

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR. Volume XXXVIII, No. 189. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—Mimi. WOODS' THEATRE, Bowery.—The Wife's Secret—Jack and the Bear Skin. BOWEN'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Four. Afternoon and evening. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—Lana Kevla. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker streets.—Gharbette. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Singer Nicola's Concerts. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—Science and Art. METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, 125 West Fourth street.—Ufflen and Loan Collections of Art.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, July 8, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

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ANOTHER OCEAN STEAMSHIP LOST.—The Inman steamship City of Washington went ashore on Gull Rock bar, seventy miles west of Cape Sable, on the coast of Nova Scotia, near Cape Sable, on Saturday afternoon, in a dense fog. Fortunately, no lives were lost. Had this disaster occurred at night, as on the occasion when the ill-fated Atlantic struck Mar's Head, near Cape Sable, there is a probability that we should have had a similar tragedy to record. The fogs in the Bay of Fundy, west of Cape Sable, are proverbial for their density, and many a gallant vessel has met her fate on that dangerous point of land. THE SHEAR OF PERSIA, Nassr-ed-Din, is evidently a lineal descendant of Al-ad-din, and is bound to maintain the honor of the family as a rich and generous prince. Before leaving London, it is said, he dispensed eight thousand dollars to the servants of Buckingham Palace and twelve thousand dollars to the policemen who were stationed there during his occupation of the house. At this rate his excursion fund of twenty-five millions will be considerably reduced by the time he gets back into his summer palace at Teheran. THE RUSSIAN SOLDIERS IN THE KHIVAN TERRITORY have liberated ten thousand Persians who were held as slaves by the Khan and his officers. Many of the freedmen have claimed the protection of the Czar. This is rather a novel rôle for Russia, but an exceedingly prudent one under present circumstances.

The Presidential Office—Is It Consistent with True Republicanism?—The Danger of Cesarism.

Those who suppose that General Grant will need a third term to give his fame fulness and enable him to finish his work do him grave injustice even while they would flatter and applaud. Upon this theory rests the only argument that can commend itself to his mind in favor of a renomination to the Presidency. Cesar was told that his victories in Gaul, his triumphs of administration in Spain, and the wealth and power he added to the Republic, could only find compensation in a diadem. Napoleon was told that he alone had the skill and statesmanship to save France. The one ascended a throne; the other was stabled on the steps of a throne. The President is surrounded by men like Mark Antony and Talleyrand, who speak to him as they spoke to Cesar and Napoleon. Before them lies a contented, happy, prosperous country, caring only for money and lands and harvests, incredulous about political affairs and neither seeing nor caring for the danger. This was precisely the situation of Rome. Cesarism was not known until it had reigned in the person of many emperors.

Now, we lay it down as a cardinal maxim that, great as any man may be, the country is still greater; that when it is necessary to place any one man above the country something is radically wrong in its institutions. We have a Presidential office, with noble, useful attributes, but in many essentials as royal as the office of the Czar. There is no limit to what a popular President can do, for we saw in the time of Mr. Johnson that impeachment, as a constitutional expedient, was as useless and obsolete as the punishment for treason in the common law of England. We do not say that a President could not, or rather would not, be removed for any extraordinary personal offence, for crimes against society like those of Charles II. or George IV.; but only a revolution like that which overthrew Charles I. and James II. would remove a President who had become politically obnoxious. For good or for evil, there he stands, immutable in his high office, above all power and responsibility.

In some respects our constitution is no better than the constitution of England which tolerated Charles I. And the circumstance is painfully apparent that a large part of the ruling men in the republican party are negatively committing themselves to the principle of Cesarism in the renomination of President Grant; that, in other words, they are silent and acquiescent, and, for fear of wounding the feelings of General Grant, say nothing on the question most interesting to the people and to friends of liberty elsewhere.

General Grant is a brave and sincere American. He has those qualities no less than Cromwell, who did not hesitate to dissolve his Parliaments at the point of the bayonet to become Lord Protector and leave his sword and office to his son. Napoleon Bonaparte was a brave and sincere Frenchman, and wrote essays on liberty, and served under the convention which obeyed Robespierre. But this did not render the Consul and the Empire impossible. It is so very easy to tell a successful soldier—or any man, in fact, who may have attained supreme power—that he comes from God to save the State. With the increase of luxury and wealth there is always a party craving the distinctions, the complaisances and social gratifications of a court. We are told the presence of a court encourages business and elegance in manners, high and gentle courtesy and a spirit of honorable emulation among men. And what are all the treasures of the vain and aspiring if their possessors are only as other men and have never a coronet or a star? There is the powerful class, who have all the country can give them, and dread nothing but change. And if by any means they could dispose of their honors and offices as they do of their gains, how happy would they be! Behind is the timid and conservative class—what the French would call the bourgeoisie—who fear every election as mariners do the northerly gales or the desert pilgrims the dreadful sirocco winds—the class who saw in the probable success of Mr. Greeley the paralysis of all true business interests, the shrinking of all values—chaos and panic. To these men Cesarism becomes a principle, for they have no patriotism that is not purely selfish. The interests of the country are identical in all respects with their own. And behind these classes we have the political element, which subsists on political ventures, as the pirates of the Grecian Archipelagoes used to subsist on the captured ships of Venice and Genoa, and who would care little whether the President was for life and wore a crown, so they could pursue their gainful calling.

The fact that we stand in presence of a contingency involving the liberties of the country is a radical error. We do not associate General Grant with our comments upon the danger of Cesarism. It is not a crime in him or any capable man who has served the State to accept or crave any of its honors. He has said and done nothing in the matter to justify any criticism on our part. If he were to declare at once that he would not be a candidate for re-election it would not lessen the force of our criticisms. We are striving to draw the attention of the country to a danger that may come at any time—a danger inherent in our constitution and laws. A declaration from General Grant now that he would not be a candidate for re-election would be an act of magnanimity on his part; but the country does not care to have its liberties at the mercy of any man's magnanimity. France has shown us a lesson in her treatment of M. Thiers which is pregnant with meaning. She shows that her republican spirit is true to republican principles. Nor in the recent crisis did we for a moment despair of France. While prominent English journals feared that France would fling itself over the precipice of a new revolution and that the streets of Paris would run with blood, we held to the contrary, because we knew that France would be true to herself. That nation has shown us the meaning of the wise principle of rotation in office. What she practises now, however, she has learned in tempest and fire. The moderation and wisdom of to-day, the patient and daring patriotism which compels a monarchical assembly, elected by a panic-stricken and cruelly oppressed France, and a President who is Marshal and Duke by the favor of Napoleon, to serve and respect the Republic, show that

the lessons of 1793 have at last come to fruition. This is the logical result of French history and the politics of French statesmen from the rise of Mirabeau to the fall of Thiers. What France teaches us now, and what we should be swift to learn, is that perfect freedom is only to be found in a nation where the government is thoroughly and constantly subordinate to the popular will.

The spirit of Cesarism was exactly the reverse of this. Cesar was necessary to Rome. So let Cesar be crowned. Cromwell was the saviour of England. So let him reign for life as Lord Protector and his children in his stead. Napoleon was the supreme genius of French valor and military skill. So let him be Emperor of France and King of Italy, and let his brothers and sisters reign also, that his glory may be full. We call this Cesarism, and we do not at all see how it differs from the spirit that would renominate General Grant because the "country needs his services." Are we not to suppose that the services of General Grant are at the command of the country, whether he is in the White House or a private gentleman on his Missouri farm? And if General Grant is an indispensable President, are we capable of self-government? If any man is indispensable the sooner we throw our constitution into the sea and return under the sceptre of Victoria the better for our peace. For the lesson we have not learned has been learned in England. In that country Parliament has control over the government. The control is not so direct and simple as that exercised in France by the Assembly, and there are many forms and offices in the English government that might be avoided; but the spirit is alive and grows with each advance of the English liberal party. No man has had any marked dominance in England since the time of Marlborough. The elder Pitt and Wellington came nearer to Marlborough, but none of these men were as strong as General Grant is to-day, as Lincoln, Jefferson and Jackson were in their day.

The spirit which made Jefferson—but more especially Jackson and Lincoln—so puissant was only a form of the Cesarism which is making itself a power in our politics. In those days the people were not as susceptible to its influence as now. Strange things have occurred in America; the public tone has become lowered; Congressmen have grown rich from bonds and subsidies which they voted out of the Treasury; a company of thieves have held New York under their hands and robbed it of millions; forgery and perjury have become political accomplishments, and seats in the Senate are bought with money, as the purple of the Caesars was bought when the Pretorian Guards were in power. We have no Pretorian Guards, it is true; but the men of whom Mr. Colfax may be regarded as the most prominent example—the Pretorian Guards of the republican party—have made Cesarism possible in our time, and have compelled us to open an issue with the people which has not had its parallel in gravity since the foundation of the government.

Sir Samuel Baker's Success—The Great Inland Sea.

The Herald special despatches from Khartoum, at the junction of the Blue and White Niles, respecting the triumph of Sir Samuel Baker in his expedition to the Equator, contain, in addition to some particulars respecting the plan of government and military occupation of the country, information regarding the great lake system of Central Africa which will prove of absorbing interest to geographers. Sir Samuel, it appears, contends, on what grounds we have not yet learned, that Lake Albert Nyanza is one and the same sheet of water as that known further to the south as Lake Tanganyika. He illustrates this further by the statement that falls may be launched above Murchison's Falls and navigated to Ujiji. If this be true, by garrisoning and strengthening the territory already annexed to Egypt, the power of the Khedive might be felt far down the centre of the Continent, with Lake Tanganyika as a base of operations. It looks like the repetition of Russia's rôle in Central Asia from many points of view.

The Cholera has so far abated in Nashville that the Robertson Association, a volunteer sanitary society, which has devoted itself to the relief of sufferers from the disease, has been disbanded, and many physicians have been dismissed who were engaged by the authorities to wait upon cholera patients among the poor. But in disappearing from the city the disease has broken out in the towns and villages of the surrounding country, and in Murfreesboro and other places in that direction it prevails to an alarming extent. It thus appears that the epidemic has made Nashville a base of operations, from which, having conserved its available materials there, it is diffusing itself on all sides into the neighboring towns and counties. Starting from New Orleans, the disease in its progress up the Mississippi has visited Memphis and other points along the river up to its junction with the Ohio at Cairo, from which point it has pursued the line of the main stream to St. Louis, and the Ohio to Louisville and Cincinnati, and, rumor says, to Pittsburg. At all events the cholera, as an epidemic, starting from New Orleans up the Mississippi, is moving, by the line of the Ohio, eastward; and our city authorities will be guilty of a gross neglect of a most important duty if, proo-pooing suggestions of danger, they remain inactive and console themselves with the delusion that there is no cholera as an epidemic in the country.

THE SUCCESS OF THE LONG BRANCH RACES, which opened gloriously on the glorious Fourth, at Monmouth Park, is encouraging to those who believe in the popularization of wholesome sport. To-day, the second of the meeting, promises to stamp the idea of admitting the masses free to the race-course with a seal of approval which will, we trust, induce other proprietors of racing grounds to throw their gates open to the public without let or hindrance. The fine spectacle of a running race is one that must be enjoyed by tens of thousands of human beings before it reaches the scenic acme. There is always plenty of unoccupied room on a race-course which might as well be dedicated to the use of those who cannot pay admission fees as left untenanted. There is a good programme on to-day's card. We hope the racing will justify expectation, and that the weather may be as fine as yesterday.

Marie Lataste's Prophecy—Rome September, 1870, and Rome September, 1873.

In another part of the Herald to-day will be found the final letter of our special commissioner sent to Rome on the announcement of the critical condition of the Holy Father's health some weeks ago. He went in the expectation of being called upon to chronicle the close of the eventful Pontificate of Pius IX., beloved as a man, honored as a prince, and revered as the head of the Catholic Church during a quarter of a century, and the choice of the successor, to whom the Sacred College should commit the onerous trust, so well and so long held by the present representative of St. Peter. No one will doubt the sincerity of our commissioner in rejoicing over the failure of his specific mission resulting from the assured convalescence of the Pope. Having failed to see a change in the occupancy of the See of Rome he has had his eyes and ears open to perceive the actual condition of the new Kingdom of Italy, and he places the facts before us to-day in a picture most sad to contemplate. King Victor Emmanuel "the gallant," as he is called, though admired for his bravery and military prowess in years gone by, lives at Rome in the midst of a people who hate him, scowl upon him, insult him in every manner possible. Though famous for his courtesy towards the fair sex, Roman dames turn their backs upon him in return for the royal salute. Men, as he rides in the streets of the Eternal City, neglect the ordinary civility of removing their hats, and, instead of demonstrations of popular approbation, his name is coupled with imprecations. By the clerical party, which is large, able and energetic, he is considered an absolute wrongdoer, who has robbed the Papal throne of its rightful temporal sovereignty. They pray and work and hope for his speedy expulsion and the restoration of power to their beloved father, Pope Pius IX., and his successors in the Vatican. In this labor of love they are specially encouraged just now by an alleged prophecy uttered before the accession of Pius IX., which, foretelling many details of the present Pontificate, has so far proved to be a truthful anticipation of coming events. This prophecy named September 20, 1870, as the beginning and September 20, 1873, as the close of the forcible exclusion of the Pope from his temporal sovereignty. In the near approach of the latter date the leaders of the clerical party are filled with vivid hopes of the sure fulfillment of the prophetic utterance of Marie Lataste. Since our commissioner's letter was penned a very serious ministerial complication, still undecided, makes it certain that there are actual difficulties in the path of the Italian King which may justify the confident expectations of his foes. Italy is ground by enormous and unaccustomed taxation; yet her present rulers find it impossible to defray the expenses of a suitable military establishment. Priestly prayers and citizen unwillingness to meet large assessments work jointly against the dynasty of Savoy; and, coupled with the hope of help from France, these may be found strong enough before the Autumnal equinox to raise such a storm as to make it wisdom in Victor Emmanuel to imitate his son, the late King of Spain, and leave Rome as Amadeo quitted Madrid. At all events, whether we give credence to the predictions of the new prophet or not, whether we accord with the Vaticanists as to the efficacy of prayer, which is one of their chief reliances in this conflict with the Italian monarchy, it is evident that the gallant King feels fully that uneasiness which so oft besets crowned heads. He and his family are unpopular. He is hated as the foe of the Church. All royalty is rejected by the large number of Italian republicans, who earnestly hope, with Garibaldi, that the opinion of President Grant may prove correct, and that "Europe will finally adopt the republican form of government." With such elements of disturbance far and wide in the Italian capital it is not at all incapable of belief that any day may bring news of critical importance from Rome. Latin Europe is liable to political as well as physical earthquakes, and the report of an Italian revolution need occasion no surprise.

The Canada Pacific Railway.

The Board of Directors at Montreal have accepted the terms of Sir Hugh Allen for the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway. Assuming that this contract means business, we shall have within a few years four trans-continental railroads north of our Mexican boundary—the Canadian, and our Northern, Union Central, and Southern Pacific roads. And there will be scope and verge enough for them all, for each of these lines is so far separated from the next that each will have a great section of the country to itself between the longitudinal line of the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean, and each will have its own settlements and trade to build up en route and some advantages of its own on the Pacific Coast.

The Union Central Pacific, the pioneer line, is doing a business which ought to pay handsomely; the Northern Pacific, on the eastern division, is in operation to Bismarck, far up the Missouri River, and on the western side it is making good headway. The Southern Pacific, upon which they are at work actively, having the shortest route and easiest grades, will probably be finished before the Northern Pacific, or within the next three years. The Canadian road—well, we must wait till they actually break ground upon it before we can enter into any conjectures as to the probable time of its completion. We have no doubt, however, that Sir Hugh Allen is in earnest and means to build the road.

THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS yesterday, on the valuation of city property, was, from its discussions on the subject, calculated rather to discourage than to gladden the hearts of the taxpayers. What the percentage of the year's assessment is to be seems still to be very doubtful. We have been led to believe that it would be only two and a half per cent; but Supervisor McCafferty says that, instead of this, it has been increased to six per cent. But the matter has been referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes and Assessments, and perhaps they may make it something less than six per cent. Otherwise, if city retrenchments result only in the suspension of city improvements, with an increase of taxation, we should prefer another programme of city reform.

England and Spain in Mr. O'Kelly's Case—His Release Probable.

After having passed more than three months within the walls of Spanish prisons Mr. O'Kelly, the Herald's commissioner to the Island of Cuba, finds himself to-day as far from trial as ever. During all this time he has remained in ignorance of the charges to be preferred against him, and never has been for a moment certain but that by some barbarous freak of a drunken soldier or rash official he might lose his life without time to utter a protest. It is curious, indeed, that the government which claims his allegiance should, contrary to its habit, submit to this prolonged outrage upon one of its subjects. England has with some reason boasted hitherto of the protection which she affords to those who have a right to stand beneath her flag. Why she has borne with this insult from an insignificant Power whose very existence she is studious not to recognize is mysterious. It will be declared a shameful neglect of imperative duty that England has permitted Mr. O'Kelly to be dragged around from prison to prison and subjected to indignity after indignity without a charge being stated or the semblance of what even the greatest felon could demand—a trial. It is an extraordinary lapse from a high position among the nations which England has permitted herself to suffer in this matter. As far as the Spaniards are concerned, Mr. O'Kelly seems to be as great a white elephant on their hands in Spain as in Cuba. Having arrested him without cause, and solely because he trusted in that problematical thing—the honor of a Spaniard—they have not been able to discover a means of ridding themselves of his presence which would consort with their ideas of what is due to Spanish pride. Having erred in Cuba, the stupid spirit of hidalgismo prevents them from being just in Spain. We are informed from Madrid that the Colonial Minister has ordered Mr. O'Kelly's removal thither, and that there appear to be good grounds for expecting his release. The poverty of power in the hands of the Spanish government may be some excuse for inability to put down the Cuban and Carlist rebellions, but it does not justify the detention of a prisoner whose impartiality and neutrality have been proved. Deeds such as the prolongation of Mr. O'Kelly's imprisonment are of those that weigh most heavily against the honor of Spain, against her chances of being recognized as a civilized Power in the world. There is now no fear that the Spanish government will attempt to take the life of our faithful commissioner; it seems probable even that he will be released without the farce of a trial of which we have heard so much; but the dishonor of every hour of his imprisonment will fall upon Spain in proportion as she is believed amenable to the laws of anything higher than savagery. His speedy release is the only act of reparation in the power of the Spanish government. It can afford to swallow what remains of false pride in his regard, and get a difficulty out of its very difficulty way by setting him free.

The United States and Mexican Claims Commission.

The deadlock in adjusting the claims between the United States and Mexico, in consequence of the term of the Commission appointed for that purpose having expired, has been removed by a renewal of the treaty and extension of time. The new Mexican Commissioner to prosecute the work has arrived, and, therefore, it is expected the business of examining claims will be resumed at an early day. A most curious feature about the Mexican claims against the United States, and one very characteristic of Mexican character and policy, is the magnitude and number of alleged losses or damages brought forward against our government. There have been presented nine hundred and fifty-eight claims. How many more will be raked up no one can guess. Of the one hundred and fifty acted upon, and for which awards have been made to the amount of eighty-six thousand dollars, the Mexicans claimed the modest sum of nearly twenty-two millions. At this rate Mexico would claim over a hundred millions in all. The whole of the border territory and all in it are not worth that sum. Besides, the alleged depredations were made for the most part by Mexican Indians, and not by our Indians or citizens. We hope our government or Commissioner will not be influenced in the least by such enormous and unfounded claims, which are made, evidently, as a set-off to the just ones of the United States. Mexico owes this country a large debt of gratitude for preserving her national integrity; but she does not show it in these monstrous and groundless claims. While the government and people of the United States desire to be generous to the neighboring Republic they cannot tolerate such pretensions or allow our peaceable citizens on the border to be despoiled without compensation. The set-off of bogus and absurd claims will not do.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

The Abingdon Virginia and Lynchburg Republican (conservative) agree that the conservative candidate for Governor of Virginia "should be chosen because he is the man for the times; has the requisites for success—ability, honesty and merit; not because he aspires to the position, nor because of any individual claims, real or imaginary, which he or his friends may choose to assert." No matter what section such a candidate may hail from, the Republican thinks that one with the above qualifications will sweep the State by an immense majority. The campaign for the gubernatorial nominations is becoming quite interesting in the "Old Dominion."

THE FAMOUS FRENCH DUEL.—M. DE CASAGNAC WOUNDED.—By telegram from Paris we are informed of the fact that MM. Ranco and De Casagnac, having ended the vigilance of the police, met in deadly combat yesterday morning. They fought on the neutralized territory of Luxembourg. M. de Casagnac was wounded, dangerously it is said, and M. Ranco becomes, in consequence, the politico-legislative and fashionable celebrity of the hour. The causes which excited more immediately the hostile meeting are set forth in our columns to-day, as are also the more prominent events in the public career of the combatants. The latest despatches from the field report that M. Ranco was also wounded.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

J. Condit Smith, of Buffalo, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Jeff Davis is being inundated with visitors at the New York Hotel. Colonel Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, is at the New York Hotel. Clement C. Clay has arrived at the Coleman House from Macon, Georgia. Tom Hood, son of Thomas Hood, is coming to this country. "One more fortunate!" Ex-Governor O. A. Hadley, of Arkansas, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Charles Rowley, of Rowley Brothers & Co., is visiting Mayor Joseph Brown, in St. Louis. The Spanish Minister, Admiral Polo de Bernabe, has returned to the Clarendon Hotel from Newport. Surgeon James McMaster, United States Navy, died at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., on the 4th instant. A feminine lawyer has just won her first case in Chicago. The strong points in her plea before the jury were youth and beauty. Women and Chinese are said to figure among the clerks in the Bank of California. The former frequently figure in every bank. M. Clement Duvvernois, new halfpenny paper in Paris, La Démocrate, designs to prove that only the Empire can succeed the working people. James M. Foster, the first white man born in Kokomo, Ind., died on the 2d instant. His father, literally "the oldest inhabitant," survives him. The venerable ex-Justice Nelson has been ill lately, but is now again going about his home at Cooperstown, N. Y., showing wonderful vigor for an octogenarian. A wild man, in nature's suit, has made his appearance in the woods between Saug Rapids and Little Falls, Minnesota. A Saug Rapids "hopes" it is his brother-in-law. Senator Bayard, Dr. N. K. Davis, Colonel Edgar Montague and Moses Walton, have been elected honorary members of the Society of the Alumni of the University of Virginia. Colonel William H. Hess, General Superintendent of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, headquarters at Havana and Key West, has arrived at his home in Brooklyn after an absence of two years. Congressional Delegate R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, is at the Hoffman House. Mr. McCormick has been compelled to give up his purpose of going to Europe on the steamship Pennsylvania, which starts on her first trip on Thursday, from Philadelphia. A Winona (Minnesota) paper puts a little local incident in this way:—"Mrs. Len Brown and Mr. George Poits eloped together—the one being a husband and the other a wife. Brown is after them with pistols for two, and Winona is not happy." The Philadelphia Age aptly remarks that a "maiden speech" was once a mere figure of speech for the first effort of a young lawyer or a new Congressman. But now it has become a reality, and the fair sex perplex Courts and staid audiences with their "maiden efforts." A China woman was sold at auction on Granite Creek, Idaho, lately, to a Chinaman named Six, who has already six wives of this kind and half a dozen of another. The latest Mrs. Six brought \$675. It would not be strange, when she enters John Six's family, if things went to "mixes and sevens." Here is a little note for the scientists. In Oswego, at six o'clock on the morning of the 1st instant, there was noticed on the stone sidewalks a very peculiar jelly-like formation, which, when put under a magnifying glass, appeared like cells containing animal life. No one seemed able to explain it. Perhaps it was a "cell" altogether. An old man, crippled with rheumatism and accompanied by his family of four, arrived in Kansas City, Mo., on his way from Indiana to a town in Kansas State, and was immediately robbed. Whereupon the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald remarks "if people going West will continue to go through such a wicked place they deserve to be robbed." Poor consolation that. A Nevada paper relates how a couple of home-made savants were discussing the cause of the saline character of the water in the Great Salt Lake. Said one, "Well, it's my opinion that there's an underground connection with the Pacific Ocean, and it's filled with water from the Pacific." "But," said the other, "Salt Lake is 7,000 feet higher than the ocean; what do you think of that?" "Think of it! Why I think it bursts my theory all to thunder." Mr. S. L. Clemens (Mark Twain) was recently entertained at a most recherché banquet, given at the Langham Hotel, London. The opportunity of his visit to London was embraced by Mr. J. M. Bellow in order to offer to a distinguished American literary man some small recognition of the hospitality which he ever renders shown to Mr. Bellow himself in America during his late visit. Some fourteen gentlemen, distinguished in literature and art and on the stage, were invited to meet Mr. Clemens on this festive occasion. After dinner his health was proposed by the host, assuring him of the hearty welcome he would ever where receive in England, emulating the reception which the literary world of New York and Boston extends to all English men of mark who visit the United States. Mr. Clemens, in a speech replete with the driest humor, which drew forth laughter and applause from all around him, brightly thanked the company for the honor done him, and hoped to be able to reciprocate the hospitality of the evening at some future day in his own house at Hartford. EARTHQUAKES. Rumbles at Jamestown, N. Y. JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 7, 1873. At about twenty minutes past nine o'clock on Saturday morning a shock of earthquake was distinctly felt, causing a breaking of crockery, throwing picture frames from the walls, &c. The occurrence causes considerable excitement here. Buffalo Shaken. BUFFALO, N. Y., July 7, 1873. Another shock of earthquake occurred at six o'clock this morning. The only damage done by the shocks of yesterday was the throwing down of a chimney in the centre of the city. CHOLERA IN THE WEST. In Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, July 7, 1873. Seven deaths from cholera were reported at the Health office to-day. In Memphis. MEMPHIS, July 7, 1873. There were twenty-two interments to-day, only three of which were from cholera. In Nashville. NASHVILLE, July 7, 1873. The total number of deaths Sunday was twelve, of which seven were from cholera. The total number of deaths to-day was four, none of which were from cholera. A special despatch from Chattanooga reports thirty deaths there during the last forty-eight hours, fifteen of which were from cholera. ROBBERY AND PROBABLE MURDER OF A LONG ISLAND FARMER. Sergeant Riley, of the Tenth precinct, arrested Theodore Gambia and George Robbins, covered, last night for having, as alleged, beaten and robbed John Dennis, a long island farmer, on the Jamaica road. Mr. Dennis had been to Washington Market and disposed of a load of produce, for which he had received \$30, and was driving home last Friday night. When the wagon reached his house Mr. Dennis was found in the bottom of it in an insensible condition and covered with blood. A wrench which he had in the wagon was also covered with blood, and there were several wounds on his head and face, which had been caused by blows from this instrument. Inquiry was made at the toll-gate, and the keeper stated that when Mr. Dennis passed through the gate he had two negroes in the wagon with him, and from the description he gave of them they were identified as Gambia and Robbins, two desperate characters. Knowing that Mr. Dennis had the money with him they improved the opportunity, it is supposed, when they got a good distance above the gate of knocking him senseless and then robbing him. Mr. Dennis has not been conscious since the assault, and his recovery is said to be impossible. Several of the Long Island farmers have recently been robbed on the road, and they will, no doubt, go prepared to protect themselves in the future.