### SPAIN.

Decline in the Divine Right Cause of King Carlos VII.—His Generals Leaving Their Commands and Deserters Asking Amnesty from the Republican Leaders.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Oct. 1, 1873. The dissensions in the ranks of the Carlists are constantly increasing. The leaders Dorregarray, Roda and Lizzaraga have left their commands and arrived at Bayonne.

Large numbers of Carlist deserters are surrendering to the republican troops in the province of Lerida. with the hope of receiving amnesty.

Demoralization in the Insurgent Lines. MADRID, Oct. 1, 1873. Hundreds of deserters from Cartagena are coming into the lines. They represent that demoralization and insubordination within the city are increasing. The majority of the insurgents wish to surrender, but they are overawed by the liberated convicts and the more desperate portion of the volunteers. The news of the failure of the fleet at Alicante caused a panic in the city.

#### GERMANY.

A Financial Crisis Imminent in Berlin.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 2-5 A. M. The Daily Telegraph's special despatch from Berlin says trade and speculation are almost at a standstill, and a crisis is apprehended on the

Illness of an Aged King. DRESDEN, Oct. 1, 1873. .The King of Saxony is dangerously ill.

### GOLD FOR CANADA.

Heavy Shipment of Bullion for the New Dominion.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERAED.

LONDON, Oct. 1, 1873. The sum of £149,000 in bullion was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance for the purpose of being shipped to Canada to-day.

#### ENGLAND.

Death of the Great Animal Painter, Sir Edwin

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 2-6 A. M. Sir Edwin Landseer, the celebrated painter, died yesterday, aged seventy-one years.

### MEXICO.

Compliments to Ex-Minister Nelson-President Lerdo Praising the United States-The Congress of 1873 Guarding the Sanctity of the Constitution-An Iron-Clad Oath for Legislators.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Havana, Sept. 23, 1878. A farewell banquet was given to ex-Minister Nelson on the 18th inst. by Mr. Barrow. Sixty guests were present, among whom were the President of the Republic, the members of the Cabinet, Mr. Foster, the present Minister of the United States, and the chiefs of the foreign legations.

President Lerdo made a speech, complimenting Messrs. Neison and Foster, and praising the government and people of the United States.

Congress on the 20th adopted an amendment to the ninth article of the constitution to the following effect :-

A Deputy elected to the Congress, before taking his seat must swear, without reservation, to support the constitution of the Republic and the laws f reform and all other laws passed in accordance therewith; to perform the duties of the office which the people have conferred upon him with a single eye for the good of his country and the prosperity of the Union, accepting the gratitude of the nation if he is faithful and submitting to its con-

The passage of the amendment is an important victory for the friends of the constitution, who make up the liberal party, and indicates that liberal ideas will continue to dominate the Congress

# CUBA.

Wadrid Sending a New Doctor to Prescribe for the Troubled Island-Enthusiastic Confidence of Cuban Spaniards in the National Government.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Oct. 1, 1873. Señor Zulueta received a telegram dated Madrid to-day from Senor Villamil, former Administrator of the Exchequer here, saying :- "The government desires that I return to Cuba. Before accepting office again I must know if the people are determined to re-establish confidence and credit. I assure you that no violent measures will be taken respecting slavery or politics. The government acknowledging the Cuban debt, will you aid me in the work of improving the administration?"

To this Senor Zulueta has replied :- "Your patriotic offer is accepted with general enthusiasm, all having confidence in the national government. We await your arrival with impatience." Exchange-On the United States, sixty days, gold, 66 a 68 premium. On Paris, 71 a 73 premium.

# THE MODOC MURDERERS.

Little Probability of a Reprieve for Captain Jack and His Braves-The Gallows Being Built for the Execution on Friday.

FORT KLAMATH, Oregon, Via ASHLAND, Oct. 1, 1873. The hanging of Captain Jack and the five other members of the Modoc tribe that were condemned to death by the Military Commission is now almost assured, as, even should the electric wire flash a reprieve to Yreka, Ashland or Jacksonville, the carrier entrusted with its transportation to this place would, probably, meet with some unforseen accident that would delay his arrival until the sure hand of justice had done its

It may be very well for religious enthusiasts that have been born and bred in the quiet comfort of an Eastern home to preach mercy to the savage, but the safety and future peace and comfort of the residents of this section of the country requires a speedy and public example to be made of such treacherons murderers as Captain Jack and his five comrades proved themselves to be. I myself feel sorry for Jack, as I am morally convinced that it was only the pride of the chief, fearing to lose the control of his people, that urged him to join in the dastardly act which the fiendish brain of Schonchin and Hooker

Jim had conceived. According to present arrangements the murderers are to be hung on Friday morning at ten o'clock, sharp, and to-day the carpenter drove the drst nail in the structure that is being erected to meet the requirements of the sentence. Tacy will all be suspended from one beam, and at the given signal will swing into eternity together. The execution will be public, in order to allow the Klamaths and other neighboring Indians a full view of the manner in which the law of the United States is meted out to the transgressor.

## SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, Sept. 22, 1873.

Peru, besides complaining of no business and no money in the country, has bad to put down again one of those revolutionary attempts which spring up now and then at different times and places. The movement was got up at Ayacacho by a man named Bedoya. He had got together some recruits and a large body of Morocacho Indians, whose duties were to keep up an infernal din by blowing duties were to keep up an infernal din by blowing through cow horns. The government force sent against him under Colonel Silva found him on the 22d of August last, strongly posted on the hill-side of Pacopata. As Silva advanced his troops in line of battle and was about to ford the river, the rebels advanced to meet them and every Indian blew his cow-horn. A few rifle shots and four mountain howitzers soon settled the matter. Bedoya fled into the woods, but as all the passes were occupied by volunteers he could not escape lar. Taking reinge near a village called Pomococia, the inhabitants caught him and beat him to death with sticks and stones.

RELIEF PROM THE SALTPETER.

So much ladignation has been expressed against the government scheme of monopolising the matter of soda trade, that it has suspended putting its plans into effect, and producers may export what they like, paying an outward duty of thirty cents the quintal.

Business is exceedingly duil throughout Pern.

Business is exceedingly duli throughout Peru. Several firms have suspended payment. The banks rejuse to discount, and scarcely any coin is in circulation.

on the 10th instant there were in the harbor of Callao lifteen steamers, all belonging to the Pacific Steam Naviration Company.

The Lobas Islands are to be opened for vessels to go and lead grape.

Chill.

Tobacco is now grown to a great extent in Chili, and is of excellent quality. The new British Minister, Horace Kumbold, has

been received by the President.
Attempts are being made to introduce salmon into the rivers of Chili.
Strikes are becoming the order of the day in Chili as elsewere.
The Pacific Steam Navigation Company is to have all the back dues for lighthouse and tonnage returned to it.

Chill as elsewere.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company is to have all the back dues for lighthouse and tonnage returned to it.

ANOTHER ELECTRIC LINE.

News has been received at Valparaiso that the steamer Hooper had arrived at Pernamouco with 1,400 miles of cable for the line to Jamaica, and it is expected that communication with the United States and Europe by that line will be established in October.

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

Colombia.

PANAMA, Sept. 22, 1873. Political affairs in the city of Panama still continue in a disturbed and uncertain condition. Some 300 men are kept under arms in consequence of a large party of receis against the existing gov. ernment being in the woods near the city, which they threaten to come in and at-tack. The captain of the United States steamship Benicia, now in the harbor, offered to disembark 150 marines and sailors for the better protection of foreigners and the property of the railroad trausit. The government, through the

protection of foreigners and the property of the railroad transit. The government, through the United States Consul, refused to accept Captain Cary's ofter, alleging that it had force sufficient for all purposes. In the meantime the city suffers nightly alarms, business is at a standstill, and no one can tell when such an anomalous state of affairs will cease.

The presence, however, of the Benicia and the Pensacola, the flagship of the Paclic squadron, which arrived on the 18th inst., gives a sense of security in case of trouble.

A few days ago a young man called Ojedis was killed on the Panama Railroad. The judges have taken the matter up, alleging that it was owing to the carcless way in which railroad affairs are managed. The inquiry is going on to endeavor to find out how far the railroad conductors are to blame.

THE STARS AND STRIPES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC. Admiral John J. Almy arrived on the 13th inst. to assume the command of the United States South Pacific aquadron. Admiral Steedman transferred his command to Admiral Almy on the 22d inst.

The cable between Aspinwall and Kingston, Jamalca, was reported spliced on the 9th inst. It has not, as yet, been opened to the public.

The interior of the Kepublic is still in an unsettled state regarding the election for the next President of the Republic.

A small revolution was got up in the State of Bohvar, near Baranquilla, by General Mendez Lianos, against the State government. It was promptly put down. The principal leaders were killed.

The Legislative Assembly, which is to meet in Panama on the 1st of October, is expected to do a

The Legislative Assembly, which is to meet in Panama on the 1st of October, is expected to do a great deal towards settling the pointical affairs of the Isthmus.

The Republic of Honduras, under the administration of General Barrios, has every prospect of peace and progress. The clerical reactionary rebels have all been put down. The invasion of Palacios in the steamer General Sherman, which threatened also the peace of Guatemala, having failed, leaves the country free from that disturbing element. The General Sherman was reported lying of Puerto Cabello, with her machinery disabled.

Guatemala.

On the 23d ult, several shocks of earthquake were felt in Guatemaia, which, except a general alarm,

did no damaige.

THE SWORD ABOVE THE CROSS.

A military college has been organized and all religious communities suppressed and their property dedicated to beneficence and instruction.

At San Juan Del Norte a vessel called the Fornando, Captain Nelson, reported to the Governor there that a great many Americans from New Orleans, armed with rides, &c., were committing excesses in Roatan. A large number of these fill-busters were blacks. G.D.

San Salvador. The work of rebuilding the capital of San Salva-

dor continues.

Don Vicente Darden has been named as Minister Pienipotentiary in the United States.

Costa Rica.

The whole of the pre s of the other Central American States seem as one in blaming President Gerardia of Costa Rica for aiding in getting up the Sherman expedition. The papers of Nicaragua openly come out with threats of nostilities.

ALONG THE RIO GRANDE.

The Cotton Crop-An Unfounded Charge that United States Soldiers Have Again

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Oct. 1, 1873. Continued heavy rains have damaged the cotton crop throughout the entire Lower Rio Grande Valley. Worms have appeared on a number of Valley. Worms have appeared on a number of plantations in this vicinity, doing much damage. The lowlands are covered with several inches of water, stopping the work of gathering the crop. The charge of the Voz Publica that armed United States soldiers had again invaded Mexico is untrue. When the steamboat Little Fleta stranded on the Mexican bank of the Rio Grande Army Paymaster Nichols was a passenger, with a guard of United States soldiers, who assisted in saving the cargo and guarded it and the paymaster's safe after landing it from the wreck.

INDIAN RAIDS IN KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 1, 1873. Information received here states that ludians have lately run off and killed some cattle and took supplies from buffaio hunters, causing much ex-citement among the overland trains and settlers. A squadrou of cavalry, numbering seventy men, has been sent to the disturbed locality.

THE NASHVILLE BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1873, This was the second day of the Nashville Blood Horse Association races. The first race was for a purse of \$500, two mile heats. There were four starters, and the race was won by Arizona in two straight heats. SUMMARY.

Quartermaster 2 1 1
Survey 1 2 8
Florine 4 4 2
Emer 5 3 4
Florence 3 5 5 5
Lady Greenfield 5 5 6 dis.
The track was in good condition, the weather fine and the attendance large.

TROTTING NOTES.

The fall races of the Lewiston Driving Park

## AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera -Brilliant Success of Campanini, Maresi and Nanetti-Miss Cary's Reappearance.

When eight o'clock arrived last evening the Academy of Music did not look as though an audience remarkable for brilliancy and numbers intended to be present Any misgivings which might have been enter-tained, however, were speedily dissipated. By the time the overture to "Lucrezia Borgia" was over almost every seat was occupied, and the usual space devoted to standees was monopolized. The occasion, as perhaps it is unnecessary to explain, was the debut in America of Signor Campanim as Gennaro, of Mile. Maresi as Lucrezia and of Signor Nannetti as Alphonso, and the reappearof Miss Cary as Maffeo Orsini. A somewhat minute dissection of the capabilities of these singers will be found further on. The point to which we desire to refer at present is the fact that just such an operatic importation of youth has been made by Mr. Strakosch as was most needed at this time. We respect the kindness of heart which can continue to lavish applause singer long after his voice has deserted him. The lault is one of those which lean so much to virtue's side as to catch a considerable degree of virtue's radiance. But at the same time we sym-pathize with the debutant of genius who stands ready to appropriate the rôles which in hands that have lost their pristine power threaten to become the ghosts of their former selves. This is the kind of work which, if the promise of last night is fulfilled, Signor Campanini is waiting and is qualified to perform. He is young;

This is the kind of work which, if the promise of last night is fulfilled, signor Campanini is waiting and is qualified to perform. He is young; he has a fine presence; nature has given him a magnideent organ, which art has already done much to perfect, and, finally, he evinces something of that magnetic spirit which enters into the conception of sympathetic acting. London was his first step to reputation. New York will be his second. A portion of the triumph of last night was shared by Mile. Marest, and this circumstance entities her to the order of congratulation we have bestowed upon Campanini. Signor Nametti completes the tro, to whom youth abd merit justify us in being particularly cordial. For of Miss Cary, in this connection, it is scarcely necessary to speak. She is as old a friend as the few years which she has sung in this country permit her to be, and the brilliancy with which she last evening emphasized her reappearance only made the bond ait the closer. We might add as a point by no means undeserving of notice that "Lucrezia Borgia" was placed upon the stage much more creditably than "La Traviata." There was a commendable freshness in one or two of the scenes, and the dresses were less tinselled, more picturesque and less conventional than they have been in the habit of being. The second night of opera is, therefore, to be pronounced a success in every way. It was accompanied with enough flowers and encores to lend wings to the ambition of the most aspiring singer.

After these few words of preparatory compliment and explanation we may make a much closer and more minute examination of their merits as artists. "Lucrezia Borgia," while exhibiting many of the worst defects of the puerie sensationalism of the modern Italian school, has an ample fund of strong "points," so to speak, by which the disrkness of this episode in the blood-stained history of the Borgias becomes intensified. In this opera the strongest and most drainatic numbers are placed side by side with the weekest that may be found in the

than the exquisite inits of the execution of the north measures with which Donizetti adorns the latter part of the Cabaletta. After this came a genuine triumph for another artist.

The great attraction of the evening, both in anticipation and actual fulfilment, was, of course, the new tenor, Signor Itauo Campanini, whose praises have long ago filled the Scala and Drury Lane. When the lowes-tricken Borgia awakens him and coaxes from him the story of his line, and until the first accents of the standard isvorite, "Di Pescatore Ignobile," were heard the house was still as death. As he proceeded with the touching narrative and the beauties of his volce gradually became developed the conviction of his greatness as an artist graw upon his hearers. From the lowest note, F, to the highest, B flat in alt, there was not a break in the autommy of the velvety volce. "The totace ectours "I" as we heard on one memorable evening at Her Majesty's Theare, London, at the debut of Signor Gluglini, in 1856, in the same role, was the expression applied to the exquisite organists of the expression applied to the exquisite organists at the Academy of Music was heard a tenor who could produce dimensioned or crescendo in the highest of petto notes with ease and effect. In the succeeding denunciation of the historic poisoner by Orsim and his companions, an effectively constructed specimen of concerted music, there was some reprehensible earolessness shown by the chorns in one of two measures.

In the second act another debutant made his bew, Signor Nametti (Alionso). A large, well-rounded, sonorous, flexible bass voice is a rare thing nowadays, and such an organ Nametti brought into requisition in the fine aria. Vient, is mia vendetta, "and in the investable cabaletta, with which requisition in the fine aria. Vient, is mia vendetta," and in the investable cabaletta, with which requisition in the fine aria. Vient, is mia vendetta, but the feel of the open, in which the jealons of Alionso, the struggle between guilty love and martial fear

Reopening of the Union Square Theatre-

"The Geneva Cross."
The regular season of the Union Square Theatre began last night with the production of Mr. George Pawcett Rowe's new play, entitled "The Geneva Cross." The play opens in the grounds in front of Le Brun's factory, near Paris. The time is just previous to the Franco-Prussian war and throughout the siege of Paris. An international love story is the dramatist's theme. This story is simple enough in construction. Le Brun is a manufacturer of firearms for the empire. Moineau, his overseer, has been promised his daughter Gabrielle in marriage and a partnership in the business. Riel du Bourg is a workman in the factory—a man of superfor attainments, a Prussian, and in reality a secret agent of the German governopened yesterday. The three-minute race was on by Blue Bonnet in 2:44%. The 2:35 race was wend by Lady Gilbert in 2:38%.

facts that Gabrieue snows a great partiality for the latter; and after proper explanations Riel obtains consent of Le Brun to take the designed for Moineau. During Moineau, as a French officer, obtains an order that Riel shall join his command to assist in a sortie against the enemy. The Prussian then avows his nativity to his wife, and, after a scene. In which she regards him as the spy Moineau had always accused him of being, they are reconciled, and she assists him to escap reconciled, and she assists him to escape. The rest is easily told. She is accused of effecting his escape, and Moineau gives her the atternative of renouncing Riel or dying in expiation of the act. As a matter of course, the husband at the head of a Prussian force saves the life of the wife, and the curtain falls upon so much of the glamor of the military drama, that it is impossible to learn whether they lived happy ever afterwards. The name of the play is significant of the badge—the red cross of Geneva—worn by the people of all nations in Paris who devoted themselves to the care of the sick and wounded at that time. The play is not comedy, nor is it either melodrama nor military drama, but it partakes of the qualities of all these. In conception the story is excellent and the plot, as a whole, is well wrought out. But the dislogme needs a great deal of pruning. There is entirely too much talk, and at times its most magnificent hits of decempation, are only high. is entirely too much talk, and at times its most magnificent bits of declamation are only high-sounding platitudes. For instance a "little mother" is introduced to do nothing but talk about the sufferings of Paris, which she does in one almost continuous speech, and does it very badly. The piece certainly needed no "little mother," and it is no evidence of creat paternity that it has the piece certainly needed no "tille motion," and it is no evidence of great paternity that it has one. But, aside from these defects, it is an excellent play, full of interest and affording many splendid opportunities for excellent acting, in both the pathetic and the stirring drama. It cansplendid opportunities for excellent acting, in both the pathetic and the stirring grama. It cannot lail, on account of its own merits and the effective manner of its presentation, to have a very long and a very successful run. The cast is strong and well poised. Miss Rose Eytinge, who received an enthusiastic welcome last night upon her return to the stage as Gabrielle, played the pathetic passages with much power, and where her art was less effective she carried her part through by the aid of her singularly sympathetic voice. Mr. Charles Thorne, Jr., as Riel, presented a very manly plece of acting, and won a most enthusiastic recall after the third act. Mr. Mackay as Momeau, if we may employ a paradox, was overweighted by too light a load. The part is not sufficiently marked for a man of his remarkable but circumscribed gilts. Mr. John Parselle, who is the "old man" of the company, is an actor whom we prefer to see in other parts before judging him as an artist of great capabilities. Miss Emily Mestayer, as the sister of Le Brun, played a part that was very good and very old. Of Miss Eliza Weathersby as Martagon, foster-sister to Gabrielle, we can only say that the tragramee of burlesque clings to her still. Mr. Stnart Robson succeeds, as Simon, in galning the favor of the audience, but, unfortunately, he carries as much talk as knapsack. Talk, as we have already indicated, is the defect of the play, but as this is easily swept away by the vigorous action of a pruning pencil the operation will leave it one of the best pieces for popular representation, fresh in theme, in thought and in surroundings, that has been produced in a good long time. Mr. Mackay is to be complimented on the periection of his appearance as a French officer. We need scarcely add that the scenery and stage settings were very beautiful.

Musical and Dramatic Notes. Mr. J. M. Bellew, the English elocutionist, has arrived in this city and will give his first reading at Hepworth's church this evening.

Mr. W. A. Morgan, who sung with Miss Kellogg at the East Side Association Hall concert, on Tuesday evening, is not Mr. Wilford Morgan, the leading tenor of the Kellogg English Opera Company, although a member of the same troupe.

The patrons of the drama are a little vexations occasionally. A "Careful Observer" read in the advertising columns of the HERALD on Monday morning that Miss Mary Carr would play Lady Westerton in "About Town," at the Broadway Theatre, and the next day she learned from our notice of the piece that the part was played by Miss Annie Deland. Our correspondent now wants to know who played it. She would have saved herself the trouble of asking if she had gone to the theatre and seen the piece. Miss Carr is sick, and Miss Deland was called upon at the last moment to supply her

## TROTTING AT DEERFOOT PARK.

Second Day of the Autumn Meeting-Fred Tyler the Winner of the 2:40-The 2:33 Trot Unfinished.

The trotting at Deerfoot Park yesterday afternoon was greatly admired by the spectators. The day was fine and the track in capital condition. Two trots were on the card, the first being for horses that had never beaten 2:40, and the second for horses that had never trotted better than 2:33. The 2:40 race was decided after four closely contested heats, but the other one had to be poned, as darkness set in before its termination. Five heats of this race, however, were trotted, and more exciting sport was never witnessed at Deerfoot Park. The postponed race will be started at

The first race had twelve entries, seven of which came to the post. These were John Murphy's bay mare Lady Pflier, Dan Delay's brown mare Lady V. Carroll's bay gelding Octavia, J. B. Barrington's black mare Dinah, Dan Mace's black stallion Young Fillingham and W. Irving's bay stallion Bonnie Doon Lady Woods sold for first choice. Fred Tyler second and then the field, which brought more money than the others combined. Bonnie Doon won the first heat, and the pools were sold without him for the next. Fred Tyler won the second heat, and he then had the call until, just before the start, Bonnie Doon ran into favor. John Doty then taking him in charge. Fred Tyler won the third heat, Bonnie Doon appearing much fatigued at the finish. The fourth heat and race was won by Fred Tyler, Bonnie Doon winning second money and Lady Pfifer the third premium. The second event had five entries, but only three starters. These were H. J. Feek's bay gelding Clothespin, J. W. Phillips' bay gelding Mystic and Israel Denton's black gelding Tom. Clothespin was the favorite over the field before the start. He won the first heat, and then Tom made a dead heat with him for the second. Clothespin was a great ravorite before the start for the third heat; but that one was won by Mystic, and things then became mixed; Clothespin, however, still had the call in the betting, and after winning the fourth heat he broke several times, and, although he came home a length in front of Mystic, the judges decided to make a dead heat of it on account of the breaking up of Clothespin. It being now nearly dark the judges postponed the race until this alternoon at one o'clock.

The following are the SUMMARES.

DEERFOOT PARK, OCT. 1.—SECOND DAY OF AUpoty then taking him in charge. Fred Tyler

The following are the Summaries.

Deerfoot Park, Oct. 1.—Second Day of Autrimn Trotting Meeting.—Purse \$350, for horses that had never beaten 2:40; mite heats, best three in five, in harness; \$200 to the first, \$100 to the second and \$50 to the third horse.

second and \$50 to the third horse.

J. H. Phillip's r. g. Fred Tyler 3 1
W. Irving's b. s. Bonnie Doon 1 4
J. Murphy's b. m. Lady Pfiler 2 2
D. Delay's br. m. Lady Woods 4 3
D. Mace's bk s. Young Fillingham 5 5
J. B. Hemmington's bk. m. Dinah dis.
J. V. Carroll's b. g. Octavia dis.
Owner's g. g. Pollock dr.
C. Heinzell's s. g. Central Boy dr.
J. Doty's b. g. Joe Platt.
L. S. Sammis's s. g. Harry Gilbert dr.
B. Mace's s. m. Washburn Maid dr.
TIME. 

ENTRIES.

H. J. Feek's b. g. Clothespin	1
J. H. Philip's b. g. Mystic	3
Israel Denton's bix. g. Tom	2
Dan Mace's b. g. Tip Allen	dr
G. Dugrey's g. g. Ben Smith	dr Quarter. Half. Mile.

First heat 40 1:17 2:38
Second heat 40 1:17 2:37
Third heat 40 1:17 2:35½
Fourth heat 39 1:17 2:35½
First heat 39 1:17 2:36
The proprietor of the Deerfoot Park has decided to trot to-day and to-morrow, instead of Friday and Saturday. This will close the meeting and give their patrons an opportunity of attending the races of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park on Saturday. Quarter

# DEXTER PARK RACES.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1, 1873. The fall meeting of the Dexter Park Association began yesterday, with a light attendance. In the first race for three-minute horses, for a purse of \$1,000, three started-Amy B, Moss Rose and Ida. Amy B won in three straight heats, Moss Rose second. Ida was withdrawn at the end of the second heat. Time, 2:40—2:37—2:36 %.

In the second race, for horses that have never beaten 2:30, for a purse of \$1,500, ten started. Badger Girl won in three straight heats, Mellie second, Kate Hazard third. Fame 2:25 %—2:26 %—

# FIRES.

tion in the Upper Part of the City.

BURNED TO DEATH.

ond floor of the building No. 1,502 Broadway that caused considerable damage to the surrounding property. The flames first started in the wainscotting, and then rushed with wonderful rapidity into the armories overhead and into the adjoining stores. It is supposed they originated in the igniting of the gas, as the pipes were leaking in several places, and plumbers were at work in the vicinity. The structure in which the fire occurred was originally built for a market, but, being a failure as a building for that line of business, it was cut up into stores on the ground floor and fitted up for armories on the upper portion. Some of these stores are occupied, but several are without tenants. When the fire was first discovered the people in the place endeavored to put it out, but finding the flames growing beyond their control an alarm was given. This brought several engines to the spot and the Fire Department began to grapple with the dangerous element. During the time that elapsed between the ringing of the alarm and the arrival of the machines the flames

INCREASED IN EXTENT AND STRENGTH, the work before them, sent for more assistance. This was quickly at the required point, and after an hour of desperate labor the firemen saw with satisfaction that the flames were under their control. The police answered the first signal of fire and made a cordon around the burning block for the purpose of keeping off thieves and an inconvenient public. Assistance was

the burning block for the purpose of keeping of thieves and an inconvenient public. Assistance was lent by the neighboring precincts. When the second alarm was given and during the time the fire lasted, the greatest order prevailed. Considerable excitement was visible in the private houses in the neighborhood owing to the proximity of the hames to those buildings.

A STRONG WIND

was blowing, and if the dames had been allowed to get through the roof of the building to any great extent considerable and alarming damage must certainly have been done. Too much praise cannot be given the firemen for the way in which they worked and risked their limbs and lives. Without waiting to look to consequences they rushed to the points indicated by their officers, and their efforts soon produced a gratifying result. The police also performed their share of the work in a praiseworthy manner. Immense crowds of people gathered in the open spaces about the building, outside the police cordon, to watch the course of the flames and speculate on the extent of the disaster. Among the throng were several oid ladies, residents of the neighborhood, who trembled with the fear that the flames would reach their homes. Their doubts were changed to a certainty of security when they saw the fire checked, and they went back to their boundors in evident satisfaction. From their starting point the flames reached Nos. 1,400, 1,504 Broadway and 170 and 172 West Fortyfifth street, a three story brick building, beionging to R. J. Ford.

THE LOSS

upon this house is estimated at \$2,500. No 1.490

ifth street, a three story brick outliding, belonging to R. J. Ford.

THE LOSS

upon this house is estimated at \$2,500. No 1.490 broadway was occupied in the first floor by J. Silva, a cigarmaker, who suffered a loss of \$1,000; insured for \$300. No. 1.492 was unoccupied. Nos. 1.494 and 1.496, occupied by Joseph Keal & Co. as a carriage repository, were damaged to the extent of \$500, and were insured for the sum of \$12,500. No. 1.498 was unoccupied. No. 1.500 was conducted as a billiard saloon by Charles Silverbrand, who sustained a loss of \$1,000, but was insured for \$5,000. No. 1.502 was occupied by Buil & Goldmacher as a tailor shop; they suffered a loss of \$5,000 and were insured for \$1,500. No. 170 West Forty-fifth street, occupied by Lewis Dacunha, was damaged to the extent of \$500; insured for \$1,500. No. 172 West Forty-fifth street, occupied by Lewis Dacunha, was damaged to the amount of \$100; insured for \$300. The upper floors running along over the buildings were used by the Twelfth regiment and the Washington Greys as armories. Both those regiments sustain a loss of about \$2,000 each. Several officers of the regiments had private property in the company rooms, but to what extent was not ascertained. Fire Marshal Sheldon was on the ground during the fire and notined the several parties interested in it to adpear before him to-day.

Another Fire

broke out at noon yessterday in the three-story and basement brick building No. 186 Henry street. The first floor of this house was used by Mr. John J. Bowen as a laboratory. He is a manufacturer of liquid extracts and usually carries on a large business. At the time the fire took place a quantity of baisam of fir was being purified in his establishment. On each side of the stove stood a barrel containing a quantity of this dangerous material. One barrel contained the raw balsam, and the other was being used to receive the refined which had passed through the process on the stove. In another corner, at a short distance, was a barrel of alcohol, and about the room were other articles of another corner, at a short distance, was a parrel of alcohol, and about the room were other articles of commerce. Mr. Bowen's son, William Bowen, a lad fifteen years of age, was in the act of taking a pan of the refined balsam off the fire when it lell to the floor and instantly ignited. Almost as quickly as the flames sprang from the vessel dropped by the boy they caught the contents of the barrels and in an incredinty short space of time the whole of the credibly short space of time the whole of the room was a tossing sueet of flame. The fire then dashed through the windows of the rear and out dashed through the whooled the rear and out through the woodwork with frightful velocity. The thick, heavy smoke made by the burning liquids rushed into the apartments of the occupants of the upper stories, choking and blinding them. All managed to escape, however, except a Mrs. Selders, who lived on the second floor. It appears that when she realized the condition of affairs she ran to the head of the stairs, where one of the workmen saw her, with the evident intention of

pears that when she realized the condition of affairs she ran to the head of the stairs, where one of the workmen saw her, with the evident intention of escaping. Whether she grew frightened at the danger beneath or went back to save some cherished piece of property is not known, but the going back cost her her life. When the fire got into her apartment and she saw

ESCAPE THROUGH THE HOUSE WAS IMPOSSIBLE she went to one of the front windows and cailed out frantically for help. Officer Titus, of the Seventh precinct, went to her assistance through an adjoining house, but was unfortunately unable to rescue her. He got into the burning building through the skylight, and descended through smoke and fame to the room where the woman was caged. He found the door barricaded with pieces of furniture and trunks, and tried to push it in. Failing in this, he made an effort to get through the window over the door, but was again unsuccessin. Although he continued to call out to Mrs. Selders from the moment he arrived at the door, he could not make her understand him, and he was finally compelled to abandon the poor woman to her fate. The position of officer Titus was then very critical. Sucke and fire surrounded him on every side: but he managed to get through them and out again upon the roof with great difficulty. His hair, beard and hands were badly burned, and his uniform suffered severely. On his appearance on the roof of the adjoining house he was halled by the crowd assembled in front of the fire with deafening cheers as a compliment to his bravery and humanity. Seeing the officer was not succeeding, Chief Nash, of the Fourth battalion, procured a ladder and went up to the window from where the woman was screaming for help, but before he got to the opening she had failen back upon the foor a victim to the ing for help, but before he got to the opening she had fallen back upon the floor a victim to the flames. Chief Nash entered the room and found

had fallen back upon the hoor a victim to the fames. Chief Nash entered the room and found Lipe was gone.

All that remained was the black and burned body. This was removed with all possible despatch to the Seventh precinct station house, where it remained until the Coroner ordered its further removal. The boy to whom the accident occurred that caused the disaster ran into the street, his clothes on are. In the excitement and pain he feit he dashed down the street, apparently unmindful of the danger he was in. Some men stopped him and took him into a drug store, where he was attended to, and afterwards found by the police. The loss caused to Mr. Bowen's property is estimated at \$2,500. He is insured for \$3,000 in the Metropolitan Insurance Company. A family named Seiliger, living on the upper floor, surfered a loss to their furniture of \$300, and Mrs. Seiders' property was damaged to the extent of \$250. Coroner Young has taken charge of the burned body, and fire Marshai Sheldon will hold an investigation into the cause of the fire to-day.

Fire in Lebanon, N. H.

# LEBANON, Oct. 1, 1873.

A fire broke out this morning in the wool depot of J. W. Gerrish and spread east to the large storehouse of the Sturtevant Mānufacturing Company, recently fitted up and partially filled with machinery; thence to the residence of Lyman Whipple, on Parkhurst street, which was partially consumed; no insurance. The fire also spread westward to the freight depot of the Northern Railroad, which was considerably damaged.

In the wool depot was stored a lot of flour and grain, owned by G. M. Smith & Co., on which the loss to \$\$1,500; fully insured. Also a lot of natis and hardware, owned by C. W. Hildreth, the loss on which is \$1,500; not insured. Also 20,000 pounds of wool, belonging to J. W. Gerrish; fully insured. The Sturtevant Manufacturing Company lose considerably, and the Northern Railroad Company's loss is light. The total loss is \$15,000. of J. W. Gerrish and spread east to the large store

#### Incendiary Fires in Massachusetts. GLOUCESTER, Oct. 1, 1873. The High School building at Manchester, was

The High School building at Manchester, was destroyed by an incendiary fire last night. Nothing was saved but the piano. The loss is \$6,000.

NEW BEDFORD, Oct. 1, 1873.

A house belonging to the estate \$6,000 to 1, 1873.

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## YELLOW FEVER.

A Block of Buildings Threatened with Destruc- The Disease Decreasing in the South.

ANOTHER CATHOLIC PRIEST DEAD.

Disappearance of Fever from Alabama-Panie in Arkansas.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 1, 1873. There has been no marked change in the epidemic during the last twenty-four hours. The new cases reported are less than the day before, although the weather is calculated to develop them. These cases are much mider than those of previous days. Drs. Bruns and Chippin see no reason to change their opinion, expressed on Monday, that the epidemic is on the decrease. It is very evident that there are lewer new cases. As a rule, there were fewer deaths daily this week than last. Of course, where there are such large numbers down with the disease there are a good many dangerously ill, and where so many are poor there is great suffering. Among the interments to-day were C. W. Lewis, business manager of the New Orleans Times, Lieutenant E. A. Woodruff, United States Engineers, Charles Horn, engineer; Rev. Father Gergand, iormerly of Monroe, La. This makes four Catholic priests dead. No new cases are reported among prominent citizens to-day. Most of those down are reported doing well. The interments to-day were seven in number.

#### The Fever Abating in Montgomery. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 1, 1873.

There has been no death to-day from yellow fever and no new cases for the last twenty-four hours. All apprehension is ended. The last five cases reported under treatment are doing well. People who left are returning to their business and the vellow fever scare is at an end. No one need apprehend danger in visiting Monagemery.

### Panic in Texas.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 1, 1873. Several more fugitives from Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, arrived here to-night. They report, that everybody is leaving Marshall that can get away, on account of the yellow fever. REGISTRATION IN BROOKLYN.

The subjoined table shows the number of legal

roters registered in each ward and district of the

city of Brooklyn on Tuesday last :-Wards. 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 Total. 

registration. There are 182 election districts in PARADE OF THE NEWBURG FIRE DEPART.

There is a falling off of 3,046, as compared with

the number registered last year on the first day of

Total .....

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1873. The annual parade of the Fire Department of this city took place this afternoon, at five o'clock There were five visiting companies from the fellowing places:-Brookline, Mass; Paterson, N. J., Morrisania, Yonkers and Walden, N. Y. There Morrisania, ronkers and waten, N. Interest were in the procession fourteen companies and seven bands, including the famous West Point band of thirty pieces; also the Mayor. Common council and city Boards, and a large number of invited guests from abroad. Flags were displayed all over the city and on the vessels in the bay, and almost the entire population was on the streets.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar Chest. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute. A .- For a First Class Dress or Business

A.-Ladies, Attention.-Latest Novelty-PATENT SEWING SILK VEIL Sold in every millinery, tancy and dry goods house.

A .- Thousands of Ruptured Ones have been permanently malmed by the horrible metal springs, finger pads and murderous wire springs. Examine the comfortable ELASTIC TRUSS, 633 Broadway, and be cured.

this fall in shape or quality.
525 Broadway, St. Nicholas Holet. A Voice from London, England.

LE JOURNAL DES MODES: - SIR-The fame of your "ORIENTAL" having reached me. I enclose you the value in stamps and will thank you to forward quickly. Will you be good enough to supply, with the price per 270ss, cash, with my name as agent on each bottle. Waiting your reply, I am mithfully on each bottle. Dr. T. FELIX GOURAUD.

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LITERARY CRITICIS POLITICAL DOINGS,
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Batchelor's Hair Dye Is the Best in the world, the only true and perfect hair dye; a ous, harmless. At all druggists'.

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Corns, Bunions, Nails, &c., Cured rithout pain. CORN CURE by mail, 50c. Dr. RICE, 208 Broadway, corner Fulton street. Corns, Bunions, Entarged Joints-All Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 27 Union square.

Campo's Intallible Specific-Sovereign r Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Cramp HUDNUT, Herald Building. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College place.

Havana Lottery.—We Sold the \$500,000 in the extraordinary drawing, April 22. Circulars sent. Information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street; box 1,685 New York Post office.

Luces, Murska, Tamberlik. Opening might, October 6, at the Grand Opera House Phalon's Vitalia Has Wonderful Em-

cacy for restoring to gray hair its briginal color dyeing it. For sale by all druggists. Royal Havana Lottery .- Information furnished; orders filled; circulars sent free on applic tion; Spanish bank bills and governments parchased. TAYLOR & CD., Bankers, No. Il Wall street, New York city.

Mayor's Proclamation is Postponed for ten days, to give the brokers a chance to get on their teet again and exchange their panic white hats, for RNOX'S fall style dark ones at 212 Broadway, in Pres-cott House and in Firth Avenue Hotel.

The New Fashion Magazine. THE MILLINER AND DRESSMARER,
LE MONTEUR DE LA MODE.
American edition, 35 per anoum, 50c, per copy.
The Commun tablems as well as literal styles.
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The Safest Bank to Deposit Your Money is at 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker street.—Oreal bargains are offered in Watches, Diamonda, &c., they never burst. W. H. SANDIPSK (established 1349).

The Best Einstie Truss in the World sold for \$3 at POMEROV'S, 744 Broadway. Wigs, Toupees, &c.-G. Rauchfuss, Practical Wigmaker and Importer of Human Hair, 44 East I wellth street, near Broadway, New York.

suffering from rheumatism, neuralgia, crame a in the timbs or stomach, bilious code, pain in the bar & bowels, or side, we would say. THE HUUSEAHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want, for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mission about it. Try it. Soud by all drust use.