THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

Herald Special Report from the Austrian Capital.

His Majesty Francis Joseph Visits the American Agricultural Hall and Schoolhouse.

A Brilliant Suite and Cordial Reception.

Majesty Informing Itself Relative to Mowers, Reapers, Maps and Educational Progress.

Exhibitors' Discontent with the Awards.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special telegram to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the Austrian capital:—

VIENNA, August 26, 1873.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, accompanied by distinguished guests of the Court, and attended by a brilliant suite, visited the American Agricultural Hall of the Palace of Industry, on Saturday, the 23d instant.

The Emperor appeared in the uniform of a field marshal.

CORDIAL RECEPTION AND USEFUL INFORMATION.

He was received by Commissioner Hoyt and Architect Reck, who explained to His Majesty the nature and uses of the different articles of machinery, especially the mowers and reapers.

The Emperor remained fully an hour in the department, asking many questions with reference to the exact uses of the instruments; whether they were exported to a large extent from America, and whether the trade expressed a higher appreciation on the part of the peoples of the advance in American agricultural art.

THE OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

His Majesty the Emperor subsequently visited other departments of the Exhibition.

AT THE SCHOOLHOUSE.

The Emperor, accompanied by Baron Schwartz, visited the American Schoolhouse. He was received by Commissioner Hoyt and others. His Majesty evinced considerable interest in what was shown to him, especially with respect to the charts, the results and the excellent arrangements generally.

He remained fifty minutes.

RECLAMATION OF EXHIBITORS AND PLANS FOR SETTLEMENT.

Many of the exhibitors believe that justice has not been done in the matter of the awards.

Respecting the awards the members of the Imperial Commission will consult as to the propriety of creating a committee to examine cases of complaint forwarded to the American Commission.

There are over twenty-five cases of reclamation, including two for diploma honor.

Hopes are entertained that the Commission will grant further awards.

MEDALS TO AMERICA.

Of the 30,000 medals awarded to exhibitors at the Exposition 400 go to America.

AMERICAN PRODUCE PURCHASED.

The quantity of goods and specimens which will be returned home from the American department is very small. Most of the material will be sold here.

EXODUS OF EXHIBITORS.

The exhibitors have been leaving in crowds, as fast as they could get away, since the close of the Exposition.

GROWLS OF GRUMBLERS.

There is much dissatisfaction generally with the result of the Exposition. It is charged that a number of American articles which were never entered for competition received medals, and that several American firms which had none of their goods on exhibition were awarded diplomas through manipulations of the juries.

It is alleged that those who know how the American prizes were secured will attach no value to the medals of the Vienna Exposition.

FRANCE.

M. Ranc's Day of Trial—American Tourists in Paris.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, August 26, 1873.

The government has decided to bring M. Ranc to trial on the 14th of September.

It is said that the number of Americans now at Paris is very small, and that very few of those returning from Vienna are tarrying there, because of stories set afloat by the Swiss hotel keepers that the cholera is prevailing there.

HOLLAND.

Renewed Effort for the Conquest of the Acheenese

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE HAGUE, August 25, 1873.

General Swieten, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch expedition against Acheen, has arrived at Buitenzorg.

EGYPT.

Sir Samuel Baker Safe at Cairo.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ALEXANDRIA, August 25, 1873.

Sir Samuel Baker and party have reached Cairo on their return from the expedition into the interior of Africa.

SPAIN.

Severe Battle and Defeat of the Carlists.

GENERAL OLLO WOUNDED.

Bourbonist Retreat Toward the French Frontier.

Senor Castelar President of Cortes.

INSURGENT ARMAMENT AT CARTAGENA.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, August 26, 1873.

On Sunday, 24th inst., there was a severe engagement near the town of Estella, between 5,000 government troops and 3,000 Carlists under Ollo.

The Carlists were defeated and their leader, Ollo, wounded.

DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT—THE BOURBONISTS IN RETREAT.

The latest details of the battle near Estella, on Sunday, are to the effect that the Carlists, who were in large force and under their favorite leaders, were completely defeated by the republican troops. They asked a truce to remove their dead and wounded, which was granted.

The remains of the Carlist army retired toward the French frontier.

Don Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos, and General Tristany, are among the wounded.

BEATEN FROM BERGA.

The Carlists have withdrawn from the neighborhood of Berga, having apparently abandoned the idea of its reduction.

PARTIAL SUCCESS.

A Carlist force has entered the town of Fraga, in Aragon. Fraga is situated fifty-five miles southeast of Huesca, on the River Cenca, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge of twenty-two arches. The town has several Roman ruins. Its population numbers 5,000 persons.

Naval Retirement from Before Cartagena—Admiralty Complications and the Case of the Captured Iron-Clads.

MADRID, August 25, 1873.

The Spanish fleet under the command of Admiral Lobos, which commenced to bombard Cartagena, has been compelled to withdraw out of range of the guns of the insurgents on account of the inferior armament of the vessels.

They cannot cope with the artillery of the forts.

MUTINEERS ARRESTED.

A contemplated revolt by the men of the Spanish frigate Carmen was discovered by the officers, and forty of the mutineers were arrested and placed in confinement.

Anglo-German Action in Favor of the Republican Naval Demands.

LONDON, August 26, 1873.

The *Times* yesterday morning said that the British government, at the request of Germany, sent orders to the commander of the British squadron in the Mediterranean to deliver to the Republican authorities the Spanish steamers Almanzo and Vittoria, but that the inferior force under command of Admiral Lobos renders the recapture of the vessels by the insurgents highly probable, if they are surrendered.

The vessels are without crews, and cannot, in their present condition, be used against the insurgents.

Personalities and Duellistic Proclivities in Parliament.

MADRID, August 26, 1873.

In the Cortes yesterday, Señor Olave demanded the prosecution of Hidalgo, on the charge of having abandoned his post as captain of the ironclad Vittoria.

He inquired of the Ministers whether the report that Hidalgo was going to Washington on a mission to the United States government was correct.

In consequence of Olave's action a duel with Hidalgo was imminent, but through the intervention of friends the meeting has been averted.

POLITICAL PARTY CAUCUS.

A caucus of a majority of the Cortes have decided to elect Señor Castelar President of the body, and Señor Preyer Vice President.

MINISTERIALIST RESOLVE AGAINST THE CONDEMNED INSURGENTS.

The Ministers of War, Marine and the Interior and several generals of the army threaten to resign if the government shall decide to commute or in any way fail to execute the death sentences which have been pronounced upon the communist insurgents.

INSURGENT ARMAMENTS.

The Cartegena insurgents have 300 pieces of cannon. They also have a large number of cattle and ther supplies.

Six hundred insurgents who escaped from Valencia succeeded in reaching Cartagena, reinforcing the insurgent garrison there.

CARLIST OPERATIONS.

The village of Tortella has been entirely destroyed by the Carlists.

The report that the Carlists have left the vicinity of Berga is fully confirmed by later advices.

Castelar President of the Cortes.

MADRID, August 26, 1873.

Señor Emilio Castelar was to-day elected President of the Cortes by a vote of 134 in his favor against 73 blanks.

Upon taking the chair Señor Castelar delivered a conservative speech.

SENOR CASTELAR'S DEFINITION OF THE PUBLIC POSITION.

Señor Castelar said the troubles, difficulties and perils of the nation were increasing. The republicans, while struggling to establish the Republic, were united, but after they had achieved victory were divided, because an ideal always exists. The present government represents a solid reality, and the opposition represents an ideal. He brilliantly traced the history of democracy, and declared that the death of the Republic would be the sign of the death of liberty, and that the generation would be infamous which achieved liberty and failed to preserve it.

I am a federalist, he said, but madness rends Spanish nationality while Italy and Germany are becoming more united.

He reviewed the public life of M. Theirs, which, he said, was a life of warfare.

In conclusion Señor Castelar invoked Divine protection to save the liberty and integrity of Spain.

Heavy Reinforcements to the Carlist Siege.

MADRID, August 25, 1873.

Lizzaraga, with 3,000 men, is reported marching to reinforce the Carlist force besieging Estrella, who now number 8,000.

The latter were again defeated on Monday, with considerable loss, by the Republican forces in Estrella.

The Republican loss was fifty.

BRIGHAM'S SEVENTEENTH WIFE.

A General Growl Arising Out of the Divorce Suit—The Reverend Stratton, the Lawyers and Maxwell Sadly "Mixed Up."

SALT LAKE CITY, August 26, 1873.

The Rev. Mr. Stratton replies to the card of Mrs. Young's counsel in the divorce case. He reiterates his former statements that he had nothing to do with advising Mrs. Young to compromise. He accuses the lady's counsel of defaming their client and Maxwell, who is also out in a card somewhat bearing Stratton's statement out. The balance of the latter's statement is a general denial. Maxwell says he is opposed to rascality in general. He hopes the law will take its course finally, and will if he has his say.

The suit will go on, it is said, before Judge McKean, although Mrs. Young is again reported as attempting to settle.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERIES

Herald Special Report from London.

CONVICTION OF THE PRISONERS.

Four Americans Sentenced to Penal Servitude for Life.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the English metropolis:—

LONDON, August 27—Evening.

The trial of the prisoners under indictment for the commission of forgeries on the Bank of England was concluded this evening.

THE DEFENCE.

After George Bidwell had concluded his examination of witnesses for the prosecution he delivered an address to the Court, in which he exonerated Austin Bidwell and Edwin Noyes from all complicity in the frauds, and declared that he and George McDonnell were the only guilty ones.

McDonnell also addressed the Court, bearing out the statement of Bidwell.

GUILTY.

The case was then given to the jury, who, after twenty minutes deliberation, found all the accused guilty.

SENTENCED.

Mr. Justice Archibald immediately sentenced each of the prisoners to penal servitude for life, the highest punishment under the laws for their offence.

ENGLAND.

Bullion to the Bank—The Postmaster General Resigned—Violent Storm, Causing Deep Alarm and Loss of Life.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 26, 1873.

The amount of bullion which went into the Bank of England on balance yesterday was £10,000.

A CABINET OFFICE IN ABEYANCE.

The Right Hon. William Monsell, Postmaster General, has tendered his resignation, but, at the solicitation of Mr. Gladstone, consents to remain temporarily in charge of the Department.

RATE OF DISCOUNT AND SUPPLY OF BULLION.

The rate of discount for three months' bills in open market is (26s.) 1-16 per cent below the Bank of England rate.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day on balance was £8,000.

SWEEP OF A TERRIBLE STORM.

A heavy thunder storm occurred on Sunday, 24th instant, in the Midland counties. The crops were considerably damaged.

There was also some loss of life.

The latest accounts from the rural districts report that the storm, which raged during the day on Sunday and Sunday night, was one of unprecedented severity. Accounts from Cambridge, Peterborough, Wisbeach, Newark and other towns represent that the wind and lightning were appalling. Thousands of people refused to go to bed lest their houses should be overwhelmed while they slept. A number of fires were kindled by the lightning and many deaths are reported.

Childerly Hall, near Cambridge, historically connected with the reign of Charles I., was struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

SHAKSPEAREAN DOCUMENTS.

Some interesting Shakspearian documents have just been discovered, which contradict the recent theories touching Shakspeare's business connection with the theatres.

AGRICULTURIST PROSPECTS.

The weather throughout England is fair and favorable for the crops.

BELGIUM.

City Conflagration Caused by a Stroke of Lightning.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ANTWERP, August 26, 1873.

A great conflagration was occasioned here last night by a stroke of lightning, which set fire to one of the largest warehouses in the city. This, with the surrounding buildings, was soon wrapped in flames, and the entire block was destroyed.

The fire was still burning at ten o'clock this morning.

The Fire Extinguished—Heavy Losses.

ANTWERP, August 26—Evening.

The fire among the warehouses in this city has been extinguished.

The damage is estimated at $400,000.

SCOTLAND.

Trades' Unionist Demonstration in the Capital.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 26, 1873.

At a demonstration of trades unionists at Edinburgh, on Saturday, there were 15,000 men in procession.

The object of the demonstration was to protest against the Criminal Law Amendment act.

SALVINI.

The Great Tragedian En Route for New York.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

GENOA, August 26, 1873.

Signor Tomaso Salvini closed his engagement here last night. To-day he left, with his company, for Paris, *en route* to New York.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

Paying Out the Wire to Connect Europe and Brazil.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LISBON, August 26, 1873.

The expedition which is laying the cable between this city and Rio Janeiro, after having proceeded 383 knots, was stopped by the discovery of a fault in the wire.

Tests have been made from which it is believed the fault is near the land. The expedition will continue paying out until it reaches Madeira, whence the cable steamer will probably have to return to repair the fault.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

Terrible Visitation of the People of Hungary.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 26, 1873.

A special despatch to the *Telegraph* says the cholera is raging in Hungary and that fifty per cent of the cases prove fatal.

BROOKLYN JAIL BOARD.

First Meeting of the Supervisors' Investigating Committee—Sheriff Williams Takes the Stand—Colonel Conrady and the Cook Testify.

Yesterday afternoon there was a meeting of the Supervisors' Special Committee, appointed to investigate the charges of excessive charges for board against Mr. Williams, the republican Sheriff of Kings county, which were preferred by Supervisor Coe, of the Thirteenth ward, at a recent meeting of the Board. The meeting was held in the Supervisors' room, there being present, besides the Messrs. Coe, Cotterell and Ryder, Assistant District Attorney Levi Faron and several members of the Board of Supervisors and Aldermen. The spectators in the lobby were not numerous. Ex-District Attorney Samuel D. Morris appeared for the Sheriff, who was present and earnestly watched the progress of the investigation. The Chairman of the committee, Mr. Coe, occupied the chair.

SHERIFF ARAS G. WILLIAMS

testified under oath that the vouchers for February are details which he left with his jailer; he could not say that he knew where they are; he had never seen the commitments or vouchers since they were in the hands of the clerk who makes out the bill; it is not true that food left by one prisoner is given to another.

Supervisor Coe—I intend to prove that he has not bought food enough to have furnished the number of prisoners which he has charged for.

Mr. Morris, his counsel, objected to the question, as it was not material. The question was considered proper, and Mr. Williams answered that he did not know exactly of his own knowledge what quality of food was furnished.

MR. HOWARD C. CONRADY

was then examined. When asked by Supervisor Coe if he had the vouchers or commitments with him, he replied he had not. They had, he said, been burned.

Supervisor Coe—Then I must get at this matter in a different way. How much meat do you give the prisoners?

Mr. Conrady—I give them three-fourths of a pound of meat every other day.

The witness then proceeded to describe the amount of food.

The loaves of bread varied in size; they were not uniform; some loaves weighed two and a half pounds and some weighed ten pounds. The loaves weighing two and a half pounds were cut in four pieces, and larger loaves were cut in five or six pieces.

Supervisor Coe—When a prisoner is sent to jail for one day what is your rule?

Mr. Conrady—After taking his pedigree and making a record of it I turn him out.

Supervisor Coe—Then it is not for the purpose of charging a day's board for him?

Mr. Conrady—No, sir; when a man was brought there witness considered him in jail whether he was put in a cell or not, and after the pedigree was taken he was turned out; this was always done; the county was charged thirty-five cents for each commitment and seventy-five cents for board, making $1 10; never charged two days' board for a prisoner committed for one day: when a prisoner was sent in on the 1st and discharged on the 10th that was considered ten days and so charged; George Stewart was sent to jail on the 2d and discharged on the 2d; he was charged for two days, but this Mr. Conrady explained as a clerical error.

Supervisor Coe—You state you never charged two days' board for the imprisonment of a person on the same day. When did William Crummy go into jail; look on the 6th of April?

Witness—He went in on the 6th and out on the 7th of April, and was charged two days' board; he then returned on the 7th and was discharged on the 16th inst., for which he was charged ten days; Julia Fitzpatrick went in on the 13th and out on the 14th of April, for which two days' board was charged; she was sent to Court on the 14th and, returning, she was retained there until the 23d; two commitments were charged for.

Supervisor Coe—Your rule is to charge for two separate commitments when a prisoner comes in on one day and out on the next for examination?

Witness—Yes, sir.

The counsel for the Sheriff explained that by reference to the law it would be seen that the two commitments were entirely different, and hence this course was correct.

Supervisor Coe—From the 13th to the 23d, how many days is that?

Witness—Eleven.

Supervisor Coe—And you have charged fourteen days. In the case of Thomas Quigley, who went in on the 27th of April and out on the 28th, and Teack on the same day, was he not discharged on May 7, and ten days' board charged?

Witness replied in the affirmative, as was also the case with the imprisonment of John Bourk, who was received on the 5th, discharged on the same day, and brought back again on a ten days' commitment; he was discharged on the 14th instant, and ten days' board was charged.

Mary Steadman was received on the 4th instant, discharged on the same day, brought back and discharged on the 14th instant. Ten days' board was charged.

John McCormick was received on the 11th instant, discharged on the 12th, came back the same day, was discharged on the 23d, and ten days' board was charged for him.

John McCormack was received on the 26th of May, discharged on the same day and brought back to jail, where he remained until June 4. Ten days' board was charged the county.

WHAT THE JAIL COOK SAYS.

John Armstrong, the cook employed at the Raymond street jail, was the next witness called, and, being duly sworn, testified that the bread, which was made into ordinary sized loaves, was cut up into five slices for breakfast and supper; on fish days it was cut into six pieces and distributed to the prisoners; for the men at work, hall men and men who were very hungry an extra piece of bread was furnished; witness had cut it so for the last three Sheriffs; the men in the kitchen hand in the food to the prisoners, and witness filled the pans and put up all the meals; about 250 pans a day are thus delivered; keep no record of how many are daily fed, and can't say whether the number of pans has been as low as 175 pans a day; the female prisoners get between 60 and 70 pans a day; have been cook in the jail under Sheriffs Campbell and Walter, and the prisoners are better taken care of now than under any previous sheriffs. This closed the taking of testimony, and Sheriff Williams, addressing Supervisor Coe, said that he wanted to be heard in this matter as early as possible, and he hoped that, when they got through with it, he would satisfy him as well as every man that he had acted properly in the discharge of his duty.

The Chairman replied that he hoped the Sheriff would be able to do this, and that, if he had done him a wrong, he would gladly apologize to him. If, on the other hand, he proved the charges, the Sheriff must take the consequences. With regard to hurrying the investigating committee in the matter, he did not think that they would inconvenience themselves. He regretted that the vouchers and commitments had been burned.

The Counsel explained that it had been customary for the past thirty years to destroy these papers, which accumulated rapidly, and were of no use, not being part of the records.

The committee subsequently adjourned to meet at three o'clock on next Thursday afternoon.

CUBA.

Political Agitation for Party Conflict—Severe Battle, with Heavy Losses on Both Belligerents.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, August 24,
Via KEY WEST, August 26, 1873.

Rumors are again rife that disturbances are likely to take place at an early day.

The republican and conservative clubs hold meetings nightly.

THE INSURGENTS,

three hundred strong, have burned a small coffee estate in Brazo de Canto.

BATTLE AFD BLOOD.

There has been a very severe engagement between the insurgents and the troops near Santiago de Cuba. The loss was heavy on both sides. The Spaniards admit having lost sixty killed.

It is reported that the Spanish General Burriel, a former Governer of Matanzas, is among the number.

A WAR REPORT DENIED.

The report that General Burriel was killed in the engagement between the troops and insurgents near Santiago de Cuba is denied.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, August 26, 1873.

Sugar—No. 12 D.S., 11¾ a 12 reals per arroba. Exchange active; on United States, sixty days, currency, 32 a 33 premium; short sight, 34 a 35 premium; sixty days, gold, 52 a 53 premium; short sight, 55 a 56 premium; on London, 67½ a 68 premium; on Paris, nominal.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

The stable of Joseph Windman, in the rear of No. 297 Pacific street, Brooklyn, took fire at six o'clock last night and was destroyed. Loss $500. The horse of Adam Lipp, valued at $200, was burned to death. A vinegar factory adjoining, owned by Mr. Windman, was damaged to the amount of $200.

GAMBLING ON THE GREEN.

The Tribulations of a Party of "Pulled Sports."

A Sextet of Gamblers in the Mayor's Office—Anna Strauss' Unfortunate Marriage—Her Money and Jewelry Lost at Faro—Was Her Husband a "Steerer?"

Several days since a lady of decidedly intelligent appearance, giving the name of Mrs. Anna Whitstone, called on Mayor Havemeyer and stated that she was in serious difficulty, arising from the fact that her husband, Henry Whitstone, had fallen into the evil habit of "fighting the tiger," and that he had lost her money as well as his own and rendered her almost destitute. The Mayor always likes to help the weak against the "fearful odds" that at times beset them, and so he sent for Captain Leary, the quiet and vigilant little officer in command of the City Hall precinct, and had a conference with him on the subject. The result was that the erring husband was induced to make an affidavit, and upon a warrant issued in accordance therewith Captain Leary was instructed to arrest Redmond McManus and Samuel Strauss, of the gambling house No. 102 Chatham street, and Gus Robbins, Cornelius Gillen, Latham Jones and Michael Knevels, all

HAILING FROM THE "JUNGLE,"

No. 51 Bowery. The warrant included two others, who have not yet been seduced by the wiles of Captain Leary, but the six above named were brought within the scope of his mild influence on Monday evening and yesterday morning. Accordingly, these jousters in the tournament of checks were brought before the Mayor in his private office yesterday afternoon. They were a very fair looking set of men and might doubtless earn decent livelyhoods, if they would. Most of them were young men, none of them had reached middle life, and McManus wore a four or five carat stone on his shirt front. Gillen sported a very fair sort of a diamond of perhaps three carats, finely cut, and Knevels had a very pretty little "spark" also. None of them, however, were dressed in the "loud" style of the conventional "gambolier."

The gentlemen bowed to the Mayor very courteously, and then all hands, except his Honor, laughed—quietly, of course. The Mayor requested his secretary, Mr. Wilder, to read

THE AFFIDAVIT,

which set forth that on July 8 last the deponent, Henry Whitstone, married Anna Strauss, and that at divers times preceding and subsequent to that date he had obtained from her various sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to $700, together with a gold watch and chain and an amethyst ring, with a view to investing said money and the proceeds of the sale of the jewelry in some business for their mutual support and livelihood; that deponent also combined with said sums certain moneys of his own, and that at various times he was induced, through the representations of "certain evil companions" (here the sextet of sports "smile" a soft smile), to try his hand at gambling in the game of "faro;" that on or about July 15 he was induced to visit the house No. 51 Bowery, kept by George Hall and Michael Knevels; that he here played at a game known as "faro," until he lost the sum of $200, one

"DOMINICK" OFFICIATING AS "DEALER;"

also, that at the same place, when one Gillen presided at the silver box, deponent lost $600; that said Hall is also a partner in the gambling house, No. 27½ Chrystie street, kept by "Billy" Coleman, and that on or about July 13, "Johnny" Williams dealing the cards, deponent played until he lost $150, and was then driven out of the house with threats against his life; that on the corner of Broome street and the Bowery is a gaming house, kept by one Charlie Rose, and that in this establishment deponent played on or about July 22; that when he had lost $175 the said Rose ordered the dealer to make one more deal and then to close the game for the night; that at 43 Bowery, presided over by Gus Robbins and "Jim" McLeod, on May 15, when an individual known as "Soldier" manipulated the box, deponent lost $80; that he also lost $75 at 102 Chatham street, a mill run by Bill Lovell and "Rain" McManus, and that at 104 Chatham, known as "No. 90," and run by a man known as "Mose," deponent lost the sum of $50 in July, while a young man named Strauss dealt the cards.

As soon as the reading was concluded the Mayor asked the gentlemen whether, and, if so, when they desired an

EXAMINATION AND HEARING.

McManus spoke up and said they were ready for an examination now and supposed that was what they were brought up for.

The Mayor informed them that the complainant was not present, and that he had been sent for but was not at home. He could adjourn the hearing, however, if they desired an examination in presence of Whitstone.

Gillen (*loquitur*)—Well, I suppose Your Honor will let us go on our own recognizance until you require us to appear?

The Mayor—I guess not. That is not the way they generally do this kind of business.

McManus—Mr. Mayor, I don't know how much it may affect this case, but I will state it as a fact that this man who makes this charge is one of the meanest kind of men himself. He is nothing but a "steerer." We can prove that and can prove that

HE IS A "STEERER"

and has "steered" for three or four "skin" games.

The Mayor—The question is not whether he is a "steerer" or not, but did he lose this money in the houses which you gentlemen keep or are employed in?

McManus (smiling)—Well, I didn't know about how it might influence your decision. I only stated it so that you might understand it. I would like to say, though, that there isn't one of us who is going to run away from this charge; we didn't play no "skin" on this man, and some of us never saw him in our places.

Gus Robbins (the most depressed look[illegible] of the lot)—I can say positively that th[illegible]ver lost a cent with me.

McManus—This is one of the poor[illegible]D ever made. Why, if this man wa[illegible]ly, [illegible]its man there might be something [illegible] this [illegible]cent he is a well known "skinner" himself [illegible]T, NE[illegible]en run away from half a dozen "squ[illegible] obtain [illegible] because he would hurt the houses if [illegible]n he had anything to do with them.

Gillen—Well, you see, Mr. ST.—A., admitting us to bail so late in the day doesn't give us any chance to get bondsmen if we can do so. I am certain

IF YOU WILL LET US GO

on our own recognizances we shall appear to-morrow at any time you want us.

The Mayor—Yes; but that is not the fashion of dealing with suspected people.

Jones—We shall come to-morrow as certain as we come to-day, your Honor. We were told by the Captain here (pointing to Captain Leary) that we were wanted to come before you, and came, as you see.

The Mayor (to Captain Leary)—How is that, Captain?

Captain Leary (smiling)—They generally come, Your Honor, when I want them without much trouble. (*Sotto voce* to the reporter)—They know very well that if they don't come I can get them, sooner or later, or they must move their business in some other town than New York.

All Hands—We shall be sure to come when you want us.

The Mayor—Well, Captain, what do you say? If I adjourn this hearing till to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock, and let these men go till then, do you think they will be here?

ALL HANDS TURNED

and looked at the Captain, and the Captain looked at "all hands," as he twirled the corner of his black mustache.

The Captain (hesitating slightly)—Yes; I think they will be all here, Mr. Mayor.

The Mayor—If you say you will have them all here, then, I will let them go, or (laughing) I'll take your bail for them.

Captain Leary—Well, I guess I can say they will all attend, your Honor.

The Mayor—Very well, then, I'll let them go, but (to the gamblers) I want you men to be here at the hour sharp.

The Sports (simultaneously)—All right; we'll be here. Thank you.

And the gay party left. From the reporter's impression of the men it is pretty safe to assume that they will keep their promise to-day, with the exception of Strauss. He is mentioned in the affidavit, but it appeared yesterday afternoon that his name is not on the warrant, and there is therefore no proper reason why he should appear unless he chooses to do so.

HENRY WHITSTONE,

the complainant, it is thought, does not now intend to "turn up," as inquiries for him yesterday in places where he is best known failed to develop his whereabouts. His wife is on his trail, however, and will endeavor to find him.

It is understood that Knevels is an employé of the Custom House, but finds time and profit from overseeing a "lay out" on the green baize.

ANOTHER UNFORTUNATE WIFE

appeared yesterday at the Mayor's office and made a complaint against some "policy" dealers. She stated that her husband has in this way gambled away all their means of support, and that he has become so infatuated with the game that he took the last seventeen cents he had in the world to play with, and has deprived her of means of subsistence. If the suffering wives combine in this business they may hurt all kinds of "games" before long.

Benjamin Miller, aged fifty, was shot by Morton Packer aged 17, at Flat Rock Dam, yesterday. Miller received the ball in his thigh. Packer alleges that the shooting was accidental.

MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from the Capital.

Destructive and Fatal Consequences of a Water Spout.

Parliamentist Preparation for the Assemblage of Congress.

YELLOW FEVER VISITATION

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the Mexican capital:—

MEXICO CITY, August 25,
Via MATAMOROS, August 26, 1873.

An inundation of the town of Guanopeato, caused by the bursting of a waterspout, has caused the destruction of much property and the loss of several lives.

PARLIAMENTIST PREPARATION.

Congress will assemble in preliminary meeting on the 1st of September. The formal, permanent sessional opening will take place on the 16th of the same month.

YELLOW FEVER.

Yellow fever is still raging at Vera Cruz.

Several cases of the disease are reported to have occurred in the capital, but the statement is not confirmed.

AN EX-MINISTER HOMEWARD.

Ex-Minister Nelson is expected to leave the Republic at an early day, by way of Acapulco, for San Francisco.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Celestial Diplomacy Pleasing to the Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 26, 1873.

The steamer Great Republic arrived here to-day, with China dates to July 26 and Japan to August 6. She spoke the steamer Colorado on the 15th inst., when all on board were well.

China.

The Chinese news is unimportant, beyond the fact that the press congratulates the people upon the success of the mission of Soyesima, who was sent from Japan to the Emperor for the purpose of improving by treaty the relations of the two countries.

The people of Hong Kong fear the cholera may be introduced from Singapore and other places in the Malayan Peninsula, and vessels from those places are quarantined from two to ten days.

Japan.

Yokohama papers say the rebellion of the farmers of Fakuoka Ken and other kens has been put down.

The rebels were guilty, in many instances, of shocking barbarities. When close pressed many of them committed hari-kari.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A gunpowder explosion at Osaka killed a large number of persons.

PROGRESS.

The railroad from Osaka to Kiobe is progressing favorably.

IMPERIAL CONDESCENSION.

The Emperor and Empress have gone to the Hot Springs. Last year on the occasion of their visit foreigners were excluded, but this time they were not interfered with.

Business throughout the Empire is very dull.

GOOD FEELING TOWARDS CHINA.

The press speaks favorably of Soyesima's mission to the Emperor of China, and predicts most satisfactory results from it.

PADRONES CAPTURED.

Dealers in Italian Boys from New York Trapped in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., August 26, 1873.

Two Italian padrones and six boys were found in Oak street, in this city, last evening. They had recently fled from No. 45 Crosby street, New York. The padrones were before the City Court this morning, and their cases were continued to September 1, they being placed under bonds of $1,000. The boys are very young.

These Four Lines Will Prove a Sure guide to health if they induce the sufferers from Chronic Cough to try HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.

A.—Kearney's Extract Buchu Cures more diseases of bladder and kidneys, gravel, diabetes, female weaknesses, dyspepsia and nervous debility than all other remedies combined. Depot 104 Duane street.

A Notice.—Fourteenth Street and Sixth avenue, New York.—It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S every day.

A.—No Person Will Wear the Filthy sponge pads, the dangerous wire springs or pitiless iron finger trusses after he has once seen the NEW ELASTIC TRUSS, 683 Broadway.

As Catarrh Degrades Every Person it is necessary to cure this loathsome disease. WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR guaranteed to cure

A Good Attraction—Lots of Money in it—COLVIN'S BABY CHAIR and FLYING HORSE. See L. O. COLVIN, Broadway, corner Thirteenth street.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world, the only true and perfect hair dye; instantaneous, harmless. At all druggists'.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, &c., Cured without pain. CORN CURE by mail, 50c.
Dr. RICE, 208 Broadway, corner Fulton street.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints. All diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 27 Union square.

Exchange Fire Insurance Company,
172 Broadway, corner of Maiden lane.
A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent has this day been declared, payable on demand.
GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.
NEW YORK, August 14, 1873.

Electricity—A Thousand Medicines in one medicinally applied by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 7 West Fourteenth street.

Get the Best! Get the Best!! Get the best!!!—The best ELASTIC TRUSS is POMEROY'S, to be had for $3 at 744 Broadway.

Red Noses.—A Dr. Bernier, in Paris, is bleaching noses, to which the treacherous influence of liquor has imparted a ruddy glow, by means of electricity. No need to go to Paris to restore red noses to whiteness; Dr. GOURAUD'S CELEBRATED ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, it is well known, will bleach fiery, flaming noses into a delicate white. This Soap will also cure Moth Patches, Tetter, Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Black Worms, Barber's Itch, Scald Head, Inflamed Skin, Prickly Heat and all diseases of the skin arising from an impure state of the blood, exposure and imprudence in life, excessive use of mercury, &c. Fifty cents a cake; found at Dr. GOURAUD'S, 48 Bond street. Established 1839.

Skin Diseases a Specialty.
Pimples, Flesh Worms, Black Heads, Liver Spots, Red Spots, Rashes, Humors, Festers and all Eruptions of the Face, Dandruff, Scaly and Crusty Affections of the Scalp and Body, all pimply, blistery, itchy, crusty, scaly, painful Eruptions, Ulcers, Sores, and all Skin Diseases permanently cured by Dr. J. M. VAN DYKE. Dr. Van Dyke's office for the treatment of Skin Diseases on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, all day, at No. 6 West Sixteenth street, New York city. Gazette on Skin Diseases free.

1849.—Established 1849.—G. Rauchfuss, practical WIG AND TOUPEE MAKER, importer of HUMAN HAIR, &c., 44 East Twelfth street, near Broadway, New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH, FOR AUGUST, contains Sir Bulwer Lytton's treatise on "The Water Cure," and much other hygienic matter useful to every reader; $3 a year, $1 for six months, or three months on trial for 25 cents. S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

WORKS ON "WATER CURE."—FOR CATALOGUE, with titles and prices of all the best works, send stamp to S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.