NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 Broadway.-VARIETY WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE SECLETON HAMD-WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.-

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway. VARIETY

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Brondway, -Fun in a Fog-Old Phil's Bigriday. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. The Black Crook. Matinee at 1%. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third st.-Mirosumer Night's Dream.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN .- SUMMER NIGHTS' CON-TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE, 58th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Der Wappinschmiede, &c. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broad-way.—Schence and Art.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 683 Broadway. -Science

New York, Wednesday, August 20, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

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OPERATIONS IN WALL STREET AND THE NA-TIONAL TREASURY! THE TREASURY DEFICIT EXCITING THE GERMANS! IS THE SYNDICATE SHORT !- NINTH PAGE.

THE WAR IN SPAIN .- The cause of the Carlists appears to progress still more hopefully in Spain. By telegram from Perpignan we learn that a severe engagement has just taken place between a large force of the monarchy men and three columns of government infantry. The battle was fought in the open country between Berga and Caseras, and resulted in a rout of the republicans, with a loss of two hundred men and one cannon. The Carlists claim to have obtained one thousand seven hundred and fifty Berdan rifles in the cargo of the yacht Deerhound. The Bourbonists have again entered the town of Estella. They appear, indeed, to have received a fresh inspiration just of late, and act with great animation under its influence. The Spanish Cortes is in the meantime discussing the project of a new loan-a point of great attraction in the Madrid legislation.

AN AMERICAN HOME FOR THE ROMAN PON-TIFF. - A special HEBALD correspondence from Rio Janeiro, which appears in our columns to-day, alleges that an opinion, almost a belief, exists in that city to the effect that His Holiness Pope Pius IX. secretly favors a Vatican policy indicative of a removal of the chief seat of government of the Roman Catholic Church, subsequent to his death, from Rome to the territory of the Brazilian Empire, thus fixing the centre of the great religious propagandism in America. The writer sets forth some curious reasons in support of the position. The new Pontiff, wise in his generation, as he will most assuredly be, might do very much worse, and may not, perhaps, do better, particularly when he nes to consider the chaotic condition, both in politics and of creeds, which prevails in the Old World,

seneral Butters Position and Pros- the subsequent disposition of the money poots-The Back-Pay Question-Views of Distinguished Politicians.

General Butler, as a candidate for the office of Governor of Massachusetts, occupies the conspicuous position of chief defender of the amendment to a bill, passed in the closing hours of the last Congress, for the relief of the members thereof, now universally known as the "back-pay grab." By this act each member of the expiring Congress was awarded some five thousand dollars extra pay for his services to the public during said Congress, notwithstanding his implied contract with the United States, which, down to the hour of the approval of this back-pay bill, morally bound him to serve for five thousand a year. Herein lies the cause of the general public indignation against this so-called "backpay grab." It is a gratuity from the public treasury voted to themselves by the custodians of the Treasury in the form of a deficiency bill. But while morally no member has a right to this gratuity many members who have pocketed it, and others who have turned it over to some charitable purpose or purposes, justify their course from the law and from precedents, and generally plead the plea that upon five thousand a year a member of Congress could not decently live in Washington.

The principle involved is either right or wrong. We hold that these Congressional gratuities to members of Congress are all wrong; General Butler boldly contends that they are right, and without qualification justifies this "back-pay" bill as lawful and proper. And it is mainly upon this issue that his friends are laboring to secure his nomination for Governor by the approaching Republican State Convention, and it is chiefly upon this issue that his adversaries, or the Puritans of his party, count upon his defeat. In this connection the views of Senator Cameron, the chief engineer of the republican party in Pennsylvania, in regard to this back pay, and in reference to the public character, services and claims of General Butler-as given in the HERALD of Monday last, in a letter from Bedford Springs-will doubtless operate powerfully among the Massachusetts republicans in behalf of Butler's nomination and election for Governor. General Cameron freely expresses his "profound love and admiration for General Butler," and says "he is so very able and has all that indomitable courage and political training which I so much admire," and that, though opposed by all such "week-kneed sisters" "your Forneys, your Curtins and your Colfaxes, your Garfields and Daweses, and Wilsons and Hoars, yet he towers above them in ability and honesty, and in everything else that is noble and good." This enthusiastic endorsement of General Butler is continued in the statement by his admiring Pennsylvania friend, of "Butler's splendid conduct at Baltimore, when, with his brigade of Massachusetts soldiers he clutched that city from the very grasp of the rebels and opened up communication between Washington and the North," and did it, too, "in direct opposition to the orders of General Scott."

But the most remarkable bit of history in support of General Butler that has appeared in print since his seizure of Baltimore, is that communicated from General Cameron to the public, through our correspondent from Bedford Springs, from which it appears that when it was determined to run Mr. Lincoln for a second term it was the desire of Lincoln, Stanton, and Cameron that General Butler should be placed on the ticket with him for Vice President; that the offer, accordingly, through a special committee, was made to him; but that Butler said "there was nothing in the Vice Presidency, and he preferred remain-PORTER SEEKING FOR SOME LIGHT ON ing in command of his army, where he thought he was of more service to the country.' With these remembrances and associations of the war, it naturally follows that General Cameron hopes "that Butler will be elected Governor, because he wants to be, though I would rather have him remain in the House or come to the Senate." But, after declining an offer which would have made him Vice President of the United States, instead of Andrew Johnson, why should General Butler descend to a contest for the Governor's chair of Massachusetts as the ultimatum of his political aspirations?" The answer to this inquiry will probably not appear this side the opening of the Republican Presidential Convention of 1876. Meantime, we cannot resist the conclusion that the hope of General Cameron of Butler's election as Governor of Massachusetts is a leaf in the political programme of the national administration.

The happy accord between the venerable Senator from Pennsylvania and the enfant terrible of Massachusetts is complete in completely covering the "back-pay grab." Says Senator Cameron to the question, "Have you taken your back pay?" "Why, certainly I have. It belongs to me as much as any dollar I ever earned in my life; and do you suppose I would act the demagogue as some of these poor devils are doing in returning it?" And then follows the argument that "the miserable pitances we are paying our public officers are tending to the absorption of these offices by the rich only?" and that "there is a chance for the HERALD to do a good work in securing better wages to our public servants." Agreeing in this opinion that they are too poorly paid, this is not the question before us, nor the issue upon which General Butler to stand or fall in Massachusetts. He is before the people of that State as the leading advocate and defender of this back-pay bill and of the right of every member concerned to the gratuity, and we are thus called to inquire what are his prospects in this connection. He is fully endorsed by Cameron and Carpenter and other Senators, and by Fernando Wood and other members of the House. The democrats of the late Congress are as deep in the mud as the republicans are in the mire of this public scandal. It is hardly a party question, yet it must be met by the Massachusetts republicans in support of the back pay with their nomination of General Butler.

The views of James M. Scovel, of New Jersey, upon this matter, and upon Cameron and Butler, which we publish this morning, as the opinions of a Greeley liberal, are really refreshing as the opinions of an independent thinker. He is correct, too, in his judgment that Hoar and Butler, in the matter of this back pay, stand under Ex-Governor Hawley, the editor of the paper the same responsibility each in taking his gratuity from the public Treasury, and that | eral Butler, has smelt gunpowder. If they

whether for charity or for personal uses, signifies nothing. The money rightfully belongs either to the members or to the public Treasury, and there is no half-way ground of compromise in disposing of it. We infer from Senator Cameron's zealous support of General Butler that Butler is the administration candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. We conjecture that as President Grant approved the appropriation bill embodying this back-pay amendment, the Massachusetts republicans will meet the difficulty of condemning Butler without reproving the President-an impediment which they cannot overcome and that the Republican State Convention, brought to this crucial test, will find the nomination of General Butler a duty towards the administration which the party cannot escape. We may be mistaken in these conclusions, but when Senator Cameron throws his whole weight, as he has done, in support of General Butler it may be safely assumed that he is speaking assone having authority.

A Remarkable Episode in the Late Voyage of the Arndt-An Important Lesson to Seamen.

An episode in the recent voyage of the steamship Arndt, after she lost her propeller, as reported, is so remarkable and instructive as to merit special attention. The disabled steamer was signalled by the Ville du Havre on the 10th inst in latitude forty degrees forty-seven minutes, longitude sixty-two degrees twenty-one minutes-about five hundred and fifty miles due east from Sandy Hook. The Ville du Havre, it appears, supplied her with the newspapers, which she had taken out the day previous when she left this port; and the press despatches containing the Signal Service "probabilities" of easterly winds for the Middle States decided the captain of the Arndt to base his course accordingly. If the forecast was true the steamer, now reduced to her sails, might hope to run into port upon this "streak of good luck;" and sure enough, for the next two days it proved true to the letter, the vessel, under the anticipated winds. doing some splendid sailing. Commenting upon the unanticipated arrival of the late gale (which it appears was due to meteoric conditions existing north of Canada, beyond the present scope of the weather observations), the Baltimore Sun cites the experience of the Arndt as a most brilliant offset and signal success in prognosticating the course of the winds, thus rendering "Old Probabilities" triumphant in the hour of exceptional defeat. But if the predictions to which we refer could be utilized by a steamer or sailing vessel more than five hundred miles from shore, as we have seen it actually was used, it suggests the very wide extension of the utility of the daily forecasts by distributing them freely on outward bound vessels. It often happens that a storm centre destined to be one of great violence after it has advanced Eastward beyond the Middle States' seaboard is reported while yet in the Gulf or Mississippi Valley, two or three days before it can get off the Atlantic coast; and, during the interval, vessels leaving our seaboard ports might easily communicate (to those ships they speak inward bound) any alarming intelligence of storms approaching. This interchange of signals might be mutually beneficial to both the outward-bounder and the inward-bounder, since it is no intrequent thing for vessels steaming eastward to be overtaken unawares to-day and become disastrously entangled in a cyclone from which the vessel she passed yesterday had just emerged. But not only would such exchange of information be useful to ships sailing on parallel lines in opposite directions, but also to those crossing each other's tracks at right angles. So that, by arranging an additional device in the small craft might be warned of coming danger, and countless large vessels sailing to and from Southern ports, while yet several hundred miles off the coast, might receive the

benefit of the cautionary signals and storm warnings. The storm which in all probability overwhelmed the ill-fated steamer City of Boston three years ago might have been in this way indicated, both foreseen and avoided by numerous vessels which encountered its fury; and many other specific illustrations could be adduced of the feasibility of connecting the land meteorologic conditions with the prevision, by vessels far out at sea, of the weather they are likely to experience.

The Government and the Press in

We learn that the French government has suppressed or forbidden the sale of twenty republican newspapers in the provinces since the commencement of this month. This is the sort of republican liberty they have in France. Of course, such arbitrary action toward the press is all in the name of order, as the veriest acts of tyranny in France always are. At this rate of suppress ing the newspapers there will soon be few left. We Americans would think there were little freedom or republicanism in this country if the press could be thus squelched. We are not afraid of what the French authorities call the license of the press. When a country is really free there is no danger from the liberty of the press. In fact, the freedom of the press, as Junius said, is the palladium of civil and religious liberty. The leaders of the Left in the French Assembly will, it is said, make an energetic protest against this war on the newspapers; but that, we suppose, will have little effect upon the decided reactionary course of the government. President MacMahon may be right, the French people may not be capable of enjoying liberty; but if they are the suppression of the newspapers is as unnecessary as it is inimical to republican institutions and freedom.

PISTOLS AND COFFEE FOR TWO. - General Butler writes to some parties in Hartford who desired to secure the job of hauling the stone which, it was alleged, he had contracted to furnish for the new government building in Hartford, denying the report; and concluding as follows: - "This instance will show you how false all other newspaper stories about me are, and that the lying rascal who edited The Courant knew this was false when he put it in." Does not this savor a little of pistols and coffee for two, a belligerent visit to Bladensburg or to the Clitton House, Canada? referred to, is a fighting man, and, like Gen-

should come together with hostile intent there would be a tremendous explosion of some

Activity of the Cubans In the Field. The news we published yesterday from Havana, purporting to come by telegram from Puerto Principe, shows that the Cubans are active and extending their operations. They were in force in the immediate neighborhood of Puerto Principe, and that is coming near to a settled and important part of the island, as well as to the strongholds of the Spaniards. It is reported that a body of Cubans, under the command of Maximo Gomez, attacked a force of Spanish cavalry, killing thirty-one and capturing nineteen horses. After a short engagement the Cubans fell back, according to their usual tactics. Another engagement is reported at the village of Yeguas, where the insurgents were repulsed. Whenever a disaster to the Spaniards is reported through Havana we may be sure it has not been exaggerated. The probability is that it was much worse in this case than represented. The patriots never had so good an opportunity as at present to advance their cause and to secure their independence, and perhaps never may again. The terrible civil war in Spain, the chaotic condition of that country and the prostration of the finances and credit of the government make it impossible to prosecute the war in Cuba vigorously. Should the conflict in Spain end in the restoration of monarchy-as it will, probably, through the action of foreign governments-a greater effort will be made again to subjugate the Cubans and to fasten the grip of Spain upon the island. Now is the time for the Cubans to

put forth all their strength. ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLES OF CHUBU-BUSCO AND CONTRERAS. To-day (August 20) is the anniversary of the two most decisive battles fought during the Mexican war. We refer to the battles of Churubusco and Contreras, which were fought on the 20th day of August, 1847. There should be some official recognition of the event by our city authorities, for many brave New York boys perished and many others were severely wounded during those bloody fights. The survivors will, no doubt, extemporize some celebration of their own. We learn that some of our citizens intend to entertain the resident survivors of the war in an appropriate manner on the anniversary of the surrender of the city of Mexico, September 14. By the way, would not this be a good time to inquire what has become of that monument which was to be placed in Greenwood over the graves of our fallen Mexican heroes, and for which a large sum of money was contributed nearly a quarter of a century ago? The money was raised, but the monument, we believe, never

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge Kelly, of St. Paul, Minnesota, is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. Chief Justice Sandford E. Church, of Albany, has arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Secretary of the Treasury Richardson left Long Branch yesterday atternoon for Washington.
General Barringer is still sick at the White
Sulphur Springs. The chances of his recovery are

very slight.
Miss Rose Tilden, of Cleveland, Obio, arrived in this city yesterday from Rio Janeiro, in the steamship Ontario.

Mr. William Spaythe, publisher of Echo Ameriano, of Rio Janeiro, arrived in this city yester-

day in the steamship Ontario.
Colonel F. H. Noteware, Superintendent or Immigration, of Nebraska, is in Italy, arranging for the immigration to his State of a number of peasant

of Washington Commissioners on the part of England, is likely to be appointed Baron of the Ex-

Mr. Whalley, a member of the British Parliament, who has been at Quebec some time collecting vidence in the Tichborne case, left that city on Monday night for New York.

Captain William Norton Perse, of the Royal Artiliery, was prevented from entering a stall in the Princess' Theatre, London, because he had not on a white tie. He naturally made a row, and was, of course, arrested. But white ties are not hereafter to be required for entrance to the stalls in the

Mr. Benjamin Peixotto, our Minister to Roumania has written to the Mémorial Diplomatique, of Paris to deny that he had been recalled from his post at the desire of the Roumanian government, for misrepresenting its action in regard to the Jews to Bucharest for seven months previous to July. Per haps this absence justified the rumor.

to have died while accompanying her husband, as Arab chief, on a desert journey, is still alive and thinks she will not depart from her nomadic lord for some time yet. She is now sixty-six years old. and it is forty-three years since she eloped from Lord Ellenborough with Prince Schwartzenburg.

Franz Eggs, a Swiss of the Canton Valois, was ome time ago unfortunately compelled to con his father's desire to marry his servant by kill ing his obstinute old papa. The elder Eggs lived for some time, and gave his parricidal son money to flee to this country. Franz lately became desperate over the failure of his family to meet him here, and, returning to Europe, he ventured into Switzerland, where he was

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

HEBALD correspondence from Panama, under date of August 10, reports as follows:-The United States steamship Benicia is expected here about Union, Salvador, where she had put in in search o fuel. Not finding any, she continued to Amapalas

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, August 19, 1873. Captain Pierce Crosby has been ordered to duty s executive officer of the Washington Navy Yard Academy. Lieutenant Commander Charles a Pen-dieton and Ensigns W. Hadden and D. D. Stewart ordered to return nome; Lieutenant J. K. Progs-dai, from the Omaha, and Lieutenant S. W. Very, from the Lancaster, and ordered to return home.

The Naval Court Martial at Annapolis. BALTIMORE, Md., August 19, 1873. The naval court martial for the trial of Medica Director Marcus Duvall, Rear Admiral Goldsborough presiding, convened at Annapolis yesterday Dr. Duvall was arraigned under the following charges and specifications:—

Pirst Charge.—Assaulting with a deadly weapon and wounding enlisted men of the United States

and wounding enlisted men of the United States Marine corps.

Specification.—That on or about the 4th of June, 1873, at or near the Navai Hospital at Annapolis, Md., Medicai Director Marcus Duvali did, without warning, with maincious intent, discharge a double barrelled gun at and wounded Private John Purcell and Drummers Frank F. Donovan and W. C. Buckley, of the United States Marine corps.

Charge Second.—Scandalous conduct. The specification in the second charge recites the alleged facts asserted in the specification above.

Dr. Duvali pleaded not guity to the charges. The Court then adjourned until to-days.

LOUISIANA.

McEnery's Appeal to the Citizens to Call a Convention, and Select a Committee to Petition Congress to Save the State from

In response to a communication from the citizens of Monroe, as to the proper course to be pursued regarding Louisians affairs, Mr John McEnery writes a letter advising the calling of a State Convention in December and the appointment of a committee to appeal to Congress. After reviewing the course of events in Louisiana during the past year, Mr. McEnery says the present deplorable condition of the State demands, for her rescue past year, Mr. McEnery says the present deplorable condition of the State demands, for her rescue from certain ruin, the adoption of one of two remedies: either the rescue of her government from the ignorance and corruption pervading almost every department, by the united action of the intelligent and honest people of the State, or an utter surrender of the State to the federal government, trusting that that government may institute an honest home government that will spare the people the conniscation of their property now gradually going on, and consequent inevitable bankruptoy and ruin. To any one educated in the theory and genius of our government the latter alternative is hard to accept, but any government promising a better

general bankruptcy.

When people find themselves surrounded, as we are, by desperate and straitened circumstances are, by desperate and straitened circumstances—
commerce decaying, agriculture demoralized, capital with Mercurial wings in flight, real estate depressed and depreciated flity per cent since Governor Kellogg's rule, and, in fact, all values on
the decline; all this in a State of boundless resources and simply and alone due to the fact of
bad, dishonest and illegitimate government, possessing neither the confidence of the people at
home or abroad—it is natural that they will accept
relief from any hand that extends it, and will not
stop to inquire as to the regularity or irregularity
of the authority exercised; but I hope fate is not
so imperious that we shall be driven to accept so
desperate a remedy. Let us hope better of those
who hold our destiny in their hands. Let us appeal
earnestly to Congress, trusting that that honorable
body, casting aside all political prejudice and party
rule, will do ample justice to a much wronged and
injured people.

THE PARMER POLITICIANS. A Grangers' Meeting in Boston-

Boston, August 19, 1873. A meeting was held this forenoon at the Com. mercial Exchange to listen to explanations of the principles and purposes of the farmers' granges. others interested in this movement, or desiring to learn its objects.

The meeting was called to order by the Presi-dent of the Exchange, Edward Kemble, who in-

The meeting was called to order by the President of the Exchange, Edward Kemble, who introduced J. C. Abbott, General Deputy of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Mr. Asbort stated that he appeared in the capacity of a farmer, and to represent the evils under which this class had long suffered, and which it was the purpose of the organization he represented to remove. He had established three subordinate granges in Western Massachusetts, and hoped to organize a grange in Boaton. He would welcome to the order not only every farmer but those in sympathy with the effort to regulate the great transportation question now frequently agitating the public mind.

At the conclusion of these remarks the meeting was closed, the speaker inviting those interested in forming a grange to retire into an ante-room to consult with him.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN STATE CON-

Boston, August 19, 1873. decided to change the time of holding the Convention at Worcester to September 10, as the hall was engaged from September 17 to the 24th.

PENNSYLVANIA EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE. WILESBARNE, Pa., August 19, 1873.

The ninth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Stats Equal Rights League convened in National Hall to-day, about hundred delegates, from all parts of the State, are in attendance. The President, Mr. William Nesbitt, of Altoona, cailed the meeting to order at eleven A. M. After a committee had been appointed and some financial legislation at-tended to, the lollowing resolutions were offered by Mr. Wm. B. Fortin, of Philadelphia, and unani-

mously adopted:—
Resolved. That we declare our unfaltering adherence to the republican party, and regard it as the sure exponent of the highest progressive southment of the day, and that we endorse it as the best qualified instrument to secure to all Americans the complete exercise of their nonminess, and are fully satisfied with its mighty achievements, which are numbered as the great leature of this remarkable age of process. omarsable age of progress. Rewolved, That in the full belief that this party is the neounpromising friend of humanity, we place our full hance upon it, and reel justified in calling on all loyal on to uphold it as the grand advance or freedom's

men to uphole it as the grand advance of freedom's army.

Resolved, That in President Grant, the representative head of the republican party, we find a friend as true as he is a soldier brave and a patriot impartial, and that he stands pledged to use his inducence to secure a national Civil Rights bill, and that we position Congress to enact the same at the next assession.

Resolved, That, while we look with condemnation and horror upon the efforts of the tusionists of Loudisians to obtain a recognition by Congress of their fraudulently returned candidates, or in their efforts to have a new election ordered, we have the administration of the Hon. William Pitt Keilogg, as the constitutional choice of the State, legalized by the courts, acknowledged by the iliam Pitt Kellogg, as the constitutional choice of the ite, legalized by the courts, acknowledged by the esident, sanctioned by public sentiment and acquesced

The people.

The people.

The we commend to the intelligent, general warm-hearted people of the country, North and in those noble adopted sons of Lonisiana, viz., real T. Morris Chester, Hon. A. E. Barbour, Hon. J. gyraham and Hon. Henri Burch, whose able advoor constitutional liberty, governed by law, and conling expositions of the real merits of the question inseling the Medical Medicary in the warmest thanks of the votaries of free-stal again tight.

In the evening the Convention was addressed by Senators Ingraism, Barbour and Burch.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS Colonel Wright Elected as Senstorial

Delegate to the State Convention. WILKESBARRE, Pa., August 19, 1873.

The Democratic County Convention at its session to-day, elected Colonel Hendrick B. Wright as Sena-torial delegate to the State Convention; also iour Representative delegates. A resolution, c. ndemnatory of the back pay steal, was unanimously adopted.

SANTANTA AND BIG TREE.

The Two Indian Murderers Sent to Fort Sill, Ostensibly to Attend a Native Council-Their Probable Release-Exeitement of the People of Western Texas.

HUNTSVILLE, Texas, August 19, 1873.

By authority of Governor Davis, Santanta and Big ree were turned over to Lieutenant Hoffman, of the United States army, to-day, and left to-night for Fort Sill. While not so stated, this release, no doubt, means a pardon for these two bloodthirsty chiefs. Ostensibly they are sent to confer with a council of their people, to meet October 1, but no one here believes that they will ever return to this prison. The people of fexas, especially those on the frontier, learn of their release with great regret, and it will doubtless innuence very heavily against Governor Davis, who is now seeking the nomination for re-election at the ballas Convention, which is to meet to-day. It is a question that almost the whole of Texas, and especially the western counties, will take as a bitter trial in the face of the recent Indian outrages. the United States army, to-day, and left to-night

The Duke of Brunswick. A telegram from Geneva, under date of yester-day, reports as ioliows:—His Royal Highness Augustus Louis William Maximilian Frederic,

Duke of Brunswick and Launburg, is dead, o apoplexy. The will of the Dake of Brunswick leaves the whole of his landed and personal estate to the city of Geneva. The Duke of Brunswick was born on the 25th of April, in the year 1806. He Duchess Maria Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Louis, hereditary Prince of Baden. He assumed the reins of government on the 26th of April, in the year 1831, at the request of the Germanic Diet, upon the occasion of the compulsory flight of his elder brother, the late Duke of Brunswick, whose name became, subsequently, well known in English society. The Duke, just now deceased, was a Field Marshal in the service of the Kingdom of Hanover and a General of cavairy in the Prussian army. He prevented a

quently, well known in English society. The Duke, just now deceased, was a rield Marshal in the service of the Kingdom of Hanover and a General of cavalry in the Prussian army. He provented a revolution in his dominion in the year 1848 by timely concessions to the popular call for reform. He leaves no family. His ducal domain would revert to Hanover but for the imperial German act of national consolidation which was proclaimed by Kaiser William after the war with France. The Duke's father, Frederick William of Brunswick, was greatly distinguished as a General in the English service in the wars against Napoleon the First. He commanded 7,000 terman troops raised in his dominions, leading his celebrated regiment of hussars, called the Black Brunswickers, in person. Upon the return of Napoleon from Elea he again took the field, and was killed in the battle of Quarte Bras, on the leth of June, in the year 1815, leaving his two sons to the guardianship of their uncle. George the Fourth, King of England. Lord Byron has immortalized the name and name of the soldier, in his description of the French alarm which broke up the ball festivities at Brunsels and hurried the allied troops to Waterloo. Of the Duke he says:—He rushed into the field, and foremost fighting, fell,"

THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRESS

His Trip Among the Mountains-The Jealou of Rival Hotel Keepers and Stage Owners-The Ascent of Mount Washington-Henry Ward Beecher's Hospitalities Departure of Speaker Blaine and Continuation of the President's Trip to Saratoga.

TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H., August 19, 1873. The appearance of the President in the mountains creates considerable interest, but no demon stration of applause beyond what is found at the rallway stations. Still, he is everywhere treated with the contresy due one holding so high an office. He breakfasted this morning in the Palace dining room of the Kearsarge House, North Conway, and while so employed was presented with the hotel register, with the request that as would place his autograph upon it. He complied Breakfast over, the party, which is being constantly thinned out up by the scattering of Maine office holders, who hang about him, took possession of the six o'clock train of the Portland and Ogdensburg waiting to convey them to the White Mountain and Mount Washington. The announcement of this selection of the Gien route created much comment and some indignation on the part of some of the stage owners and hotel proprietors who bleed passengers on the Crawford House route as well as the Gien route. It appears that a delegation, headed by Henry Ward Beecher, visited the Preident at Conway yesterday, and tendered him and his friends the freedom of all the hotels on the at once telegraphed to this point the acceptance eighteen horses travelled down the mountains to Upper Bartlett to receive the distinguished party JEALOUST

arose between Colonel Osgood, of the Maine party,

and Governor Stearns, who was delegated to do the business on behall of the State of New Hampshire, that resulted in bad feeling being engender While the representatives of the rival States were trying to reconcile their differences the hop was in full progress, and the President was forced to wait some time for some one representing this State to escort him to the ball room. The proprietor of the Gien stage lines, chagrined that that route was to be slighted ing authority to abandon the Crawford route, and about nine last evening, after the stages had started from here, as I learn from Mr. Beecher, be received a telegram from the party declining to come by this route. The President's baggage, however, was sent this way, and lay at the Bartlett station some time, the drivers being so indignant at the change in the programme that they wanted to leave it on the platform. After the indignation had somewhat cooled the baggage was put on the stages and brought through to this the stages going down the mountains. The report got circulated that the party would cross over Mount Washington and spend the night at the Twin Mountain House, and many visitors hurried up, via the Crawford House, to this point. The clerks at that house, however, told them that there were no stages for the Twin left at hall-past two. The tourists who were thus misled, however, arrived before the Presidential President, leaving Glen station at half-past six A. M., arrived at a hotel in the Glen about eleven, and after a brief halt fer luncheon and to afford the party an opportunity to admire the picturesque scenery surrounding them, stages were again

CLIMBING MOUNT WASHINGTON

commenced. The ascent was very tedious, but it mist-covered summit of the mountains gave them the appearance of snow-capped peaks. About two o'clock the Summit House was reached, and there the tourists dined and devoted some time to an examination of the signal station and other points of interest. About six o'clock A. M. the Maine members of the party, with the exception of Speaker Blaine, took their departure and descended to Conway, while the President, Mr. Blaine, Governor Steams and Mr. Grant's family descended to the base of the mountain at Ammoosic Station and took stages for this point, which was reached at haif-past The appearance of the party at this crowded centre drew together large numbers from the cottages present to witness his arrival. Judge Poland, of vermont, here joined him, and he and Henry Ward Beecher welcomed him to the hospitalities of the house. Ere long Mr. Beecher appeared in the crowded halls and announced that the Preside would be PLEASED TO SHAKE HANDS

with all who presented themselves, and gave a general invitation to them to retire to the parler and be presented. A few, probably twenty, chiefly ladies, availed themselves of this invitation, the ceremonies not lasting more than five minutes. The party then took supper in the public dining room, and, retiring to the veranda, entered the train was in waiting to run them through to Burlington. There, it is expected, they will catch the morning steamer on Lake Champlain. As the President drove from the hotel a portion of the guests gave him three cheers. At nine o'clock the special left. General Grant expects to reach Saratoga to-morrow evening, and, taking in Lakes Champiain and George, to arrive at New York Thursday evening. From that point he will go direct to Long Branch to celebrate on Friday his silver wedding. Speake will return home. The balance of the trip now will be in the capacity of a private citizen. The moun tains swarm with fashionable life, it being almost impossible to get a bed anywhere unless engaged in advance.

Preliminary Exhibition Drill of Knights Templar Before the Dedi-cation of the New Hall at Philadel-PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1873.

in connection with the approaching dedication of the new Masonic Temple here, a grand dem on tration of Knights Templar will take place at the Academy of Music and Horticulturui Hall, the buildings to be connected by a bridge. On the 2stn of September, the evening before the dedica-tion, the Knights will give an exhibition drill.

NEW YORK ODD. FELLOWS' CONVENTION ALBANY, August 19, 1873.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New York met here today, several hundred delegates being present. Committees, on Credentials, election of grand officers, certificates for grand lodge degrees and returns of supordinate lodges were appointed. Past Grand Master J. E. Smith, of Coanecticut, Past Grand Master J. E. Smith, of Coanecticut, was introduced and received with the grand honors, as was also Past Grand Master Poud, of Counecticut. The Grand Lodge decree was conserved upon nearly two hundred Past Grand Masters, who were in attendance for that purpose. About the same number are still awaiting their turn. The Committee on Elections reported tha following duly elected as officers of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year:—Grand Master, Thomas P. St. John; Deputy Grand Master, Charles Vandervoort; Grand Warden, John W. Stebbins; Grand Secretary, Charles V. Clark; Grand Treasurer, Jacob Russell.

It will be remembered that Thomas Murphy, altas Dublin Joe, escaped from Detective Farley on the 18th of April last, while on his way to the Tombs Police Court. This officer, having learned that Police Court. This officer, having learned that Murphy was in Philadelphia in durance vile—he having been arrested by betective Taggart, of that city—procured the necessary papers from Governor Dix and went on to Philadelphia and brought the prisoner to this city last evening. He was locked up at Police Headquarters, whence he will be taken to Court this morning. It is to be presumed that Detective Farley will keep a tighter grip on his man tais time than he did per