Pa., August 12, 1873. A thrilling catastrophe occurred this afternoon on the hills, about five miles from this city, at a place called Kuhn's Patch. A large number of women and girls from Scranton were on the hills gathering berries, when a storm came up from the south and they rushed to an untenanted building to take shelter from the down pouring rain.

ABOUT FORTY-ONE WOMEN AND CHILDREN found room in the old house, while seven were obliged to stand outside under the storm. With the increasing storm the sheets of fire began to descend, the lightning becoming more vivid and the peals of thunder seeming to advance from distant caverns until the old building began to tremble. At length bghtning shaft, more vivid than any that had preceded it, descended among the unthem and scorching in a frightful manner lough others, tearing the flesh off their I mbs and producing a heart sickening scene among the panic stricken women. For some time even those who had not been touched by the electric fire were paralyzed by the appailing sight they had seen and were unable to render any assistance. THE GROANS

or those fatally injured and the six other suffering victims were heartrending, and the utter help-lessness of the poor women and girls was pittable. Word was sent eventually to Scranton, and with the utmost despatch messengers were sent over the hill to the scene of the disaster with wagons, medical attendance and bedding on which to convey the gead and wounded to the city. Two of the women who stood outside the shed said that the excitement was so intense when they left the shocking scene that they could not bear to go into the old house nor to hear the moans of those within who were suffering from the most excruciating agony.

THE ROAD LEADING FROM SCRANTON. to the sad scene is almost impassable, being conpletely dooded at several points; and it will be late hour to-night before those who have gone there with wagons can return to the city. I learn that a woman named Kline and a girl

named Schenck, eighteen years of age, the daughter of a poor blind man, are dead. Later Details of the Calamity.

SCRANTON, Pa., August 12-10 P. M. The party of women struck by lightning on the Kuhn Patch hills, near Scranton this afternoon, have been brought to this city. Only two were killed on the spot, but four others are burned fatally and many quite seriously.

Several of the women were unable to find room in the old hut or the deaths would have been much more numerous.

One of the women standing on the outside at the time the flery dark entered the ill-fated place states that the rain and hall was falling in torrents and all crowded to the door. When the lightning struck, preceded an instant before by a terrifying peal of thunder, one dreadful chorus of screams rent the air, and at the sight of the dead and those whose fiesh had been stripped from their bodies in many parts, several members of the party fainted, while the remainder, though unburt, were perfectly paralyzed with fear. It was some twenty minutes before any one could be induced to move toward the city for assistance, so great was the dread that had fallen on them by this frightful visitation. The Wyoming Valley had been partly inundated by the heavy rain, and there was considerable difficulty in reaching the unfortunate poople.

PERRYBOAT ACCIDENT.

As the twelve o'clock boat from Jersey City last night reached the New York side a man named Patrick Dillou, alias Hill, while jumping off missed his footing and was caught between the boat and the dock and dreedfully crushed. His right thigh, near the groin, was nearly severed.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Wyoming will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

at seven o'clock A. M.

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all disorders of the Stomach, Brain, and Heart, resulted irom liver complaint and indigestion; effect guaranteed. Retail:—Harmett, Fourth avenue and Astor place; O'Brien, Flitticht street and Third avenue, and Hudnut, Herald building.

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