## THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

Herald Special Report from London.

Assistance Sent to the Disabled Steamship City of Richmond.

Arrivals of Vessels at European and

South American Ports.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our corre-

spondent in the English metropolis :-LONDON, Nov. 11, 1873. A STEAMER SENT TO AID THE CITY OF RICHMOND. The steamship City of Dublin has been despatched to meet the steamship City of Richmond, from New York for Liverpool, previously reported disabled, and assist her in getting into port of destination. AN ITALIAN BRIG IN DISTRESS. The Italian brig Barbarosa, Captain Cesare.

from Philadelphia via Queenstown for -, arrived off Ryde, Isle of Wight, no date given, with loss of main yard and sails split. VESSELS ARPIVED.

Arrived at Gravesend November 11, ship Mary Emma, Patten, from Guanape. Arrived at Plymouth November 11, bark Mercia (British), Gibson, from New York

Arrived at Moville November 11, steamship Caspian (British), Trocks, from Quebec for

Liverpool. Arrived at Queenstown November 11, steamships Oceanic (British), Kiddle, from New York for Liverpool; Ohio, Morrison, from

Philadelphia for do. Arrived at Montevideo, no date, ship S. F. Hersey, Small, from Cardiff; barks C. C. Leary, Baker, from Pascagoula; Eliza Oulton (British), O'Brien, from Brunswick, Ga.; New Republic (British), Reynolds, from St. Mary's, Ga.

#### ENGLAND.

Commercial and Financial Failures-Specie for America-Bullion to the Bank-Severe Gale and Damage to Shipping.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD,

LONDON, Nov. 11, 1873. It is reported that William, Alfred and Arthur turrs & Co., general metal merchants, have failed Their liabilities are said to be \$4,000,000. Lawson, a stock broker interested in Erle, fatled

Fifty thousand dollars in specie was shipped from Southampton for New York to-day by the The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of

England on balance is £81,000. STORM AND DAMAGE TO SHIPPING A violent gale prevailed yesterday on the British

and Irish coasts, and the barbors are filled this No serious disasters have as yet been reported. WEATHER REPORT

The weather throughout England to-day is fair.

## FRANCE.

Count de Paris' Chances of a Crown-Cabinet Caution Against Monarchical Conspiracy.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, NOV. 11, 1873. A despatch from Paris says it is reported that an extensive plot in favor of the Count de Paris has been discovered in that city. It is said the au thorities are in possession of documents by which a number of well known politicians are compro-

ists is about to proceed to Salzburg, to request the Count de Chambord to abdicate his claims to the throne of France in favor of the Count de Paris.

President MacMahon's Term of Power PARIS, NOV. 11, 1873. The Committee on the Prolongation of the Pres. dent's Powers have elected M. Laboulave their re porter, and have resolved to instruct M. de Rému eat to confer with President MacMahon.

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OPPICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OPPICER
WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 12-1 A. M. Probabilities. For the Northwest and upper lakes, northwest

erly winds, cloudy weather and snew.

For the lower lakes, southwesterly to northwest

arly winds, rising barometer, cold, cloudy weather For the Southern States southwesterly winds rising barometer, partly cloudy weather, followed

colder and cloudy weather in the Western Gulf FOR THE MIDDLE STATES AND NEW ENGLAND

SOUTHBASTERLY WINDS, CLOUDY WEATHER AND Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Ohlesgo, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo and Cleve

Reports are missing from the Southwest 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 las

Pharmacy, HEBALD					200
1872.	1873.	District Co.			1873.
3 A. M 42		3:30	P. M	57	43
6 A. M 41	32	6 P.	M	52	41
9 A. M 41	33	9 P.	M	51	42
12 M 51	39	12 P.	M	51	41
Average temperatu	re yes	terda	y		. 87%
Average temperatu	re for	corre	spondin	g date	
last year	******				48%

# THE KELSEY OUTRAGE.

Discharge of All Those Arrested in Rela-

Janaica, L. I., Nov. 11, 1873.

G. B. Banks, Royal Sammis, Rudolph Sammis, John McKay, James McKay, S. S. Burgess, A. T. Hurd, H. R. Prime, C. B. Prime, Arthur M. Prime and William Wood, the persons implicated in tarring and feathering Keisey, appeared with their counsel before Judge Armstrong, at Jamaica, this morning. Mr. Brook moved their discharge, on the ground that Queens county has no jurisdiction of the case. The District Attorney (Mr. Tuthill) said the Grand Jury of Suffok had been in session, and found no toplose their discharge. Thereupon Judge Armstrong discharged all the parties named, which releases them from all further trouble in the matter. JANIAICA, L. I., NOV. 11, 1873.

At is snowing briskly here at this hour (mid-pichit, mostly melting as it falls.

### WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1873. Wishington, Nov. 11, 1875.

Ex-President Johnson Replies to Judge
Holt Concerning the Execution of Mrs.

Surratt—The Judge Placed on the
Horn of a Dilemma.

Ex-President Johnson has addressed a communi-cation to the Washington Chronicle in reply to that of Judge Holt, published in that paper in August last, on the subject of the execution of Mrs. Sur ratt as one of the assassins of President Lincoin

ratt as one of the assassins of President Lincoin.

Mr. Johnson says:—

Eight years have elapsed since the American people were called on to mourn the death of Mr. Lincoln, whose unselfish devotion to the Union and genuine sympathy with the masses have made his name a household word not only in the North, but in the once rebellious South. During this long in the rate of Judge Holt has remained silent, and only at this late day attempts to meet the charge made, as he declares in his letter to the Secretary of War soon after the execution of Mary E. Surratt, that he withheld from the President, when presenting the record of her trial, a petition signed by five members of the court, recommending, in consideration of her age and sex, a commutation of her death sentence to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary. Having at last gathered what he terms the proofs of his innocence, he offers them for the consideration of the War Department, and at the same time seeks consolation in the fact that, not withstanding the allegation made against him, the President ordered no Court for his trial, had no charges preferred and made no open accusation, but to the close of his administration continued with him the same official relations as before, without giving the reasons which at that time would in all probability have operated against any development of the lacts in this case. The question suggests itself, why Judge Holt in this attack upon his "official integrity" did not himself demand a Court of Inquiry. All his witnesses were then living; the circumstances attending the execution of the conspirators were resh in the public mind. His reputation was at stake and must have been as dear to him then as now. Yet he sought no vindication, out has preferred to wait until the mergary of frields dimmed by years could be ready to give him the benefit of its doubts and unfortaintes. Wall were feel in the leave would him. Skilled in sophilary, he uses to the best ad-

After reviewing the evidence adduced by Judge

and even constructs my torocarance as evidence in his favor."

After reviewing the evidence adduced by Judge Holt Mr. Johnson says:—

In his search for testimony Judge Holt succeeded in discovering only one witness who said he saw the record of the case, with the pention attached, in the President's office. This witness is Mr. James Speed, then Attorney General, who is undoubtedly mistaken in his statements; for, as already shown, the Indings and sentences of the Court were submitted on the 4th of Inding the Mr. John Judge Advocate General to the war hepparting of the Executive and taken by the Judge Advocate General to the war hepparting of the Executive and taken by the Judge Advocate of General to the war hepparting of a third war he as significance and value; for, in referring to an informal discussion by the Cabrical members upon the subject at which net thinks Mr. Speed was present; he positively states that neither at that time nor at any other was any part of the record of the trial, the decision of the Court or the recommendation for clemency read in his presence. The record of the Court was submitted to me by Judge Holt in the afternoon of the 5th day of July, 1865. Instead of entering the executive mansion in the usual way he gained admission by the private or family entrance to the executive mansion in the usual way he gained admission by the private or family entrance to the executive mansion in the usual way he gained admission by the private or family entrance to the executive office. The examination of the papers took piace in the library, and he and I alone were present. The sentences of the Court in the cases of Harold, Atzerodt and Payne were considered in the order named, and then the sentence in the case of Mr. Surrata and against Harold, Atzerodt and Payne were considered in the order named, and then the sentence in the case of the court of the court of the record of the real of crime in was rather an aggravation than a mitigation of the criminal was a woman was, in itself, no excuse or pa

during the entire proceedings. Who can doubt that it his name and that of Judge Bingham had been attached to the petition signed by five members of the Court, and the prayer had been brought to the attention of the President, such an application would have been duly weighed by the Executive before final action in the premises?

Mr. Johnson says in conclusion:—

It being absolutely certain that if the petitien was attached to the original record before it was submitted to the President it is not to be found in the printed record, authorized by Judge Holt and certified to by Colonel Burnett, Special Judge Advocate of the Commission. The question arises which of the two is authentic and genuine? If the record in possession of the Judge Advocate General is true, then that is laise which he has given to the public. If, on the other hand, the record published with his official sanction is true, then that in his bureau is false necessarily. Judge Holt is at liberty to accept either alternative and to escape as he may the inevitable conclusion that he did not only fail to submit the petition to the President, but suppressed and withheld it from the official history of the most important trial in the annals of the nation.

Mr. Johnson says in conclusion :-

Another Marshal Shot in Texas.

The United States Marshal for the western district of Texas informs Attorney General Williams that Deputy Marshal John P. Fries was assassinated in that State, on the 25th of October, by a mar named McUeber, who had been convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged, but made his escape from prison. This is the fifth deputy mar-

Discovery of a Comet. A telegram from Le Verrier (Paris) Observatory announces to the Smithsonian Institution the dis-covery of a comet at Marseilles by Cozzia in right ascension, 16h. 23 min., declination plus 27 deg 26 min., with slight motion toward the southwest.

Liability of Canal Boats and Barges to Enrolment and Licenses-Important

In a case of libel of the scow General Cass for tonnage, in the United States District Court for Michigan, to test the question whether water craft of the class to which the scow belongs are subject to the Naviga-tion laws, Judge Lengyear recently held that scows and similar craft, even though having no means of propulsion of their own, are treated as vessels in various acts of Congress, and are therefore subject to the navigation laws of the United States. The Judge says:—"By the act of July 20, 1846, 'canal boats without masts or steam power' are expressly exempted from payment of the hospital tax required of registered or enrolled and licensed vessels and also from liability to attachment for seamen's wages. If such boats without masts or steam power were not included in the general provisions of the law requiring the tax, or of the maritime law making them subject to attachment, what was the necessity of exemption? The Judge also referred to the act of March 2, 1821, which exempted rafts, flats, boats or vessels from custom house fees, as by implica-tion conveying the idea that such craft were subject to general laws in relation to vessels. It would seem from this decision that canal boats, barges, seews and similar craft, when employed on the navigable waters of the United States and of the requisite tonnage, are subject to enrolment and license, or, if not so enrolled and licensed, are liable to vessel tonnage

BARBARITY ON BOARD AMERICAN VESSELS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11, 1873. The civil suits of the sallors of the ship Sunrise, fagainst Captain Clarke, to recover damages for personal injuries, are pending in the County Court. The defence is proving by captains that tyling mon up by the wrists for forty-eight hours at a time is the usual punishment on american vessels.

#### LO, THE POOR INDIAN.

Meeting to Consider Measures for Benefit of the Red Men-Truthful Exes-Resolutions Passed.

There was a meeting last evening at Dr. Crosby church in Pourth avenue to consider plans whereby to improve the condition of the Indians There were not many persons present, though the proceedings. Mr. Powell was made Chairman and Mr. Underhill Secretary. The Chairman said that something should be done to prevent the ex-

as a moral consideration in this question. Out of the \$50,000,000 donated by the government for this question fully \$45,000,000 we spent on the Indians themselves. Judicit management could reduce this to \$10,000, and they could in ten years be made self-suppoints. Every rusing of the Indians had its pricause with the whites. They were responsible all of them. He had a bill which Mr. S. S. C. would introduce in the coming Congress to bri cause with the whites. They were responsible for all of them. He had a bill which Mr. S. S. Cox would introduce in the coming Congress to bring this matter to a head, and which would provide for the proper government of the Indians. Dr.Crosby said he believed the American neopie had justice at heart regarding the indians, but they viewed the subject with too much indifference. They lacked information on the point. There must be a specific plan. When we have that we can find out who the Congressmen are who oppose.

Mr. Bishop, United States Indian Commissioner, made a long and very interesting statement regarding the real condition of the Indians as he himself saw them. He attributed the state of the Indians to the demoralizing influence of the whites who surrounded them. Left to themselves they were no worse, while perhaps he better, than the average ignorant white people. He said the majority of the berter people were against the Indian because where there was Indian mar money was plenty. Some border people sympathized with the Indians, but they stood in the position of abolitionists down south before the war, and stood in danger of having their houses burned. Great difficultifexisted in getting provisions to the Indians—they were so lar, agonts and interpreters were dishonest, and the difficultifies were very pumerous to prevent an equilable distribution of clothing and lood.

Dr. Crosby Proposed a resolution that a draft of a bill to improve the condition of the Indians be made up and submitted to the New York Indian Commissioner, which was passed.

Mr. John Besson moved the adoption of a resolu-

a bill to improve the condition of the Local made up and submitted to the New York Indian Commissioner, which was passed.

Mr. John Beeson moved the adoption of a resolution that a general conference take place of whites with Indians, and that the latter express their views of what they think best for their own government. This was carried, the Indian Commission to determine the time and place of the outgrance.

#### INDIAN, DIFFICULTIES.

- SAN PRANCISCO, Nov. 10, 1873. A despatch from San Diego to-night says that the leaders of the revolt in Sonora, Mexico, have fled to the mountains with a large amount of treasure stolen by them. In consequence of the political trouble in that State the Apache Indians are committing murders and robberies in the district of Ures with impunity.

A despatch from Elko. Nev., to-night, says:

'Indian Commissioner Ingails, of Sait Lake, has been holling a grand council here during two days been holding a grand council here during two days past. The object of the council is to lay before the Indians the proposal to remove them to another reservation withful the next year, and also for the distribution of their annuities. This morning the Eastern Nevada Shoshones, togother with a large representation of the P-Dies, assembled to receive their annuities. Over 400 Ducks were present. Soon after the work of distribution had begun the interpreter ascertained that their Jules and the Pah-Utes had formed an alliance for a general dight against the Shoshones. The troable originated partly on account of the distribution and partly in consequence of old hostilities. A separation of the tribes and a redistribution of goods had to be resorted to to restore order. To-night the chiefs of all the tribes meet to discuss the new reservation question. Nachez, the chief of the Pah-Utes, refused to participate in the council and withdrew. The Shoshones, however, have agreed to send two delegates to examine the reservation at Port Hill, Montana Territory, and if it is suitable they will remove to it next spring."

#### ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department have been

Captain F. H. Parker has been detached from the Washington Arsenal and ordered to the Fortress Monroe Arsenal; First Lieutenant G. W. McKee, from the St. Louis Arsenal and ordered to the National Armory at Springfield, Mass.; Captain D. J. Young, Ordnance Storekeeper, from the New York Arsenal and ordered to the St. Louis Arsenal. The Navy Department has received information of the arrival of the United States steamer Tuscarora at San Francisco from Puget Sound, having made eighty-three casts on the way to ascertain the continental outline, or the beginning of the ocean bed, in obedience to orders from the Secretary. This order was given in accordance with the request of various scientific men, and the result will be of interest to that class. It is the intention of the Navy Department to have the Tuscarora continue sounding to Cape St. Lucas at the southern extremity of the California peninsula.

Commodores Andrew Brysal and J. W. A. Nicholson are ordered to duty as members of the Examining and Retiring Board at Washington, D. C. Lieutenant Charles H. Juddis ordered to the receiving snip Vermont at New York. Lieutenant George R. Durand is detached from the receiving snip Vermont at New York. Lieutenant George R. Durand is detached from the receiving snip Olio, at Boston; passed Assistant Paymaster George H. Griffing, lately detached from the

ship Vermont at New York and ordered to the receiving ship ohio, at Boston; passed Assistant Paymaster George H. Griffing, lately detached from the Narragansett, is ordered to settle his accounts; Midshipman L. L. Reamey is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Worcester.

Assistant Adjutant General Pelouze, on the completion of his duties at the late headquarters of the Department of the Lakes, will report for duty at the Adjutant General's oflice, War Department; Captain John P. Hawkins, Commissary of Subsistence, has been relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic and ordered to Omaha, Neb., to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the Platte for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of that department and Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Omaha; Captain William H. Nash, Commissary at Omaha; Captain William H. Nash, Commissary of Subsistence, has been ordered to Louisville, ky., to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the South for assignment to duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place.

FIRES YESTERDAY.

A fire broke out at thirty-five minutes past one o'clock yesterday morning in the cellar of No. 66 King atreet, occupied by Charles Zuch as a grocery that caused a damage of \$100; insured for

front building No. 1,119 Broadway, occupied by J.

C. Rushton as a drug store, that caused a damage to stock of \$500 and to the building of \$300. The flames were extinguished by Officers Watson and Stevenson, of the Twenty-ninth precinct. No slarm was given.

A fire broke out at two o'clock yesterday morning in the frame stables on the corner of Eightyninth street and Lexington avenue, that caused a loss of \$50. Michael Gibney, the owner, was not insured.

insured.

Fire was discovered on the fifth story of the Assay Office, No. 30 Wall street, yesterday. A damage of \$1,000 was done before the finures were put out. The property belongs to the government. The origin of the fire is yet unknown.

## A FIRE IN EAST NEW YORK.

A fire occurred last night in the cellar of Furgan Scheffler's drug store, situated on Liberty, near Butler avenue. The flames spread rapidly, and in a short time the building was demolished, causing a loss of \$8,500 on building and \$6,000 on stock and fixtures. There was an insurance on the property in the Germania, Citizens' and Kings County companies. The fire communicated to the fancy goods store of Mrs. Earnest, adjoining, which building was also destroyed. Mrs. Earnest lost \$4,500 on building and \$600 on stock; insured in the Germania and Mechanics, of Brooklyn. Several families lost all their furniture.

#### FIRE IN STAYNER ONTARIO. STAYNER, Ont., Nov. 11, 1873.

A fire here this morning destroyed the North-western Railway station, Randolph's saw mill and lumber yard, Summerfeldt's hotel and four houses, causing a total loss of about \$200,000.

## POLICE MATTERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday afternoon, a communication was received from Thomas Bernham, of No. 730 Eleventh avenue, and S. Alder, of No. 411 West Thirty-sixth street, complaining that Hanford Hutton and Daniel P. Sutton, examining engineers attached to the sanitary branch of the Police Department, were in sanitary branch of the Police Department, were in the habit of rejecting competent engineers, accepting incompetent engineers and taking bribes. These charges, the accusers said in their communication, they could prove, and they asked the Board to appoint a day for the hearing of the case. Chief Clerk Howley was ordered by the Board to draw up specifications in the matter, and, when that is done, the Board will appoint a day for the trial of the cause. J. P. Robinson, Clerk to Inspectors, was dismissed, and W. F. Turner of the Chief Clerk's office, was put in his place, at a salary of \$1,500. James Hubbei was appointed clerk in the place of the latter. The reorganization of the Detective Office was taken up by the word, but nothing decisive was done.

### UNDERWOOD ASSAULTED.

Jeff Davis' Judicial Interrogator Siapped in the Face by a Man Seventy Years of Age-McVeigh's Uncomplimentary

Quite a scene occurred here to-day between fr. William N. McVeigh, formerly of Alexandria and now of this city, and Judge John C. Underwood, of the United States District Court. It will wood of the United States District Court. It will be remembered by the renders of the Haralb that Judge Underwood, the late Oakes Ames Samuel Hooper and John B. Alley, of Massachusetts, conjointly purchased, under a confiscation decree of Underwood's, the property of Mr. McVeigh, at Alexandria, during the war, close of the war McVeigh, who is now upwards of seventy years of age, brought suit against Underwood for the recovery of his property, which was valued at about \$70,000. Repeated decisions have been made in McVeigh's favor by the State courts, ending in their confirmation by the Court of Appeals. Notwithstanding these, however, Underwood still lives in McVeigh's house, having carried the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it may remain on file for years before it comes up for investigation. From what can be learned of the affair to-day, it transpires that McVeigh was informed Underwood was secretly removing his (McVeigh's) furniture from his house in Alexandria to Washington, where Underwood intends to reside whenever ejected from McVeigh's premises. About fifteen minutes to two this afterneon Judge Underwood was coming along Main street from the railroad depot on his way to the Custom House for the purpose of opening the United States-Court, having an engagement to sit in Chambers, In one hand the Judge carried a small satched, suffposed to contain legal documents, and in the other a heavy cane. At the same time, that the Judge approached the corner of Kinth and Main Mr. McVeigh was crossing Main to the Sane point, where they met by the merest accident. Upon seeing Underwood the memory of all his injuries so enraged McVeigh that he contronted the Judge, stopped him and said in an excited tone:

"I want to have samething to say to you, sir, about my property, sir."

"Don this inderwood is said to have remarked,

"I want to have something to say to you, sir, about my property, sir,"

Then this Underwood is said to have remarked, "I do not want to have any words with you," making a movement as if to pass.

Meveigh prevented this by stepping directly in front of the Judge, and, seizing him oy the lapet of the coat, said, "You have kept myself and my family out of my property for seven fettle. You have made my army property for seven fettle. You have made my army and now, sir, you

of the coat, said, "You have kept in yeer and my family out of my property for seven reals." Out have mede my entire."

Quite a crowd had gathered by this time, but not one interfered. Underwood, always ashy pale, becoming terribly frightened, dropped his sateful, and McVeigh having seized his cane he grasped it with both of his hands, the cane remaining between the two and held as lightly as by two babes. McVeigh then repeated something to the above effect, adding, "You are an old scoundred and thier," and began pummelling the judicial face with all the fectie strength with which he was possessed. He struck Underwood several times, no blow having any more effect than an infast could make. At this juncture an elderly gentleman stepped forward and took Mr. McVeigh of, when the latter remarked, "I am sorry that I stopped in the street to talk to such a cowardly old villain."

viliain."
The Judge, however, though very much frightened, had the presence of mind to pick up his legal
satchel, walked to the custom House and held Court
in the usual manner. This evening United States
Commissioner Pichsants issued a warrant for the
arrest of Mr. McVeigh, on the charge of having
obstructed and assaulted a United States official
in the discharge of his duty. Judge Underwood
himselfjupon being subpensed in this case expressed the greatest surprise. A number of others
were summoned to testify. The examination will
probably take place to-morrow.

## FLEETWOOD PARK.

Last Day of the Extra Trotting Meeting-A Fine Attendance-Joe Clark the Winner of the 2:35 Purse and Judge Fullerton of the Match Race. A grand assemblage of Manhattan Island's best

folks were out yesterday afternoon to witness the trotting at Fleetwood Park, and among them was an English nobleman, Lord Roseberry, who had never witnessed a trotting contest before. His Lordship seemed pleased with the way trotting sifairs are managed. He will probably visit the private stables of Robert Bonner, Frank Work and others before he leaves for home.

The first trot had twenty-one entries, but only

eight came to the post when time was called. These were John Murphy's brown gelding Joe Clark, T. Haight's black gelding Damon, J. H. Philips' roan gelding Fred Tyler, W. E. Weeks' gray gelding Tanner Boy, James Dugrey's gray gelding Ben Smith, J. Walker's bay mare Lady Anna, H. Kelly's bay mare Elia Millard, and J. J. Clark's gray gelding Dan. Joe Clark was the favorite against the field before the start and continued so to the end. He won the race, Damon winning the first and fourth heats. The latter won second money, Fred Tyler the third, and Tanner Boy the fourth premium.

money, Fred Tyler the third, and American
fourth premium.

The great leature of the day, and the trot that
brought all the great throng, was the race between Judge Fullerton and American Giri,
and if Judge Fullerton had been beaten
on this occasion the owner and driver
on this occasion the owner and driver
we have had to have hidden their on this occasion the owner and driver would have had to have hidden their "dimnished" heads forever. We have said before, and the bulk of the people believed what we said, that "Judge Fullerton never lost a race that he could not have won." He played with American Girt yesterday as he could have played with all others this year. This great son of Edward Everett will be more forunate than his brothers Mountain Boy and Joe Elliott, as he has now all the best of the trotting turr before him. There are none in front of Judge Fulierton for the trotting season of 1874.

BAT S BEADON		THE THE CHAPTE
J. Murphy's br. g. Joe Clark	4 1	1 2 1
P. Haight's blk. g Damon	1 6	4 1 5
J. H. Phillips' r. g. Fred Tyler	5 4	2 4 2 3 3 3 6 5 4
W. E. Weeks' g. g. Tanner Boy	2 3	3 3 3
J. Dugrey's g. g. Ben Smith	3 2	6 5 4
J. Walker's b. m. Lady Anna	7 7	5 6 6
H. Kelly's br. m. Ella Willard	6 5	7 7 dr
J. J. Clark's g. g. Dan	8 8	8 8 dr
G. Gilbert's s. g. Harry Gilbert	dr.	
D. Pilier's br. g. Husky Boy	dr.	
P. Feek's b. m. Sadie	dr.	
D. Jenkins' w. g. White Cloud	dr.	
H. Kelly's blk. g. Shot	dr.	
W. McCarty's b. g. Sherman	dr.	
J. Rogers' b. s. Fourth of July	dr.	
Martin & Rand's b. g. Little Ton	1 dr.	
Ben Mace's br. g. Farragut		
P. Manee's b. m. Bessie B	dr.	
L. S. Sammis' S. g. Farmer Boy	dr.	
P. Manee's br. m. Belle Brandor	1 dr.	
John Judd's Jimmy Warten	dr.	
TIME.		
Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat 36	1:13	2:30%
Second heat 36	1:14	2:32
Third heat 36	1:14%	2:3334
Fourth heat 36%	1:11%	2:31
Fire agat management 375	1:14%	2:324
Ann and Court of the	- American	-

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Seven Persons Killed and Nine Wounded in Harlem.

Carelessness Supposed To Be the Cause of the Disaster.

List of Those Killed, Wounded and Arrested.

A boiler of 120 pounds capacity, belonging to John Balmore, of First avenue and 110th street, exploded at fifteen minutes past four o'clock, yesterday afternoon, killing seven persons explosion it stood in the middle of the roadway between 128th and 129th streets, on Fourth avenue. It was attached to a hofsting machine, and the men employed upon it were in the act of moving the apparatus further up the street. The report made by the escape of the geant Osborne, of the Twelfth Precinct police, who was on his way to dinner, and ascertaining the location of the disaster by the screams of the wounded people he hurried to the spot. Finding a number of dead boiler, and injured persons running in all directions, he sent for assistance to the station house Bennet despatched all of the available force at his command to the spot, and the bodies were removed to the station house. An examination was then made into the cause of the accident, and every one who appeared to know or have seen anything of the matter was questioned. From all that could be learned in the conjusion water in the boiler had been allowed to run down Fory low, and the man in charge of it finding this out suddenly turned on cold water and almost instantaneously the explosion took place. Several of stantaneously the explosion around the machine the flerce murmuring struggling steam, but five of the number were killed. Pieces of the tube and sides of the boller killed. Pieces of the tube and sides of the boiler were flung in all directions and made terrible and fatai havoe. One of these stray projectiles was thrown towards 127th street and struck a young lady, Miss Louisa Bassford, of No. 51 East 125th street, killing her. She fell on the sidewalk where she stood as the blow came, but the upper half of the skull was carried some ten feet distant. It was supposed, but not exactly ascertained, that the part of the boiler that hit Miss Bassford was a snarp, thin piece of the cover, as her head was literally

CUT IN TWO.

Beside her when she iell were found some small

Beside her when she iell were found some small packages she was carrying when death met her. She had been to a physician's lower down the avenue, and was on her way to a drug store on the corner of the block in front of which the boiler stood. Her body, with the severed part of the head held on by bandages, was conveyed to the station house with the others, and was afterwards taken charge of by relatives. Malittle-Liahan girl, Irene Befatl, of 74 Thompson street, who was carrying a harp across the bridge at 128th street, was killed about midway in her passage over the avenue; and a schoolboy, William Buitt, ten years of age, of Fourth ayenue and 133d street, met death in the same place. It was intimated last night by the persons most conversant with the working of the hoisting apparatus and the boiler that there were about forty pounds of steam in the boiler when it exploded. Some of those people pretended the explosion could not have been caused by the pouring in of cold water at the time, and that it was produced by an entirely different cause. Others insisted that it was due entirely to the carelessness of the man in charge, who, they said, did not understand his business and who threw in the cold water when he should not. The man had charge of two boilers—this one that burst and another several blocks above on the same avenue. That he was incompetent for the position he held is proven by

Beside her when she fell w

west. The could be judged to this space and as rearly as could be judged to this space and as rearly as could be judged to this space and as rearly as could be judged to the strate of the avenue from the ratiroad entting, and it was to fill in the pipe beds and equalize the suriace of the avenue ince arth was taken from the track. Buckets were used for this purpose, and they were attached to and litted out of the cutting by a strong rope which was wound round the crank of the holsting macaine. When sufficient filling in material for the immediate spot on which they worked had been drawn up and scattered by the men through the sufficient filling in material for the immediate spot on which they worked had been drawn up and scattered by the men through the sufficient filling in material for the immediate spot on which they worked had been drawn up and scattered by the men through the sufficient filling in material for the immediate spot on the sufficient filling in material for the immediate spot on the sufficient filling from for the machine, but as a working ground for the men whether the hoisting of the earth and the moving north of the machine were both going on when the explosion took place could not be learned last night, but if such was the case the operation was an exceedingly dangerous one and one that should have been conducted with the greatest caution. This would suggest itself to the dullest mind when it is taken into consideration that on the natrow strip of land on the property of the case of the sufficient of the machine with the greatest caution. This would suggest itself to the dullest mind when it is taken into consideration that on the natrow strip of land on the side walk the sufficient fill the machine strains on the one side run along close up to the side with the sufficient fill the machine strains of the case of the sufficient s

moved sauly ery tongue had some was crammed with a commiseration for those left became are in the station house was crammed with a commiseration for the stilled, and the excutement caused by the adair was universal. The deal and lacerated bodies were carefully set down in the gallery outside the cells, and a ghastier sight that they presented one rarely witnesses. Curious enough they had all been injured in the head, a when they were laid out upon the floor the current remaining in the truths flower than the ground. One body that menced to-day. John Biehe and William Taggart, the engineers in charge of the boliers in the avenue, were arrested hast night by Captain Bennett. Taggart said he had nothing to do with the bolier. Mr. Barnum, the head engineer, had examined its only a couple of hours before the explosion.

The following is a complete list of the killed and wounded:—

John Foley, aged twenty-four, Fourth avenue John Foley, aged twenty-four, Fourth avenue, near 125th street.

John Gibson, aged twenty-four, Fourth avenue, near 125th street.

Philip Mulbern, aged fifty-two, Tenth avenue, between Fitty-third and Fitty-fourth streets.

George Becker, aged twenty-three, Second avenue, near 109th street.

Louisa Bassford, aged eighteen, No. 51 East 125th street, only daughter of a wealthy Harlem citizen.

William Britt, school boy, aged ten, Fourth avenue, between 123d and 123d Streets.

Irine Benetre, aged twelve, No. 74 Thompson attect—Lallan girl, with name.

W. Palon, aged thirty, 125th street, near Sixth

Avenue, scalded about the head.

B. Nelley, aged twenty-two, Fourth avenue, between 133d and 14th attreets, wounded from pieces of boiler.

P. Moranty, aged thirty-five, No. 2,223 Second avenue, Scalded about the head.

W. Daggart, aged fifty, 121st street, near Fourth avenue, scalded about the body.

John Burman, engineer, injured about the head and face. and face. Henry Fresher. Michael Jones.

James Anderson,

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, NOV. 11, 1873. day was 500. The contestants in the first game were C. Dion and Slosson. The latter took a good lead up to the last turn, latter took a good lead up to the last turn, when Dion did handsome work and passed him. Slosson then made a fine run of 53, catching the champion. The game to the finish mas very close, Slosson losing it by a miss-cue on an easy shot for the game. The fellowing is the score.—C. Dion, 400; Slosson, 307; winner's average, 560-85; loser's average, 562-87. Time of game, two hours and thirty-five minutes.

The second game was between Maurice Daly, of New York, and Peter Snyder, of Chicago, and was won by a walk away rapidly by Daly. Score—Daly, 400; Snyder, 169; winner's average, 10. Time of game, ohe hour and forty minutes.

In the tournament to-night the contestants in the first game were Albert Garnier, of New York, and John Bessunger, of Chicago. The game was won by Garnier in 54 innings. Score, 400 to 340; largest runs, Garnier, 82, 57, 21; Bessunger, 37, 34, 29; winner's average 711-16. Time of game two hours and fitteen minutes.

THE TENNESSEE STRIKE

The Engineers and Blackswiths Withdraw from the Trade Unions and Go to

The late strikers on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, including the engineers, ma chinists and blacksmiths, have withdrawn from their unions. The engineers, in a published card, acknowledge their error and say they have deter acknowledge their error and say they have deser-mined immediately to withdraw from the organisa-tion known as the Brotherhood of Locomotive En-gineers. The machinists and blacksmiths have also signed a published card to the same effect, withdrawing from the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Union.

To-motrow Vice President Jacques with published

To-morrow Vice President Jacques will publish the following to the public, to prevent any misappreheasion as to the true position of the engineers on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad:—"I will state that they have drawn from the organization known as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the charter of the Knoxville Division, No. 115, has been delivered to me to be forwarded to Charles Wilson, Grand Chief Engineer, Cleveland, Ohio."

The trains are all moving regularly, and every

#### thing is perfectly quiet. MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Idaho will leave this port on Wednesday for Queensiown and Liverpool; also the steamship Konig Wilhelm, for Southampton The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

at nine o'clock A. M. and twelve o'clock M. THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe-will be ready at eight o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

A .- For a First Class Dress or Business
HAT go direct to the manufacturer.
ESPENSCHEID, 113 Nassau street.

All Physicians Prescribe Kearney's
EXTRACT BUCHU for Diseases of Bladder, Endusys
and kindred complaints; \$1 per bottle.

A.—Important To Ruptured Persons.— Permanent cure soon effected by the ELASTIC TRUSSIC CONPANY, 683 Broadway. Branch offices-1,325 Obest-nut street, Philadelphia; 129 Tremont street, Boston; 235 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington; 46 West Fourth atreet, Cheinnati; 415 East Water street, Milwaukee, 45.

A.—The Russian Vapor Baths, 25 Base Fourth street, are unequalled in cleanliness, good ventila-tion and elegance and completeness of appointments. Try them for your cold.

A.—The Holidays Approaching.—Knox's RATS and FURS are in demand; make your purchases for holiday gifts in advance, and save money. Knox's stores are at 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House and Fight Avenue liotel. Finh Avenue Hotel.

As a Reliable Remedy for Coughs, coids, hoarseness or any affection of the throat and lungs use Mme. PORTER'S COUGH BALSAM. A single bottle is worth dity times its cost; 25, 50 and 75 cents a bottle.

A .- Wedding Invitations, Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Monograms, Foreign Note Paper, Badges, JAMES EVERDELL, 302 Broadway; established 1840.

A.—Havana Lottery Official Drawings on file; also Kentucky State Lottery for the Benefit of Schools of Frankfort. Circulars free. JOSEPH BATES, 196 Broadway, room 4. Cristadoro's Hair Dye is, By Far, the best extant; always reliable, perfectly harmiess and true to nature. Sold everywhere.

Dunville & Co., Royal Irish Distilleries, Belfast, Ireland, are the largest holders of Whiskey in the world. Their OLD IRISH WHISKEY is recommended by the medical profession in preference to French brandy. Supplied in casks or cases. United States Branch, M Broad street, New York.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware bought and sold. GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

Dyspepsia, Regurgitation of Food, Acid Eructations, Constipation, &c., cured by Dr. SHARP'S SPECIFIC. Depot 145 Eighth street. Sold by druggists Do You Want Anything From New L.ck!-If you do, send stamp for reply and our NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF POX & OC., 550 Canal street, New York.

For Upwards of Thirty Years
MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for
children with never tailing safety and ancees. It corrects actify of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhua, whether
arising from techning or other causes. An old and welltried remedy. Pericetly safe in all cases.

Holloway's Pills Are Invaluable as a Purgative. The OINTMENT cures Rheumatism, Scalds and Sprains, Depot 78 Maiden lane.

Havana Lottery.—We Sold the \$500,000 in the extraordinary drawing, April 22; circulars sont; aformation given.

J. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street, box 4,635 New York Post office. Lace Curtains from Auction, 35 per

G. L. KELTY & CO., 724 Broadway. G. L. KELTY & CO., 72 Broadway.
Wigs-Toupees.—G. Rauchfuss, Practical Wio and TOUPEE maker and Importer of Human Hair, No. 44 East Tweldth street, near Broadway.

WALL STREET. SECRET OF SUCCESS ON VERY Wall Might TURERIDGE & CO. Bayes and Brokers and Brokers