#### SPAIN.

Cortes' Discussion of Martial Law Executions-Parliament Favorable to the Summary Code-Socialism, Republicanism and Carlism in Active Motion-The Captured Iron-Clads in an English Port.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Sept. 4, 1873. The Cortes is engaged in the consideration of a motion authorizing military executions without the approval of the sentences by the Cortes. An ment providing that all cases in which the penalty is death shall be referred to the Cortes was rejected by a vote of 82 yeas, against 88 navs.

The matter has been made a Cabinet question. If the original motion is adopted, President Salmeron and his Cabinet will resign, and Senor Castelar will be called upon to form a new Ministry.

Socialism in Movement Despite the

MADRID, Sept. 4, 1873. The authorities of Jerez, in Andalusia, fear a socialistic outbreak in that town, and have made a demand upon the central government for reinforcements for the garrison.

VALENCIA, Sept. 4, 1873.

Three socialists have been sentenced to death by

The Siege of Cartagena Weakening in Face of Insurgent Fire. MADRID, Sept. 4, 1873.

Villaion, the commander of the artillery in the republican force besieging Cartagena, has tendered his resignation, alleging as his reason that the means placed at his disposal are not sufficient to enable him to maintain himself against the guns of the insurgents.

ish Battery.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 4, 1873. The Spanish iron-clads Vittoria and Almanza have arrived here.

French Bulletins from the Carlist Head-

BATONNE, Sept. 4, 1873. It is announced upon authority that there are now about 40,000 Carlists under arms in Spain. They are making arrangements to establish a can-non foundry near the town of Tortosa, in Sara-

### FRANCE.

M. Thiers' Explanation of His Conversion to Republicanism-Monarchy Tested and Found Wanting-Assault on a Party of Germans-The Foreign Missions.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LUCERNE, Sept. 4, 1873. M. Thiers, who is now sojourning in Switzerland. was called upon yesterday by the French residents of Lucerne, and, in response to their greetings, addressed them at some length.

He said he "had devoted his life to the establis ment of liberty in France. He had endeavored to establish it under the monarchy, but had not succeeded, and he had come to the conclusion that the one excludes the other. He had, therefore, become a republican and was resolved to devote the remainer of his life to furthering the permanent establishment of a republican form of government

The Situation in the Cities During a National Anniversary.

Paris, Sept. 4, 1873.

There were no demonstrations here to-day (five P. M.), the anniversary of the proclamation of the

Up to this hour the city has remained perfectly quiet, and every precaution has been taken to pre-vent disturbance during the evening.

A party of Germans, from Strasbourg, were attacked yesterday by an infuriated mob at Lune-ville. They took to flight, were pursued, and were with difficulty rescued. Several of them were injured by the rioters.

SPECIE IN OUTFLOW FROM THE BANK. The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 1,000,000 francs during the past week.

FOREIGN DIPLOMACY. It is officially announced that the Duke of Harurt takes the French mission to Austria and the Duke Decazes the mission to England

## ENGLAND.

The Bank Rate of Discount and Movement of Bullion-Agriculturist Prospects.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 4, 1873. At a quarter past twelve P. M. the Bank of England directors posted their card stating that the expected change in the rate of discount had not The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased

The amount withdrawn from the bank on bal-

ance to-day is £100,000.

The weather to-day is wet and unfavorable for the crops.

# PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Governor J. C. Robinson is among the late arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel. Dr. J. P. Garrish and lady, of this city, are at the Union Hotel, Saratoga. The Doctor proposes to

make a medical tour of our watering places. Mr. John M. Francis, the United States Minister at Greece, yesterday arrived at the Hoffman

The Turkish government has ordered 500 Krupp guns. The deep-voiced monitors are to be exactly like these in use in the Prussian army. The Communist Lullier, who has been sentenced

preparatory to his departure for New Caledonia. A Communist, named Gustave Mabriel, has lately been arrested in Paris. He is said to be implicated in the murder of Generals Thomas and

Athens, has arrived from Europe by the steamer Frisia, and intends spending several months in the United States.

The United States Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, Mr. J. H. Pearne, has, it is believed, resigned his appointment for a better, in connection with the nization Society.

Dr. Dollinger is now staying with his friend Lord Acton, at the German watering place Reichenhall, where he intends to finish a work in which he has been engaged for two years.

Marshal MacMahon, says Le Soir, has lately re-

marked to several Deputies of the National Assembly with regard to the restoration of monarchy. "I am resolved never to serve France under the

The Indian papers are speculating on the probable successor of Lord Napier of Magdala in the chief command of the Queen's army in India. A. A. Spencer and Sir Hope Grant are the most

prominent and likely candidates.

M. Guizot has lately had an interview with the Count de Paris. According to L'Evenement, the veteran statesman expressed his dissatisfaction with the manner in which the "fusion" has been

Inspire serious apprehensions.

The editor of an interior paper having read about the Senius of Liberty having six toes on the genuine \$500 United States bill and only five on the counterfeit, rushed to his money safe to see if his \$500 bills were all right. His Genius of Liberty, toes and all, was non est-and so were his \$500 bills. He was thus spared the labor of a close inspection. I lesque and negro minstrels;

## FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The Last Instalment of the War Indemnity 10 Be Paid to Prussia ToDay-Financial Freedom of the French Republic.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Paris, Sept. 4, 1873. The last instalment of the French war indemnity

will be paid to Germany to-morrow. Financial Vitality and National Re

cuperation of France.

By the payment of this last instalment of the war indemnity to Pressia the soil of France will be made free of foreign troops and finally liberated from the held of the Germans. The French nation was tested severely by the conquerers, but the people of France have proved themselves worthy of their name and reputation, both in their suffering and in their moral triumph. The industrial effort which they will complete to-day has surprised Europe, particu-

larly the people of Germany.

The Berliner Börzen Courier comments on the

fact in the following language:—

By the preliminary treaty of peace concluded at Versailles on February 26, 1871, France promised to pay five milliards of Iranes in such manner that one milliard was to be paid in the course of 1871 and the remainder within three years after the ratification of the treaty. In proportion to the payments made the piedge given was to be returned—i.e., the territory was to be evacuated. Since that time the German troops have receded gradually. In the definitive treaty of peace concluded at Frankfort, which was retarded by the negotiations at Brussels and by the Communist rebellion at Paris, several alterations were made in the time and manner of paying the war indemnity, but the first of May, 1874, remained the final day of payment fixed. After the conclusion of the peace it was often said in Germany that by that time Prussia would be obliged to return to France and get the war indemnity by force of arms, a view which was even expressed in a Reichstag debate; but all this has changed. After the original alterations of the treaty had again been changed several times, Germany was just before the meeting of the Reichstag, surprised with a new treaty, the stipulations of which are now being executed, the time of occupation being shortened very materially.

WHAT PRANCE HAS LOST AND GERMANY GANNED. fact in the following language:-

WHAT PRANCE HAS LOST AND GERMANY GAINED. A Paris journal writing on the subject of the gebt to Germany, as it stood in the middle of 1872,

said;—
Five milliards, or \$1,000,000,000, is not the whole liability of France on account of the inte war. There are to be added to it—for the ransom of Paris, \$40,000,000; ior interest due March 3, 1871, a further sum of \$30,000,000, and for undisbursed tax revenues to December, 1871, a payment of \$11,015,000. These items make a total of \$10,015,000, to which must be added interest at 5 per cent. from March, 1872, to March, 1874, on the unpaid balance of \$600,000,000. This runs the whole amount payable by France to \$1,141,015,000—equal \*to about hair the national test of the United States. The Germans have paid te France the sum of \$65,000,000 as purchase money of the railroads in the ceded provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. In addition to the indemnity, France has been at the cost of \$500,000,000. for her own was expenses, including the damage done to Paris.

for her own was expenses, including the damage done to Paris.

The war expenses of Germany are reported officially at \$278,000,000, and her receipts from France, as figured out above, will be \$1,141,015,000. Therefore, the German profit by the war, without including the value of Alsace and Lorraine, annexed by the conquerors, amounts to \$863,000,000. The game of invasion, therefore, for which Louis Napoleon staked so much in July, 1871, has yielded enormous stakes to the winner. Three-fourths of the French payments will be distributed thus:—Nine-elevenths to Prussia, and only two-elevenths to Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden and South Hesse.

### WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1873. Prosecution of the Owners and Officers

District Attorney Fisher to-day, in a letter to the Solicitor of the Treasury, acknowledged the rewasset investigation and the report of the Board which conducted it. He says that he is fully impressed with the duty devolving upon him, and that he shall commence at once to serve notice upon the President of the Potomac Ferry Company and the unlicensed officers employed on the Wawasset that suit has been institutued against them for violation of the Steamboat law. The company has already been informed that the Steamboat Association of the United States will bear the expense of employing the ablest counsel to represent the detendants when the case comes up for hearing. It is the opinion of the law officers of the Treasury that the violation of the act is so flagrant that a jury cannot return a verdict other than guilty. The penalty being fixed by law, the Court will be obliged to enforce it.

The Body of "Beau" Hickman Horribly Mutilated.

Efforts are being made to-day by the Chief of Police to discover the mutilators of the body of "Beau" Hickman, which soon after interment in Potter's Field was exhumed, the legs disjointed at the hips, the head severed from the trunk and skinned, the viscera taken out and removed, with the exception of the heart, which was found in the basket near by, wrapped in a newspaper. A dissecting ivory handled knife was found in the vicinity. From appearances it is thought the parties were frightened from their work before they had completed their plans. Some benevolent gentlemen had made arrangements to give the body a on the undertaker's going to Potter's Field to remove it the sickening mutilation was first discovered. The remains, however, were collected, placed in a new coilin and interred at the cemetery. Leave of Absence to Government Em-

Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Collectors of Customs at Galveston, Key West and the heated term to all employes of the Treasury at those points who have not had the yellow lever, which is reported to the Department to exist there. Reports from Key West and the Dry Tortugas are to the effect that the fever is very severe in those

## PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

Wallack's-Mr. Boucleault's Illness. Mr. Boucleault is suddenly and seriously ill, and ime. What difference this will make in the projected entertainments we do not as yet know; but for the present Mr. McKee Rankin supplies his place as Sir Charles Coldstream in "Used Up," and Mr. E. Lamb is his substitute as Kerry in the play of that name. It is ungracious and unnecessary to speak harshly of periormers who have assumed these rôles at a moment's notice; out, after making all the allowances which charity suggests. Mr. Kankin will excuse our reminding him that his portraiture of Sir Charles in the first act is neavy and stoild, not to say stupid. It is without that nonchalant grace and refined ennul which a more delicate fancy and a keener perception of the congruous would have enabled him to give it. The kerry of Mr. Lamb is very creditable, lacking indeed that beautiful pathos which Mr. Boucicault insinuated into it by a thousand slight yet powerful touches, but well considered and intelligently wrought. The present programme will be retained this week. Mr. E. Lamb is his substitute as Kerry in the play

Musical and Dramatic Notes. MM. Meilhac & Halévy are writing a play for the

Théatre Français. A row has broken out at the Opera Comique. Paris, caused by the recollection that Flotow is a

German. The "one hundred and sixty-four pieces," known as the posthumous works of Rossini, are presently to be brought out by some London publisher.

The "Rheingold" and the "Meistersinger von Nurnberg" of Wagner seem to argue that the opera of the future will dispense altogether with singers. Let us make the most, then, of the opera

Garden, coolness is preserved by huge blocks of ice hidden among newers and ferns. Carlotta Patti, Emile Savret, Levy the cornet player, and Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington appear nightly. The Wednes-

day evenings are classical.

Rather extensive preparations are making at Robinson Hall for the accommodation of the Royal Marionettes. A private view is to be afforded to-morrow evening, when the programme that is to be interpreted on Monday night will be rehearsed. The show is limited to pantomime, bur-

# MORE BANK "IRREGULARITIES."

An Old Jersey Bank Troubled Over \$200,000-Most Accommodating Cashier-One Customer Allowed to Overdraw Enormously-What the Bank Ofdere say.

In 1813 the State Bank of New Brunswick, N. J. was established under a charter of the Legislature. Ever since the conduct of its officers has been such that its paper throughout the State has been quoted as being as good as There is not a bank in New Jersey which holds a higher rank for fair dealing and sta bility than "the old State" of New Brunswick. Hence it can easily be understood how great an agitation was occasioned in financial circles across the Hudson yesterday when the rumor spread that the old institution had been

LET IN FOR TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. and that, too, by its honored and trusted cashier, Newark early in the day, but, while occasioning a great deal of talk in financial circles, caused no excitement, as it was well known that the bank had a surplus fund fully large enough meet even so huge a discrepancy as the one reported. All sorts of stories floated around as to the character of the defalcation. One stud of horses and a costly house on a salary \$3,000 or \$4,000. Another was to the effect that the directors let him run the bank to suit himself, and he did, and his personal friends, too. In order to get at the true state of affairs a Herald represen-tative visited New Brunswick last evening about

get at the true state of affairs a Herald Prepresentative visited New Brunswick last evening about six o'clock, and struck out at once for THE POUNTAIN OF TRUTH, the old bank itself, which is located at the corner of Albany and Peace streets. Just as the Herald man arrived some of the directors, who had been holding a consultation, were preparing to go away. The former made himself known to the acting cashier and expert, Mr. J. U. Undernill, and stated his desire to obtain the facts about the alleged defaication, and not be obliged to accept hearsay. Mr. Undernill looked very mysterious at first, but finally, without giving any reply, started off to hold a private conference with director Janeway as to whether he should open up or keep mum. Presently he returned and opened up aster a fashion. At first he seemed to be afraid to say more than a word or two, but subsequently put aside his reserve and spoke out freely. Mr. Underhill stated that there had been going on

AN INVESTIGATION

of the bank's books even since last Saturday, when Cashier Appleton was suspended, and it was not possible to say exactly how matters stood.

The only charge against Appleton was that he had in an unaccountable manner allowed a customer, Mr. Woodworth, President of the New Brunswick Carpet Company, to

OVERDEAW HIS ACCOUNT \$200,000.

So far there was no evidence to show that Appleton himself had wrongfully appropriated a dollar. He and Woodworth lived near each other, and so were very intimate. Appleton kept one horse, and that was the extent of the "stud" rumor gave him. The amount overdrawn, Mr. Underhill said, was covered by real estate securities of Woodworth, so that it was not possible that the bank could lose a dollar by the operation. Besides, its directors represented many millions of dollars. In case a run should be made on the bank to-day arrangements had been made to provide for it. The capital stock is \$250,000 and the surplus about the same. Appleton entered the bank as bookkeeper five years ago, and two years ago last

## A DISGUSTING HOMICIDE.

Killing A Man in Return For Having ward of Peacemaking-The Result of a

On the 2d of this month a man, suffering from what appeared to be a fracture of the skull, was removed from on board of the sloop Wakefield, lying at one of the Brooklyn docks, and the anthorities were at once led to believe that he had been beaten ont the truth of the affair. The man was unconscious and could give no account of the affair whatwas taken into custody, stated that the man was a sailor on board of his sloop, and had been beaten in a saloon at the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue by a man he did not know. Detective Powers, of the Brooklyn force, at once man, but he got

ON THE WRONG TRACK, and Detective McConnell, of the Twentieth police precluct, got on the fight one, and yesterday afternoon Sergeant Westerveit, of the same precinct, arrested John Downey, of No. 497 Tenth avenue Last night a HERALD reporter called at the station who made the following statement:-

THE PRISONER'S STORY. in the lager beer saloon on the corner of Thirty ninth street and Eleventh avenue, kept by a man named Blitzer, for the purpose of getting a cigar, and when I entered the place I saw two men fight ing and I interiered to separate them, when they both turned on me, and while one of them hald ing and I interiered to separate them, when they both turned on me, and white one of them held me the other beat me. The proprietor of the place finally got the man who held me away, when the other continued the fight until we reached the street, when he tripped me up and I jell into the gutter. He fell on top of me, caught my nose in his teeth and bit the end of it off. Some people who were standing near there took him of me. I immediately got up, and,

SEIZING A STONE.

up, and,

SEIZING A STONE,

threw it at him, but did not know at the time whether I had hit him or not, as I was blinded by the blood from my wound. I heard afterwards that the man i hit was named John Johnson, and that the man who held me was Captain Fox, of the sloop Wakedield, and that they had both been taken on board of their vessel after Johnson was hit. I did not intend to kill the man, and acted

ONLY MN SELF-DEFENCE.

did not intend to kill the man, and acted
ONLY AN SELF-DEFENCE.

I did not know until a few days ago that the man
was badly hurt, and Fox came to me some little
time after the fight and said he was sorry I had
been so badly used, but said nothing about Johnson's injuries. I did not try to keep out of the way
of the officers, as I did not know they wanted me,
till a short time before I was arrested. A man by
the name of Mooney told me there was a warrant
out for me.

DENNEY IS A YOUNG MAN

the name of Mooney told me there was a warrant out for me.

DENNEY IS A YOUNG MAN

of very respectable appearance and does not look at all vicious; he is about twenty-live years of age, and but for the frightful appearance of his nose, would be rather good-looking. He seemed to feel deeply his situation, when told that Johnson was dead, but asserted that he did not intend to kill him. The Brooklyn authorities sent over for the prisoner, last night, but the Captain refused to give him up, and, as the matter stands, it is doubtful whether the Coroner's inquest will be held in New York or Brooklyn. Denney could not be indicted and tried in another county, and it is a technical point of law whether the inquest can be held in a county in which the man did not die.

In Brooklyn the following story is told regarding

in a county in which the man did not die.

In Brooklyn the following story is told regarding the dead man:

On Wednesday afternoon a patrolman of the story of the story of the story of the story stated there was a man very sick on board the stoop Wakefield. The Captain sent the officer forthwith to the office of the Board of Health for the purpose of having the sanitary authorities cause the removal of the sick man to some hospital. The health officials seemed to treat the report with rather an air of indifference, and told the policeman to go to the Commissioners of Charities, and the latter Bureau would attend to the case. The Commissioners of Charities declined to do so and directed the officer to return again to the Health authorities. The Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. Segur, grew indignant, and told the officer that if the Captain did not do his duty he would report him. Sergeant Rogers, of the Central office squad, then ordered the removal of the man to the Long Island College Hospital. He was

LINCONSCIOUS WHEN TAKEN

there, and was, therefore, unable to make any statement concerning himseli, his skull being tractured and other injuries being apparent about his body, which indicated that he had been subjected to SHOCKING VIOLENCE.

This led to inquiries as to how he came by his injuries; and the first statement which John Fox, the captain of the "Wakefield," made, was that this men, whose name was John Johnson, and who belonged on the sloop, came on board on Tuesday night last,

COVERED WITH CUTS AND BRUISES AND ELEEDING, and said that he had been beaten by rowdies at the

night last,
COVERED WITH CUTS AND BRUISES AND BLEEDING,
and said that he had been beaten by rowdies at the
corner of Eleventn avenue and Thirty-ninth street,
New York, and that be had been struck up the

head with a bottle by one or his assailants. Shortly after coming on board he became unconscious, and Captain Fox further stated to Officer Brophy, of the Third precinct, that he lived in Jersey City. Johnson, the victim, langered in an unconscious state until yesterday morning, when he breathed his last. Some doubt arose in the minds of the police as to the truth of the captain's story of Johnson, and his arrest was deemed advisable. Fox was taken into custody, in company with William Manning, a hand on board the schooner, and were brought to Police Headquarters. It now appears, however, that it was correct th almost every particular, as substantiated by Denney, who admits the fact of the killing, and is now in a cell.

## OUAKER CITY CRIME.

A Sailor Butchered by His Wi's and Another Woman-Terrible Scenes in Monroe Street-The Victim's Throat Cut-Arrest of the Murderers-What They Say in Explanation-The Sailor Dying.

PHILADETPHIA. Sept. 4, 1873. In one of the dreary quarters of the town, in a ward crowded with rookeries and tumbling cabins, in a street filled with drinking houses and dens of prostitution, an affair just took place, which was, end in undeserved and unforeseen death. To-night at eight o'clock, a telegram was received at the Central Headquarters of the Police that a woman re siding in the neighborhood of Monroe street had cut receipt Captain Heins set out for the neigh and there found the scene of one of the most cruel and inhuman incidents upon the annals of Phila delphia crime. Entering a poorly and beggarly turnished house, at the rear of No. 332 Monroe street, he found the furniture of the room in the wildest confusion, and almost every household

The carpet, wainscoting and stairways leading up were dyed with blood; the pillow upon the loor was gory, and even the food upon the table was not free from the stain and the gove. A pitcher was found upon the floor filled with a iquid of some unknown composition. Its broken handle laid beside it, and both the pitcher the handle were also stained with blood. It was evident that a fearful struggle had taken place upon the spot, and that met the fate which even in our age of progres and civilization too frequently carry the unwary to their graves. What took place in this miserable bouse, the cause of that confusion, and the explanation of the stains upon the stairs, upon the this late hour ascertained, and upon the authority of Captain Heins I send the following account:—

this late hour ascertained, and upon the authority of Captain Heins i send the following account:—
THE STORY OF THE CRIME.
This evening, between the hours of six and seven, a colored family residing next door to the house in which this cruel scene was enacted, heard the cry of despair, and the next moment there came running towards them a man from whose face and head the blood was running in streams. Through the blood which covered his head and bosom they recognized the countenance of a man named Montgomery, who, earnestly entreating them for protection, dashed madly by them into the house. In hot pursuit two women followed him, dashed through the open doorway and finally gained the spot where the wounded man was trying to hide himself. One of the women was his wife, the other was a certain notorious Bella Bigley, alias Bella French. Seeing the man, the wife the luror, ran down upon the scene, arrested the two women and carried them to the Second dis-trict station house. When Montgomery was picket

two women and carried them to the Second district station house. When Montgomery was picked up he seemed to be in

A DANGEROUS AND ALMOST INANIMATE CONDITION, with a deep gash across his throat upon the left side, a cut above his left temple extending far down over his forehead, and two ugly wounds upon the top of the head. Kind hands bore him to the station house, and the physician says that he may live until morning, though the wounds, it is feared, will prove fatal.

Captain Heins at once repaired to the station house, in which the man's wile and her associate had been confined a little while before. Calling Mrs. Montgomery aside, the Captain insisted upon a statement. She met his request with a lying statement, the main points of which are as iollows:—

THE WIPE'S STATEMENT.

statement, the main points of which are as follows:—

THE WIPE'S STATEMENT.

She said that she had found her husband lying wounded in the yard, where he had been knocked down by a man named kenny, when in reality this very Mr. Kenny was the zentleman who informed the officers of the terrible affray and hurried them on to her arrest. She denied that she knew anything further about it, but did not explain why she was assaulting her husband at the very moment the officers carried her away. The other woman said she was in the house, but positively denied that she had seen anything at all out of the way. Captain Heins says that the statement of the wile of the dying man abounded in gross contradictions and that no reliance can be placed in anything she told him.

A TERRIBLE WEAFON.

It is supposed that the wounds were made with a carving knile, though at this late hour nothing definite can be ascertained.

Mr. Montgomery was a sailor by occupation, a sober and industrious man, who did his duty to his drunken and dissolute wile, and who, according to

sober and industrious man, who did his duty to his drunken and dissolute wife, and who, according to the account of witnesses, simply defended himself, while the wife was furiously assaulting him after he had escaped, blinded and staggering under his wounds.

#### TERRIBLE AND PATAL ACCIDENT. Two Men Fall from the Mast of a Vessel Seventy Feet. One Killed and the Other Injured.

POUGHEREPSIE, August 4, 1873. A frightful accident occurred at George T. Polk's ship yard in this city this afternoon. The sloop Hannah Ann, of Glascoe, Ulster County, lies on the ways, at the above dock, undergoing repairs. At half past two, this afternoon, her captain, William B. Whittaker, and one of the hands, George Mickle, were sitting on a wooden hands, George Mickle, were sitting on a wooden triangle which encompassed the mast near the masthead, scraping the mast. This triangle is held up by ropes run through it; each rope having a knot on the end. Suddenly one of the knots slipped through the well-worn hole and the triangle gave way, when both men fell to the deck below, a distance of seventy feet. Captain Whittaker struck on his bead on the gaff, when his body bounded to the deck. His neck was broken and he died almost instantly. George Mickle in his descent managed to seize hold of the halyards, and though his hands were fearfully burned as ne slid downward like lightning, he managed to strike the deck feet foremost, breaking both bones of his right ankie and seriously injuring his thigh. As quickly as possible men rushed to pick them up, but Captain Whittaker never spoke. His body was laid in the cabin of his vessel, and Coroner Hicks and Dr. Holbrook were sent for. Both responded promptly, and everything possible was done to alleviate Mickle's sufferings. He was laid on the deck of the vessel, and willing hands ably assisted the physician. Coroner Hicks held an inquest upon Captain Whittaker's remains, the facts noted above being brought out in the evidence, and a verdict was rendered accordingly. Captain Whittaker was a resident of Glascoe, Usiter County, where he leaves a family. They were notified of the occurrence by telegraph. George Mickle is also a resident of Glascoe, He will probably recover, though he is terribly injured. triangle which encompassed the mast near the

## THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA AT TO-

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 4, 1873. The International Regatta to-day was even less successful than yesterday. The press of the city with one accord pronounce the regatta a fizzle.
Owing to the roughness of the water and the wetness of the day, ho rowing races came off. Three yacht races were contested. The centre-board yacht race and the standing keel yacht race were both declared off, owing to the buoy at the western limits being again missing. The second class yacht race for the Governor General's medal, worth \$30, with lour lesser prizes, was contended for by six yachts. The Gypsy, of Hamilton, won the race: Mazeppa, of Cape Vincent, was second, and Water Keipie was third. There was a heavy sea and several yachts were dismantled. No steamer accompanied the yachts to-day and the public manifested no interest in the regatta. The double sculi professional race of two miles, for a double scull professional race of two miles, for a prize of \$150, was won yesterday easily by Counter and Morris, of Pittsburg. Time, 13m. 24s.

# THE CHOLERA IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Obio, Sept. 4, 1873, There were four deaths from choters in Millers burg. Ky., yesterday, and a number of new cases are reported.

Subsidence of the Panie in Lexington. LEXINSTON, Sept. 4, 1873. The cholera panic has entirely subsided here, and confident hopes are entertained that we shall

escape the scourge that has ravaged several towns in Central Kentucky. Lovers of the turi need not, therefore, be detained from attending the races next wank.

CUBA.

The Summary Arrest of Republican Clubmen-How the Police Feat Was Accomplished-The Pistol Against the Pen.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KEY WEST, Sept. 4, 1873. Mail advices from Havana give the following adlitional facts in relation to the arrest of the mem evening. Soon after the republicans had assem-bled in their club room a mob of several hundred persons gathered in front of the building, and, after uttering loud threats, made an attempt to force the doors and enter, but they were unsuccessful, only succeeding in breaking the blinds and

and a squad of cavalry. He made the republicans open the door, arrested all of them (about lorty) and took them to jail, the mob following with noisy demonstrations. After the republicans were lodged in prison the mob dispersed.

HAVANA, Sept. 4, 1873. Captain General Picitain has published in the Micial Gazette to-day a decree ordering the imme diate institution of proceedings for the public sale of all estates, properties and effects taken posses-sion of by the administration and being the property of the State in consequence of the former owners' participation in the insurrection.

HAVANA, Sept. 4, 1873. It is reported that a duel with pistols has taken place between the editor of the Legalidad and the secretary of Senor Zulueta, and that the latter, who was the challenging party, received severe IMPORT DUTIES AT HAVANA.

A decree has been issued that on and after October 1 one-half the duties on articles of baxury imported must be paid in gold.

HAVANA, Sept. 4, 1973. HAVANA, Sept. 4, 1973.

Exchange firm. On United States, sixty days, currency, 34% a 35 premium; short sight, 36% a 37 premium, sixty days, gold, 54% a 55c, premium; short sight, 56% a 57 promium. On Paris 56 a 51 premium.

#### FREE CURA.

A representative of the HERALD called yesterday at the Cuban Agency, in the house of General and ascertained that a mass of very important official despatches had been received from the Atlas, from that port, which arrived here on last

serving the Cuban cause for the last two or three years, had arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, in an open boat from the Cuban camp direct. Mr. Peña, representative in the Cuban Congress, also acwith a mission from Cespedes to Venezuela. Peña, who is a native of St. Domingo, has leave of absence of a crew, whose names have not come to hand,

Garrido and his companions embarked near Manof thirty-two hours made a landing near Falmouth Jamaica. They report a recent engagement, in suited in the insurgents capturing a quantity of arms and ammunition. General Maximo Gomez had succeeded General

Ignacio Agramonte as Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban forces in Camaguay. The Cuban cavalry alone in that district is over 500 well mounted men A schooner had arrived at Falmouth, Jamaica, with forty-one Cuban refugees on board. Of these only eight were males. They intend to engage in agricultural pursuits in Jamaica. They report Mansanillo, the point of their departure, as being in a most deplorable condition, and that on the day be fore their leaving a collision had taken place there between the Spaniards and the Cuban residents, with what results they were unable to state.

The Cuban Agency have received letters and official despatches of recent dates from their Departments of War and of State, giving brief summaries of important events that had transpired since the landing of Brigadier Rafael Quesada's expedition some weeks back. The Secretary of War, Dr. Bravo y Santies, sends lengthy and important communications that are now in course of translation. So also do General Calixto Garcia

translation. So also do General Calixto Garcia Iniguez, Brigadiers Francisco J. Cespedes (brother to the President) and Felix Figueredo, the medical director of the iores of Calixto Garcia.

All the foregoing documents show that recently very heavy fighting has been going on in Cuba, and that the advantage has generally been on the side of the patriots.

The last communication from Secretary Bravo y Santies is under date of July 24. In it the Secretary acknowledges the receipt of the war material fun in by the Virginius on the 9th of that month, but laments the loss of a priming press, which because of the sudden appearance of a Spanish war steamer, the Virginius was unable to disembark.

war steamer, the Virginius was unable to disembark.

General Barreto, of Venezuela, who went to Cuba on the last Virginius expedition, writes under date of July 22. He says that after a short stay on the coast he went to the residence of the Executive, and expresses himself as well pleased with the manner of his reception, and gratified in finding so much subordination and order. He says that since joining the Executive the Spaniards had made no demonstration against the Cuban camp. Francisco Pered, a Venezuelan officer, who went to Cuba on the Virginius, writes in a strain equally gratifying as General Barreto.

General Manuel Quesada now wishes it to be publicly known that in conjunction with Mr. Carlos del Castillo he has accepted the Cuban Agency in New York, and that these gentlemen will be giad to receive the aid or advice, in the discharge of their dulies, of all sincere lovers of the republican form of government, whether they be Americans or Cubans.

A sould published the other day in a Washing-

Cubans.

A squib published the other day in a Washington paper, ordering cartain to the contract of the contra or government, whether they be Americans of Cubans.

A squib published the other day in a Washington paper, ordering certain Cuban military officers back to their posts in the island, under forfeiture of their respective grades, is pronounced by the Agency as a labrication. President Cespedes did, some time ago, give full powers to the Agency to command the return to the Island of all army officers belonging to the Cuban service who might be now sojourning without leave in the United States; but the order has thus far not been put in force by the Cuban representatives in New York. Dr. Boza and Brigadier Varoña have been sent to New Orleans by the Cuban Agency, with ample powers to raise funds there from among their cause. The HeralD representative had a peep at the detailed instructions which these commissioners take with them. Nothing seems wanting for them to successfully fulfil the object of their mission. The Agency have within the last couple of weeks sent a commissioner to Peru, in the person of an able and influential Cuban gentleman, Mr. Echevarria, for the purpose of negotiating a loan in that Republic. Brigadier Raiael quesada has gone to Mexico for the purpose of trying to equip an expedition there. General Garrido now goes to Venezuela. So that, all things considered, the Cubans entertain high hopes of tringing about a combined action in their layor on the part of the South American Republics. This, they believe, and the good news now being received from their armed forces in campaign, will bring about the recognition of their rights as beliggerents by the United States, an event which they claim would establish Cuban independence in six months after its happening.

## BROOKLYN WITHOUT OFFICIALS.

It appears, now that the important point has been raised, that City Judge McCue, who is one of the directors of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and Alderman Ropes, President of company, are not legally entitled to officiate in the dual positions of city officers and directors of financial institutions. It is also contended that the Corporation Counsel, W. C De witt, Mayor Powell, Assistant Dis-trict Attorney Culien and other officials are seriously affected by the following section of the

Brooklyn charter:—

Section 9, title 19, of the supplementary-provision of the Brooklyn charter, reads as follows:—'No moneys belonging to the city shall be deposited in any institution in which any receiving or disbursing officer of the city shall be ettere officer, director or trustee. No city officer authorized to receive or disburse moneys of the city shall be an officer, director or trustee or any moneyed institution in which any part of the city funds may or shall be an officer, director or trustee or any moneyed institution in which any part of the city funds may of shall be deposited; and in case any eity officer shall become an officer, director or trustee of such institution in office shall immediately be deemed vacant, and the Mayor shall mominate, and with consent of the Board of Aldermen, appoint a suitable person to fill such vacancy.

Mr. James McDermott, Editor of the Brooklyn Press, will make application to-day for mandamus against City Judge McCue to prevent him from nurther officiating as juge under the provision of the above section of the charter signed June 30, 1873.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

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The WERKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a Select Story, entitled " wilt as a Flash," together with the very Latest News by telegraph from All Parts of the World up to the hour of publication; Fires All Over the County; Terrible Story of Wreck and Ruin Caused by Late Storm in Nove Scotia; the New York Central Bogus Bonds: Brooklyn's Great Robbery; Graphic Account of the Finding of the Alleged Remains of Charles G. Kelsey, of Huntington, L. I., the Tarred and Feathered Victim of Misplaced Aflec-Mon, together with the Coroner's Inquest; Shrewd Game of a Philadelphia Insurance Clerk; Smash-up on the New Clerk; Smash-up on the New York Central and Husson River Railroad; a Singular Railroad Accident; Eric Railway Matters; Brataf Murder in Pennsylvania; Statistics of Commerce and Navigation; the Public Debt and a Letter from Ems. by Louise Münlüsch. It also contains the Latest News by Telegraph from Washington; Political, Religious, Fashionable, Literary and Sporting Intelligence; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse and Dry Goods Markets; Pinancial and Commercial Intelligence, and Accounts of all the Important and Interesting Events of the Week.

TERMS;—Single Subsription, 42; three copies, 55; five copies, 58; ten copies, 515; single copies, five cents each. A limited number of Advertisements inserted in the Weekly Erkald.

RYAN.—On Thursday, September 4, 1873, Micham. RYAN, a native of the county Limerick, parish of Pallasgreen, Ireland, aged 53 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, September 6, at one o'clock P. M., from his residence, corner of Fiftieth street and Eighth avenue.

[For Other Deaths See Eighth Page.]

How Mr. Stuart Was Cured of It.

It is about a year ago since Dr. Sheramen, of No. 637.

Broadway, New York city, placed one of his Hernial appliances on me, and gave me his Curative Compound for a Rupture on my right side. I experienced no inconvenience from wearing the appliance, worked right slong, and Ican now say I ame entirely cured, as I have not worn the appliance for several months, and there are no signs or symptoms of rupture. I am a bricklayer by trade, and always accustomed to vary active exercise. I hope you will publish this, Mr. Editor, in your paper, for the banefit of those ruptured.

BLOOMSBURY, Pa., July 1, 1873.

Should any of our readers be troubled with Rupture recommend them to consult Dr. SHERMAN, whose experience and manner of treating the infirmity are to best guarantee of relief and cure. His book on Rupture be mails for 10 cents. Send for it.

The Fall Fashion of Hats for Gentle-men just introduced by ESPENSCHEID, mank-

A.—Kearney's Extract Buchu Cures more diseases of bladder and kidneys, gravel, diabetes, feunde weaknesses, dyspopsis and nervous debility than all other remedies combined. Depot 104 Duane street. A.—Corns, Bunions, Nails, &c., Cured without pain. CORN CURE by mail, 5) cents.
Dr. RICE, 298 Broadway, corner Fulton street.

A.—The Rotten and Infectious Sponge pads, horrible metal springs; pitiless iron finger pads and murderous wire springs are superceded by the combratable ELASTIC TRUSS, 633 Broadway, which cured

All Jumping Toothaches, Neuralgia or Rheumatism instantly relieved with WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. Depot 181 Chatham square. Free trial. A.—Wording Cards, Latest Paris Styles. FRENCH AND ENGLISH NOTEPAPER. JAMES EVERDELL, 392 Broadway. Established 1849.

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orld, the only true and perfect hair dye; ins is, harmless. At all druggists? CRESARISM ON the Race Track.
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Golden Hair.-Barker's Aurora, Harmless as water, changes any hair to golden color; \$1,271 Broadway, near Thirty-second street. in the extraordinary drawing, April 22 Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street, Post office box 4,685, New York.

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Trusses of Every Kind, Elastic Stock-nes, Bandages, &c., &c. GLOVER, 10 Ann street, ad-

Wigs, Toupees, &c. - G. Rauchfuss, Practical Wig Maker and Importer of Human Hair, 44 East Twelith street, near Broadway.

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