

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from the Seat of Revolution.

The Present Positions of the Contending Forces.

EXPECTED ATTACK BY THE REBELS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The Herald correspondent at Matamoros has forwarded us the following special despatch:—

Matamoros, July 12, 1872. Via Brownsville, Texas, July 12, 1872.

The news from Monterey shows that the revolutionists are avoiding combats and occupying places from which the government troops have withdrawn. The revolutionary General Garcia de la Cadefra entered Facoalates, and after obtaining men and money retired from that place. General Pedro Martinez, with a force of revolutionists, has occupied Methua after beating the government troops under General Sanchez Ochoa, who withdrew to San Luis Potosi.

General Treviño is reported again near Saltillo, and General Quiroga is increasing his forces by recruiting in several villages in the State of Nuevo Leon, without being molested by the Juristas.

The revolutionary leaders promise a speedy attack on General Rochoa in Monterey. They expect to prevent his return to the interior, and to drive his forces across the border.

A despatch from Monterey, received here this evening, states that communication by stages will be resumed, and that the first mail stage for Matamoros will start on Monday.

A TRAGEDY IN ROCHESTER.

A Crazy Young Man Shoots His Keeper Through the Arm and Murder, His Stepmother Under a Fit of Hysterical Mania.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 12, 1872. A fearful tragedy occurred in this city this afternoon about four o'clock, at what is commonly known as the "Old Break of Day House," kept by John McLaughlin. The place has been for years notorious as the home of the most vicious characters. Gilbert McLaughlin, the son of the proprietor, while delirious, it is supposed from the effects of an impenitent fever, or from some other cause, shot his stepmother fatally, and wounded a man employed to take care of him. The murderer, according to the testimony thus far gathered, was under the hallucination that there was a design against his own life, and he took a position on the second floor at the head of the main staircase with a duelling pistol in his hand.

McLaughlin locked himself into the front parlor and watched the corpse. Her old mother, upon the man Jewett, who was hired to take care of young McLaughlin, to come up stairs. Jewett endeavored to do so, but retired after receiving a bullet through his arm.

Then ensued a fearful struggle on the part of the woman in the room to defend her life against the madman. She was struck on the forehead by a bullet which rendered her insensible. Her husband was in another part of the house, unaware of what was going on, or at least unable to interfere. Jewett raised an alarm, when he retreated, and all the persons outside seemed most unaccountably dilatory in interfering. The unfortunate woman placed herself against the door to hold it firm.

Young McLaughlin placed his pistol against the pane and fired through twice. It is thought that one of the bullets passed through the body of the deceased, inflicting the mortal wound, and that she dragged herself over to the window and tried to escape. It may be that she was struck while attempting to escape at this point, as the murderer finally kicked in the pane, and reached through to take her by the throat. McLaughlin was one who often showed a disposition to escape from the associations of his youth, but lacked strength of mind to do so.

MINING EXCITEMENT IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 12, 1872. A body of mineral, said to be the greatest in extent ever discovered, has recently been located by two men from Illinois named McHenry and Hughes, in the Wasatch Range, about seven miles south of Kimball's Hotel, in Parley's Park, and about five miles from Echo, on the Central Pacific Railroad. The ledge crops out several feet in length, with an average width of thirty feet. Numerous assays have given results in silver of \$250 to \$1,100 per ton. Visitors to the ledge estimate that there are about 100 tons of ore in sight and that the value is over five million dollars.

Peaceful and Harmonious Procession in Toronto and Kingston.

TORONTO, July 12, 1872. The procession in honor of the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, in this city to-day, in which 3,500 men took part, was most orderly and imposing. The procession marched to Queen's Park, where an address was delivered and a picnic held. A despatch from Pichey, in the evening, says that the weather was very warm and two processions were struck.

Grand Master Johnston in Kingston.

KINGSTON, Canada, July 12, 1872. The largest assemblage of Orangemen ever collected in Kingston marched in procession here to-day. The city was gaily decorated with arches, flags and streamers. The chief feature of the day was the presence of Mr. Johnston, Grand Master of the Irish lodge, who answered the various addresses in a stirring speech. Mr. Johnston visited Toronto and other cities before returning home. The programme was carried out with perfect harmony. Despatches from various parts of Ontario report a general and peaceful turnout.

GREAT SCULLING CONTEST.

The Four-Mile Single Scull Race Between Brown and Fulton—Brown the Winner by Four Lengths. DUBU, N. S., July 12, 1872. The great scull race between Brown and Fulton came off this morning at seven o'clock. The water was wonderfully calm. There were but few spectators present, the 4,000 strangers present on Wednesday morning having nearly all left, and only those most interested remaining.

Brown, of Halifax, took the start, and in two miles he led fully ten lengths, from that he rowed more easily. Fulton gained towards the end of the race, but was unable to overtake Brown, who finished four lengths ahead.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A NASHVILLE CITIZEN.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 12, 1872. Private despatches from New York state that a man had been discovered in that city who is thought to be Captain Little, of Nashville, who mysteriously disappeared while en route to attend the Cincinnati Convention. The man was suffering from mental aberration. It is thought by some that he had been in Europe. Captain Little was last seen in Covington, opposite this city, and it was thought he had met with an untimely death. One or two bodies have been examined here that it was thought at the time might be his, but friends who examined the bodies failed to identify them.

ENGLAND.

John Bright's Pronouncement Against the House of Peers—Lieutenant Grant's Homeward March.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, July 12, 1872.

Mr. John Bright, in his speech last night on receiving the testimonial from the Stateshire delegation, censured the conduct of the Lords in regard to the Ballot Bill, declaring that the House of Lords seemed to be almost the "last refuge of political ignorance and fashion." He alluded to the policy pursued by the Gladstone government toward Russia, and, in conclusion, expressed the hope and belief that the difficulties with the United States were terminated.

Lieutenant Grant for Home. Lieutenant Frederick D. Grant, United States Army, sailed from Liverpool yesterday on his return to America.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The London Press in Continued Comment on Mr. Greeley's Nomination—What the English Writers Think of the Sage and of the Soldier.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, July 12, 1872.

The London journals comment as follows on the nomination of Mr. Greeley to the Presidency by the Baltimore Convention:—The Advertiser confesses that its "sympathies are entirely with Mr. Greeley as a newspaper man." The London Post declares that "such a flagrant reductio ad absurdum will largely tend to bring about an abandonment of the system whereby the people of America have so long been deprived of all real choice for their Presidents."

The London Standard thinks "Mr. Greeley would not be an eligible candidate were it not for his electioneering strength. He is as honest as a partisan can be, and he shows occasionally glimpses of rough, good sense; but he is violent in disposition, without regular education, and devoid of experience in the administration of public affairs—in fact, he is a respectable yeoman of the last generation. Although Greeley is inferior to Adams, he is not inferior to Grant. We do not believe that if he is elected his subordinates will be appointed from the Tribune office."

IRELAND.

Law Damages Against the Government—Police Action in a Riot.

DUBLIN, July 12, 1872. The suit of O'Byrne against the Marquis of Hartington, Chief Secretary for Ireland, for damages for injuries received by the attack of the police during the Phoenix Park riot in Dublin—when the authorities undertook to disperse a public meeting—which has been on trial in this city for some time, was brought to a close yesterday, and resulted in favor of the plaintiff, the jury awarding him £25 damages.

FRANCE.

The Legislative Vote on the Amendment to the Tariff Bill—Flow of Specie from the Bank—Intense Excitement in the National Assembly.

PARIS, July 12, 1872. The vote in the French Assembly, by which the amendment to the bill taxing raw materials was rejected, stood 310 yeas to 501 nays, instead of 10 yeas, as was incorrectly reported in the press. The dispatches forwarded to America from this city last night.

The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 2,500,000 francs during the past week.

Taxes—Exciting Scene in the Parliament and a Cabinet Crisis Imminent.

PARIS, July 12, 1872. There was an intensely exciting debate in the Assembly this evening on a proposal made by M. Gastone to increase the taxes by licenses on doors, windows and household furniture. President Thiers accepted the measure, and maintained that if it was not adopted he would be under the necessity of reverting to the tax on raw materials, from which ninety-three millions could be realized of the two hundred millions of francs required. "The cup," he said, "is bitter, but it must be drained without flinching to the dregs."

The members of the Right insisted upon a more conservative policy. M. Thiers replied:—"The government are the repairers, not the authors, of revolutions. You entrusted us with the Republic."

The Right, with one voice, vociferated "No!" "No" and the Left gave three rounds of cheers for the President. After prolonged disorder and interruption of the proceedings President Thiers again made himself heard, and promised to explain his policy at a later day.

Quiet was then restored, and the sitting closed in good order.

A government crisis is apprehended in consequence of these manifestations.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13—1 A. M. Probabilities.

Rising barometer, northerly winds, clear weather and probably a slight fall in the temperature from the Ohio valley to the Lakes; westerly to northerly winds and clear weather for the northern portions of the New England and Middle States; and southerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather and possibly areas of rain for the Southern States.

THE PAN HANDLE RAILROAD COLLISION.

CINCINNATI, July 12, 1872. Later news of the collision on the Pan Handle Railroad has been received. The collision occurred at Bowersdown, a short distance from Denison, at six o'clock this morning. The freight train should have been on the side track ten minutes before that time, but it was delayed by a broken axle and three other passengers, one brakeman and the baggage master, were slightly injured.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1872. The United States steamer Canandaigua has gone to Puerto Cabello to take charge of the steamer Virginia at that port and relieve the Spanish war vessels from any further vigilance over her.

The United States steamer Wyoming is still at Annapolis guarding the Edgar Stuart. Neither of these vessels will be permitted to go to sea again, except under the charge of United States officers.

Naval Officers' Travelling Expenses.

The Fourth Auditor has addressed a circular letter to naval officers, informing them that all claims for travelling expenses must be addressed to the office of the Fourth Auditor, and in no case are they to be paid by disbursing officers without reference to the Auditor. This rule is, however, not to be so construed as to prevent the claims for mileage of the Fourth Auditor, and Carl Bergman, a great expert in our country, he took reference in our journal "The Manhattan Waltz," a work in which he has written in every full room, became famous in the history of America, his great feat of the ocean was the "Manhattan Waltz," which Strauss has dedicated to this city. It is partly a retelling of a few of the interesting incidents of a commonplace arrangement of "The Old Folks at Home," it is entirely unworthy of the name it has assumed.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13—1 A. M. Probabilities. Rising barometer, northerly winds, clear weather and probably a slight fall in the temperature from the Ohio valley to the Lakes; westerly to northerly winds and clear weather for the northern portions of the New England and Middle States; and southerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather and possibly areas of rain for the Southern States.

WASHINGTON.

Movements of the President. President Grant expected to return to Washington next Tuesday.

A Convert to Grant. General Gideon J. Pillow, of Tennessee, who has a claim for miles taken by the Union army while he was serving in the rebel army, is among the latest avowed converts to the administration.

The Keenness and Onkayho Prize Money Ready. The Treasury Department is now ready to settle the claims of the officers and crew of the Keenness who took part in the engagement with the Alabama, Congress having appropriated \$100,000 for that purpose.

The claims of the officers and crew, or their heirs, of the naval vessel Onkayho, Captain O. H. Berryman, which captured the major Lawrence in the Gulf of Mexico in 1849, are also ready for settlement. The amount to be divided, \$23,000, has been in the Treasury for over twenty-two years.

The Democratic Congressional Committee. A full meeting of the Democratic Congressional Executive Committee was held at the Capitol to-day. The Hon. Samuel J. Randall, who was recently elected Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee, resigned his position as chairman of this committee, and General H. W. Stocum, of New York, was chosen to fill the vacancy. The Committee was visited during its session by Messrs. Casserly, Beck, Marshall and other prominent democrats. A conference took place between this Committee and that of the liberal republicans, headed by Senator Fenton. Preparations were made for the immediate publication of documents for distribution, and a resolution was passed asking the Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of each State and Democratic Central Committee of each Territory, in each county in all the States to forward at once the names and Post Office address of the members of their respective committees, for the purpose of enabling the Congressional Committee to forward documents to them for distribution.

The Case of Bratton. The British government has not as yet made any formal demand for the return to Canada of Dr. Bratton, who was abducted from London, Ont., by American detectives. It is thought by officials that no demand will be made, as Bratton was taken under the belief that the officers were duly authorized to do so. Bratton is still at St. C. C.

The Signal Office. The Secretary of War has issued a general order announcing that the Chief Signal Officer of the Army is hereby directed and ordered to carry into effect the special duties imposed upon the Secretary of War by the act of Congress approved July 24, 1868, entitled "An act to add in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes," and by the public resolution, No. 9, approved February 9, 1870, and entitled "Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations at the military stations and other points in the interior of the continent, and for giving notice on the Northern lakes and seaboard of the approach and force of storms," and by the act approved June 10, 1872, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and for other purposes."

The Chief Signal Officer of the army, and all such persons as have been or shall be designated and employed by him for the taking of meteorological observations, or for preparing or presenting telegraphic communications, or for transmitting the same, are hereby recognized and appointed as agents of the War Department for those purposes, and are authorized and directed by and in behalf of the War Department to offer to any telegraph company in the United States for transmission any and all such telegraphic communications as they may be required to transmit, and in such places as may be directed by said officer.

A West Point Hazard Suspended. The Secretary of War to-day ordered Cadet Scott, of the third class at the Military Academy, to be suspended one year for hazing one of the new cadets.

A Wreck Repaired. The steamship Mississippi, of the Merchants' Steamship Company, New York, which was wrecked on her voyage to New Orleans in August, 1871, has been fully repaired, and permitted to start on her regular route to New Orleans, on the 10th inst. She was given by Secretary Boutwell, in her to equipment in Wilmington to New York for equipment and inspection.

Custom House Receipts. The following are the customs receipts for the week ending July 6:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. New York \$1,022,951; Philadelphia \$432,000; Total \$1,454,951.

The New Chicago Federal Block.

The Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General and the Chief Signal Officer, are the members of a despatch from the British legation to the British government. He reports the Doctor as en route to wrestle with the mystery of the Nile. Stanley will be the lion at the West End of the President. His great success would be to confer upon him the honor of knighthood. Sir Percy Howard Cavendish Montagu Stanley would look well in the New York Directory.

From the Providence Journal, July 12. Stanley, the New York Herald's African explorer, has arrived at Aden, Arabia, en route for London, with letters from Dr. Livingstone, who refuses to leave incomplete his work of ascertaining the source of the Nile. The obstinate savan is determined to help Stanley by remaining lost to the world of civilization.

From the Massillon (Ohio) Independent, July 10. The New York Herald has evinced no ordinary degree of enterprise in fitting out Stanley for an expedition to find Dr. Livingstone, and in getting a traveller in Africa, concerning whom the civilized world seems anxious to know something—whether he is living, where he is, and what his discoveries are. Mr. Stanley is the hero of the mission, and after a long and diligent search he is reported to have found the great explorer somewhere in the interior of Africa, his great feat of the ocean was the "Manhattan Waltz," which Strauss has dedicated to this city. It is partly a retelling of a few of the interesting incidents of a commonplace arrangement of "The Old Folks at Home," it is entirely unworthy of the name it has assumed.

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PAREWELL TO STRAUSS.

The celebrated Austrian composer took an affectionate adieu of America last night at the Academy of Music. The house was even more crowded than on Wednesday night, and the audience who went merely to see the man whose compositions have been so long and so widely popular, became frenzied after each waltz. The "Manhattan Waltz," which Strauss has dedicated to this city, it is partly a retelling of a few of the interesting incidents of a commonplace arrangement of "The Old Folks at Home," it is entirely unworthy of the name it has assumed.

CATERPILLAR IN COTTON FIELDS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12, 1872. Advice from the cotton fields both above and below Charleston confirm the intelligence of the general presence of the caterpillar.

HOSTILE INDIANS.

CHICAGO, July 12, 1872. A despatch received at Sioux City to-day, from Fort Sully, Dakota, says that it is reported there that about one thousand Indians have collected at a point on the route to be taken by the Yellowstone expedition, which is to leave Fort Rice on the 24th inst. The Indians are determined, if possible, to prevent a survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad through their lands.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY. Sun rises. 4:40 Moon sets. 11:54 Sun sets. 7:30 High water, morn 1:16

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY AND AUGUST.

Table with 4 columns: Steamers, Sails, Destination, Office. Lists various shipping lines and their destinations.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JULY 12, 1872.

CLEARED. Steamship City of Brooklyn (Br), Tibbits, Liverpool via Queens...

Marine Disasters. Ship MARY ROYAL (Br), Wilmarth, from Pensacola for Liverpool, which grounded on the bar of the former port July 10, was towed off on the 11th and proceeded for destination.

Miscellaneous. We are indebted to Purser Magna, of the steamship Crescent City, from Havana, for the prompt delivery of consules and despatches.

Notice to Mariners. The new light launched by McCallister at Belfast, 41 ft of 18 tons and a first class vessel. She is owned by Alex. McCallister, Dundee, A. R. Lewis and Capt. Dennis Shute, who will command her. She is intended for a New York packet.

ISLAND LIGHTHOUSES—THE NEW LIGHT RANGE AND BEARINGS—WASHINGTON, July 12, 1872—The Lighthouse Board has given notice that the light on Holy's Island, on the coast of Carolina, between the States of Virginia and North Carolina, has been rebuilt, and that the light will be exhibited on the 1st of August, 1872, and every night thereafter from sunset to sunrise. It is situated north of Oregon Inlet, one and a half nautical miles, and is a first class light, and a half nautical miles north of the site of the former light. The tower is of brick, is conical in form, and is placed on a circular platform 150 feet in diameter. The total height is 120 feet above the ground at low tide. The focal plane is 110 feet above the ground, and is the first of the system of Fresnel, and will throw a clear white light, 10 miles in radius, and can be seen from the deck of a vessel 16 miles off shore. The light is exhibited on the 1st of August, 1872, and every night thereafter from sunset to sunrise. The light will be exhibited on the 1st of August, 1872, and every night thereafter from sunset to sunrise. The light will be exhibited on the 1st of August, 1872, and every night thereafter from sunset to sunrise.

ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS—MORSE'S LIGHTHOUSE. The following notice has been received from the United States Consul at St. Thomas, through the Department of State, and is published for the information of mariners:—

From June 15, 1872, a fixed light will be shown in the harbor of St. Thomas, on the northern side of the entrance of the harbor. It is placed 115 feet above the level of the sea, and is a first class light, and a half nautical miles, from east by south, through the breakers.

MEDITERRANEAN—ADRIATIC—ALTERATION IN LIGHTS AT ANCONA. The Italian government has given notice that from the 1st of June, 1872, the following alterations are to be made in the lights at Ancona:—

The light on the extremity of the southern mole will be replaced by a red light. The white light at the extreme end of the southern mole will be changed to a red light. The red light on the battery of the northern mole (which is only exhibited when it is not possible to light the light on the mole) will be changed to a white light.

Whalemen. See port arrivals.

Spoken. Ship Charles A. Parwell, from Boston for Baltimore, July 8, at Block Island (by pilot boat David Mitchell).

Ship Albatross, 48 days from Liverpool for Philadelphia, July 12, at 10:30 A. M. by pilot boat W. A. Aspinwall, No. 21.

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