

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANNE STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 198

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth street.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE WITWAGS.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE, 95th st., between Lexington and 3d Aves.—THE WITWAGS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUNSHINE NIGHTS.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, 125 West Fourth street.—ORFÈVRE AND LEAR COLLECTIONS OF ART.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 683 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Saturday, July 12, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

THE COMING TO LIGHT OF THE GOODRICH MYSTERY—A STORY OF PASSION AND CRIME.—LEADING EDITORIAL SUBJECT.—FOURTH PAGE.

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AN ENGLISH PRINCE BETROTHED TO A RUSSIAN GRAND DUCHESS! THE INTENDING GROOM FOREGOES HIS RIGHT OF SUCCESSION THEREBY! THE PARTIES, THEIR COURTSHIP AND THE LADY'S DOWRY.—FIFTH PAGE.

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THE GRANT OF EXTRAORDINARY POWERS TO THE EGYPTIAN KHEIDIVE DISCREDITED.—FRENCH PROPOSITION FOR AN INTERNATIONAL TREATY CONGRESS.—FIFTH PAGE.

RUNNING THE CITY OF WASHINGTON ON THE ROCKS! THE STEAMSHIP BROKEN TO PIECES! THE PASSENGERS' PERILS.—NINTH PAGE.

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ORANGE RIOTS ANTICIPATED IN BELFAST, IRELAND, TO-DAY! THE CITY FATHERS PREPARING TO MEET THE MOB! DISTURBANCES DEPRICATED.—FIFTH PAGE.

ORANGEMEN TO PARADE IN NEW YORK CITY TO-DAY.—SANITARY MATTERS.—THIRD PAGE.

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THE POLARIS RELIEF SHIP TIGRESS READY TO DEPART.—INTERESTING RACING AND TROTTING NEWS.—COMING PRIZE FIGHT BETWEEN ALLEN AND MCCOOLE.—NINTH PAGE.

PISTOLS, AT TEN PACES! A HOBOKEN DUEL THAT WAS NOT FOUGHT! TWO IRISH GERMAN INDULGING IN DANGEROUS TARGET PRACTICE.—EIGHTH PAGE.

SCENES AT THE INTER-COLLEGIATE OLYMPIA! THE OARSMEN HARD AT WORK! BOWDOIN AND CORNELL.—EIGHTH PAGE.

WASHINGTON MARKET FLYING AND THE REMEDY.—LEGAL BUSINESS IN THE VARIOUS COURTS.—REAL ESTATE OPERATIONS.—THE RECENT POLICE CHANGES.—EIGHTH PAGE.

FINANCIAL MOVEMENTS IN THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN MARKETS! GOLD AND EXCHANGE RATES ADVANCED.—SIXTH PAGE.

PRINCE BISMARCK, it is again confidently stated, is about to retire from his post as Premier of Prussia. He will still, however, remain Chancellor of the Empire. The retirement of Bismarck, in the sense thus indicated, will make no perceptible change in the politics of Prussia, and as Chancellor of the Empire we may rest assured that he will not permit any damage to befall the edifice which he has so laboriously and successfully raised.

BLACK FRIDAY IN THE SOUTH.—Yesterday Maryland saw a sorry sight. Two of her citizens, arrested, tried and convicted of horrible murder, were strangled to death. The deeds were negroes, men and brethren, and of that class rightly called dangerous. The story of their atrocious deeds is a black chapter in the wide chronicle of the day. It is most credible to the people of the neighborhood in which these murders were committed that the law was not set at defiance by any representative of Judge Lynch. Virginia, as our despatches show, had also an execution, and the narrative our correspondent gives of that terrible killing of two elderly ladies by a half reclaimed gorilla and the subsequent proceedings in the case will be read with great interest all over the Union. That these murderers were not torn to pieces by the citizens is a fresh proof to us that the people of Virginia and Maryland are law abiding.

The Coming to Light of the Goodrich Mystery—A Story of Passion and Crime.

The arrest of the "other woman," Kate Stoddard, has, it would appear, cleared up the mystery in the matter of the killing of Charles Goodrich. A young woman, named Mary Handley, who was acquainted with the mysterious "Kate," was set upon the track, with three thousand five hundred dollars as an incentive, and having met "Kate" near the ferry in Brooklyn, caused her arrest. On discovering the residence of "Kate" her lodging was searched, and the property of the murdered man found in her trunk—his watch, his ring, his pistol and some money believed to have been his. Such are the bare outlines of the case as it now stands. At the adjourned inquest, which will be held to-day, it is confidently expected that this associated woman will make a full confession of the murder committed last March. With the thrill which the ghastly story is certain to awaken the ghosts of the undiscovered murders of New York will again be called forth as they part company with the case of Goodrich. We learn from our reporters that the police authorities in Brooklyn have felt wounded at the comments of the press on their management of the case. On what grounds they expect that line of comment, which was not complimentary, to be changed to one of laudation we cannot precisely see. That the woman "Kate Stoddard" is in the hands of justice does not excuse all the pitiful bungling and vain trumpet-blowing which marked their conduct in the matter when the public was first excited by the murder. The flourish made over the arrest of the woman Lucette Myers and the reluctance with which they set her at liberty are within recollection. The arrests in various places of "Roscoes," who turned out not to be the Roscoe wanted, are also easily recalled. It is worth while contrasting Lucette's statement that she has seen Roscoe several times since her release with the boastful statements of her having been "shadowed" by the police. Personally acquainted as she was with "Kate Stoddard," the police do not seem to have attempted to induce her to take any steps in causing the arrest of either the man or the woman. That fine part of the detective's art which stirs up those with knowledge in a case to impart it seems to have been wholly wanting. Lucette Myers could have very little feeling in common with the woman accused of murdering her lover; yet the only impression the police succeeded in leaving upon her mind was that they were bent upon persecuting her. But the most extraordinary part of this strange story lies in the relation of how this woman of many aliases passed the long interval between the murder and her arrest. With the murdered man's valuables in her trunk she quietly took a lodging in Brooklyn, the city where the deed was done, and at the same time pursued her business of straw-hat making in New York or at her new residence. For over three months she continued unmolested, and a chance meeting with Mary Handley alone led to the arrest. Victor Hugo, in "Les Misérables," dwells with great force on the perfect desert which a man may make for himself in the heart of a crowded city. He places Jean Valjean in Paris; but he gives him money enough to live in a house to himself and Coette and change his outward man considerably. For three months this woman lived with a reputation of perfect ladylike behavior in the city where the murder was committed, and passed to and fro by the ferryboat at will. We are glad indeed of the arrest, and are willing that the Brooklyn police should get what credit they deserve; but at present cannot be certain that much is due them.

The cases of Rogers and Nathan will now loom up once more, as well as the latest case of Kustner, the Stettin merchant, in Hoboken, as the public seizes with avidity on the details of the Goodrich murder, that of a paramour by a discarded mistress. In the Kustner mystery, as in that of Rogers, the object was undoubtedly mere sordid plunder, in the way of which a human life was supposed to stand. The murder of Mr. Nathan, deeper in its mystery, had also the same object—robbery—as its inducing cause. In the case of Goodrich there is a gathering of evil passions which clothes the crime with an intensity of painful interest. After the first failure of the police in the case public interest gradually declined regarding the murderer of Goodrich. It was remarked at the time that the doings of the deceased, as depicted on the trial, had much to do with this. His life, which while he lived bore outwardly the semblance of respectability, had been one tinged with a strange, stooping immorality, which was not slow of producing a revolting effect upon the public mind. When it was developed that the well-to-do property owner in Brooklyn was in the habit of prowling around the poorer streets of New York, following a poor seamstress to her home and keeping up an acquaintance with her which could scarcely have had an honorable intent, a darker shadow was thrown on the murder. When it came to light that the "other woman" was a mistress on whom he had desired a criminal operation to be performed, and on whom, according to report, it was afterwards performed, the public shrank backward from the murdered man, and pity for his fate seemed almost dead. He had used the mysterious woman and tired of her and turned her away. That he had not done it with a motive in any way creditable is seen in his pursuit of the same means of passionate gratification almost up to the time of his murder. The story is full of warning to the young and giddy of both sexes. It shows how terrible are the risks taken by those who give free rein to their brutal passions and at the same time eliminate humanity from their breasts. The fate of Charles Goodrich is emphatically a warning to men who try to keep themselves outwardly at peace with society, yet who burrow under the social crust to reach some stratum of viciousness they would be disgraced if known to indulge in. In the miserable cast-off mistress turned out of her hiding place the fierce passion of revenge, the deadly spring of sudden hate, can be generated as terribly as in any dramatist's dream. Well had no fury like a woman scorned. By earth a pang is love to hatred turned, says Byron. Men who play with these things and think that they can always keep the seething wrong from the searching eye of the world generally live to find themselves

The Approaching Marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie, of Russia.

A cable despatch, special to the HERALD, to be found elsewhere in these columns, brings to us the important intelligence that the marriage of Alfred Ernest, Duke of Edinburgh, and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, the fourth child and only daughter of the Czar of all the Russias, has finally been agreed upon. This marriage, it is well known, has for some time been in contemplation. On the occasion of the recent visit of the Empress of Russia to Italy the Duke of Edinburgh was known to be a constant and favored visitor. Since that time the proposed marriage has no longer been a secret. It was known that some obstacles stood in the way, among others the Prince's right of succession to the Dukedom of Saxe-Coburg Gotha on the death of his uncle. These obstacles, whatever they were, have at last been removed; the Prince, it is said, has renounced his claim to the Dukedom, and the marriage contract was signed at a late hour last night. The Duke of Edinburgh was born on the 6th of August, 1844, and is consequently on the eve of completing his twenty-ninth year. The Grand Duchess Marie, the bride elect, is in her twentieth year, having been born on the 17th of October, 1853. Both from a family and political point of view this projected marriage must be regarded as highly important. By marriage the royal family of England and the imperial family of Russia are now closely allied to most of the reigning houses of Europe. The Guelphs are German pure and simple, and the daughter of Queen Victoria, if spared, will be Empress of Germany. The Romanoffs are more German than Russian, and the daughter of the Czar is the present Queen of Greece. The imperial families of Russia and of Germany and the royal families of England, of Denmark and of Greece are all most intimately related. In view of present complications it is impossible not to regard this marriage as a guarantee of peace. While the world has been dreading a conflict of arms between Russia and England in the East, the two governments have been quietly negotiating a friendly alliance of the most tender and interesting kind. It will be the first alliance of the kind ever consummated between those two Powers. That the young couple may live long, prosper and be happy, will find few objects anywhere. Royal alliances have not always kept nations at peace, and this one may not make the Asiatic or Turkish questions a whit the clearer. If, however, that or any other "royal road" could be found to make peace universal we would consent to the marriage of every prince and princess in the world.

The Orange Parade.

In honor of a decisive triumph in Ireland one hundred and eighty odd years ago of William of Orange, a Dutch Prince, established by a successful revolution as King of England, the Society of Orangemen, from the "ould sod," in part a political and in part a religious organization, will have a parade in the city of New York to-day. They say that it will be in commemoration of the principles of civil and religious liberty, established in England, and especially in Ireland, under the aforesaid Prince of Orange, the fighting King William the Third; but as all these principles of civil and religious freedom and a good many more never dreamed of by William and his supporters are embodied in the constitution of the United States, including the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, these questions recur:—Why have not these Orangemen in this country merged their Irish 12th of July celebration into our American Fourth of July? What have we to do with this old Protestant and Catholic quarrel between the adherents of King William and the followers of King James? And what good is the object or the expectation of these Orange parades in this country at this late day? We may be answered that one object is to make good the great principle of equal civil and political rights; that another purpose is to keep the fires of liberty kindled in England and in Ireland one hundred and eighty odd years ago brightly burning. But this is all moonshine. The object, we fear, is rather to keep alive those deep and bitter religious animosities which, for hundreds of years, have been fruitful only of bloodshed and confusion in England and Ireland, and in this country, too, when it should be the object of all patriotic Irishmen, Protestants and Catholics, in becoming citizens of the United States, to sink their Old Country feuds and factions on the American altar of universal liberty and equal rights. Nevertheless, this is a free country, in which the battle of the Boyne, the siege of Limerick, the siege of Derry, the advent of William the Fifth, the fall of the Bastille, the crowning of the First Napoleon, the downfall of the Third, or anything else may be celebrated in public meetings or processions, and so these Orangemen, with the rest of them, have the right to their parade and a claim for protection if threatened with violent opposition from any hostile quarter. This being clearly understood on all sides, we presume that the procession of the Orangemen to-day will suffer no disturbance—that

The Comptroller's Litigation Policy as Seen at the City Hall.

It does not in the slightest matter to us whether Judge McGuire, who has a judgment against the city, belongs to Tammany Hall, to Apollo Hall or to the Custom House "Bing." We cannot see what it should matter, either, to the Comptroller. It is doubtless right that our public servants should be watchful to prevent fraud; but no mere head of the Finance Department can constitute himself the final arbiter between honest and dishonest claims. When he refuses to pay a salary or a bill the claimant has his remedy in the Courts, and when the highest Court is reached the Comptroller has nothing to do but abide by the judgment. Not so Mr. Green. With an assumption which looks very like impudence he places himself above all law, and soon appears in a position which is absurd and ridiculous, so far as he is concerned, but humiliating to a great city like New York. We are not aware that if Mr. Green proclaimed himself Emperor of China and dressed himself up as the Grand Turk any one outside of Bloomingdale Asylum would experience any feelings of sorrowing astonishment or profound regret. That he should, however, play these fantastic tricks with a quiet smirk of self-gratulation, and in the name of the city of New York, is nearly intolerable. We do not propose here to enter into any discussion of the miserably flimsy and whimsical manner in which the departments have been paid since Mr. Green's accession to office, or of the troubles of the "big pipe" and "little pipe" men, the "scrubbers" and clerks. Mr. Green's Fabian tactics in these matters have caused much inconvenience and suffering to the poorer class of officials and employes; but the case of Judge McGuire belongs to a different class. In the former cases he brought down on himself an unpopularity which, as a politician, may prove his bane hereafter, and so his war with the laborers had a sort of cheap heroism about it. In the latter case he causes a litigation which may be profitable to certain lawyers, but is a dead loss to the city. Like the thunderous-voiced village schoolmaster, "even when beaten he can argue still," convinced that somebody will recognize his ability in that line, although his amusement is a tax on the community. Now, it is well known that whenever this Chinese-minded Comptroller chooses he can deny a claim until it reaches a certain point—namely, the hands of the Sheriff. We are certain that there are a hundred high-spirited lawyers in New York who would, if they had any influence with Mr. Green, follow every claim against the city through all the Courts and have no objection in the end to allowing the Sheriff a share in the profit. Hence, through unbridled desire for the public and the lawyers' good, and possibly to spite some political clan—whether Apollo, Tammany or Custom House does not matter—Mr. Green persists in debasing the good name of the Empire City, until he has placed it in the equivocal position of a dodging tradesman's pettifogging reputation.

Lord George Gordon.

The Gordon case still commands the attention of our friends on the border. Great excitement prevails at Fort Garry, Milwaukee and other points. It is a splendid case for the lawyers. Gordon is known to have plenty of money, and, according to all accounts, he is likely, before this little affair is ended, to be well "bled." His is a peculiar and somewhat dangerous position. He is wanted in the United States and he is said to be wanted in England. Notoriety, we should suppose, at the present moment, is about the last thing he cared for. Most certainly he could not be anxious to fall into the hands of the law. It is not at all unnatural in the circumstances that the officials on either side of the border should be considerably excited. It is not, however, a Mason and Slidell case, and we are but little disposed to think that there will grow out of it any alarming war. If Lord George Gordon, so called, is brought to justice we shall have no cause for regret; and if both United States and Canadian officials are taught henceforward to set within the bounds of the law in the discharge of what they call their duty, the result will be a gain to both peoples. Too much zeal is sometimes quite as dangerous as too little. THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR.—An interesting survey of the field of the Carlist rebellion in Navarre will be found in another portion of the HERALD. The views of the Spanish dons on the Cuban and other questions will be read with a live interest here.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

David A. Wells was, while in London, the guest of the Cobden Club. General William Mahone, President of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad; N. L. McCready, President of the Old Dominion Steamship Company; Colonel John M. Robinson, President of the Baltimore Steam Packet and Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and Mr. Keyser, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are sojourning at the Hygeia Hotel at Fortress Monroe. At a recent meeting of Trinitarian Congregational Ministers of Massachusetts, Rev. Mr. Turner, of Hyannis, told the following:—The Universalist church in Hyannis was struck by lightning. The nearest bell was on the Baptist church; but when they applied for the key the old Baptist sexton refused. "He was not going," he said, "to interfere with the will of God." The church was consumed.

THE MODOC TRIALS.

Conclusion of the Cases of Captain Jackson and His Brother Assassins—Searched Charles, Dave and One-eyed Mose Seized for the Defense. A despatch dated Fort Klamath, Oregon, July 10, via Yreka 11, says:—The trial of the Modocs implicated in the massacre of General Canby and Peace Commissioner Thomas was concluded yesterday before the Military Commission. The evidence for the prosecution was of the most positive character, leaving no doubt of the guilt of the prisoners. The only witnesses for the defence were Searched Charles, Dave, One-eyed Mose and William. Their testimony amounted to nothing in favor of the prisoners, but was simply a recital of what the Klamath Lake Indians had done and the statements they made to the witnesses since this trouble began. The only testimony produced by the prosecution which was of no value was that of Dyer, the Indian agent of the Klamath reservation. He could swear to nothing positively, except that he accompanied General Canby and the Peace Commissioner to the council tent. No doubt exists in the minds of those who attended the trial but that the Commission will find the prisoners guilty of the charges and specifications on which they were tried. The soldiers and citizens of the place appeared to take a lively interest in the trial. The prisoners were also very attentive, and seemed to rely wholly on the Commission for justice. Colonel Elliot, Colonel Curtis and Dr. Beiden, the official reporter for the Commission, will leave this morning for San Francisco.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1873. The Atlantic Cholera Scare. Dr. C. C. Cox, President of the Board of Health of this city, has received a letter from Dr. J. D. Plunkett, President of the Nashville (Tenn.) Board of Health, stating that Asiatic cholera exists in that city in a much more malignant form than in 1866; that it is general throughout that community, though principally confined to the poor classes; that the routine practice of other epidemics of cholera has been pursued as a method of treatment with no advance over its former unsatisfactory results. In reply to the question as to what hygienic measures have been found best adapted to the locality as a preventive or modifier of cholera he says that no specific measures have been pursued, but that the common plan of disinfecting and cleaning of premises by the public authorities and private citizens has been adopted. He adds that the cholera has nearly disappeared from that locality, but leaves an intractable form of dysentery which itself has become epidemic.

Granville's Postal Balance.

As the President will have to affix stamps to all his correspondence now, a handsome silver plated postal balance will be presented to him on his return to this city.

The University of California and the Secretary of the Interior.

Judge Paschal and Mr. G. W. Conn, attorneys for the promoters in the case of the University of California against Reynolds, Green, Decharme and the State, this morning made an argument before the Secretary of the Interior for the reopening of the case and review of the decision of Acting Secretary Smith a few days ago. The Secretary took the papers in the case and announced that he would decide the matter next week. The decision of Mr. Smith, it will be remembered, affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the Land Office in favor of the University.

Who Are to Get an Increase of Pay in the Capitol.

The Attorney General has decided that the fifteen per cent increase of the compensation of employes of the Senate and House of Representatives, as provided for by the act of March 3, 1873, applies only to those employed during the Forty-second Congress, and does not apply to persons whose employment in that capacity commenced after the 4th of March, 1873.

Government Officials and the Telegraph.

Upon a question made by Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Attorney General has decided that upon lines of telegraph operating under the act of July 24, 1868, the officers and agents of the different departments of the government may telegraph each other upon official business at rates fixed by the Postmaster General.

Immense Coinage of the British Mint During Last Year.

The coinage of the British Mint during the year 1872 was very large, as appears by the official report, a printed copy of which has just been received by the Director of the Mint. It was over seventy-three million dollars in gold and six million dollars in silver. Referring to this large coinage, and to nearly forty million dollars coined during the last six months of 1871, the report states that the more remarkable, as with the exception of the sum of about ten million dollars, transmitted to the German mints, the whole coinage appears to have been legitimately employed for home and foreign circulation in the usual manner.

Cavalry Recruits for the Plains.

The Superintendent of the mounted recruiting service has been ordered to forward 100 recruits to Omaha, Neb., for the Second Cavalry. They will be sent from the rendezvous at New York City. Another detachment of 100 from the St. Louis depot will be forwarded to Fort Union, New Mexico, for the Eighth Cavalry, and another detachment of 100 from the same depot to Fort Hays, Kansas, for the Sixth Cavalry.

Secretary Richardson to-day appointed F. B. Little, assistant clerk of the Sixth Auditor's Office, vice Hazlett, deceased.

Circular of the Secretary of the Treasury in Relation to Steamboat Inspection.

Secretary Richardson has issued the following circular to Officers of Customs and Inspectors of Steam Vessels:—

TRAVELERS' INFORMATION.

So much of Department Circular of March 12, 1873, Navigation Division No. 6, as directs Officers of Customs to transmit to this Department a certificate for every original certificate of inspection delivered to them by inspectors of Steam Vessels, is also in the Department Circular of April 24, 1873, Navigation Division No. 13, repeating and ordering, are hereby revoked. Copies of inspection certificates will no longer be transmitted to this Department.

Coal Statistics.

The shipments of coal from Cumberland for the week ending July 5 amounted to 49,211 tons 18 cwt., an increase over the corresponding week of last year of 4,324 tons 2 cwt. For the year to that date 1,184,183 tons 16 cwt. were shipped, showing an increase over the same period in 1872 of 118,500 tons 12 cwt. The increase in railroad shipments was 167,524 tons. Decrease in canal shipments, 49,173 tons 8 cwt.

Balances in the Treasury.

Current account..... \$5,305,673 Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit..... 32,815,000 Coin..... 80,247,139 Including outstanding legal tenders..... 46,087,500 Outstanding legal tenders..... 286,000,000

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were \$325,873.

A Serious Accident.

This morning, as Joseph O'Brien and Michael Randolph, house painters, were engaged in sanding the cornice of a new house, the rope suspending them on a pile of broken bricks below, a distance of about twenty feet. Both were seriously, if not fatally, injured.

THE FALL SEASON OF ITALIAN OPERA.

Mr. Maretzek has now completed all the engagements for his season of opera at the Grand Opera House, commencing October 6. The principal artists are Messdames Pauline Lucca, Fanny Natali, Tessa, Hma Di Murksa, and Messrs. Tamborini, Vizzani, Mari, Janet, Rosenghiell and Ronconi. Mr. Maretzek has accepted a short engagement for the month of August at the Court Theatre, Vienna, to sing the role of Ophelia in "Hamlet," under the direction of the composer, Thomas. She leaves for America early in September.

THE HERALD IN PHILADELPHIA.

[From the Hartford Times, July 10.] The NEW YORK HERALD is now delivered in Philadelphia before the morning papers of that city appear. That's a specimen of American enterprise and good-faithfulness, or else the Philadelphia papers are specimens of something of a very different character.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Contestants for the Bennett Challenge Cup. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 11, 1873. H. D. LAWRENCE, of Dartmouth College, is the latest entry for the race for the Bennett Challenge Cup. Mr. Sheehan, of Harvard, is expected to enter.

YACHTING NOTES.

The following passed Whitestone yesterday morning:—Yacht Rambler, N.Y.C., Mr. Thomas, from Vineyard Haven for New York. Yacht Swan, N.Y.C., Mr. Wright, from Providence for New York. Steam yacht Lotus, N.Y.C., Mr. Lortillard, from New York for Newport.

INSPECTION OF SOLDIERS' HOMES.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 11, 1873. The Board of Managers of the National Homes of Disabled Volunteer Soldiers arrived in this city last evening by a special train from Boston, and are being entertained by ex-Governor Frank Smith of this city, who is a member of the Board. This morning Governor Straw escorted the distinguished visitors through the various manufacturing establishments of the city. To-morrow morning they will leave by special train for Augusta, Me., to visit the Soldiers' Home of that place.