CENTRAL ASIA.

Herald Special Report from London.

American News from Khiva.

The Nativist Insurrection Against Russia Announced to "John Bull" Three Weeks After Date.

What the Europeans Missed and What the American People Gained.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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

LONDON, Sept. 20, 1873.

The occurrence of an insurrection against the Russians, near Khiva, just now announced in the European journals, is the same event which was reported by the Herald special correspondent in Central Asia some three weeks or a month since, and which was discredited and denied in Britain-indeed, in Europe generally.

The Important News Which the English Press Missed, Subsequently Denied and Now Published.

The following special despatch to the HERALD, received from our correspondent in Central Asia by telegraph, was published in our issue of Saturday, August 30, in New York. Its contents are just now printed by the London press and furnished to the English people from that metropolis, confirming the accuracy of the American special intelligence :-"The HERALD special correspondent at Tashkend

makes the following report from Central Asia, under date of August 26 .-

NATIVIST INSURRECTION AGAINST THE RUSSIAN CONOUERORS

Private letters just to hand report the fact of the breaking out of an insurrection at Khiva and in Khohand against the Russians, during the absence of General Kautmann, the imperialist Commander-in-Chief.

STAMPED OUT BY PORCE AND PROSPECT OF A MILLI-TARY RAZZIA.

General Vereffkin, second in command under General Kaufmann, quelled the rebellious move

He destroyed Khiva and its fortifications, and now asks permission from the General-in-Chief to plough up the site of its former fortifications.

MONEY LEVIES BY THE MUSCOVITES. The rebellion in Khokand has been unieted, and exactions and fines levied on 600 of the more prominent persons who participated in it."

MOROCCO.

The Country Peaceable Funding the Throne Succession.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 20, 1873. The report that a civil war had broken out in Morocco between the son and the brother of the deceased Emperor is not true.

PERSIA.

The Imperial Disposition Towards the Grand Vigier.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALB.

LONDON, Sept. 20, 1873. A despatch from Teheran says the trouble between the Shah and the late Grand Vizier grows out of local matters entirely, and does not, as reported, relate to the Reuter Commission.

It is believed that the Vizier will soon he rein-

ENGLAND.

The American Bank Forgers Under Discipline in Newgate-Discount on 'Change,

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 20, 1873. Both of the warders of Newgate, who were charged with bribery in connection with the piot for the release of the Bank of England forgers, have been dismissed, notwithstanding the charge were declared unfounded. It is probable that they will seek legal redress. The forgers are confined in separate cells of the

prison and a strict watch is kept over them.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 2 15-16d. per cent, or 1-16 per cent below the Bank of England rate.

FRANCE.

Count de Chambord's Plan for a Re-Establishment of the Crown.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS Sent 20 1873. It is rumored to-day that Count de Chambord rule over France has been formally recognized and homage paid him he will abdicate the throne in favor of the Count de Paris.

AUSTRIA.

The Empress Invalided by Illness

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Sept. 20, 1873. Her Majesty the Empress Elizabeth of Austria The Empress is in the thirty-seventh year of her

GERMANY.

Imperial Recognition of a New Church Prelate-Amalgamation of the Territory of Hesse-Cassel.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Sept. 20, 1873. The Emperor William of Germany has formally ecognized the status of Bishop Rienkens as a Bishop of the Catholic Church.

Frederick William, Elector of Hesse-Cassel, has formally recognized and consented to the annexation of his territory to Prussia and renounced his right of property in the revenues of the Electorate. sation for which the Prussian gevern ment has granted him an annuity of 2,000,000

SPAIN.

Carlism, Socialism, Radicalism and Internationalism in Active Motion Against Republicanism.

British Press Confirmation of courbonist Fire on Berga-Intransigentes Caving In at Cara-gena-Threatening Situation at Malaga Insult to the French Flag - The Internationalist Muster Roll.

TELEGRANS TO THE NEW YORK HERALE.

BAYONNE, Sept. 20, 1873. The Carlist forces have opened fire on the town of Berga.

Intransigentes' Position at Cartagena MADRID, Sept. 20, 1873. Cartagena are disposed to surrender to the national forces. They will capitulate on the conditions that the lives of the insurgent soldiers are spared, and that some other general than Martinez

Campos is appointed to enter the city at the head

of the republican troops. Provisions are very scarce at Cartagena.

Socialistic Demonstration Against Malaga.

MADRID, Sept. 20, 1873. In consequence of the threatening attitude of the socialists in Malaga, General Pavia, the com mander of the government troops before that city has called for reinforcements and announces that he will resign unless they are furnished to him.

Internationalist Emuneration of the Forces of the Association. LONDON, Sept. 20, 1873,

It is stated that there are 50,000 members of the International Society in Spain.

Insurrectionist Fire on the French Republican Flag. . MADRID, Sept. 20, 1878. On the night of the 15th inst., while a boat be longing to a French corvette, anchored of Cartagena, was passing from the vessel to the shore, it

reply to the challenge of a sentry, and one of the seamen was killed. . The commander of the corvette called the attention of the Intransigente Junta to the occurrence

A satisfactory explanation was made. Bulletin of Army Movements in the Field.

MADRID, Sept. 20, 1873. The republican troops under General Pavia have entered Malaga. They met with no opposition. The Carlists have raised the blockade of the town

of Olot. Gerona. A force of Carlists made an attack upon Tolosa, capital of Guipuzcoa yesterday.

They met with a gallant resistance from the republican garrison and were finally defeated with

THE ASIATIC COOLIE TRADE.

Wreck of an "Emigrant" Ship-Hundreds of Unfortunates Perished.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 20, 1873. A despatch from Calcutta announces the loss at sea of the ship Indus, Coolie laden.

Four hundred and eighteen Coolies perished

THE EUROPEAN MONEY CENTRES. News from New York on the Continental - Charles and the second

Bourses. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HETALD.

LONDON, Sept. 26, 1873. Despatches from Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen and Vienna say no failures have occurred in those cities on account of the New York panic, but that much anxiety exists in financial circles

MEXICO.

Alleged Sharp Practice by General Rochs Against Government Orders.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MATAMOROS, Sept. 20, 1873. Private advices received to-day from Monterey state that a report prevailed there that General Rocha had arrested General Escobedo at Zacatecas. It is supposed that the government, becoming suspicious of General Rocha's loyalty, had ordered General Escobedo, who was at San Luis Potosi to relieve General Rocha of his command at Zaca. tecas, and that when General Escobedo arrived there General Rocha had pronounced against the government and taken Escobedo prisoner

Telegraphic communication being interrupted, the truth of these rumors cannot be ascertained.

Cabinet Project for the Restoration of the Navy-Church and Municipal Conflict at Vera Cruz.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 17, Via HAVANA, Sept. 20, 1873. The government is engaged in the work of re-establishing the pavy. General Foster, military commander at Vera Cruz, has been called to the capital to receive orders from the supreme government to purchase four steamers in England for the

The reconstruction of the old Hall of Congress. burned last year, has been decided upon.

THE QUESTION OF THE CHURCH. The State of Vera Cruz is passing through a crisis, and possibly serious consequences will ensue.
The Commissioners of Charity have caused places of public worship to be closed. The Governor is has demanded his protection. The Governor has ordered the chapels to be reopened. Most of the members of the Commission, also the municipal counsellors, protested against the interference of the Governor, and resigned. The Governor dissolved the whole Municipal Council and ordained that they be replaced by the candidates who reelected. Public excitement is intense.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC. The railway service between Vera Cruz and the capital grows better daily.

CUBA.

Skirmishing Between Insurgents and Spaniards

TELEGRANS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Sept. 20, 1873. A despatch from Santiago de Cuba reports s slight skirmish between a Spanish column and a body of insurgents, numbering 150. The same despatch states that the Spanish troops surprised an encampment of insurgents, killing three of them and taking twelve prisoners.

Commerce and Exchange at Havana.

Sugar-No. 12 Dutch standard active at 124 12% reals per arrobe. Freights dull; per box of sugar, loading at Havana for the United States, \$1 50 a \$1 75; per hogshead of sugar do., \$6 a \$6 25; per hogshead of sugar from perts on the north coast (outside ports) for the United States, north coast (outside ports) for the Chica States, \$6 50 a \$7; per hogshead of molasses from ports on the north coast (outside ports) for the United States, \$3 25.

Exchange irregular; on the United States, sixty days' currency, 45 a 46 premium; short sight currency, 48 a 49 premium; on London, 77 a 78 remium. Spanish gold 61 premium.

SALVINI

His First Appearance as Ingomar at the Academy of Music Last Evening. Signor Salvini appeared last evening as Ingomar before a large audience at the Academy of Music. The performance was in every respect a success, and the triumph was as complete and the ovation as enthusiastic as those which he won in

When, in 1842, the Baron de Munch-Bellinghausen, under the pseudonym of Frederic de Haim, produced "Der Sohn der Wildness" (identical with the English 'Ingomar," the French "Fils du Désert and the Italian "Figuo delle Selve"), he vindicated the power of a pure and noble love to subdue the heart, modulate the tempera-ment and revolutionize the habits of one who was, in many things, little better than a barba His Ingomar is a semi-civilized chief who, even in his sleep, dreams of pursuing and capturing, of crushing and killing, of triumph and booty. Curses are at home in his mouth. He is despotic and tyrannical. His will is his all-suffl cient logic. He worships liberty, youth and strength, and thinks strength only is free. Al that he expects, when he shall have grown white haired and infirm, is to sit under a tree and await only is life, and that life without it is like sheath without a blade, a quiver without arrows He has no pity for cowardice, not even in the old and decrepit, and despises the egotism that clings to life. The hunts, the rude banquets, the combats and the dangers of his adventurous life conten him. His ideal of womanhood is barbarous. He believes that women are voluptuous and false playing the coquette from the cradle up.. At firs he is so indifferent to Parthenia, who has volun-tarily placed herself in servitude to him to redeem her father, that he would send her away becaus she is of no use. He boasts that he never knew and first admires Parthenia when her pride masters her tears. But he still regards her as a chattel, and wishes she could make swords instead of wreathe cups with roses. He is firs brought to think tenderly of her because of her resemblance to his little brother, who has died. The exhibition of this soft place in his heart is artfully employed by the dramatist, and is in keeping wit the undercurrent of graciousness which makes itself felt from time to time. He is prope to think o the use of things rather than their beauty, and ad mires cups and vases as utensils, and was fired upon by the insurgents for failing to not because Parthenia adorns them with flowers By degrees he comes to praise her workmanship and swears by the beams of the sun it pleases him But he wakes to a sense of Parthenia's purit slowly. He strikes his sword and calls it his wife He is almost a woman hater, not because he has been deceived, but because he has not yet seen any woman worthy to be loved. The conversation between him and Parthenia is ingeniously led up to love by a consideration of the diffeent methods in which wives are wooed by the Greeks and the wild tribes he governs. He knows no love beyond comradeship and the sensual appetite. But, bending beneath the indefinable influence of Parthenia, he begins plucking for her the very flowers which, a lew morients ago, he forbade her to pluck. He even promises to bring the freshest and best perfumed. By his reference to his little dead brother, it is shown that he was always the servant of those whom he loved, and thus the incredibility of his seemingly sudden change is softened. Passion is first woke in him by Partitentas' singing "What love is wouldst thou be taught." He fails into a reverie, whence it is impossible to rouse him. He tries in vain to break the chain that binds him. That chain is love, and until now he has never left its power. He is thrown into an agonizing tumult. His soul, for the first time, is wounded with the clash of arms. Yet he biushes for this dream of love and seeks to reconcile his past life with his present feelings by wishing Farthenia were his younger brother. Again and again he returns dreamly to the burden of her song, ent methods in which wives are woodd

Two souls with but a single thought, Two hearts that beat as one.

Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one.

At last, in an excess of savage passion, he informs
Parthenia that she must be he. His wild habits
gaining the upper hand he reminds Parthenia that
she is his slave; but is struck demb by
her standing motionless before his episised
sword and preferring death rather than
submission to his embrace. He weeps, he who
had despised tears, and wincing beneath her scorn
of his violence gives her her liberty. In the midst
of all this conflict he is conscious of his superiority
to his courades, and wishes her to feel it too. He
conducts her honorably to the borders of her cy,
and, and as he does so, she carrying his lance and
shield and he begring her basket of berries, the
exchange is the effective and picturesque
a bit of antithosis as any draimatist has
ever introduced. When finally Parthenia is
about to bid him adden, he wishes that he were sunk
with his shield in the swamp, that Masslia were
at the bottom of the sea, that ships salled over its
towers, and that cane and reeds rose instead of
spires. All his sensuality gives way to nobler feeiings. He beseches her fo stay with him. She a rough gem before the artificer has fired its tre-mulous rays, that he worships only strength, that his sole argument is his sword, and that order and law are foreign to him. She remues him that a comaw are loreign to him. She refindes him inta a common law and sweet customs must find those whom
love has united, in order that esteem may purity
and preserve the warmth of youth. He quivers
beneath her words, and the lingering savagery of
his nature construes them into insuits; but, with a
heart as great and beantiful as his native forests,
he conquers himself, asserts his own worth, and
acknowledges his willingness to become
a Greek. He grows docile, accompanies
her home, and implores her father, who
had once been his despised captive, to teach
him. He doffs his hides, trims his hair and beard,
conducts the plough, works at the anvil, and even
delivers up his sword. He meekly endures the
taunts of Parthenia's mother; but he cannot master conventionalisms. He worships the candor of
the forest still, and cannot become obsequions to
the Timarch. He refuses to betray his recent comrades and is willing to forego all the gifts and
honors promised him, Parthenia thot the bargain,
rather than act the spy. Driven forth at last by
the people of whom he hoped to become one, he
learns with ecstasy that Parthenia will accompany
him. Unconsciously to himself he has convinced
her that all is comprehended in the gifts of a heavenly heart.

We presume there are some rôles with which

her that all is comprehended in the gift of a heavenly heart.

We presume there are some rôles with which signor salvini sympathizes more strongly than with others. Ingomar may be one. But all that he has yet done he has done so perfectly that it seems premature to assert of any particular character that that is Salvini's par excellence. Until he shall have acted Hamlet and one or two other parts that are as opposed to Othelio as day to night, it would be fooish to attempt to limit the extent over which his capabilities stretch. But his acting last night demonstrated that his lingomar its his own as uniquely as his othelio. Through every sinnosity indicated capabilities stretch. But his acting last night demonstrated that his Ingomar is his own as uniquely as his Othello. Through every sinuosity indicated in the foregoing analysis of the processes through which lingomar's discipline passed this great actor's genius triumphantly and affluently wound. Yet the part is not one which will take as deep a hold upon public sympathy as his Othello. The scenes are too pastoral, the sentiments are too ideal, the spirit is too far removed from the vitalities of every day life. The whole drama is symbolic, prefiguring the exalting and refining effect of love upon a magnanimous nature, brought up among savage surroundings. Signor Salvini is the ideal son of the forest. He makes possible the noble savage, who, like the golden age, has existed only in the poet's brain. Forest and sunlight and wind and wave have their broad and generous effects in his physique and action. We have not space this morning to go into further details. It will suffice to add that one of the most striking effects isst evening was that wrough when logomar is about to offer violence to Parthenia, and, threatening her life, she exciains, "Take it," and holds her head ready for the sword. Piamonte produced an impression second only to Salvini. She was greatly and deservedly applauded, and Signor Alessandro Salvini was excellent as Myron. The play will be repeated to morrow night. "La Morte Civile" will be brought out on Tuesday.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. The new piece, "Dust and Diamonds," which

was produced last evening at Wallack's theatre is a good specimen of a very bad kind of plays. It is not pleasant to know that the audience received it kindly last night. Mr. Charles Gayler, the author, has been credited with some power as a constructing dramatist. "Dust and Dia-monds" should take from even the faint praise that has hitherto been given him. presence in the play of all the characters that have done duty for years in novels and on the stage shows how little effort he has made for novelty in one direction. He has taken what dramatic things were at hand and made them into a play. His straining has been for new and startling dramatic situations, and has ended only in the production of sensational and sometimes ridiculous results. It is pleasant to have father and child reunited and clasped in each other's arms; it is good in several ways to have the evil persons depicted as o'erthrown by the failure of their own strategy; and a glow comes into the heart of every proper person when the beneficent effects of maelish love and care are represented. But these are not new things in dramatic literature, and Mr. Gayler lessens them as truths by unskilfully expressing them in "Dust and Diamonds." The play was written only for the purpose of giving Mr. Shiel Barry an opportunity to make a character, a more "Moony Mick" than the author's creation unless with Mr. Barry giving the part life, could hardly be conceived. The other -parts were performed as well as their deserve to be done duty for years in novels and on the stage

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES

Miss time Eldridge has been performing in a new piece called "Olive," in canada, during the past fortnight.

lima di Murska, who is to ppear at the Grand Opera House with Lucca and Tamberlik, arrived by the Weser vesterday.

Mr. Lester Wallack begins a week's engagement

at Samuells' Park Theatre, in Brooklyn, to-morrow evening, in the comedy of "Central Park."

Mr. Jefferson's engagement a: Booth's is amo the successes of the season. The matinee yester-

day was as largely attended as at any place of amusement in the city. Mr. Wilford Morgan, tenor; Mr. Joseph Maas, tenor; Mr. William Carleton, buritone, and Mr. Edward Reyloff, conductor, of the English Opera

Troupe, arrived by the Abyssinia yesterday. Mme. Van Zandt is expected to-morrow by the Oceanic. The new play, "Haunted Houses," to be produced at the Grand Opera House on Tuesday evening. affords a fine opportunity for sensational scenic display. The chance has been cared for by Mr. Daly, and the admirers of gorgeous stage dressing are promised some thrilling effects.

At the Lyceum Theatre "Notre Dame," its third week, will be allowed to run its full course, and other novelties will be delayed. The play is drawing to the Lyceum its proper share of attendants, though the "graduated scale of admission prices" may have something to do with the present success of the theatre.

Miss Lydia Thompson and her company will give their last performances at the Olympic Theatre this week, and next week they start on what is their sixth annual tour in this country. The buresques of "Sindbad" and "Aladdin" are yet on the bills, and it is confidently announced by the manager that they give opportunity for the display of the special attractions of the company.

The regular season at Wallack's Theatre will begin on Tuesday, September 30. The opening piece will be a three-act comedy called "Barwise's Book," in which Mr. Sothern will appear. This and a new piece, adapted from the French for Mr. Sothern, will probably fill out the time until November, when Mr. Lester Wallack will return to his own stage. The old comedies are the main features of Mr. Wallack's programme, but during the period of his performances he is to produce several new pieces which have been written for him.

At the Germania Theatre, the opening week was very successful. Mr. Neuendorff's comedy company appeared in a number of dramas and on Friday his operatic combination appeared, and four new opera singers were heard for the first time. The manager intends to continue the present operettas during the season. To-morrow evening Offengiven, and "Les Brigands" will follow it next week. The latter opera has never been sung here

in the German language.

The eighth season of Theodore Thomas' summer nights' concerts closed on Tuesday evening at Central Park Garden with a Wagner night. The programme, with the exception of Beethoven's eighth symphony and a violin solo played by Mr. Listemann, consisted of compositions by Richard Wagner. The season just terminated was the most successful one of the series, and it is generally admitted that these concerts-of which nearly 150 were given during the summer-have become an actual necessity to our music-loving public. The programmes have been not only entertaining in the highest degree, but also very instructive, and contained, besides the works of the masters, a number of povelties never before heard in this country.

This is the last week of the Aimée opéra bouffe company at the Broadway Theatre. During the week they will perform "La Fille de Madame Angot," except on Wednesday evening, when "La Grande Duchesse" is to be given. The company after leaving New York is to sing in other cities, closing in Baltimore on the 4th of October, and then to sail for Havana. The first performance at the Tacon Theatre is to be given on Sunday, the 12th. After the departure of Mile. Aimée's troupe from the Broadway the company of the theatre will play a local drama, "About Town," for a week, before the appearance of Mr. J. K. Emmett. "About Town" Miss Walton, who is described as "a pretty and fascinating actress," makes her first

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21-1 A. M. Probabilities

FOR SUNDAY IN THE MIDDLE AND EASTERN STATES, RISING BANOMETER, NORTHWEST WINDS

AND CLEAR WEATHER. For the Southern Stafes, northeasterly winds. to southwest winds, rising temperature, partly cloudy and clear weather.

For the upper lakes, falling barometer, southeasterly winds increasing to fresh, cloudy weather and occasional rain. For the Northwest, westerly winds, rising barometer, low temperature, partly cloudy and

The Weather in This City Yesterday The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building :-

| 1872 | 1873 | 1872 | 1873 | 1872 | 1872 | 1873 | 1872 | 1873 | 1872 | 1873 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 |

A NEVADA CATASTROPHE.

Fire in the Mines-Several Lives Lost. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20, 1873.

fire broke out in the blacksmith shop belonging to the Beicher Mining Company, situated 1,300 feet distance north of the Jackson shaft. The timbers being very dry the fire spread rapidly, and very soon filed the Yellow Jacket, Crown Point and Beicher mines with gas and smoke. About a quarter past three o'clock an explosion occurred which put out the lights in all three mines The workmen at this time were hurrying from the Crown Point and Beicher shafts, and all escaped except six, whose bodies have since been recovered. Communication between the imperial on the north and the Crown Point on the south has been cut off. There is no danger of the fire spreading, as it is confined to a place where there is but little timber and must soon die out. Firemen are on the ground, but their services cannot be brought into requisition. Work will be commenced probably in the Beicher and Crown Point mines to-morrow, as they have sustained but little damage. The following were killed and their bodies recovered:—Lewis Lossila, J. B. Waters, W. Broadmater, Tom Niles, J. Cusick, George B. Nudd. A number of others are suffering from burns and inhaling of gas. A rumor is current that others of the workmen have perished, and the people are greatly excited. The miners insist that there shail be no more blacksmith shops in mines. from the Crown Point and Beicher shalts

GREAT FIRE IN BURLINGTON, IOWA.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Sept. 20, 1873. o'clock A. M. to-day a fire was discov ered in the cellar of a saloon on Jefferson, be tween Sixth and Seventh streets, and spread with great rapidity. One of the largest lumber yards of Gilbert, Page & Co., containing 6,000,000 feet of lumber, worth \$120,000, was completely destroyed. Twenty-four buildings, mostly wooden structures, situated between Fifth and Sixth streets, were also burned. The total loss will reach \$200,000. Telegrams were sent to other cities for aid, Moumouth, Galesburg, Quincy and Ottumwa responding prouptly. The fire was got under control at five o'clock A. M., after devouring two and a quarter blocks. The losses to Ir. Surance companies sums up as follows:—Ætna, '414,200; Phoenix, of Hartford, \$4,200; National, of Hartford, \$4,200; Springfield, of Massachusetts Fire and Marine, \$3,000; North British Mercantile, \$2,500; Underwriters' Agency, \$5,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, \$5,000; German American, of New York, \$2,500; Home, oi New York, \$2,500; Home, oi New York, \$2,500; Home, oi New York, \$2,500; German deiphia, \$300; National, of Philadelphia, \$300; Traders, of Chucago, \$200; Alemanis, \$1,500 wooden structures, situated between Fifth and

PHILADELPHIA CITY SIXES.

The Story of a Fraud on the Treasury-Arrest of the Parties Alleged To Be PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26, 1873.

One morning last winter, upon the application of certain parties to the City Treasurer or their bonds, called "city sixes," the authorities were astounded to find that \$20,000 worth had mysteriously disappeared. It was ascertained that these bonds had been taken from the Trasurer's office at the time they were ready for transfer to the Philadelphia Bank. Of course, they were of no value to the parties holding them unless they could explain how the bonds came into their possession. The bonds were the property of a certain Mrs. Parker and were all made out in her name. Upon certain day Mrs. Tamer C. Johnson went to a well known broker and requestehim to sell the bonds as soon as possible and the firm negotiated for the bonds. Tamar C. Johnson, representing herself to be Mrs. Parker, then in Europe, called upon another woman named Maria Fury to prove that what she had said was the truth. Some time after this the real Mrs. Parker, as before stated, called at the Trassurer's office and demanded her \$20,000 worth of bonds. They were missing and could not be found. Nor has it yet been ascertained who stole them. The Philadelphia Bank, in the name of which the transfer had been made, sent for Maria Fury, who is a woman of some means, and asked where this Mrs. Johnson was who represented derself as Mrs. Parker. Mrs. Pury repfied that she did not know, but the police authorities soon learned her whereabouts and arrested her along with a certain George Ranking who was supposed to have played no minor part in obtaining the bonds. The parties were arrested ior larceny and several months ago were put under bail in the sum of \$10,000 each. The case never has come to trial, and journals, both in Fhiladelphia and New York, have placed a very peculiar construction upon the circumstance of their being withheld from Court. Indeed the firm negotiated for the bonds. Tamar C. Johnson, in Philadelphia and New York, have placed a very peculiar construction upon the circumstance of their being withheld from Court. Indeed the strangest rumors have been afloat, and many say that a compromise had been effected and that all the stolen money was returned. Ten days ago, in answer to immense external pressure, the Court of Common Pleas issued a beach warrant against these parties for forgery, and since that time Captain Franks has been searching for the parties in every quarter of the city. He found Mrs. Tamar C. Johnson, for whom he has been dilizantly looking, this morning, and took her and all the other parties mentioned above before the Court, where they were held for forgery, their bail being named at \$5,000 each. The case will be tried on Monday next.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Despatches from Rear Admiral Taylor, dated flagship Lancaster, Rio de Janeiro, August 25, says he expected to leave there on the 28th on a cruise, and would touch at Bahia. All repairs on the Lancaster had been completed. The Ticonderoga was at Montevideo August 18, from which place she expected to proceed to Buenos Ayres. The health of the squadron was good. There was no yellow fever at Itio. The United States steamer Lancaster, fagship of The United States steamer Lancaster, nagamp of the South Atlantic Squadron, Admiral William Rodgers Taylor, was at Rio de Janeiro August 20, but to sail in a few days for Bahia. The United States steamer Ticonderoga, Captain Badger, and the United States gunboat Wasp was at Montevideo on the 17th of August.

Died.

DUFFY.—On Saturday, September 20, 'Mrs. Mary DUFFY, native of Galway, Ireland, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are re-quested to attend the funeral, on Monday afterquested to attend the funeral, on Monday after-noon, at three o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr., George Burke, Cottage street, Jer-sey City Heights, N. J. [For Other Deaths See Seventh Page.]

A New Snow Plough.

A New Snow Plough.

[From the "World." September 17.]

A private view was afforded yesterday of a Lilipntian model of Signor Abbintis. Track and Snow Cleaner, which seems fitted to do away with the blockades that are the wintry scourge of Northern railroads. The machine, which will be of different calibre proportionate to the various degrees of climate in which it will be used, it is an Oploing structure weighing about as much as an average locomodite, and proheled by a powerful engine, at the least over it says soot of ricular saw of immerse at the machine of average size will be from 45 to feet in a machine of average size will be from 45 to feet in height, and will weigh from four to five to the rail of the continuous continuous continuous continuous continuous continuous continuous continuous continuous continuous. While the propelling power. The advantages of this separation of forces are obvious. While the propelling power keeps the machine in position the fan impelled by the other engine will have time to dig at the snow at its leisure. No amount of snow and lee of whatever hardness apparently will be able to resist the inroads of this wighty saw revolving with great rapidity. The fan, tos, it so contrived that it ones the snow at such a distance that it cannot be clogged by its flying back. In forcing a passage through a snewbank that extended high on each side of the track so that the geometrical point of the snow longer of the way would be only a choice of early the fan can throw the snow entirely over and behind the machine on to platform cars ready to receive it. In the macaine intended for use on street railroads, to be drawn by horses, the fan is placed in the middle, but the principle is the same. Experiments were made with the model yesterday, in which sawdes was used in place of snow, and the little engine with the utmost ease scattered to the four winds pulse of that material.—Advertsement.

A working model of the machine is now on exhibition at rooms 122 and 124 Trinity Building, III Broadway

1873.

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OF 1873. IT NEVER BAINS, BUT IT POURS.

AND WHEN IT BAINS BUY THE CELEBRATED STAR 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140

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A .- For Cleaning and Dyeing Go to LORD'S offices, 89 Broadway, near Bleecker street, and 84 Broadway, near Twenty-second street.

A .- For the Best Russian Vapor Bath in the world, and the finest Sulphur or other medicated BATHS, go to No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. Open Sundays, from 7 A. M. until moon; other days until 10 P. M.

A.—Eau Angelique, for the Teeth and Gums. BISCOTINE FGOD for infants. DELLUC & CO, 636 Broadway, are the sole proprietors and manufactur ers. Paris agents. ROBERTS & CO., Place Vendonie. Aletic China Water.
Cures Brain, Kidney, Dyspensia, Rheumalism and many other alseases. Send orders to a. W. LAVENDER, depot 165 Maiden lane, and CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Firth Avenue Hotel.

All Pain to Inflammation.—Wol-COTT'S PAIN PAINT subdues Inflammation, stopping all pain instantly. Free test. 181 Chatnam square. A .- The War Against Metal Sping Trusses has annihilated the wretched finger pada, wire springs and fitthy spenge pads. The comfortable ELAS-TIC TRUSS, at 683 Broadway, permanently cures rupture.

A.—Dr. J. Parker Pray, Dermatologist, having returned from Long Branch, will resume his practice October I, in the commodieus pariers of the residence No. 69 West Twenty-third street. Discass-and Affections of the Skin, Hair and Scalp, and the removing, without pain or traces. Waris, Moles, Excressences. Complexions improved and preserved. Messages left at Rushton's drug store will receive immediate attention.

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world, the only true and perfect hair dye; instantanous, harmles. At all drugists.

Best Place in New York to Buy Boots and Shoes is at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union square. Oristadoro's Hair Dye is the Most Natural in its effects of any in the world. It intues may

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

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co's, Restaurant a la Carte. Table de Hote fr No. 5 East Tweifth street. Open until 12 P. M. Elastic Belts, Stockings, Knee Caps, NKLETS, &c., at MARSH & CO.'S, Radical Cure Fruss flue, No. 2 Vescy street. Lady attendant.

Exercise.—J. Wood's Gymnasinm, Twen-ty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue, open day and even-ing. Send for circular.

Gracienberg Marshairs Catholicon-Owing to the wonderful curative power it possesses, regarded by leading physicians to be the only kindwise remedy for complaints to which women are subject \$1 50 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

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freshing Stumber, Renewed Energy; for those suffering the horrors of Indigestion, by using Dr. Stager's DVS. PEPSIA SPECIFIC. Hartnett's, Fourth avenue and Astor place; O'Brien's, Fittleth street and Third, avenue and Hudnut's, Herald Building. Havena Lottery .- We Sold the \$500,000

Good Digestion, Cheerful Temper, Re-

n the extraordinary drawing April 22; circulars sent; nformation given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wail treet, box 4,655 Post office, New York. Holyoke's Celebrated Fewer and Agne URE may be obtained at 978 Eighth avenue, between iny-seventh and Fitty-eighth streets.

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One of the Oldest Remedies Now in the

maket for the relief and cure of the various diseases of the heart is Dr. S. S. FITCH'S HEART CORRECTOR to the efficacy of which many thousands will testify. Sold

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

The Croton Bug Pest, the Croton Bug nuisance, as well as all other insects. Shall there be a war of extermination! I say, yes. Large houses cleared in from one to two hours perfectly by the original L. RNOWLES, 260 Grand street. New York. Expenses from 35 to \$5. Send postal card to above number and you will be attended to immediately by ORIGINAL L. RNOWELS.
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est, when strength and durab City are considered, is the TIN-LINED LEAD FIPE, made by the COLWELL LEAD CO. No. 213 Centre st. Now York. Frice 1655 cents a pound. Descriptive pamphiets sent by mail free.

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Josh Billings great Farmer's Alminax for the year 1874 is published this week, and is one of the richast and most humorous little hits of the day.

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THE NEW YORK HERALD'S OPINION OF THE AMERICAN CYCLOP EDIA, SEPTEMBER 10, 1873.—
The American Cyclopedia, edited by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana, vol. I., D. Appleton & Co., is the first issue of a revised edition of the New American Cyclopedia, the wide circuniation of which entitles it to the character of a truly national work. A slight notice which appeared in our columns a short time since we find, upon further examination, does insufficient instice to the evident care, thoroughness and ability evinced in its preparation as well as to its remarkable merits as a book of general reference for American readers. As is clear from the long array of names which follows the preface, the foremost scientific men are contributors on their own favorite subjects, while all others are treated by writers who have made their respective matters a specialty. It was to be expected that the riper experience of the editors and their associates would produce a work distinguished by a greater unity of treatment, and that they would avail themselves of the pure sources of specialty. It was to be expected that the first experience of the editors and their associates would produce a work distinguished by a greater unity of treatment, and that they would avail themselves of the second control of the second contro

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