CHOLERA IN TENNESSEE.

the Interior Towns.

IN THE STATE PANIC

Lack of Proper Sanitary Administration.

WEGROES THE PRINCIPAL VICTIMS

The idea still seems to be entertained by many from abroad that choices yet lingers in Nashville and its immediate vicinity, when, in fact, there has been none here since the fourth of July. Since that any cases of flux and dysentery have followed its wake, very often resulting in death. This, too, in its turn, has passed away, and now the general sealth of the city is far better than usual at this

ime of the year in most cities. New (rleans, addressed to a prominent Nashville physician, states that, after a thorough gation he found that there been no cholera at that poins. was a vessel quarantined there ace of that disease: that it was not to be found upon any ship, in any hospital or any priwate house throughout the entire city. This state ment explodes the theory that it was imported from abroad, and proves that the disease must have become indigenous to this country. The rise and progress of the disease was like the howling easts in a wilderness—first it came as a faint, dull sound from the dim distance, that gave no idea of danger; it came nearer and nearer, unof a pestilence, with numbers dying around us and others flying to more fortunate localities. At the we could have an epidemic, and even the physins seemed in doubt as to the exact identity of the disease. Councils were held by the physicians who were divided in their opinions, some contend ng that it was malarial fever, sporadic cholera, dysentery and various other things, while others held that it was bona fide Asiatic choiers, notwith-

THE FIRST CASES occurring in Tennesse were among State convicts, who were working on the Memphis and Paducah Railroad. A portion of the road passes through a low, swampy, miasmatic country, and here they were working at the time, and for several weeks had been constantly in the water. Without any previous warning thirty of them were prostrated with disease, with five or ten deaths. It was then pronounced by Memphis physicians to be malignant malarial fever, but, as is now well known afterwards proved to be cholera. The Directory of the Penitentiary, having become alarmed by the fatality, ordered the convicts to be brought to Nashville. Having been placed

aospital, many of them railied, and but one or two deaths, perhaps, occurred. The room then used for a hospital at the Penitentiary was a small, contracted apartment, with low ceilings, small windows and limited ventilation. The room was dark, and on entering nothing could be seen until the eye accustomed itself to the change from the bright sunlight without to the darkened apartment within. Into this apology for an hospital th cholers patients were cast with those sick with other diseases. As a natural consequence it spread in that institution, until from ninety to ninety-five out of the 400 inmates were down with ore it reached its worst stages, however,

THE "HOSPITAL" atients were wisely removed to the third story of the rope and bagging department, where they had the advantage of pienty of pure, healthful air and sunlight. The prompt manner in which the physi-cians to the Penitentiary treated the stricken ones mendable. The convicts, like many people in the outer world, were averse to going into the But as soon as it was discovered that the were attacked they were treated without delay and only ten or twelve, and in some instances death would not have occurred had the patient made known his condition in time to be treated success

The cholera did not break out in the city for a week or ten days after the convicts had been brought from West Tennessee, and then it was IN THE WILSON SPRING DEPRESSION,

ore than a mile east of the Penitentiary. It was traceable there to the fact that indigent negroes mad purchased for a mere song decaying vegetables from the South that had been on the hands of some dealers until they were in a state of rottenness. They had been packed in barrels, from which a sickening stench arose as soon as opened. Some of the hucksters put ice in the centre of these barrels with the hope of preserving the vegetables, and then allowing the ice to melt, hastened them on to decay. On going through the market house on one occasion, shortly after the breaking out of the pestilence, we noticed a dealer with a large quantity of had purchased for a mere song decaying vegeta-

the postilence, we noticed a dealer with a large quantity of

SHELLED GREEN FEAS.

These he was selling at ten cents a quart. They were going of rapidly, owing to their cheapness and apparent freshness. As it was early in the season we wondered how any one could dispose of anything at those rates, and, desiring to learn the truth, we were told by the dealer himself that the peas had been shipped some two weeks or more to him from the South, but owing to some mismanagement they had been delayed, and when they finally did reach him the pods were so shriveled that they were unfit for market. He therefore shelled them and sold them as above stated. Negroes bought great quantities of such vegetables, are as much as they possibly could, and in many cases were hurried off next morning to the pauper burying ground. So fatal was this indulgence that it became synonymous with the grave.

THE MORTALITY

has been estimated at 1.000, but that is now ascertained to be an over-estimate, there having been

THE MORFALITY

Inas been estimated at 1,000, but that is now ascertained to be an over-estimate, there having been in reality not more than six hundred deaths; of these at least four hundred and fifty were negroes. The colored populace here were possessed with the idea that the medicines given by the physicians were poisons to them and intended to aggravate their complaint and render it, if possible, more fatal. For this reason they would use none of the remedies prescribed, and consequently died soon after being attacked. They had

A PECULIAR FATALISTIC VIEW OF THE DISEASE and death, and believed that when their "time came" they would die any how, no matter what they did to prevent death; that it would make no difference in the end. And, on the other hand, they thought if it was not their time the cholera could not kill them. Even in the matter of eating vegetables they held the same idea and would comfort themselves while eating the most unwholesome food imaginable, that it would not kurt them unless it was "de Lord's will," and in that event they must be prepared to go. They also had great faith in prayer, and would congregate in vast numbers to shout and pray that the postilence would pass over them. Their latth was considerable, but they most the matter of cases nearly always proved fatal. Those living in white families were, when attacked, well treated and had good medical attention, and in most cases rearly always proved fatal. Those living in white families were, when attacked, well treated and had good medical attention, and in most cases recovered. The mortality here, in proportion to the number of cases, was comparatively small. One prominent physician attended 300 patients, of which he lost only nineteen, seventeen of these being in a state of collapse when he was summoned. The mortality among teething children was very great. In nearly every case those CHLDREN IN THEIR SECOND SUMMER had cholera infantum, which terminated fatally. Mothers with young children, who fied at the first approach of pestil

ishment from home, as it saved the investment from home, as it saved the investment of the city there were a great many wealthy families that stood their ground. By paying strict attention to diet they got along very well.

ONE OF THE SADDEST INCIDENTS OF THE EFIDENIC was the death of Colonel R. C. McNairy's daughter. For several years past she had been absent from home, at boarding school, North, and at the time of the prevalence of enders had just graduated in New York and returned home. Fall of buoyant homes

The appearance, Progress and Decline of the Epidemic in That State.

Epidemic in That State.

The Ravages at Nashville and in state of the state of solid parents and sister, the belie of society, death swooped down and clasped her in ais cold embrace. The fond parents laid away their darling in the cruel grave and meuraned her loss inconsolations and the state of the condition with the color and parents laid away their darling in the cruel grave and meuraned her loss inconsolation that the state of the condition with cholera neglected to make known assacked with cholera neglected to make known the could do mothing to stay his progress.

was there before him and he could do nothing to stay his progress.

The choiers was very

and source. Although it first broke out in the lower portlone of the city and raged there during the entire time, it was not confined exclusively to those localities. Every individual in the city had symptoms constantly, and it was only by keeping the strictest watch over their diet and by using the preventives ireely that they were saved from a bonu fide attack of the "prevailing." No house was without its bottles of cholera medicine, and all the members of the family were dosed daily. Every man that went abroad at all carried his medicine in his pocket, ready for any emergency. After the "prevailing." was all over the citizens looked as if they were a community of optim esters; all had a cadaverous, pinched look, that it has taken weeks to get over. The causes seemed to be malarial atmosphere, imprudence in eating and want of ventilation, either of which would produce disease and death.

THE SETILEMENT KNOWN AS NEW BETHEL.

case and death.

THE SETTLEMENT KNOWN AS NEW BETHEL.
lies to the southwest of the city and on the northern slope of Fort Confiscation. It is composed almost entirely of negroes. It grew into notoriety by the fearful havoc the "prevailing" made there. During two days, when it was worst, the deaths were so numerous that the bodies could hardly find burial. The insane suspicion against physicians and medicines but served to swell the mortality list. From the number of doaths in so short a time the actual number was exaggerated to have been 200, when the entire settlement contained only 271. Physicians have since ascertained that in reality there were

200, when the entire settlement contained only 271. Physicians have since ascertained that in reality there were

FIFTY-THREE DEATHS,
all of whom were negroes except four. The disease was terrible, but, not tainking it horrible enough, reports were exagerated in nearly every instance. Shortly alter the "prevailing" was stamped out two prominent physicians, Brassowing and Currey, visited New Bethel, with a view to ascertaining the cause of the numerous deaths. They reported that it was unaccountable that cholera should ever have reached there at all. The situation was high and dry; no stream near it, no stagnant water anywhere to create miasma; no fifth of any sort that would induce epidemic cholera. The only cause discoverable might have been in the lact that it was a closely built settlement; the rooms with low cellings and poor ventilation, only ten or twelve feet square and each occupied by two or more persons. It is

THE GENERAL BELIEF
that had the Mayor of Nashville had the spunk to have issued a proclamation, and had it enforced, prohibiting the sale of vegetables at the first outbreak, the city would not have suffered as severely as it did. At least, the prime root of the evil would have been destroyed. But this was not done until the disease had hearly spent its force. A Board of Health was appointed, after so long a time, but, with a lew exceptions, the poorest and most incapable men were put upon it. They could scarcely ever be got together long enough to consider any proposition of immediate necessity. Had it not been for the activity of the chairman the Board might as well not have been appointed. The selection of sanitary officers was not altogether happy either. It appeared to many that these appointments were made with special reference to induencing the municipal election next September in favor of the present administration—an electioneering scueme in the midst of death. Nashville has suitered terribly since the war, being plunged into a state of almost hopeless bankruptcy. In order that the pe ment was made, even to the abonesiment of a Board of Health—that most essential department about a city. Consequently, when this administration came into power, though some bregularities have occurred, it leared to expend any great amount of money. It was partly from this fear of the popular voice and partly from not appreciating the needs of the city that.

of the city that

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS WERE NOT MADE
when the first alarm was sounded a long way off.
Nothing was done in that direction until the
plague was upon us; then such a stench as was
stirred up would, of itself, have had the effect to
produce sickness in any season of the year. Previous to that time the city was so poor (?) that it
could only afford to employ one sanitary policeman to attend, as best he could, to the promotion
of the sanitary condition of the city. The scavengers went, as an advance guard, and stirred all the
official of the alieys, and were followed by

HUNDREDS OF HOGS

who kept it up.

A bill passed the City Council to rid the city of the swine nuisance, that has grown in great magnitude in the last lew years, but it was vetoed by the very progressive (?) Mayor. They have become so bold that, to avoid coming in contact with them on the streets one has to wait until their majesties waddle leasurely out of the way. The latest monstrosity was in the disaster to a little colored child three years old, that happened on Saturday last. Its mother had left it in charge of its little brother, who also went off and left it to care for itself as best it might. A huge porker, tainking that it would likely make a nice meal, seized it by the waist and ran several hundred yarus before it could be stopped and the child rescued. Even then it was loth to give up its prey, and offered fight to the child's preservers. The child received severe injuries and is not likely to recover. Notwithstanding the hideousness of having such fithy beasts around it is intimated that had the Mayor sustained the bill it would have rendered him unpopular and lost him votes which he could not afford to lose in the next closely contested election.

The STORM HAS SWET OVER US, and instead of taking warning by the fearful visitation we have had the authorities have dropped back into their old careless habits and have ceased

and instead of taking warning by the fearful visitation we have had the authorities have dropped back into their oid careless habits and have ceased all sanitary operations. The Board of Health has been suspended—the scavenger force put to other than its legitimate duties. In the event cholera should break out again in Nashville, which is not likely, however, it would find us as little prepared to receive it as heretofore, and all owing to the negligence and stupidity of those in authority.

The cholera visited Shelbyville, Murireesboro, Chattanooga and Union City for the second time.

UNION CITY

is in West Tennessee, and is a thrifty, growing place and has a population of 1,500, when the people are all there. It so happens now, however, that only about two hundred are left for the cholera to work upon. During the past six weeks ninety deaths have resulted, and the disease still continues to linger around it, as though determined never to quit it. A death occurred there iast night, and still another this morning and many new cases are reported. The disease in and about Union City has been of the most malignant type. In fact, it is regarded there as certain death to have it. It hurries its victim into teternity within five or six hours after the first attack, and appears to be beyond the reach of medical skill. It has been more fatal at that place than at any other point in Tennessee, owing perhaps to the lact that it is surrounded by swamps.

Gallatin, Jonesboro, Greeneville, Shelbyville, and Union City, of the smaller towns, have suffered more in proportion to the number of their inhabitants than other towns or cities in the State. But the disease is fast dying out, and the people of Tennessee have good reason to be thankful for it.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Directors of the National Rife Association was held yesterday afternoon, at which the following circular was read regarding the

the following circular was read regarding the closing contest for prizes next October:

Siz—The first annual match of the Rational Rife Association will be held at Creedmoor, Long Island, on Wed nesday, October R, and the following days, at which, in addition to a number of prices for individual marksman ship, consisting of medials, badges and money prizes, presented by the Association, or by individuals, there will be offered a number of valuable prizes to be competed for by "teams" from different regiments, among which are the following:

First—The "State Prize" of \$200, to be awarded to that regiment of the National Guard of New York when

by "reams" from different regiments, among which are the following:

First—The "State Prise" of \$500, to be awarded to that regiment of the National Guard of New York whose "team" of twelve shall make the best score, the best shot in each "team" receiving also a gold mounted rifle, presented by Remington & Co., valued at \$1,500, presented by Dr. Gattling, open to "teams" from all militia organizations in the State of New York—to be won twice.

Third—A "Silver Trophy," valued at \$1,500, designed by the Gorbain Manufacturing Company, and presented by Colonel Church on behalf of the Army and Newy Journal, open to "teams" from all regularly organized military organizations in the United States, including the regular forces.

colone Church on behalf of the Army and presented by Colone Church on behalf of the Army and Nary Journal, open to "teams" from all regularly organized military organizations in the United States, including the regular forces.

Fourth—The "First Division Frize," \$190, presented by the State, and a prize of the same value presented by Major General Alexander Shaler, open to "teams" from the First division, N. G. S. N. Y.

Pyth—The "Second Division Prize," valued at \$100, presented by Major General John B. Woodward, open to "teams" from the Second division, N. G. S. N. Y.

Sigh—The "Jersey Challenge Cup." a silver trophy, valued at \$100, presented by Major General John B. Woodward, open to "teams" from the Second division, N. G. S. N. Y.

Sigh—The "Jersey Challenge Cup." a silver trophy, valued at \$100, presented by Mr. Nathaniel Niles, of New Jersey, to be competed for by "teams" from the National Guard of that State.

It is hoped that this list will be largely increased previous to the ocening, and it will therefore be kept open intends, in addition, to add to it such an amount as the condition of its funds will allow.

Particular attention is called to the fact that the best shot in each "team" will receive a separate prize in the State match.

As soon as the details can be arranged a full programme will be issued, giving the particulars of the different matches.

In the meantime, however, it is desired that the commanding officers of such organizations as propose to compete will at once take steps to select the best shots in their commanding officers of such organizations as propose to compete will at once take steps to select the best shots in their commands of such organizations as propose to compete will at once take steps to select the best shots in uniform, and under the command of beir efficers.

The Association will be allowed to use the range without charge, upon making written application to the Secretary; they are required, however, to go as a body, in uniform, and under the command of beir efficers

loopes of making arrangements with the different rail-oad companies, so as to secure transportation for com-lections at a reduced rate of fare.

They will also furnish miniature targets for stoning drill see Wingate's Manual, p. 47, 130) gratuitously to the mem-pers of any "team," to assist them in their preliminary practice, upon written application to the Secretary, and would recommend their use as calculated to provide skil-ul marksmanhip. By order.

GEOMGE W. WINGATE, Secretary N. B. A.

COLOMBIA.

Citizen Anxiety on the Isthmus Despite the Peace Conquest at Chiriqui.

The Secretary of State Assaulted-Presidential Unpopularity - American Naval Hygione-Political Arrest at Panama

PANAMA, August 10, 1878. Although the revolutionary movement which took place recently has been put down and the troops have returned from Chirqui, matters continue in a disturbed state in Panama. Almost lution, and people go to sleep with the fear that s hostile encounter between the people of the sub-urbs and the government forces inside of the walls may take place before daylight.

A few days ago the present Secretary of State Mr. Bermueltoz, was caught outside the walls taking a walk, when he was set on by a mob of the liberal or Correoso party, and received rather severe wounds in the head. The police happened to arrive at the time, and by so doing

The fact is the present (Neira) government is becoming unpopular, the President, General Neira, not pleasing the leaders of the party that elected him. He has been returned to power in spite of them by the interference of the national force here He has banished the principal men of the Corrector government suspected of plotting against him, but

government suspected of plotting against him, but his position is, nevertheless, by no means secure, and a movement by the liberal party against him may take place at any moment. He has taus the liberals or black party against him, and cannot expect much it any sid from the white or conservative party, who, although desirous of being in power, do not care much about fighting for it.

THE GENERAL PERLING
is in favor of, the return to power of ex-President Correcce, now minister of Cotomonia in Costa Rica. He lately addressed a letter to General Neira reproaching him sitterly for his ill-treatment and persecution of the very men and party that elected nim to the Presidency, and advising him to change his tactics or be prepared for the consequences. As soon as the malcontents find a leader an onstaught will, doubtless, be made on the State troops of General Neira. The latter has issued a decree convoking a constituent assembly to reform the constitution of the State, and so endeavor to ward off the storm.

The Pichincha battalion has been recalled to Bogota and their place taken by fifty men and officers of the battalion "sapadores," whose duty it is to protect the transit route across the isthmus.

UNITED STATES NAVAL BEFORT.

It is to protect the transit route across the istimus.

UNITED STATES NAVAL BEFORT.

The United States steamer Canandaigua, which had been stationed for some time in the barbor of Aspinwall, has gone to Jamaica to telegraph for orders. It seems her sick list amounted to some sixty cases of intermittent fever. The officers did not suder from the effect of malaria. The men had not had leave on shore for nine months, and the sleeping accommodations for the crew, obliging the men to risk the night air by sleeping on deck, had a great share in bringing on the large number of cases of fever above reported.

Josephine L. Reicker, the wife of Dr. George Reicker, surgeon to the Panama Railroad, died on the 4th inst., and was interred in the city cemetery.

POLITICAL ARREST.

POLITICAL ARREST. Colonel Rafael Alzpuru, commander of the State troops and chief leader in the revolutionary troubles of April last, and who was subsequently banished to Peru, returned to Panama by the steamer of the 28th uit. On his arrival here the government again placed him in prison, and also arrested several others whom they suspected of conspiracy.

A lew days ago Aizpuru and the other leading

A rew days ago Arpuro and the other reasons prisoners were released without any reason being given for the strange movement. There is a rumor current that General Corresos is expected back from Central America on the steamer due here this morning. Should be come more trouble may be expected.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Cierical and Revolutionist Agitation in Guatemala-The Radicalist Trouble in Honduras-Chinese Industrial Invasion of Peru-Death of an American Ship Captain-A Severe Norther-America Diplomacy in Chile.

The Gustemala government continues its contest with the dissatisfied clergy. Señor Espinosa, in charge of the Archbishopric of that Republic, has been banished from the state.

Nothing was known of what progress the invasion of Palacios may have made. NICARAGUA

was quiet and was yet unaffected by the invasion of Honduras.

General Streber took the Castle of Omoa, in the latter State, by assault.

The garrison, of 150 men, had rebelled in favor of the invading party by the steamer Sherman.

SAN SALVADOR
was quiet and rebuilding its capital on the same
ground on which it stood before the late earth-

The question of boundaries between Costa Rica and Nicaragua was far from being settled. The press of the latter Republic indulge in some hostile remarks against the pretensions of Costa Rica.

South America.

The principal topic of interest from Peru, to the 27th ult., was the great number of Chinese laborers about Lima and Callao. There was a report, when the steamer left, that on the 28th the Peruvian laboring class would make an attack on the Chinese. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company employs Chinese in preference to Peruvians, not so much for cheaper work, but because they are more steady and docile than Peruvians. The latter are disposed to vent their rage against the Chinese. The government, fearing that there might be something political at the bottom of the affair, had ordered the troops and national guards to remain under arms and be in readiness for any emergency.

nder arms and be in readiness for any emergency.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN.
Captain Skolfield, of the American bark Martha Bowker, died at Caliao on the 24th ult.

MANINE ACCIDENT.

The French steamer Ville de St. Nazaire while proceeding to her anchorage in Caliao harbor ran afoul of the floating dock there and did so much damage to it that it will take some time to repair it for use. It is calculated that 50,009 soles will be required to repair the damage done. As these steamers are furnished with formidable rams a protest is circulating for signature against their anchoring among the merchant shipping in the harbor of Caliao.

SEVERE GALE.

harbor of Callao.

SEVERE GALE.

A severe norther visited the bay of Valparaiso about the 5th uit.
Several launches were lost, and Her British Majesty's steamer Scout had to steam out to sea for safety.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Peru in going out ran into the brig Jumbez, got clear of her, and then went afoul of the bark Martha, with considerable damage to both vessels.

DIPLOMACY IN CHILE.

Cornelius A. Logan, United States Minister to Chile, was formally received by the President on the 27th of June last.

Serious Disasters by Flood and Fire

in Peru-Earthquake Adding to the

Late advices from Lima, Peru, report that a serious accident occurred sixty miles from that city. A body of carth, estimated at ten military could be a valley, severely injuring a number of persons and damming up a river, the water of which had risen 109 feet above its usual height. Engineers were of the opinion that the water would soon burst its barriers, when it would rush toward Lima, sweeping everything before it and submerging the lower portion of that city.

A disastrous fire has taken place in the city of Valparaiso, causing a loss of \$500,000.

EARTHQUAKE.
The towns of Petorea, Duillota, Signa and Lirnache, in Chili, have been greatly damaged by errthquakes.

PATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.

bert Campbell, an interesting lad, seventeen years of age, who lived with his parents at 62 South Fifth avenue, went to Newark, N. J., about a week ago, with a friend, for the purpose of securing em-ployment for him. Upon returning she young man walked down the track a short distance, and in-cautiously Robert sat down on one of the ties in close proximity to the rail track, while in waiting close proximity to the rail track, while in waiting for his companion, who had lagged behind. In a few moments atterwards a train of cars came thundering along, and before Robert could escape the cow catcher struck and threw him aside with great visience, fracturing his spine and causing other injuries. Robert was brought to his home in this city, where death resulted yesterday from the injuries received. Deceased, who was a member of the Seventh avenue Lutheran church, was a brother-in-law to Sergeant William Thompson, of the Seventh precinct.

BRAZIL.

Wail Steamship Report from Rio Janeiro-Pas gers, Cargo and the Public Health-Theatricals on Board an American War Ship-A Distinguished Audience and Excellent Performance-Financial Disaster by an English Pailure-Parliamentary Progress-The Difficulty with the Church.

The steamship Ontario, of the United States and Brazil mail line, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings dates from Rio Janeiro of July 26 6 and St. Thomas August 13, with a full cargo and the following

Miss Rose Tilden, daughter of Hon. Judge Tilden, of Cleveland, Onio; Mrs. Farmer, wife of Chief Engineer Farmer, of the United States steamship Ticonderoga; Mrs. Charles Cotton, wife of the Executive Officer of the Ticonderoga; Miss White, daughter of the United States Minister to Buenos Ayres; Miss Morris, of Newark, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Brown, of Buenos Ayres, and Charles Thomson, of the Well known firm of Oelrichs & Co., of New York, lake of Rio Grande, Brazil, and twentyming others.

NAVAL AND HEALTH REPORTS The United States flagship Lancaster, Rear Admiral Taylor, was at Rio; the other vessels of the squadron were still in the River Platte-the Ti conderoga at Montevideo and the Wasp at Buenos

The Ontario comes with clean bills of health: no yellow fever reported for several weeks at Rio. The United States sloop-of-war Richmond, bound for the Pacific, arrived at Rio July 17, and would sail for the Straits July 26. All well.

Ayres. At last accounts all were well.

THEATRICALS BY AMERICAN TARS. During the stay of the Richmond the crew of the Lancaster gave a theatrical performance for the especial pleasure of the crew of the Richmond, and to which many citizens of Rio were invited, as also

to which many citizens of Rio were invited, as also were several officers of other vessels lying in port. The officers of the British sloop-of-war Egmont attended in a body.

The performance was given on the Lancaster July 24. I enclose a programme, which was printed on board. The stage was rigged just forward the main latch. The port quarter deck seated the crews of the two vessels, the starboard quarter for the officers and visitors. Prominent among the number were several ladies of Rio. The Admiral, with his estimable lady on his left, occupied seats in front, and on his right, by special courtesy, was Captain G. B. Slocum, of the mail steamer Ontario.

PROGRAMME OF THE PERFORMANCE.

PROGRAMME OF THE PERFORMANCE.

LANCASTER DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ASSOCIA

GRAND OPENING OF THE SEASON. THURSDAY, 24th July, 1873. THE MIDDY ASHORE.

THE MIDDY ASHORE.

By William Bayle Bernard.

Henry Haleyon, the Middy Ashore.

Licutenant Morton, it. M. S. Orion.

Tom Cringle, 80 > 50 of the Billy Runn.

Limbertsck, a legal adviser

Limbertsck, a legal adviser

Loudy barchington

Emily, sher niece.

T rd.
P. Harrison
T. Gregory
J. Connel
J. McLeod
H. Bardie
J. Bambury
P. A. Smith
T. Van Heusen
E. Beyer PART SECOND. Hardie Comic Song, in Character. Serto-Comic Song..... Irish Jig....

To conclude (by special desire) with the side-splitting Parce, in two Acts, by Wm. Bayle Bernard, which on the occasion of its former representation on this stage elicited much applause. much applause,
HIS LAST LEGS.
O'Callaghan J. Connel | John J. Bambury
Charles B. Hardle | Thomas G. Gibson
Rivers T. Gregory Julia T. Van Heusen
Dr. Banks J. McLeod | Mrs. Banks F. Harrison
Mrs. Montague P. A. Smith
Hall Columbia.
Curtain rises at 7 P. M.

Curtain rises at 7 P. M.

CRITICISM AND WINE AND CAKE.

The play was well executed, and all hands acknowledged themselves not only pleased but astonished at the proficiency of the amateur actors, and when the play ended seemed really loath to leave the seemes of so much pleasure.

Between the acts the visitors were given refreshments—chocolate, coffee, tea, cake and wine to those that desired it.

At half past ten P. M. the curtain fell amid the loud and continued cheers of the audience, which wound up with a three times three and a tiger for Aumiral Taylor and the Lancaster.

BOAT BACING.

On the following day the Richmond and the Lancaster, by picked crews, gave two boat races, both being won by the Richmonds.

DEATH.
Assistant Surgeon Mackie, of the Ticonderoga, died of heart disease June 29, and was buried at Rio. Weather was very dry, and the want of water severely felt. At Para the smallpox was abating, not more than ten to twelve cases daily being reported.

Professor James Orton and party at last accounts were well, and the exploration of the Amazon country progressing to their perfect satisfaction. In a letter to the purser of the Ontario the Professor states that they expect to complete the objects of their expedition in about three months, and would probably return to the United States by the steamer South America in October.

FINANCE.

At all the Brazilian coast ports, especially Para,
Pernambuco and bahis, there was much financial Pernambuco and bahis, there was much financial depression, on account of the failure of the house of August Jappenbeck & Co., of Liverpool, and many are the parties at each of the above-name ports that count their losses by thousands of contas—in lact, at Para business was almost at a complete standstill on account of this failure.

liamentary Progress and the Questions of the Church and Freemasonry.

RIO JANEIRO, July 25, 1873. The Brazilian government has come with flying colors out of a battle with the conservative oppo-sition, which attempted its overthrow by a flank movement on the question of the Rio Grande do Sul Ra Iroad, for which the government asks 40,000,000 milreis, alleging the necessity of strategic railroads in that province to facilitate the defence of its frontier against its restless neighbors, the Argentine Confederation and the Oriental Republic. The battle of the debates was hot and furiously contested, but the government declared the bill a Cabinet question, and, joined by the liberal Deputies, who for the nonce ranged themselves under the ministerial banner, defeated the conservative opposition by the unusual majority of 75 to 27, and carried the bill, which, however, has yet to en-

counter the criticisms of the Senate. This affair has been the second within the last fortnight in which the conservatives in opposition have tried to bring the government into such an embarrassing position as should induce it to resign. What they hope to obtain further than the ousting of Visconde do Rio Branco is not patent, as they are without measures of their own or homogeneity; and, indeed, they seem merely inspired by the personal animosity they have cherished against the President of the Council ever since he took in hand the promotion of the Free Birth bill, which became law in September, 1871. But though they have still a support in the discontent of some of the leading slaveowners, the Free Birth law is an accomplished fact, favored by Brazilians generally, and their constant resuscitation of their grievances and the equally ignored "personal question"—that is, the interierence of the Emperor with the details of administration—has completely palled upon

is, the interierence of the Emperor with the details of administration—has completely pailed upon the public.

THE QUESTION OF THE CHURCH.

But, though the Cabinet commands a good working majority, its position is trying and full of hazard, through the so-called religious question, or that of the supremacy of the civil over the spiritual power. The Bishop of Olinda has not executed the government decree in regard to the tertiary orders and relieved them from interdict. He has simply ignored it, because, as he said in his pastoral, its doctrines were "unworthy of refutation." Then he has also repudiated those doctrines and defied the government by publishing the Papal brief of May 29 without asking leave of the government. The Bishop of Para has taken the same course, ne publishing the brief, and his organ tells us that he is prepared to become a martyr, that no Catholic will obey the government decree or cease to obey the Pope in all things, that if the government thinks it can enforce it or coerce or punish the bishops it can try as soon as it pleases, and that it will be resisted by force if necessary.

On the other hand, the Grand Master of the United Grand Orlent demands in the name of the Freemasons and the offended dignity of the civil power, that his passports be given at once to the Papal Nuncio, and that the bishops who have rebelled against the law be treated as dangerous aliens and expelled from the empire. He also advocates the complete separation of the Church and State. But, though there is a strong feeling in favor of treating the bishops with severity and of giving the Nuncio has dismissal, public opinion is not ripe for the proposed separation of Church and State, and this and other excesses of the Masonic demands have weakened their power. The government has, in fact, decimed to dismiss the Nuncio because of the brief sent by the Pope direct to the Bishop of Orleans, hoping to arrange the matter without an open breach with Rome.

The government declars that it had anticipated

the non-compliance of the Risbop of Olinda with the decree and had prepared for the case. It was, however, surprised by the publishing of the brief, but was determined on energetic measures in remeasures are we are still left in doubt for nothin her still, although the Prec Masons are trail inclined to accuse the precipitation of t

measures are we are still left in doubt, for nothing has yet been said or done to give an indication of them. Srill, although the Prec Masons are in general inclined to accuse the government of trying to evade the difficulty, the general public is disposed to trust in it, believing that the Cabinet, although some of its members are inclined to over-devoutness, has public spirit sufficient to uphold the honor of the temporal power and to punish the ecclesiastic rebeis against it.

THE PAPAL POLICY.

In view of the extreme ardor of the ultramontanes here and of the attention which his Holiness Pins IX. appears to pay to the affairs of Brazil, an opinion is growing up here that the Bishops of Brazil are acting upon a plan traced out in Rome—to prepare this country for the transfer to it of the temporal seat of the spiritual head of the Church. It is said that Plus IX. is well assured that the government of Italy is only awaiting his death to expel from Rome the Curia and the last remnants of an independent Papacy, and, therefore, as all the European powers have given uniavorable replies to the soundings of them in regard to their acceptance of the residence of the papacy in their dominious as an independent power, he is looking to the American continents for the new home of the spiritual chief of the Church. But of all the American States only the United States and Brazil offer the necessary elements of security. The former are out of the question, but Brazil, with its centralized government, its State Church, its 11,000,000 of Catholica, its excellence of climate, its vastness of territory and its now frequent, almost daily communication with Europe, presents allurements and advantages which no other country of America can afford. Wherefore, it is said, as the first steps of preparation the bishops first attempted to break down Masonry, the only body capable of presenting an organized resistances and of oreating a public opinion, and have now declared themselves in open revolt against the supremacy of the civil p

one before the plan of removal to Brazil could be executed.

SECRET COUNCIL.

Unfortunately for easy success, the Masonic affiliation of the Premier obliged this able statesman to assume the defence of the Freemasons from the charges brought against them by the bishops and to maintain the supremacy of the civil power, a course which obliged the bishops either to acquiesce in that supremacy or to place themselves in position of direct hostility to the law as enunciated by the constitutional exponents of it. They promptly chose the latter as the only course left them, and thus the civil and the ecclesiastical authorities of the country have entered on the open struggle for supremacy, and it is impossible to say at present to what lengths this struggle of life or death may involve the peace of the nation.

PUBLIC WORKS.

We are promised a grand improvement to the convenience and health of this city by the removal of the Castello and St. Antonio hills, situated in the most business parts of the town, and the Minister of the Empire has contracted with some undertakers to do the job, and execute the works included in the plans. Among these are the reclaiming of a large piece of shere, to be used as pier and as sites for warehouses, and the formation of a dock at the Gloria.

THE CIVIC GUILLOTINE.

The "Machine" Well Oiled and Likely to Work Fast-Napoleon Moloney Doing Well-"Where is Murphy?"-Politics and the Blood Royal-Presidential Heads to the Block-McGrath Arrives Safely.

The chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen promises ere long to become the theatre of a lively combat between the democratic and repubican elements of the Board, in which the democrats will assume an imperial role in championing the decrees of Napoleon Moloney, the cierk, by which heads were knocked off and heads were put on a day or two ago. As the forces now stand there are ten democrats (three from Apollo Hall and seven from Tammany) who will sustain Moloney; but ten is not a sufficient number. Then there are eight republicans and two Apollo Hall democrats who are expected to oppose him. There are twenty-one members in the body, and Mr. Assistant Alderman Jerry Murphy appears to be "the odd man." Just now he belongs to nobody, but would be useful to either side. On Monday the ten who form

NAPOLEON MOLONEY'S "OLD GUARD" on deck for a meeting, but the other side, including Jerry, would not show up, preferring to loaf around in the vestibule, just outside the door, so as not to form a quorum. Jerry was right on top of the fence. It appears that he belongs, politically, to the Brennan faction. The young emperor is a brother-in-law of the sheriff, and in the vote on organization of the Board it was "a close thing," and Jerry, the "bould" Tammany butcher, allied himself with the republicans on the vote for President in favor of Wade, so as to secure their support in behalf of Moloney 'r Clerk. In furtherance of the compact, which proved successful both ways, in spite of a strong candidacy against Moloney, Murphy has since acted as a rule with the republicans. Lately it was discovered that the republicans were "putting up a job" to get rid of Moloney from the Clerkship, and in caucus it was agreed that the Clerk should DEMONSTRATE HIS STRENGY.

DEMONSTRATE HIS STRENGTH.

He accordingly cut down the salaries of his attaches so as to make up a sum to pay two addi-

He accordingly cut down the salaries of his attachés so as to make up a sum to pay two additional clerks.

In this cutting down process he trod on the corns of Assistant Alderman Beyea, who, it appears, was patriotic enough to allow his son to occupy a little \$1,200 position in the office. He made a fuss about the \$200 cut down, and so Napoleon

TOOK OFF THE BOY'S HEAD

entirely, to see how the old man would like that. Assistant Alderman Coddington's son, another young patriot from the ranks of reform republicanism, got a sore neck and his head dropped also into the waste basket. And right here is where

MURPHY'S DILEMMA COMES IN.

He doesn't seem to like to break away from his republican affinitions, by voting to approve Moloney's action. In fact, he would prefer that it should not require approval, but Blij says that, although section 15 of the charter gives him the power to make these removals, reductions, and appointments, he wants to be right beyond peradventure, by having the Board pass upon the question. Well, to please Jerry, an adjournment was had until to-morrow. There were two reasons for his request for this adjournment. The one which Jerry gave was that he had to go to Rockaway, and would not be in town yesterday or to-day. The one which he didn't give was that he didn't know which end of mim his head was on. If he ever comes into the Board and votes against Moioney that cooks the butcher's political mutton, and there appears to be some kind of

inical mutton, and there appears to be some kind of

A REPUBLICAN STRING,
which pulls hard that way on him. On Monday the Moincy men wanted him, but yesterday they said he might go where the heat is more intense than either here or at Rockaway, and that they don't want mim or his vote now, and won't have either. They spoke very confidently about it, and it looks as though they have "made other arrangements." Of course if that is so Mr. Murphy is

A DEAD COCK IN THE PIT.

The beauty of it is that he forgot to go to Rockaway yesterday. The impression is that there will be "no quorum" again for to-morrow and that the Board will adjourn over to the regular meeting day, Monday next.

Then there will be a "time," and the chances are great that before September is past the Board of Assistant Aldermen will have a democratic President. Bets to that effect are offered by the insiders about the hall and also that President Vance will not be President of the Board of Alderman six weeks hence. There is evidently music in the air for the

hall and also that President Vance will not be President of the Board of Alderman six weeks hence. There is evidently music in the air for the month of September among the local politicians, as a prelude fair election transformation.

A few days ago the Herald Dannounced that City Marshal Thomas McGrath, against whom a charge of attempted extortion of excessive fees had been made, was "on his way to griet." He has got there, as the following passport will skow:—

EXECUTED PRARYMENT CITY HALL. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL.)
NEW YORK, August 19, 1876.

Thomas McGratu:

Sire—The complaint against you, preferred by J. Warren Lawton and others, for attempting to extort excessive tees on the arrest of the captain and mate of the brig Altavela having been duly heard and examined, it is here by ordered that you be suspended from the office of City Marshal, and you are hereby forbidden to discharge any of the functions of said office for the space of one month from this date.

W. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor. This will be interesting reading for officers who have been in the habit of playing this little game of "bluft."

COMPTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Comptroller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the city treasury :-Arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent and in-torest. \$3,224 terest
SURRAU OF COLLECTION OF ANNAMENTS.
Assessments for street openings and improvements
and interest.

Croton water rents and penalties.

BURRAU OF CATTER REGISTRAR.

Croton water rents and penalties.

BURRAU OF CATTER 14 Licenses Pees and fines from Firth Judicial District Court.

PAYMENT OF LABORERS. Comptroller Green paid yesterday, in part,

through his paymaster, Moor Falls, the laborers on boulevards and avenues, and will pay the balance to-day, amounting, in all, to \$32,953.

OUBA.

Insurrectionist Official Bulletins of the Latest Victories of the Patriots in Battle.

Flight of the Spaniards After. Heavy Loss The Guerilla War Sharp and Exceedingly Animated-Field Record of Very Exciting Events-Many Men Killed and Wounded on Both Sides-Spoils and Trophies.

MANZANILLO, August 4, 1878. The following letter and reports of engagements of the patriot army have reached your correspondent through the underground railroad from the

dent through the underground railroad from the interior:—

BULLETIN OP BATTLE.

CITIZEN RAPAEL TORRES, Commanding Officer.

CITIZEN—On the 20th of June, upon crossing the highway from Manzanillo to Bayamo, between Veguita and Barrancas, at the Ingenito Pass, the enemy, aware that we were about to pass at this place, watted in ambush with about 300 men and a piece of artiflery. Our forces amounted to about 300 men, half or them uscless, because they were carrying packs, provisions and other effects. Colonel C. Emilio Noguera and Colonel C. Ricardo Cespedes were in command of the advance guard, and Lieutenant Colonel Ismael Cespedes of the rear. At about ten o'clock in the morning the light commenced on the same road.

After half an bour of sharp firing the enemy toos to flight, our brave soldiers harassing their rear. The enemy finally took up a bostton in a field (potrero), which they endeavored to sustain, but in vain, for the defenders of liberty fell upon them with such impetuosity that there were terrible moments. A guerilla of the Anteguers battalhon and part of the San Quintin, seeing their retreat completely cut off, began to surrender, and some eight delivered up their arms. About an hour afterwards reinforcements for the enemy came up, and the forces, which were a short distance off from the scene of action, at a place called Rivero, discharged some ten or twelve cannon shots, but without doing us any damage, notwithstanding their proximity. Disregarding the reinforcements, our soldiers were not intimidated, but, on the contrary, multiplied their efforts, and the result was that the god of battles crowned the patriots with the laurel of victory.

The enemy precipitately field, leaving on the field thirty killed, many of them by the machete. They abandoned horses, a great part of the convoy and other effects, and, in short, our success was complete. We learned alterwards that over thirty of their wounded came into Veguita. Our losses were only six killed and thirteen wounded.

CHARGE AFTER CHARGE WITH T

.s.
The next day, at about the same time, while Major
Deperal Vicente Garcia crossed over to unite his General Vicente Garcia crossed over to unite his forces with Major General Francisco G. Cespedes, he met a Spanish column of about 1,000 strong near

Humiliadero.

After a sharp encounter, during which the enemy fred many cannon shots, the action terminated in their flight. General Garcia then ordered a charge of cavairy, which was effected with heavy loss to the enemy; and such was the state of their demoralization that Lieutenant Colonel Dominguez, with but eight men, endeavored to cut off their retreat. In their flight they abandoned a number of horses and other effects.

but eight men, endeavored to cut off their retreat. In their flight they abandoned a number of horses and other effects.

I cannot now state the losses we caused them, but at the first opportunity I will give further details concerning this feat of arms.

In both of these combats our soldiers fought with much bravery and determination.

My paper is giving out; on another occasion I will communicate to you further particulars, although I suppose we shall now have a number of quiet days in arranging the affair of the Virginius expedition, the goods of which are now being proportionately distributed among the different districts. Accept the best wishes for health and prosperity of the Chief of Staff.

ANTONIO BELLO, Lieutenant Colonel.

P. S.—I falled to mendon that at Bayamo Lieutenant Colonels Ricardo Cespedes, Emilio Noguera, José V. Urguola and the writer had been promoted to coloneleices; wherefore I shall not be much longer Chief of Staff, as the government has ordered me to take command of the Rio Blanco battalion, No, 8, of the district of Tunas; consequently my letters will not be so frequent, aithough I shall endeavor to keep you posted in all that happens.

FIELD RECORD OF SERIOUS EVENTS.

The rear guard of Major General Calixto García

my letters will not be so frequent, attnough I shail endeavor to keep you posted in all that happens.

A. B.

FIELD RECORD OF SERIOUS EVENTS.

The rear guard of Major General Calixto García Yniguez, while on the march with a column of 2,000 men, encountered, on the 30th of May, at a point called Punta Gorda, a guerilla company from Canto, of about forty men, under the command of a lieutenant, on the way back from Bayamo. The entire party was captured, and the leader, afterwards tried by court martial at Curas, was shot, in accordance with the law of reprisals. On our side we had no loss, the enemy making but little resistance.

On the 1st of June, while encamped on the Vihuela plain, a strong column of the enemy attacked us in front, and was repulsed. Our advance guard, the Canto battailon, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Emilio Noguera, stood the brust of the attack; the enemy fired thirteen cannon shots, and our losses consisted of one captain, killed, and two sergeants, wounded.

On the 3d of June a column attacked the encamp ment at Bermeja, and after some twenty cannon shots retreated, leaving upon the 3del of action sixty-two bodies, folly equipped; atterwards a number of buried dead were found on their line of retreat. Our loses on this occasion were four killed, of whom two were lieutenants and one a corporal, and two corporals and three privates wounded.

On June 4 a column encamped at Zarzal was attacked by the forces of Colonel Macco. The fight

corporal, and two corporals and three privates wounded.

On June 4 a column encamped at Zarzal was attacked by the forces of Colonel Macco. The fight lasted from eight o'clock in the morning until dark, during which the enemy fired forty-three cannon shots. About midday a very sharp encounter took place with Leutenant Colonel Borrero's battalion, in which the enemy left twenty-seven of their dead in our hands, beades carrying off a number of wounded—an operation which they could not conceal, as the struggle took place en ine level plain of Zarzal. Our loss was very heavy—eighteen killed and firy-two wounded. The enemy left in our hands the body of a lieutenant colonel, all of whose documents and papers we took possession of.

On the 12th of June Colonel Sanchez, about a league from saza, fell in with the contra guerilla of Joaquin Sien, who fied precipitately after a brisk encounter, leaving with us his horse, fourteen killed, with their arms and equipments, and the mules he had with him. Our only loss was a private, mortally wounded.

The encampment of Caridad de Perez [near Manzanillo] was delivered over to us by the volunteers who garisoned the place, with 5,000 carridges. The chief officer was made prisoner, but in view of his antecedents we gave him his liberty.

The 24th of June General Garcia Yniguez, about a half league from Guisa, seized a convoy. The guerilleros under Loio Benitez sailled out to the rescue, but were routed, leaving five killed and lour wounded, we having one killed and one wounded.

Spanish Cabinet Announcement of a Plan of Reform and Liberty-Ministerial Incentive to Peace and Order. HAVANA, August 14, 1873.

The text of the Madrid Cabinet telegram, received by the Captain General, referred to previously, is as follows:-His Excellency the Colonial Minister, in a tele

gram to me, dated yesterday (11th), says as follows:-

The inhabitants of Cuba should reject every kind of unfounded fears for the result of the announced reforms. It is necessary that all loyal Spaniards who have for some time past defended, with as much loyalty as constant zeal, the integrity and honor of the country, should be convinced that it is due to their dignity and of interest to the property and future of Cuba, that they should enjoy at once the benefits of liberty, of which they are so well deserving.

The intention of the government regarding the reforms is to give priority to the abolition of slavery, which it will endeavor to effect in the manner least calculated to damage legitimate interests, and in harmony with the principles of justice. I shall examine the method proposed by Your Excellency and in due time communicate to you the decision of the government.

The insurrection of the irreconcilable party (intransigentes) is nearly over. The common sense of the people and the efforts of the army of the Republic have, in a few days, destroyed the work of demagogism.

The insurgent cities have submitted to the government.

demagogism.

The insurgent cities have submitted to the government and to the sovereign authority of the Cortes. Order is secure, and confidence re-established, and I dare entertain the hope that the same fate will in a lew days fall to the insurrection kept up by the partisans of absolutism (Carists).

And upon communicating such sattsfa And upon communicating such satisfactory information to all the loyal inhabitants of this
island, I have to state that I trust in their patriotism, as well as in the efforts of the army, of the
inky and volunteers to obtain also for this territory the re-establishment of confidence, of pey e
and order in order to insure once for ever this
revered principle in all the Spanish provinces, and
to second in that manner the prudent but energette and just idea of the government of the
nation.

HAVANA Angust 12, 1873.

HAVANA, August 12, 1873.

ST. THOMAS, August 13, 1873. The Haytian Chambers opened on the 31st July. General Domingue will be elected the next President. The feeling is growing strong that if he is

not elected there will be civil war, and the people want peace.
The public mind is much quieter.
The money market is easier as the large amounts secreted by the people of the interior are now being used and come into circulation.