CÆSARISM.

Herald Special Report from the British Metropolis.

The London Times' Opinion of President Grant's Re-Election for a Third Term or Life Tenure of Office.

How and Why George Washington's Precedent May Be Effaced.

Imaginary Terrors of "the Men Who Emancipated Themselves from the Rule of a King."

Power and Political Position and Precepts of the Friends of the President.

How Public Elections Are Conducted in the United States.

"John Bull" Tickled and Disgusted at the Reports of Presidential Contests.

The Good Which May Be Effected by a Change and the Adoption of a "Simple" Plan of National "Reform."

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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

LONDON, Sept. 13, 1873.

The London *Times* in its issue to-day treats the subject of Cæsarism in America editorially, using the argument that a change in the Presidency of the United States would be a great reform, and ought to be welcome to the people, if possible, as a means of effecting the extinction in America of a system of constant re-election of the Executive and its attendant evils, inasmuch as the present plan fails to secure to the community the benefits which were expected from it, or involves the presence of evils greater than those which it was framed to prevent.

The writer goes on to say:—"We cannot be surprised that a time should come when George Washington's example in refusing three Presidential terms should be called in question, and when the people of the United States may be asked to express, by a third vote, exceptional confidence in General Grant. It appears from our American correspondent's special letter that General Grant is not unwilling, and that his friends, who are eager for such a result and are pressing his personal claims to the honor, are considerable both in number and influence. To him belongs the credit of having cut down the late rebellion against the Union, and the man who has thus saved the country will be taken by many Americans to be presumably the fittest person to govern it. There can be no doubt that the election of President Grant to a third term of office may have important consequences; consequences not intended by those who have suggested it. A third Presidential term may be followed by a fourth, and the lease of power may be again renewed until it is terminated only by the failing health or the termination of the life of the holder of the office. It may well come in this way to be an understood thing that the American President shall be elected for life, and that his re-election, taken at the end of each four years of the period, will be merely nominal, or, at most, used as a safeguard against the perpetration of any scandalous abuse of power. It would be a great and important change, if this were to occur; one that would not fail to largely influence the general state of politics in America. There are many ways in which it might appear desirable. The rule which has been hitherto followed has, certainly, not worked so well that there would seem to be no room for improvement. Elections, without limit in number, from the conduct of which the better portion of society is excluded, are not so great a public good in themselves that we should wish them to be preserved in the spirit as in the letter of the wishes of their founders. We may dismiss the notion that despotism would be likely to result from a perpetual re-election of the American President, although this was a real terror to the minds of the Revolutionary heroes who had just emancipated themselves from the rule of a king. The only question would be whether the new custom of Presidential tenure would tend in any degree to cure the evils of the old; whether the process of election would be purer when the ultimate prize would be greater and better worth contending for. With all these weapons of argument all must depend upon the manner in which any change in the present system is worked. It may increase the existing corruption, so far as such a change in the American Presidential election system is possible. It may, and we believe it more likely would, be beneficial, both in its immediate and more remote consequences. It would be likely to secure to the people of the United States the services of better men and to render the process of their appointment to office less degrading to themselves and all concerned in it. The details of an American Presidential election are read on this side of the Atlantic with amusement and disgust, and there are many evidences which go to show that they are looked on in much the same way in America. It would be worth while to try a plan which could do little harm and might do much good. It is the simplest plan of reform which was ever carried out or suggested."

THE INDIAN OCEAN.

Capture of a Pestilential Slave Ship by a British Cruiser.

Terrible Sufferings of the Imprisoned Unfortunates—Smallpox and Death.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 13, 1873.

A despatch has been received at the Admiralty Office from the commander of the British steam sloop Daphne announcing the capture by that vessel, in the Indian Ocean, near the Seychelle Islands, of a slave ship upon which there had been horrible suffering.

The smallpox had raged on the ship, and out of the 300 slaves taken on board 250 had died.

The remaining fifty were terribly emaciated from the disease and want.

SPAIN.

Extraordinary Power Accorded to the Government—Punishment of Insurrectionists—Tactics of the Carlists and Radical "Reds."

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Sept. 13, 1873.

All the clauses of the bill increasing the powers of the government have been adopted by the Cortes.

PUNISHMENT OF INSURRECTIONISTS.

Several of the persons who took an active part in the insurrection at Alcoy have been tried and condemned to death.

TACTICS OF THE "REDS."

A report is current in Madrid to-day that the intransigente Deputy Galvez has placed crews numbering in all 1,000 men upon the frigate Numancia and the steamer Fernando él Catolico, and that those vessels thus manned have sailed from Cartagena for Torrevega.

CAMPAIGNING AGAINST CARLISM.

The various bodies of republican troops in the North are about to take united action against the Carlists.

It is reported that Don Alfonso, the brother of Don Carlos, has left his command and returned to France.

SORTIE FROM CARTAGENA AND A SPIRITED EFFORT.

The intransigentes made another sortie from Cartagena yesterday, and met with more success than on the day before. They captured a number of mules and several pieces of artillery.

They also burned the fascines of the works of the government forces.

Sad Report from the Scene of Railway Disaster.

MADRID, Sept. 13, 1873.

Later intelligence from the scene of the accident yesterday to the express train from Vittoria for Madrid shows that the disaster was far more serious than at first announced.

The number of persons killed was seventeen, and seventy were wounded.

Scarcely a person who was on the train escaped uninjured.

YELLOW FEVER.

Spread of the Disease and Thirty Deaths in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 13, 1873.

Rumors of the prevalence of yellow fever in this city have been circulating for some time. At a metting of the Board of Health to-day a circular was issued announcing the existence of yellow fever in the northwestern part of the city among the blacks living there. About thirty deaths have occurred. There has been only one death south of Poplar street. There has been but little excitement here before; but it is expected that large numbers will leave the city next week.

Panic in Shreveport—Flight of the Inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1873.

The following despatch was received here to-night by Senator West:—

SHREVEPORT, La., Sept. 13, 1873.—8 P. M.
Hon. J. R. WEST, United States Senator from Louisiana, Washington, D. C.:
"People panic stricken. All that could, have left. The poor are nearly all on our hands. No money in the City Treasury. All pecuniary aid will be thankfully received. Fever increasing.
"SAMUEL LEVY, Mayor."

Precautions in Mobile Against New Orleans.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 13, 1873.

The Advising Board of Health has instructed the Mayor to issue a proclamation quarantining New Orleans, so far as local travel is concerned. Through passengers will not be affected by this order.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SURRENDER OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Reunion of the survivors of the military and naval forces in the Mexican war.

HEADQUARTERS, ASTOR HOUSE, ROOM NO. 14,
NEW YORK, Sept. 13, 1873.

ORDERS.

The Committee of Arrangements appointed by the Veterans of the Mexican war having resolved to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the entry of the American Army into the Mexican capital on Monday, 15th inst., General Ward B. Burnett, the senior officer present during that war, having been appointed Chief Marshal, directs the following as the

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

First—The Committee of Arrangements and invited guests will meet at the Astor House, at one P. M. precisely. The Committee on Reception, General H. G. Gibson, United States Army; Commander R. W. Meade, United States Navy, and Charles Moorhead, are hereby designated as marshals, and will assign the guests to their several positions.

Second—Delegations from other States will assemble in the room of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall. Resident veterans will meet in the library room, City Hall, at one P. M., and report to General J. H. Hobart Ward, marshal at that point, who will be assisted by General Thomas W. Sweeny, John D. McGregor, Captain J. C. Marriott, Captain W. J. Garey, Francis D. Clark and Colonel J. Yeaman.

Third—Captain Henry Gaines and Robert S. Burnett are hereby appointed aids to the Chief Marshal.

Fourth—The National Guard, under the command of Captain E. A. Des Marets, Light Guard, Seventy-first regiment, and consisting of—Company A, State Fencibles, Captain T. C. Coltman, Ninth regiment; Company C, City Guard, Captain J. C. C. Tallman, Ninth regiment; Company B, Washington Light Guard, Captain C. S. Burns, Twelfth regiment; Company C, Tompkins Blues, James M. Brady, Twelfth regiment; Company G, Independence Guard, C. P. McGowan, Twelfth regiment; Company A, New York Light Guard, Captain Des Marets, Seventy-first regiment; all of which furnished officers and men during the war with Mexico, will report at the City Hall, at one P. M. The Governor's Island Band (through the kindness of Major J. P. Roy) will report to Captain Des Marets at twelve M., at armory, Broadway and Thirty-sixth street. Captains A. Webber and S. Curtis, Seventy-first regiment have kindly consented to assist Captain Des Marets.

Fifth—The marine corps, under the command of Colonel J. L. Broome, United States Marine Corps, will report to Chief Marshal, No. 14 Astor House, at one P. M.

Sixth—The battery known as Bragg's battery (celebrated at the battle of Buena Vista), through the kindness of General Getty, will report at the City Hall to the Marshal at that point at one P. M.

Seventh—The Committee of Arrangements and invited guests will proceed from the Astor House to the City Hall at such hour as may be designated by the Chief Marshal, where his Honor Mayor Havemeyer will receive the veterans for the second time (the first time being on the occasion of their return from Mexico twenty-five years ago). The honorable the Common Council will also be present with the Mayor to tender the hospitalities of the city.

Eighth—After the ceremonies at the City Hall, the command will proceed to the Cooper Institute (which has been kindly tendered by Mr. Peter Cooper), to hear an oration from Hon. Charles W. Brooke, orator of the day.

Ninth—The order of procession will be as follows:—Platoon of Police, Bragg's Battery, United States Marines, National Guard, S. N. Y.; United States sailors, other veterans of 1812, invited guests and officers of the army and navy, veterans of the Mexican war.

Tenth—Route of march. From City Hall to Fourteenth street, Fifth avenue to the left and around the Worth monument to Twenty-sixth street, Madison avenue, Twenty-third street, Fourth avenue to Cooper Institute.

By order of WARD B. BURNETT,
Brigadier General and Chief Marshal.

HENRY GAINES, A. D. C.

DROWNED.

An unknown man fell overboard from the steamer Sylvan Dell, last evening, at the foot of 130th street, and was drowned.

Wien.

Die grosse Preisvertheilung.

Ein Fest der Völker.

Licht, Musik und Freude.

Columbia's Stern im Steigen.

Ende gut, Alles gut!

Wien, 24. August 1873.

Durchschnittshöhe des Besuches.

Noch immer hält Amerika und England Hundstagsfiesta in den österreichischen, baierischen und schweizerischen Alpen und wartet auf ein besseres Gesundheitsbulletin aus Wien, um sich wie ein Niagarafall über unsere Ausstellung zu ergießen. Inzwischen thut Wien's Bevölkerung selbst ihr Möglichstes, um sich den scheidenden Sommer noch durch tägliche Wallfahrten zu dem Wunderpalaste und seinen hundert und ein Pavillons zu Nutze zu machen. Erwägt man, daß die Einwohnerschaft des gesammten Wien's mit Einrechnung der entferntesten Außendörfer seines Weichbildes allerdings eine Million beträgt, aber der eigentliche Begriff „Stadt Wien" doch um eine Viertel-Million weniger umfaßt, so bedeutet eine Durchschnittsziffer von täglich fünf und dreißig tausend Besuchern, die bei außerordentlichen Festveranstaltungen sich mehr als verdoppelt und beispielsweise bei der am Freitage erfolgten Illumination hundert tausend um Vieles überstieg— bei sehr mäßigem Fremdenbesuch — doch das Vorhandensein eines lebhaften und ausdauernden Interesses der Bevölkerung selbst.

Wien im Vergleich zu London und Paris.

Sogar in London, mit seinen drei Millionen, belief sich die höchste Besucherzahl bei der 1862er Weltausstellung nur auf 67,891; bei der ersten, in 1851, auf 109,915. In Paris, welches auf Touristen auch ohne solche Extra-Zugmittel eine intensiv-magnetische Kraft ausübt, und überdies mit einem Katzensprunge von 10 Stunden von der Themsestadt aus erreicht werden kann, wies 1855 der „beste Tag" die Ziffer von 105,022 auf! Und die „schlechten Tage" blieben in London sowie in Paris noch um etliche Tausende hinter den Wiener Ausstellungsenthusiasten zurück.

Die Preisvertheilung.

Die abgeschlossene Woche ist eine sehr ereignißreiche gewesen. Am Montag erfolgte die Preisvertheilung in der kaiserlichen Reitschule in Abwesenheit des Kaisers durch einen sehr hölzernen Erzherzog in sehr knapper, methodischer Manier und ohne jedes erhebende Colorit. Die einzige Figur, welcher sich einige Sympathieen, oder doch einige Gefühle des Bedauerns zuwandten, war Baron Schwarz selber, welcher die fünftehalb hundert Namen und Firmen und Gruppen verlas, denen aus einer Anzahl von über fünfzigtausend Ausstellern die Ehrendiplome als höchste Auszeichnung zugefallen waren, und welcher diese Lungenarbeit ohne incurable Heiserkeit zu Stande brachte.

Zehntausende von Glücklichen.

Außerdem sind mehr als dreißigtausend Verdienst- und Fortschritts-Medaillen und Anerkennungs-Diplome vertheilt worden. „Wer Vieles bringt, wird Jedem Etwas bringen," aber nicht Jeder kann in einem Wettkampfe Sieger bleiben, und so gab es auch bei dieser Gelegenheit ellenlange Gesichter. Unter so vielen Tausenden von Beurtheilungen und Prämiirungen mochte eine ansehnliche Ziffer von Mißgriffen mitunterlaufen, manch' ehrliches Verdienst unbeachtet geblieben, manch' hohler Prahler auf das Piedestal gehoben worden sein.

Die Riesenarbeit der Jury.

Die Männer von der Jury hatten eben eine Arbeit vor sich, welche bei Jedem ein sechsmal höheres Gewicht an Hirn und dazu den Besitz von tausend Armen voraussetzte! Außerdem ist ein großer Theil der ausgestellten Herrlichkeiten ethnologisch gruppirt und dadurch der Vergleich ungemein erschwert. Wer z. B. die Güte der Gewebe von China und Japan mit den amerikanischen oder englischen vergleichen wollte, müßte eine Reise von einer halben englischen Meile unternehmen, um vom Ostportale des Palastes zum Westportale zu eilen, und dabei im Stande sein, in seinem Gedächtniß das Zuerstgesehene im kleinsten Detail wie in einer camera obscura festzuhalten. Was praktische Uebersichtlichkeit angeht, so ist die Pariser Ausstellung von 1867 bis heute noch unübertroffen.

Die Ausstellung noch im Wachsen.

Die Wiener Ausstellung ist recht eigentlich den Unternehmern weit über den Kopf gewachsen. Sie ist um das Vierfache größer geworden, als im ursprünglichen Plane gelegen. Ja, noch zu dieser Stunde erstehen hie und da neue Pavillons und größere Kiosks.

„Es will sich nimmer erschöpfen und leeren,
Als wollte das Meer noch ein Meer gebären."

Ungunst des Wetters.

Am Mittwoch sollte die zwei Tage zuvor erfolgte Preisvertheilung, welcher die Herausgabe eines mächtigen Volumens, die prämiirten Namen enthaltend, mit lobenswerther Schnelligkeit folgte, recht eigentlich durch ein „Völkerfest" im Parke der Ausstellung gefeiert werden, aber der „Clerk of the weather" hatte einen „dies non" in sein Contobuch eingetragen. Aschfarben blieb der Himmel fast den ganzen Tag über, und jedem flüchtigen Sonnenblicke folgte eine Sturzsee aus den schwer herabhängenden Wolken.

Das Klima der Hauptstadt.

Wien's Lage setzt die Stadt plötzlichen Stürmen von fast tropischer Gewalt und ebenso unvorhergesehenen Wolkenbrüchen aus—eine klimatische Eigenthümlichkeit, welche das eine Gute hat, daß in Folge dieser periodischen Luft- und Wassersäuberungen Krankheiten kaum jemals einen epidemischen Charakter annehmen. Die Luft ist in steter rascher Bewegung.

Das Preisvertheilungs-Völkerfest.

Das Völkerfest wurde auf Freitag Abend verschoben. Das Menschenmeer war unübersehbar. Die Wagen der alle Viertel der Stadt erreichenden Tramway, von welchen dreihundert in der Stunde die Praterstraße passirten, trugen, obgleich nur für zwanzig Personen eingerichtet deren sechzig und mehr. Es ereignete sich mehr als einmal, daß sämmtliche Sprungfedern wie Strohhalme zerknickten und die Insassen genöthigt wurden auf Schusters Rappen ihren Weg fortzusetzen.

Ein Meer von Musik.

Die weithintragenden, durchdringenden Töne des „Nebelhorns" riefen zum „Sammeln" an den verschiedenen Pavillons, wo Streich-Instrumentalconcerte, Hornsolos und Männerchöre für den, jedem leichtlebigen Wiener willkommenen Ohrenschmaus sorgten, in Lanner'schen und Strauß'schen Walzern und den Liedern des unvergeßlichen Schubert bestehend — Schubert! dem man ein prächtiges Marmordenkmal im Stadtparke gesetzt hat, wozu die Herstellungskosten aus den Erträgen von Vocal-Concerten erzielt wurden, bei welchen ausschließlich seine Compositionen und keine anderen zum Vortrag kamen. Die mächtigen Männerchöre rauschten über hunderttausend lauschenden Hörern dahin und mischten sich mit dem hehren Rauschen des Waldes in entzückender Harmonie. Dann folgte jedes Mal ein Jubel, welcher wie Seebrandung brauste und kein Ende nehmen wollte.

Feenhafte Illumination.

Danach trat das Licht in seine Rechte. Die Sonne war untergegangen und am dunkelblauen Himmel zog die „goldene Horde" der Sterne auf — die Illumination begann, zehntausendfarbig mit Lampions, die in allen Regenbogenfarben schimmerten, auf den offenen Plätzen und in dem dunklen Labyrinth der Waldwege, vor den Kiosks der „kohlensauren Jungfrauen" der drinking bars, vor den Restaurants aller Nationen und vor den Tabackspavillons, welche über den Ausstellungspark hin zerstreut liegen. Nur eine einzige Zone, die am Haupteingange, gehörte zum Festrayon, über den elektrische Strahlensäulen bald ein geisterbleiches, bald ein violettes Licht verbreiteten. Dazwischen rauschten die Springbrunnen, wandelten oder rasteten die Legionen der Gekommenen auf lichtgrünem Rasen. Oft wanderten die Strahlen des elektrischen Lichtes bis zu den Baumwipfeln und fuhren dann wieder in mächtigen Bogen gerade auf die goldene Krone auf der Spitze der Rotunde und auf die Riesenstatue der „Austria" über der Wölbung des Einganges, bis schließlich der ganze grandiose Bau der Rotunde mit seinen morgengroßen Metallflächen, wie mit Sonnenfeuer begossen, erstrahlte.

Es giebt nur eine Kaiserstadt.

Es war wieder einmal das alte Wien, wieder einmal ein erstes wirkliches Volksfest nach langer Zeit voll politischer Nergelei und finanziellen Humbugs, welchem der „große Krach" auf dem Fuße gefolgt war. Es war jenes harmlose, warmblütige Wien, das man unter socialem und nationalistischem Hader und Schutt begraben glaubte, jenes Wien, das an Vergnüglichkeit nur Paris nachsteht, aber viel, viel mehr Herz besitzt, oder noch besser, viel mehr „Gemüth." Dieses Wort läßt sich vollinhaltlich in keine Sprache übersetzen.

Etwas Anerkennung für Amerika.

Ich schließe meinen Brief mit dem Urtheile eines unserer ersten Kulturhistoriker, eines Schweizers von Geburt, Herrn Henne-am-Rhyn über die amerikanische Ausstellung. Man erzählt, daß manche Amerikaner mit Erbitterung hier ihre Enttäuschung über Das kund gegeben haben, was sie eine erbärmliche Repräsentation ihres Vaterlandes nannten. Wir urtheilen hier maßvoller und verfehlen nicht zu erkennen, daß auch trotz aller Hindernisse und Schädigungen das in der amerikanischen Ausstellung Gebotene uns immerhin einen Begriff von dem mächtigen Industrieleben der großen Republik jenseits des Ozeans verschafft.

Urtheil einer Autorität.

Henne-am-Rhyn schreibt: „Nordamerika hat den Kampf mit der Natur hinter sich. Was es ausstellt, illustrirt trefflich die Neigungen und Leidenschaften der rasch auf kühne Ziele losgehenden Amerikaner. Glänzende Schieß- und Stichwaffen verrathen den Zorn und die Kühnheit, welche von jenen Werkzeugen nur zu leicht Gebrauch macht; automatische Spielzeuge die Freude an neuen, originellen und auffallenden Erscheinungen; hübsch ausgeführte Photo- und Chromolithographieen die Leidenschaft für rasch, billig und mühelos hergestellte Ausschmückungen der Wohnungen.

Alles praktisch, prompt und prächtig.

Sorgfältig gearbeitete Banknoten reden vom Lebensnerv des Landes, vom Geschäft mit seinen Schwankungen und mit der Nothwendigkeit steter Behutsamkeit vor Betrug und Fälschung. Die echt-amerikanischen Nähmaschinen, denen ein sehr weiter Raum gewidmet ist, illustriren die zur Praxis gewordene Zeitersparung, Orgeln die Hinneigung zu einer mit sinnlichen Eindrücken gewürzten religiösen Erbauung, Büffets von Marmor mit prachtvoller Einrichtung zur Kühlung der Getränke durch Eis, die Liebe zum Comfort, zum Trinken insbesondere, aber ohne Zeitverlust, ohne das deutsche Kneipe-Sitzen. Ein vorzüglich hergestellter Sanitäts-Waggon endlich vertritt das humane Element, welches in der Schonung des Menschen, soweit er nicht angreifend oder angegriffen erscheint, die Grundlage zum Gedeihen des Ganzen erblickt—und so weiter."

Dieses „und so weiter" bedeutet einen deutschen Gruß zur preiswürdigen Ausdauer auf der Bahn großen Culturfortschrittes.

THE POLAR WAIFS.

Opinions and Expectations at St. Johns—A Perilous Cruise Before the Juniata.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 13, 1873.

It is believed here that Buddington's party, if alive, will be picked up by some whaler. All vessels from this port which are cruising north have been ordered to return home after the 1st of September. This is owing to the chance there is of vessels staying later in high latitudes being frozen in for the winter.

THE TIGRESS.

If the Tigress has continued her search northward and westward she is expected to meet whalers who may have news of the missing men. She is momentarily expected here.

THE JUNIATA.

It is rumored that the Juniata will renew the search. Experienced navigators here think she could effect nothing north at this late season of the year, when the smaller specially-built vessels are fleeing homeward. The general impression is that the attempt would be attended with great peril, particularly for a ship of the Juniata's tonnage.

CUBA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Sept. 13, 1873.

The final meeting of the planters to discuss the propositions to be submitted to the government at Madrid for the abolition of slavery in Cuba will be held on the 15th inst.

BULLETINS FROM THE BATTLE FIELD.

A force of 200 insurgents attacked the eastern fort at Vista Hermasa on the night of the 9th inst., but were repulsed.

The advance troops at Los Michas, who were occupying a small fort, were attacked by a body of insurgents, numbering 100, who were also repulsed.

Skirmishes have occurred lately between the Spanish troops and the insurgents near Colorado, Manacal and Gibas.

FRANCE.

Herald Special Report from Paris.

Fraternal Congratulations from the French Residents of New York.

The Evacuation of Verdun by the Prussians a Cause of Rejoicing in the New World.

National Troops in Possession of the Garrison.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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

PARIS, Sept. 13, 1873.

The HERALD correspondent at Verdun telegraphs that the Mayor of that city has received a cable despatch from the French inhabitants of New York, conveying their congratulaions on the fact of the accomplishment of the Prussian evacuation and the liberation of the French territory, and expressive of their devotion to France.

NATIONAL TROOPS IN THE GARRISON.

French troops have arrived in the garrison of Verdun, replacing the Germans, and there are great rejoicings in the municipality.

CITIZEN REJOICING AFTER THE PRUSSIANS MARCHED AWAY.

Verdun was completely evacuated by the Prussian troops this morning.

Immediately after they had left the streets were filled with rejoicing residents and French flags were displayed everywhere from the buildings.

COLOMBIA.

Unsettled Condition of Affairs on the Panama Isthmus—Violence and Bloodshed—Two Citizens Shot Dead—The Public Mind Alarmed.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13, 1873.

The British steamer Bolivar arrived here to-day, bringing the following intelligence, dated Panama, September 2:—

The ends of the Aspinwall and Jamaica cable were recovered in mid-ocean August 28, in 1,700 fathoms of water and buoyed. No further communication has been received since that date.

CONDITION OF THE ISTHMUS.

Since the departure of the steamship Rising Star on the 25th ult. for New York, Panama has been the scene of intense political excitement and of more bloodshed. For many years past the society here has not been in a condition so unsettled as at present. A complete want of confidence and a feeling of insecurity prevails throughout the community.

TWO CITIZENS SHOT.

On the afternoon of the 28th ult. one of the most disgraceful acts of bloodshed known to Panama occurred, by which two respectable citizens of Colombia were hurried into eternity, Colonel Uscatequi and Señor Manuel de Jesus Bermudez.

The facts are as follows:—

Colonel Uscatequi, for two years past, had been commander of the national troops stationed on the isthmus for the protection of the transit of foreign property. During the revolution here on the 5th of April last he called out his troops and took an active part in protecting the life of the deposed President of the State of Panama, General Neira; although, as commander of the national forces sent here, in accordance with existing treaties with the United States, for a special national purpose, he had no right to do so. Again, on the 7th of May, he led out his forces against the revolutionary party, defeated them, and was the cause of the recall and reinstatement of President Neira, who, in the meantime, had been banished. After the events of the 7th of May a coldness sprung up between Uscatequi and the government of Neira, and the latter had sufficient proof of the Colonel's defection, and his collusion with the opposition party, to feel itself justified in issuing an order for his arrest. An order was issued by the executive to arrest Uscatequi and place him in confinement. An hour or two later the unfortunate man was sitting in front of the Grand Hotel, when a squad of police, armed with rifles, approached and informed him that he was a prisoner.

Uscatequi entered the hotel, drew his revolver, and said he would not allow himself to be degraded by such an insult as to be carried to prison by police, but would give himself into custody of any respectable citizen. An order was given to take him at all hazards.

THE POLICE FIRED

a volley into the hotel at their victim, one shot taking effect in his arm and another entering and passing completely through the body of Manuel de Jesus Bermudez, an innocent spectator, killing him almost instantly.

Uscatequi then fled and tried to make his escape, but was met by Mr. Florencis Arosemena, a supporter of Neira's government, to whom he surrendered himself unconditionally. While passing out of the hotel wounded and a prisoner, he was confronted by another squad of police who, regardless of the presence of Mr. Arosemena,

FIRED ANOTHER VOLLEY

into the hallway. The shot took effect in the head of Colonel Uscatequi, and he died in twenty minutes.

This outrage, in a country where the most heinous crime is not punishable with death, is severely commented upon by all parties and has unstrung and unsettled political matters more than ever before.

A report from

THE VALLEY OF CANCA,

in this Republic, is to the effect that the politicians of that State are preparing to invade the State of Panama in order to control the elections here for President of the Union for the ensuing term.

The move will hardly be necessary, as the State of Bayaca has cast its vote for Dr. Santiago Perez, which gives him the vote of five States, which is a majority, and he is elected.

PREPARING FOR A COUP.

Another report is that General Correso, ex-President of Panama, is in Costa Rica, preparing to invade Chiriqui and reinstate himself in power.

A body of troops and a large quantity of extra arms have been sent to Chiriqui to oppose him.

Central America.

The Enrique Palacios filibustering expedition, which left Aspinwall in the American steamer General Sherman to operate against Guatemala and Honduras, has been completely defeated in both republics.

The name of the General Sherman has been changed to General Arias. She was last heard of hovering off the coast, likely waiting to take off Palacios and the remnant of his party, should he be too closely pursued.

JUVENILE NEGRO FORGERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13, 1873.

Yesterday afternoon the police arrested two negroes, mere lads, on the charge of forging checks amounting to about $200. Their names are Richard Stewart and William Carter. Stewart has a peculiar talent for counterfeiting accurately the handwriting of almost any one. He drew up the checks and Carter presented them at the bank. They were successful in three different instances. The checks were all drawn upon a Mr. H. Stellwagon, in whose employ Stewart was enjoying unusual favors, and as one of these checks after another was presented at intervals at the Keystone Bank, Mr. Stellwagon was informed his account was being drawn upon under suspicious circumstances. Yesterday Stewart, who is only fifteen years old, presented another of these forged checks for $85 in Mr. Stellwagon's name, as before. Just before its presentation Mr. Stellwagon, who had instructed the casnier to pay no checks under his name, happened to be at the bank when the negro approached. Seeing Mr. Stellwagon, he made a dart for the door, joined the accomplished mulatto penman outside, and, swiftly pursued by an officer, the two rushed down the street. One was caught at Twelfth and Locust streets and the other at home. The negro who committed the forgeries confessed his crime at once, and a few moments ago gave specimens of his penmanship in the office of the detective police. The two will have a hearing before Alderman Butler on Monday.

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS' CONVENTION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1873.

President James Marshall, of the Railroad Conductors' National Insurance Association, has issued his call for a National Convention, to be held at Boston, October 8. Sixty members have died during the past year, and to their nearest relatives the association has paid $190,898.

Died.

HUNT.—On Saturday, September 13, after a short illness, ELIZA, the beloved wife of Peter Hunt, aged 56 years, of Sligo, Ireland.
Notice of the funeral in Monday's paper.

[*For Other Deaths See Tenth Page.*]

More Than a Million of Volunteer agents are now setting forth the virtues of HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR. These agents are parties that have been cured of coughs, colds and bronchial affections by its use.

A.—Espenscheid's Fall Styles of Gentlemen's HATS. For fineness of material, elegance of finish and durability they cannot be surpassed. Try them. At 118 Nassau street.

A.—Fall Fashions of Gentlemen's Hats now ready at DOUGAN'S, 102 Nassau, corner of Ann st.

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.—The Russian (Vapor) Baths, 25 East Fourth street, have recently been enlarged, refitted and decorated throughout, leaving nothing omitted that could in the slightest degree contribute to the health, pleasure and comfort of its visitors. Open daily.

A.—Eau Angelique, for the Teeth and Gums. BISCOTINE FOOD for infants. DELLUC & CO., 635 Broadway, are the sole proprietors and manufacturers. Paris agents, ROBERTS & CO., Place Vendome.

A Fact.—It Will Pay You Well to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S every day. Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

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

A.—The New Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, lately but a small cloud, has overspread the heavens and startled the metal spring and finger pad blacksmiths with its rolling thunder.

A.—Kearney's Buchu Is Not a Patent medicine. It is a pharmaceutical preparation, and cures all diseases of bladder and kidneys, male or female. Sold by druggists.

A.—For Cleaning and Dyeing, go to LORD'S, 630 Broadway, near Bleecker street; 134 Broadway, near Twenty-second street.

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

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is the Most Natural in its effects of any in the world. It infuses new life to the hair.

Campo's Infallible Specific Will Cure instantaneously all pains, rheumatic or nervous. HUDNUT, Herald Building; JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College place.

Corns Cured, 50c. to $1; Bunions, Nails, Joints, &c. 852 Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. Dr. R. H. WESTERVELT.

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

Domestic Paper Fashions—Elegant in design and faultless in fit. Agents wanted. Send for catalogue. DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, New York.

Dyspepsia.—Those Who Indulge in high living and suffer the horrors of Dyspepsia will derive immediate relief from DR. SHARP'S SPECIFIC, Hartnett's, Fourth avenue and Astor place; O'Brien's, Fiftieth street and Third avenue, and Hudnut's, Herald Building.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion Cured or no pay, at No. 1,300 Broadway, corner Thirty-fourth street. J. A. DRAKE, Proprietor.

Electricity, in All Its Various Forms, for the relief of Acute and Chronic Diseases, administered at No. 7 West Fourteenth street.

Elastic Belts, Stockings, Knee Caps, ANKLETS, &c., at MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss office, No. 2 Vesey street. Lady attendant.

F. Derby & Co.,
Merchant Tailors and Importers,
are now receiving their Fall and Winter Goods direct from London, which will be made up in their usual English style.
No. 3 Clinton place, Broadway, Eighth street.

From the Gem of the West.—A Lady friend, with the finest complexion we ever saw, told us that "after reading the advertisement of Dr. GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM in our publication a year ago, she purchased it, and now she would not be without it for all the gold in Chicago." She further said that "hundreds of friends had tried to discover what she had used, but she had refused to inform them, as she had prized it as a secret." We have determined to make the matter public. Let our readers try it. Found at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S, 48 Bond street, N. Y., and all druggists'.

Graefenberg Marshall's Catholicon should be in every household, to relieve and permanently cure the distressing diseases to which females are subject. Sold by druggists. GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, 56 Reade street.

Holyoke's Celebrated Fever and Ague CURE may be obtained at 978 Eighth avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets.

Havana Lottery.—We Sold the $500,000 in the Extraordinary Drawing, April 22. Circulars sent. Information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street: Post office box 4,685, New York.

Oilcloths.—A Splendid Assortment, Just received, at low prices. J. G. FISHER & CO., 14 Fourth avenue.

Red Hands and Faces, How Ugly They are!—Use Mme. LAMARTINE'S ORIENTAL MIXTURES to get them white. Price 50 cents. Depot at Mme. ROMER'S, 48 East Twelfth street, near Broadway.

Rupture and Physical Deformities successfully treated by MARSH & CO., at their Radical Cure Truss office, No. 2 Vesey street.

Robbery.—Another Burglary in Fifth ward. A store broken into by thieves, aided by the porter, and robbed. Bad company will send him to States Prison. Watch your employes. Consult MOONEY'S DETECTIVE AGENCY, 162 Broadway.

Russian and Turkish Baths, Upon a new and improved method, for ladies and gentlemen, at all hours. 41 East Twenty-eighth street, near Fourth av.

The Best Water Pipe, also the cheapest, when strength and durability are considered, is the TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE, made by the COLWELL LEAD CO., No. 213 Centre st., New York. It is recommended by nearly every New York architect as being superior to all other water pipes. Price 16½ cents a pound. Descriptive pamphlets sent by mail free.

Why Pay $5 for the Antiquated, Clumsy "Elastic Truss" when POMEROY'S neat and perfect "ELASTIC RUPTURE BELT" can be had for $3, at 744 Broadway.

XXXX Century Whiskey at the Vienna Exposition received the first diploma of merit over all competitors, being the only one which was thus honored out of five well known brands which were on exhibition. For sale by druggists and first class dealers everywhere.

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