NEW YORK HERALD BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. BOWERY THEATER, BOWERY .- VARIETY ENTERTAIN WOOD'S MUSEUM, Breadway, corner Thirtieth st.-

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.-VARIETT ENTERTAINMENT. Matince at 2%. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway. -Fun in a Fog-Phil's Birthpay. Matineo.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN .- SUMMER NIGHTS' CON-TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE, 58th st., between Lex-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broad-DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 683 Breadway.-Science

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Saturday, August 16, 1873. THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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ADVANCE MOVEMENT OF THE CARLESTS. -A special cable message to the HERALD from the headquarters of Generals Olio and Dorregaray, near Pampeluna, which we print this morning, brings news of an advance movement of the Carlists upon Arragon. The column comprises five thousand men. Beyond capturing a few unimportant positions and levying contributions on the friends of the government little as yet has been accomplished. The Cortes is showing some vigor in calling eighty thousand of the reserves into the field, and with proper reinforcements the advance may be checked. Within the last fortnight the prospect has improved for the Republic, and neither Don Carlos nor Don Alfonso is certain of the Spanish throne. Vigor in the government and loyalty among the soldiery may yet establish the new government on a stronger basis than any of the Bourbons can hope for in behalf of their own effete line. An advance movement of a small force of Carlists has no political or military significance unless the government fails to meet and check it.

THE CUBANS IN NEW YORK and their American Bympathizers are not idle. Colonel Macias is now engaged in reorganizing the Cuban League of the United States, a society formed by American citizens for the purpose of rendering moral and material aid to the struggling Cubans. He has already enlisted in the movement prominent friends of the administration in this city, who will exert their influence with the government in favor of the patriots. General McMahon, President of the League, is warmly co-operating with Colonel Macias, but has signified his intention to resign the Presidency at the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

The "Death Struggle"-Modern Conservatism and Modern Radicalism-Which Is Right and Which Is to

It is only a few days since we printed an ac-count of the visit made by the Duke de Broglie to Lyons and of the speech which he made on the occasion, using words which will ring over the world. He spoke of radicalism and modern society, of the aggressive and conservative elements; the one courting order, and the other hungering for plunder; the one respecting existing rights, and the other clamoring for liberty, equality and fraternity; and he said that radicalism and society were engaged in a "death struggle." At the same time Victor Hugo was announced as the apologist of Henri Rochefort, asking commutation of sentence. De Broglie, a true conservative, promptly answered that the "intellectual ability of the offender only served to increase his responsibility." No man having any respect for the experience of the past can refuse to admit that the Duke de Broglie, by his 'death struggle" remark, has struck a keynote which will command attention and serious thought all over the civilized world. This morning we print a long letter from

special correspondent, giving a full and graphic account of the French pilgrimages to ancient shrines-pilgrimages which, in regard to numbers and intensity of feeling, recall the spirit of the Middle Ages. Our long letter of unday last and our letter of this morning ought to convince our readers that while we are most anxious to give news we are also anxious to be absolutely impartial. We ask our readers, those of them who have not read and those of them who have read the article of Sunday, to read the descriptive article of this morning, and, after they have read them both, patiently to come to their own conclusions. A great daily paper should be a daily mirror; and the mirror should reflect the world-the great facts and events of the day, as well as the small, finding their proper place and their proper prominence. It was wont to be said that France was the pivotal country of Europe. The late war spirit somewhat spoiled that theory. But France is, once again, almost free, and all but a unit, and the ancient Gallic centre commands the attention of the nations. These pilgrimages, it must be admitted, are most important facts of the day, which cannot and which must not be ignored.

In the HERALD of Sunday last we printed the first letter descriptive of these pilgrimages, in which the writer plainly told us that he was engaged to give an impartial while a full account of the French religious pilgrimages. The letter of Sunday and the letter of this morning will, we think, justify that claim. The letters speak for themselves, and ne one can say that our correspondent does more than reflect the situation. To-day, as on Sunday last, the reader is permitted to be one of the pilgrimage party; with thousands of French people, of all ages and of all sexes, of all ranks and of all classes, the rich and the poor, the high-born and the low-born, he moves from stage to stage, from holy place to holy place, from shrine to shrine, and piety in the old good sense is never violated. It is a strange and wonderful picture. In Italy, in Portugal, in Spain, it would not have surprised us; but in France—the France which must forever remain memorable in connection with the Revolution of 1789, and with the terrific events of 1872; the France of the Encyclopædists, of Voltaire, of Rousseau, of Auguste Comte and of Henri Rochefort-such pilgrimages must be pronounced a world's wonder. For years and years-since the begintaught to believe that France was leading the world into new pathways of thought, checked in her desires and her purposes only by outside interests and by inside prejudices; and yet to-day we find that same France, which has gone through all that experience, and learned all those lessons, and cherished all those desires, and formed all those purposes, deliberately going back to the foundations of faith. to sacred names, to sacred spots, to scenes and memorials inseparably associated with the nation's growth and the nation's greatness. Our correspondent tells us that the pilgrims. whom from day to day he sees and with whom he mingles, are not of the vulgar class. The thousands on their route to the sacred places are, as we have said, of all ranks and classes; but they are, most of them, if not all of them, in a position to pay their own way. They are, though mixed, the people of the better class. Among the crowd there are representatives of the ancient noblesse, Orleanists, Bonapartists, and even good republicans, statesmen, priests, journalists of the various régimes, but all of them inspired with one thought-reverence for the past.

This reverence for the past is, so far as France is concerned, a strangely mixed affair. It is a feature of the situation and well worthy of study. In that crowd of which we have said so much are the representatives of all ranks and of all classes of the French people. There are legitimists, who believe in the Count de Chambord; Orleanists, who believe in the Count de Paris; Bonapartists, who believe in the Prince Imperial, and men of all shades of belief, who, while they belong to no party, are yet full of faith in good order and good government. There is only one party which finds no place in these pilgrimages, and that is the party of disorder, the men of the Commune, the rebels against law, order and good government. Politically this may not seem to mean much, but it is hard to think that out of all this religious show there is to be no fruit. Fruit of some kind there must be, and it is hard to get over the thought that this fruit is in favor of conservatism and a royalist restoration.

What is the moral of this story, of this national experience, of this pictorial lesson? The answer was given to our correspondent by a venerable pilgrim who had enjoyed life in its higher phases, and who had been at one time French Ambassador to the Court of Austria. Laying his hand on the shoulder of our correspondent he said: - "My friend, I have long been convinced that there is nothing true in this world but Christianity, and every man of real intellect whom I have met in life has arrived, by divers modes of reasoning, at the same conclusion. This seems, after all, to be the true answer to the question suggested by the French pilgrimages. It seems to be more. It seems to explain the Duke de Broglie's remark about

that France experiments for the benefit of the world; that by great efforts and by great sacrifice France solves great problems; and we are very far from being unwilling to profit by the lessons of French experience. After having been taught by the wisest, after having been led by the ablest, and after having pa tiently sounded the depths of a sorrowful experience, France comes forth and tells the nations that there is nothing like the old faith-nothing like Christianity. In these pilgrimages there is no doubt much to laugh at, much to condemp, but the sentiment at the bottom is good. They indicate a reaction; but the reaction is in favor of truth and goodness and the general well-being of society. Though some of us may consider that the backward leap has een extreme we must at the same time admit that its lesson is deeply instructive. Extremes breed extremes; but the result in this case is an addition to the world's store of knowledge. We have little hope and we have less desire to see shrines in the New World. except such shrines as ought to belong to every man's household, and these can neither become too numerous nor too sacred; but although a peculiar people, with a peculiar history, we may still learn from the experience of other nations. It will be well if the lesson which France is again reading to the world is not wholly lost upon us. Let us cling to the old highways, which lead onward and upward. Let us avoid the byways and backways which lead backward and downward. In the long run cautious conservatism must win. The "death struggle" ought not to be experienced here unless we court it.

The Summer and the Prospective Crops. The Weather Bureau has recently so enlarged the scope of its monthly review as to make it a new and noticeable as well as highly useful record of the season. From that just issued for the preceding month much may be gathered in regard to the past Summer, bearing on the general meteorology of the country and the prospective agricultural yield of the various sections. The July weather may be said to determine, as far as meteorolgical influences go, the crop conditions of the United States, and hence the current weather review is of unusual interest. It appears that the rainfall in the South Atlantic and Gulf States has been about the normal or average quantity, with a deficiency in the Lower Mississippi Valley, but the temperature has been but very little, if anything, in excess through the cotton belt. Cotton is decidedly a sun plant, requiring a high Summer temperature (although not tropical), and never seems to be injured by the most intense midday heat. When other crops are withering under the blazing sun the large succulent cotton leaves seem unaffected and rather to court the congenial temperature. The extensive leaf surface of the plant, from which evaporation is very rapid, demands, however, considerable moisture, not in the shape of heavy rains (which, especially after the plant is advanced, rot the bolls and produce the destructive "boll worm" and other insects and cause the cotton to hang out in trailing and draggled fibres), but in the shape of abundant aqueous vapor suspended in the air. But as these conditions are hard to realize dry years are said to be emphatically those of the largest and best cotton crops. Combining the June and July reports we find that in the cotton belt there has been this Summer, so far, an excess of rain varying from six and a half inches to .86 of an inch-an amount by no means inconsiderable—while, unfortunately, we do not discover any compen-sation by higher temperature; but, on the contrary, for the two months named thermometric range has been rather lower. These conditions do not augur well for the otton crop, and the prospect is not brightened by the weather which has prevailed in the cotton-growing region since the present month began. Since that time numerous neavy rains have been reported and several days of unusual thermometric depression, un-der which the crop must have suffered. The only portion of the cotton-growing districts which has been exempted from these unfavorable conditions is that small portion lying on its outskirts, in the lower valley of the Missis-

So far as the corn crop is interested in the weather, taking both June and July, it appears that the rainfall has been rather in excess in the West and Northwest (although for July it was in deficiency in the Northwest), and this looks as if, at any rate, corn will be abundant in the great corn-producing States. This is likewise true of the upper and lower lake regions and New England, but otherwise in the Middle States, where, both in June and July, there was, at a critical time, a deficiency of rain and disproportionate thermometric excess.

In the valuable publication to which we have alluded it appears that the mean latitude of the tracks pursued by American storms this Summer is forty-seven degrees north-a remarkably high parallel compared with that which they had previously pursued. These interesting data—the chromo-lithographic maps and the various other features, such as river and ocean temperatures, river oscillations, prevailing winds, isobaric and isothermal charts for the month-will prove of the atmost utility to all intelligent farmers and merchants. They will, too, if properly developed and discussed, afford means for the future prognostications—so long desired—of the crop statistics of the United States.

The Railroad Power Capturing the

Democratic Politicians. A family war has commenced among the democratic politicians of San Francisco. The railroad power is the Mephistopheles that has done the mischief. One convention of the party-the legislative-has, it is charged, been packed by the railroad monopolists and made nominations for the Legislature in the interest of the railroads. The Municipal Convention of the same party is disgusted and proposes to make a separate ticket, independent of railroad influence. Expressions such as "packing the Convention" and "treacherously selling out to the railroads" are freely used. Democrats of influence and holding positions in the first named Convention have resigned, and there is considerable excitement over the affair. The railroad men have, seemingly, made a botch of the business. They ought to have come to New York or Pennsylvania for advice, for in these States the railroad magnates can buy up legislatures

the "death struggle." We willingly admit and politicians by the wholesale. After all, this little event is only one of the preliminary skirmishes of the great battle that has to come off between the railroad monopolists and people, in which the politicians will range themselves on the side that will pay best.

The Great Anti-Cyclone-Its Probable

Trans-Canadian Origin. From all the reports that reach us regarding the recent great storm it appears now to have been what meteorologists have distinguished as an anti-cyclone. In the ordinary storms which pass over the country, as well as in those which ravage the tropical seas, the atmospheric disturbance is cyclonic—that is to say, the direction of the whirl of the wind is opposed to that of the hands of a watch. and this rotation proceeds around a warm centre of low barometer; but in the anticyclone the barometer gives extremely high readings, and the whirl or sweep of the winds is in the same direction in which the hands of the watch move. In the recent great storm there was no

all explain the magnitude and severity of the gale. Our old pilots reported on Thursday that outside of Sandy Hook they encountered some of the roughest seas they have seen in many years. The whole region along the lakes seems to have been affected by some disturbance, the cause of which must be looked for outside and far north of the United States; and the anti-cyclonic winds from an enormous area of high barometer alone furnish a plausible solution of the mystery. The first indication which the gale gave of its severity was in the high northeaster at Long Branch and the majestic billows dashed up on the Jersey shore. This northeaster evidently belonged to a system of winds connected with an immense and cold anti-cyclone moving across the basin of Hudson Bay and wholly beyond the northward stretch of telegraph lines, which, had they been in existence, might easily have afforded premonitions of the gale. Supposing such an enormous meteor in motion across these high latitudes, and only upon such a supposition, it is easy to see that the revolving mass of the anti-cyclone, as it advances toward the Labrador coast and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, would throw off from its eastern side precisely such a northeasterly wind as for more than two days continued to pile the storm clouds over our Atlantic seaboard. This cold northeasterly offshoot, except, perhaps, in this midsummer season, when the seaboard was covered with a moist and vapor-laden air, would have been productive of no such extraordinary rainfalls as the papers bave reported to have taken place from Virginia to Massachusetts, but the gale itself would, at any time, have been considerable and dangerous. It is of no small moment, therefore, that the Dominion government, which has already shown much zeal in organizing a weather system in the valley of the St. Lawrence, should post its meteorologic sentinels as far northwestward as possible, so as to secure that timely premonition of such anti-cyclonic gales as telegraphic reports from their territory alone can ever hope to adequately supply. The friendly co-operation which exists already between Canada and the United States in the interchange of weather intelligence has proved of great service to Canadian shipping on the lakes and on the Canadian seacoast, and the Canadian authorities can well afford to extend the line of their weather sentinels in the direction suggested-a service which would be as highly appreciated in this country as it would redoing to their own commercial and marine

France-The Restoration Sentiment-

Chischurst and the Bonapartists. In the Herald of this morning we print a special despatch from London having a most important bearing on the future of France. Yesterday several hundred Frenchmen called at Chiselhurst to pay their respects to the ex-Empress Eugénie and her son. The occasion was sanctioned by all the solemnities of the Church. A formal Bonapartist address was read, and the Prince Imperial made a formal reply. For a young man, like the Prince Imperial, the reply was in good taste. Of course it was well prompted. "All for the people and by the people," were well chosen words, and the time must come when they will be remembered. The Count de Chambord may yet rule in and over France; but so long as the Hotel des Invalides contains the mortal remains of the First Napoleon, and a living heir exists, the Empire must be regarded as one of the possibilities of the future. Chiselhurst, like St. Helena, will live, and France will not forget either the one or the other. Ideas rule France, and the Nopoleonic idea is not yet dead, the Bonaparte speech of yesterday being very generally accepted as a good set-off against the Bourbonist movement of Count de Chambord.

The Dock Commission. Our straggling wooden wharves are un-

worthy of a great commercial city. We have a highly respectable Commission of Docks which has charge of these rotting structures. It was created to build and control a system of piers and docks extending along our rivers, encircling the city with a line of substantial masonry like that lately finished at the Battery. Instead of carrying on this noble enterprise it employs itself in the petty peddling of driving wooden piles and patching up the old wooden piers which would be unworthy of the smallest port on a Western lake, not to say the greatest of American cities. It is now devoting its energies to directing a force of about thirty men puttering about fixing a manure dump on Vesey street pier to impregnate with poison all the meats in Washington Market, in spite of the protest of the Board of Health. Can New York have no better service in the Dock Commission than this picayune tinkering? We need in this position men who appreciate the needs of a great city, who see the difference between the New York of to-day and of fitty years ago. What would have suited our harbor in the days of the horse-power ferryboats is quite different from now, when steamers bearing the flags of all nations are daily arriving and departing on the transatlantic voyage. We need a live Dock Commission, wide awake to the exigencies of our present and the greatness of our future. Let it build so that fifty years hence our children may not be ashamed of its work. New York is able to construct proper docks, but too poor to pay for any more such shiftless make-believes as piers formed of trees driven into the mud.

THE STEAMBOAT SLAUGHTER on the Potomac has been made the subject of the usual official farce. When the community is appalled by the news of a frightful disaster by rail or steamer an investigation is at once demanded. But it proves in all cases a deplorable humbug and no guilty parties are liscovered. The Potomac slaughter has been decided upon, and it appears that nobody is to blame. What matters it, in the judgment of the government authorities, that the captain and mate had no license, and that the engineer was too busy with private speculations to attend to his duties and that he often left a boy in charge of the engine? The slaughter of seventy human beings is simply an unpleasantness. Such is the result of government investigations.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mayor W. L. Stokeley, of Philadelphia, is at the

Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mayor Medill, of Chicago, will follow his family

cyclone in the United States which could at Assemblyman John C. Jacobs is quite ill with the liver complaint at his residence in Brooklyn.

Ex-Governor William Bigler, of Penusylvania, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A banquet is to be given to Sir John A. Mac-lonald, Premier of Canada, in the city of Toronto. Assistant Secretary Sawyer, of the Treasury Department, left the Flith Avenue Hotel yesterday. United States District Attorney George M. Duskin, of Mobile, Ala., is at the Grand Central

Ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow, who now grows cotton in Texas, is staying at the Fifth Avenue

Miss H. Chamberlain has been chosen principal of the Newark (Del.) Academy in place of Professor

The President has declined the invitation to visit the Connecticut Fat Men's clam bake. He does

A female clerk in a Western post office was discharged because she spent the most of her time in

reading postal cards.

Hon. Clement C. Clay was recently thrown from als horse, near Huntsville. Ala., and sustained frac-

tures of his arm in two places.

Mrs. Sarah Jane Todd advertises in an Indianapolis paper that she left her husband one year ago on discovering that he was part negro.

Miss Nottle McKee, only twenty years old, fair and comely, living in Alleghany, Pa., has inherited the whole of her father's estate, which is valued at

Martin J. Griffin, editor of the Halifax (N. Express, has been appointed secretary of the Fishery Commission, under the treaty of Washingon, which will commence its sittings in Hallfax in

The Dunkirk (N. Y.) Journal says that Joseph Warren, of the Buffalo Courier, was recently chal-lenged to fight a duel by Israel T. Hatch, of Buffalo-

swords for weapons; distance, thirty paces.

Prince Napoleon asks to be reinstated as a general of division of the French, as every general who has held a chief command before the enemy must, from an old law of France, be retained in position till death. The Prince commanded the Fifth corps in Italy in 1859.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

The Head of the Nation Travelling with Speaker Blaine-Departure of the Party shakings-Arrival at Rockland-On Board a Steamer for Bar Harbor.

HOCKLAND, Mc., August 16, 1873.
The Presidential party left Augusta at nine o'clock this morning, and run through to Brunswick, the home of ex-Governor Chamberlain, and beyond a few stragglers who were at the depot there were none to do him honor, and no demonstration was made.

At Bath a large number of persons assembled and a few of the prominent citizens entered the car and paid their respects.

A large number of small boys climbed the sides of the palace car and peered in. But this not satisfying them, they got up a cheer, in which some of the adults joined. This brought the President out, and he politely bowed his acknowledgments and retired. This was the first approach to a hearty reception he has received since he entered the State on Tuesday.

LEAVING DATH AT TWENTY MINUTES TO ELEVEN. the special was run upon the railway ferry to cross the Kennebec River to Woolwich. Senator Blaine pointed out the points of interest in the pretty town of Bath, which, within the past two years has taken sudden and new energy and is growing into a great manufacturing centre. Young Mr. Blaine and his accomplished sister sat on the left of the car, on either side of Miss Nellie, and entertained her with pleasant remarks upon the town and its hospitable people, and directed her attention to the monster ships that lay upon the stocks in th numerous yards, growing hourly in proportions and galuing form and beauty, as an evidence of increasing prosperity of the commerce of the country under her father's fostering.

AT WOOLWICH again escorted the President out, who bowed slightly in recognition of a few cheers that greeted his appearance. The whistle signalled the starting and slowly the train moved out of the depot, in creasing, velocity as the engineer, with his freight of brains and beauty, put his engine upon its best

creasing, velocity as the engineer, with his freight of brains and beauty, put his engine upon its best behavior.

At wiscasset and newcastle.

Fifteen minutes brought the party to wiscasset, where were a small crowd of speciators awaiting the train; they pressed about it and gave expression to their esteem for the visitors in hearty cheers. A rapid run of eighteen minutes sent the special up to the Newcastle depot, where were congregated about fity persons of both sexes. Again the speaker escorted his guest out, and again the guest bowed gracefully his acknowledgments of the greeting he had secured at the hands of a portion of the crowd.

Away like a flash sped the train, and in seven minutes it reached Damarscotta Mils. Here General Grant, who had somewhat recovered from the hand-shaking matinée to which Governor Perham treated him, not only bowed, but from the platform shook hands with all who sought the honor. The engineer again touched his lever and the train was, a minute or two later, thundering along through serpentine curvings towards Rockland, where the cutter awaited them. Past Warren and Waliboro it rolled at lightning speed, and next halted for a moment at Thomaston, to allow the chief of the party to receive a very hearty reception at the hands of its people, who for an hour had patiently stood in the rain for the privilege of seeing the head of the nation. Seven minutes run brought the party to this city.

Araival at Rockland.

At the depot, on the arrival of the train, there was no unusual display. The party quietly entered their carriages in waiting and proceeded to the wharf, where the McCullough was in waiting, and were received by the officer. Soon quite a large assemblage had congregated, among whom were many prominent residents of the place, who called loudly for the President. He responded, and, appearing upon the deck, bowed to the masses and exchanged compilmentary greetings with all who approached to pay their respects.

The cutter about one o'clock got under steam, and, heading down t

ARMY INTELLIGENCE. .

By direction of the President Second Lieutepant Gilbert P. Cotton, of the First artillery, has been detailed for duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Pounsylvania Military Academy. Post Chaplain Woart is relieved from duty at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and ordered to report for duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service is ordered to send all disposable colored recruits to the Tenth cavalry, and all white recruits at New York city to the Third cavalry.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 15, 1873. Indian Flends at Work Again-Ladies Outraged and Murdered. The following information of Indian fights has een received at the headquarters of the army :-

been received at the headquarters of the army:—
FORT CONCHA, Texas, July 30, 1873.
The Indians are at their old work again this noon. Two of my hands, in company with several others on their way from New Mexico, were stopped on the Pecos River, about thirty indians from the Fort Stanton reservation, and showed passes for forty days to hunt on staked plains. You know what that means. Two days afterwards the Indians ran off fourteen mules from Pecos station, killing the herder, a Mexican; and four nights ago 143 horses were stolen from the herd of Brady at my stock pen. The property of J. M. Sandy, Dick Robertson, John L. Chism and Patrick Fibash, 9,000 head of cattle had to be turned loose. The Indians are also reported very bad east of here. JAMES TRAINOR.
Additional particulars have been received at the Additional particulars have been received at the War Department from Lieutenant J. N. Wheelar

commanding at Camp Palmer, Wyoming Territory in regard to the Indian raid on the settlers of Popagie, on the 23d of July, and murder of Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Rich ards. These two ladies lived near the site of old Camp Brown, and were outraged by ards. the Indians first, and then killed. After robbing the house of all valuables the Indians drove of the stock. They took the opportunity to make the attack when most of the men of the settlement were absent in the mountains, and they did not attempt to interfere with the few men left in the valley behind. Mrs. Richards was killed outright, but Mrs. Hall lived many hours, though insensible Lieutenant Wheelan took the trail and vigorously pursued the Indians, marching sixty-five miles the irst twenty-four hours. After another march of thirty-five miles a terrific hallstorm took place entirely obliterating the trail. The Indians, well knowing they were pursued, scattered in all directions, and the pursuit had to be abandoned. The Indians were Sioux, from the vicinity of Fort Feb

In forwarding this letter General Sheridan again calls attention to his endorsement of August on the letter of Lieutenant Colonel Brackett, in which he says:—"However, if the government will let us punish the Indians after they reach home, with the troops stationed at Fetterman and Lara mie. I think we can do it by taking advantage of ome favorable opportunity.

Captain West Davis, Forty-eighth cavalry, under date of July 29, reports that he has established a camp at Cypress Springs, on the Sabinal Creek, Texas, for the protection of the Sabinal settlement by offensive operations against the Indians. The camp is in Bandera county, twenty-six miles above the San Antonio and Fort Clark road. Parties had been sent out in search of traders. On the 22d of July a party of Indians killed a Mr. Rector on the Trio River, and on the 20th they killed a Mr. De Long on Live Oak Creek. Captain Wilcox, of the Fourth cavairy, was on the trail of the thirty Indians who had killed Reator. . Captain James Burns, of the Fifth cavalry; re-

under date of July 14, that he found the trail of the Apache Indians on the 30th of June, near Tyson's Station, and after following it seventy miles over took the Indians, capturing their ranch and kill-ing one Apache and wounding three others. The Indians scattered, and it was impossible to keep their trail on account of the lava rock with which the mountain was strewn. On the 7th inst. Captain Burns received information that another party of Indians was out, and on the morning of the 15th he overtook and captured fity, who threw up their arms and begged for mercy. The mountains have been carefully scouted, and it is believed no more Indians are in that locality. A great number of those captured had firearms, which were taken from them, and they were marched to Prescott.

A copy of the latter despatch was sent to the In terior Department. The Great Pressure for Gold and Silver

Coin-Orders of the Treasury Depart-

ment to the Mints.

In consequence of the great pressure for gold and silver coin the Secretary of the Treasury to-day ordered the Philadelphia Mint to run to its full capacity in coining gold and silver alone, and the Mints at Carson City and San Francisco are instructed to run to their full capacity, working the force over-time to the extent necessary to carry out the order of the Department. The coinage at San Francisco this month will be exclusively trade dollars and double eagles, to the amount of \$3,000,000. The monthly addition to the stock of coin in the country has averaged three million five hundred thousand dollars since the 1st of April, and will continue at this rate during the remainder of the year. If these expectations are realized it is thought at the Treasury Department that shipments of colii from London to this country may soon be expected. The recoinage gold is progressing at the Philadelphia Mint at the rate of three million per month. The consignment of the new trade dollars to bondon proved entirely satisfactory. The leading bullion houses of that city praise the coin highly. It is now proposed to ship to Singapore and China via London. The last shipment of trade dollars from San Francisco was \$55,000, \$20,000 of which was on an order from China, and several small lots were shipped by Chinese merchants in that city, thus giving a flat tering endorsement of the new coin for the Chinese

A Supposed Boss Tweed Creates a Sensa-

The presence here yesterday of J. Condit Smith. who was at one time on General Sherman's staff as quartermaster, gave Washington a decided senso believed to be by everybody who saw him. He was the cynosure of all eyes, and, whether on the Mr. Smith was the special object of attention. Having business with the Third Auditor, in settling up his old army accounts, he visited the Treasury ouilding, where it was whispered about, "Boss Tweed is up stairs." Everybody said they readly recognized him by the pictures.

One of the morning papers says:—"Mr. Tweed visited during the day the various banking houses, progress of improvements in this District and the value of the various bonds which have been issued. man and his commendation of the system of improvements now in progress, it is reported, had among the brokers on Fifteenth street some three or four per cent in some afteen minutes. It is also said he was looking after some of his investments in this city."

An Insane Plate Printer. The police this morning arrested a plate printer in the Tressury Department named John Hogan, who within a few days past has shown signs of insanity. Last evening he posted himself at the east entrance of the Treasury Department with a loaded Derringer, determined to kill the Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing as he made his exit from the building. The Superintend ent, on account of the rain, took his departure from the west wing and avoided the would-be-as sassin. Hogan was sent to the Insane Asylum.

Wages in Europe. Dr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Staistics, has addressed a letter to the consuls of the United States in Europe, requesting them to furnish such information as they can gather as to the average rates of wages received by mechanics and others, prices at retail of the principal articles of subsistence, cost of house rent and such other statistics of labor as can be procured. In regard to large manufactories they are requested to give the average weekly wages paid for labor and to each employed therein; also, in detail the weekly expenditures of mechanics and other workmen, and to gather such facts in regard to the health, comfort, education and morals as can be readily obtained. Dr. Young proposes to submit to Congress next Winter a report on the cost and condition of labor in Europe as compared with

the United States. Death of Colonel Clinton. The War Department received information to-day of the death of Colonel Dewitt Clinton, Judge Advocate at St. Paul. Minn. Testerday.