

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 318

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Three years in a man trap. Afternoon and evening.
TINY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—"The King and the Mockers."
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth Street.—"Mimi."
HOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—"The Cheer Girl of Cuba—Marta, the Sewing Machine Girl."
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh Avenue, between Lexington and 34th Sts.—"The Ordination of St. George."

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, August 6, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION: LESSONS FROM VIENNA.—LEADING EDITORIAL SUBJECT—SIXTH PAGE.
O'KELLY FROM HIS SPANISH PRISON! THE VOYAGE FROM CUBA! THE LOSS OF SPAIN'S RICHEST JEWEL! MONARCHY VS. THE REPUBLIC! CASTILIAN HONOR! THE ARMY! POLITICAL VIEWS—FOURTH PAGE.
THE SULTAN AND THE KHEDIVÉ! TEXT OF THE IMPERIAL FIRMAN GRANTED TO THE LATTER! ROYAL PRESENTS, BUT AMBITION UNSATISFIED—FOURTH PAGE.
LOZADA, THE FAMOUS MEXICAN REVOLUTIONIST, SHOT BY THE LOYALISTS! ACTION RESPECTING AMERICAN PRIESTS IN MEXICO—SEVENTH PAGE.
GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CO-OPERATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS AND THEIR PROPERTY IN SPAIN—SEVENTH PAGE.
PROBING THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT! THE QUEEN'S SPEECH—GERMANY AND SWEDEN—THE FUSION OF THE BOURBOISNS AND ORLEANISTS—SEVENTH PAGE.
AMERICA'S CENTENARY! WHY STAND YE HERE IDLE? THE RACE FOR THE WEALTH OF THE EAST! THE EFFECT ON OUR COMMERCE—FIFTH PAGE.
THE ENGLISH CROWN AND THE INDIGNANT CANADIANS! A PUBLIC CALL FOR ACTION BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—SEVENTH PAGE.
THE SPORTS OF THE TURF AT SARATOGA AND BUFFALO! FIRST DAY OF THE SECOND MEETING AT SARATOGA! FIRST DAY OF THE EIGHTH ANNUAL TROTTING MEETING AT BUFFALO! LARGE AND BRILLIANT ATTENDANCE! NAMES OF THE WINNERS—THIRD PAGE.
MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY IN THE TREASURY OF PHILADELPHIA! THE CITY MULCTED! EXCITEMENT IN POLITICAL CIRCLES—EIGHTH PAGE.
THE CAMP MEETINGS AT SING SING, N. Y., AND MERRICK, L. I. THE OPENING SERVICES, THE MINISTERS AND THE PEOPLE—EIGHTH PAGE.
ANOTHER SPOOKING FIRE AT HUNTER'S POINT! PROLETRIC DEATH OF THE CAPTAIN OF AN OIL BOAT! A TERRIBLE SCENE! NARROW ESCAPES FROM DEATH—SEVENTH PAGE.
LIFE AT ATLANTIC CITY! AMUSEMENTS OF THE QUAKER CITY! MILLIONAIRES! MILES OF BATHERS! THE HOTELS, &c.—FIFTH PAGE.
THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND OUR NUISANCES! THE RENDERING COMPANY, THE STREETS, REPORTS AND RESOLUTIONS—ALL ABOUT THE MARKETS! THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED AND TO BE ACCOMPLISHED—MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS IN STATU QUO! THE MAYOR STILL AT THE BRANCH—EIGHTH PAGE.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY TO MAKE GOOD TH. CAPITAL AND PROCEED WITH BUSINESS—TENTH PAGE.
THE PAY OF THE OLD ELECTION BUREAU! JUDGE LARREMORE DENIES THEIR APPLICATION! COURT PROCEEDINGS GENERALLY—ELEVENTH PAGE.
ANOTHER INACTIVE DAY IN WALL STREET! STOCKS LOWER, BUT BONDS AND GOVERNMENTS STRONG! COTTON LOWER! BREADSTUFFS STEADY! GROCERIES QUIET—SIXTH PAGE.

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.—By telegram from Mexico City, special to the HERALD, we have a news report, dated in the capital on the 2d and at Matamoros on the 5th instant. The government troops shot and killed the Tepec chieftain, Lozada. The result of the Congressional elections showed great gains for the Executive—an important fact. Cholera was fatally prevalent in one of the rural departments. The American priests held under penal law charges, based on the provisions of the new Statutory act against "pernicious foreigners," have had a stay of proceedings, granted in each case and full legal privileges accorded to them through the instrumentality of friendly American interference.

HUNTER'S POINT seems as fatal to oil refineries as these are dangerous to the health of the metropolis and surrounding cities. Now that there has been another disastrous conflagration in that locality would it not be well, both for the interests of the owners of the refineries and for the public that they should be removed to some other place? The suggestion is one which we are sure will meet with general approbation.

THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA seem unwilling to give up the ghost just at present, and Congressman Randall, the chairman of the State Central Committee, in calling the Democratic Convention, to meet at Wilkesbarre on the 27th instant, advises the party that if it would not expire it must be galvanized. Nothing is said in regard to further affiliation with the liberal republicans, and we suppose Mr. Randall and his associates mean to fight the battle alone, following the example which is to be set to-day by the Ohio Convention.

The Philadelphia Centennial Exposition—Lessons from Vienna.

When we consider the work that is to be done before the American Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia can be opened in 1876, we must confess that there is no time to waste in preparing for that event. A world's fair is the work of years of preparation. Were the Exhibition to be entirely, as, in the very nature of things it must be, essentially American, three years would not be too long a period to gather together all that the Continent has to show. But as it is our desire that the whole world should be represented three years are scarcely enough. European and Asiatic potentates are likely to be lukewarm, in the beginning, at least, in their efforts towards the promotion of the American Exposition. To all of them America is a distant and a new country; to many of them it is an unknown land. The Khedive will need some urging from the President before he can be persuaded to rebuild for us his Egyptian palace in which to display the rich fruits of Egypt's civilization. A like remark applies to the Sultan. In a less marked degree it applies also to the Emperors of Austria, Russia and Germany. The unfortunate and disgraceful management of the American department at Vienna adds to the difficulties that are in the way, and makes the success of the Exhibition, in the universal sense, less certain, except by great labor and unceasing effort.

How, then, shall we go to work to make our American Exposition a great American triumph? It is plain that neither Philadelphia nor Pennsylvania can accomplish the work unassisted. The Legislatures of the different States are likely to be apathetic unless Congress takes the lead and sets an example to the local legislators. Every State and Territory ought to provide for the display of its own products and of the results of its industry and ingenuity, while the general government cares for the whole and sees to it that the rest of the world is represented. For this purpose a large appropriation, to be expended under proper safeguards and restrictions, will be required from the next Congress. The Secretary of State must be instructed to bring the matter diplomatically to the attention of other governments. Much will depend upon the manner in which our Ministers serve us in this respect, but more still upon the wisdom and liberality of the action of Congress.

We printed a letter on Monday, from a correspondent of the HERALD at Vienna, which was particularly valuable for its suggestions relative to the Centennial Exposition, and we print another letter this morning on the same general subject, which gives the Philadelphia view of the situation. Our Vienna correspondent shows that many things at the Austrian Exposition are not to be imitated, but avoided. The first among these are the concessions by which some of the necessities of the Kaiser's government were supplied by making the Exposition pay. As a consequence visitors are heavily taxed for every luxury and enjoyment. Chairs on which to rest the weary body are abundant, but one must pay the tax before he can occupy them. Even the soap and water in the toilet rooms are sold. No speculative Yankee ever conceived a more thorough system of making money out of people's necessities. At Philadelphia all similar extortions must be avoided. It is easy enough to afford visitors a reasonable degree of comfort in the matter of chairs and toilet and retiring rooms without making them an excuse for extortion. We have no idea that there will be any difference in the price of admission, for nothing would be more unpalatable to Americans than cheap and dear days at the Exhibition.

At the present moment the most interesting question in regard to our Centennial Exhibition is the selection of the style and kind of exposition building. We are told of a long list of designs submitted by the architects; but mere picturesque and beauty must not be allowed to stand in the way of convenience. After all the praises we have heard of the Vienna building our correspondent declares it inefficient for purposes of observation and study, and it illustrates his meaning by showing that—"If, for instance, you desire to go from the American department, where our sewing machines are in operation, to the Turkish department, where there are specimens of unique and wonderful embroidered work, done by the rude but cunning Oriental hand; if, as is quite probable, you desire to compare the achievements of modern science in America with the quaintly wrought ancient industry of Turkey, you have to walk for half an hour—a journey as far, I should think, as from the Battery to the City Hall." A building in which all the national departments shall form concentric parts of the great circle or rotunda, like the French building of 1867, seems better adapted to our purposes than a parallelogram with wings like the building at Vienna. The circular form brings all nationalities nearly together, making it only a few steps from the entrance of one department to the entrance of another. If we can have a beautiful palace on the banks of the Schuykill let us have it, but by all means let us have a convenient building.

We must not forget, however, that the designs and construction of the Exhibition building, however perfect in themselves, will not of themselves make the Exhibition a great success; neither will the favorable responses of foreign monarchs and the ready contributions of foreign countries. These things will do much to embellish and glorify it, but for its intrinsic success we must depend upon ourselves. This Exhibition is in every sense a national Exhibition. It is at once the grand celebration of the hundredth anniversary of American independence and the great exposition of what has been accomplished by the American people in the hundred years of their national existence. The old State House bell rings all the world together to see what has been done on this Continent since its peaks called the scattered settlers to arms against Great Britain. In the meantime a new world has been peopled and developed—a new world that has been lavish in its gifts to the Old; a new world that has accomplished more that is good and more that is novel than it is of itself aware. Wonders have been drawn from the bowels as well as the surface of the earth. Mining and agriculture have gone hand in hand. In mechanical contrivances we stand unrivalled. But what we have drawn from nature and what we have contrived to overcome in nature will suffice. We do not want our Centennial Exhibition to be an American Institute Fair on a larger scale. Art, science, literature, and especially what is particularly

American in these, must occupy a prominent place. In painting and sculpture there is no reason why we should not be represented by the very best specimens of recent work. If Paris will not send us bronzes can we not show that we are not altogether deficient in the cunning conceit-work that has made France so famous? We have much besides giant squashes and machinery and model schoolhouses to show to the world as evidences of our social and political condition. All these must be brought together and exhibited under the brightest aspects. The American department of the Philadelphia Exhibition must tell in a language more eloquent than words the story of the growth and progress of both country people in the century that is passed.

All this is a giant work, and it must not be left altogether to Philadelphia. The whole country has as much interest in the Centennial Exhibition as the Quaker City. Every part of the country must assist in the enterprise. Congress must take the lead and the State Legislatures follow. A plan should be matured that will be comprehensive enough for a grand national and international fair. By whom the plan is devised, whether it is left to Philadelphia or brought forward under national auspices, makes little difference so long as it meets the requirements of the case and comports with the dignity of the occasion. The Vienna Exposition will teach us many things for the management of our own, and when the Philadelphia Commission, now in Vienna, returns, its return cannot fail to be to the advantage of the Centennial. As the latest of the great expositions the Vienna Exposition is full of lessons to be learned both in the way of merits to be imitated and faults to be avoided. The holding of great fairs at which all the nations of the earth come to exhibit the best of what they have to show is no easy matter, and the success of the Centennial Exhibition makes it desirable that we should learn all that we can from the experience of others as well as go to work with a universal will to make it worthy of the American people and the American Republic.

Prorogation of the British Parliament—The Address from the Throne.

Yesterday the British Parliament was prorogued after the usual fashion. The Queen was not present in person, and so, as has been the custom for some time past, Her Majesty's address was read by royal commission. In kindly terms the Queen informs the members of both houses that she is now enabled to relieve them from the further prosecution of their arduous duties. Her Majesty expresses her thanks for the loyal promptitude with which provision was made for her son, the Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of his approaching marriage—a marriage which she fondly hopes will form a new tie of amity between two empires. Between Great Britain and foreign Powers the best relations subsist. The mission to Zanzibar, the Queen is pleased to inform both houses, has resulted in success. Treaties have been concluded with the Sultan of Muscat and other native Powers the result of which cannot but be the more effectual repression of the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. Another, and not unimportant announcement made in the speech, is that a new commercial treaty has been signed with France. It will be remembered that the commercial treaty of 1860 expired in 1870, and that President Thiers was not particularly in favor of its renewal. On further consideration France has come to the conclusion that that treaty was about the best that could be made, and so, under the provisions of the new instrument the treaty arrangements of 1860 are again put in force. The differential tax on shipping under the British flag is removed. The entire treaty is described as a comprehensive engagement entered into by the two governments on the footing of the most favored nations. Provision is made for the adjustment of the question of duties on mineral oils, as well as for the general relief and extension of trade. Extradition treaties have been concluded with Italy and Denmark, and similar treaties have all but been concluded with Sweden and Brazil. Negotiations of a like character are in progress with other States in both hemispheres. The Washington Treaty is not overlooked, and Her Majesty is still occupied in giving effect to those provisions of the treaty which relate to British claims against the United States and to the interests of her possessions in North America. Graceful reference is made to the liberality with which the House of Commons has made provision for the various charges of the State—a liberality which has enabled the government promptly to meet the obligations imposed by the Geneva arbitrators. With Parliamentary legislation in regard to home affairs the Queen expresses herself as well pleased. The sugar duties have been reduced and the income tax has been lessened. From the establishment of the new Court of Judicature the people are taught to expect a "more cheap, certain, expeditious and effectual administration of justice." The legislation in regard to education is declared to be satisfactory, and the acts relating to railroads, canals and merchant shipping are approvingly alluded to. The Queen's speech always, as is most natural, puts the general situation favorably. In spite, however, of the rose color, it is undeniable that the Queen not unfairly states her case; and the condition of the British Empire is a reasonable subject for gratulation. Would that so many encouraging and hopeful statements could be made regarding either France or Spain!

Street Repairing and Cleaning—Deeds, and Not Words, Wanted.

We have a great many promises of street cleaning and repairing and improvements generally, and there are seemingly some spasmodic efforts to that end. There is, too, just at the present time, a good deal of zeal manifested as to improving and making the markets healthy. But, in fact, there is more noise than work and more talk than action. We would not complain unnecessarily, and are disposed to give due credit for the most useful raids upon the Washington and Fulton Market abominations and upon the noxious benevolence establishments and other dangerous nuisances, but we cannot close our eyes to the hundreds of sink holes in the pavements, left mostly by pipe laying contractors; to the want of necessary repairs; to the accumulation of filth in out-of-the-way and densely populated sections of the city, and to the street obstructions by fruit dealers and others in streets contiguous to the markets. Yesterday the fruit stands on the lower portion of Vesey street and other streets extended nearly half way across the roadway, seriously obstructing the movement of vehicles, just as foot passengers are obstructed on the sidewalks. Now there is nothing plainer than that the streets and sidewalks are for public use and not for the use of individual traders. As the city authorities have commenced reform let it be thorough. Especially should the Health Board see that all the streets be clean and the pavements put in order, since the Commissioner of Public Works can do nothing in the latter respect.

Channels of Commerce with the West—An Important Question for New York.

The astonishing and rapidly increasing production of the Western States, and the necessity of reaching markets for it, together with the rivalry that is springing up in the Dominion of Canada and different parts of the United States for the commerce of the West, make all questions relative to opening new channels of commerce between the West and the seaboard of supreme importance. There is no place so deeply interested as New York. Through the enterprise of our merchants and capitalists and the encouragement of the State government, our railroads, canals, and great natural water courses have maintained the commercial supremacy of New York. They have made it the greatest entrepot of commerce with the West. But that enviable position cannot be held unless further improvements be made to meet the increasing production and wants of the country. With all the advantages of established trade and enormous concentrated capital this city may lose a portion of its commerce, or, at least, other places may take a greater proportion than heretofore, if more facilities for transportation be not opened.

The Erie Canal, which taps the vast commerce of the lake region at Buffalo and is the conduit of much trade to the navigable waters of the Hudson and to New York, has contributed largely to the prosperity and commercial greatness of the city, as well as to the prosperity of the State and the country west of it. The canal was the beginning of that great system of internal improvements which has done so much to make New York what it is. Later the railroads have done a great deal to promote the commerce and prosperity of the city as well as of the interior of the State and of the Western States. But the capacity both of the canal and the railroads is limited, so that much produce must either find other outlets or remain in the West for want of a market. In fact, a great deal of produce rots on the ground, and Western granaries and warehouses are choked with farm productions, because facilities for transportation and reasonable charges for freight are not found. It is not surprising, then, that the farmers should complain, that granges should spring up by hundreds in all the Northwestern States, and that this question of transportation should overshadow all others in that section. Seeing this state of things, and inspired by self-interest, the Canadians, Boston, Portland, in Maine, Philadelphia, Baltimore, even Virginia and the railroad magnates of great competing trunk lines are agitating the matter of opening trade facilities with the West and of drawing trade away from New York.

Dismissing all other schemes, it must be admitted that even with the Erie Canal enlarged the problem would be but partly solved. The four tracks of the Central Railroad, in connection with the double tracks of the Hudson River and Harlem railroads, which are being carried out, will contribute to augment trade with the West, as will also the projected change of gauge of the Erie. So will the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad when it is in full and satisfactory operation. Still all these improvements cannot meet the wants of the West or give this commercial metropolis that control of Western commerce which it should have. What we want most is a double track railroad for freight exclusively, on a short a line as possible, from New York to Chicago and St. Louis, with feeders from other important points. The time is not distant, if we may judge from the growth of the West, when one such line will not be sufficient. A railroad of this character could carry an immense amount and at much less cost than by the existing fractional and overstocked railroads. The farmers would have cheaper freight and New York would have the best opportunity of maintaining its commercial supremacy. There was a movement spoken of among our merchants to this end. What has become of it? The interests of the city require that it be carried out. There is abundant capital here for the purpose—at least, it could be obtained. Another thing that would go far to afford relief to the farming interest of the Western States is for the government to pass a general law regulating railroad charges within the limit of earning a reasonable return on the bona fide capital invested. The charges for freight and passage now in the aggregate are made to pay interest on a large amount of capital never invested. Fully one-third of the nominal capital, probably, has been created by watered stock and inflated bonds. The railroads are the highways of the country, in which every man, woman and child is interested, and the government, which has the constitutional right to regulate commerce among the several States, can impose restrictions. This should be done, however, with due regard to the rights of capital and in a manner not to check enterprise. Whatever will be a benefit to the farmers and people generally in this respect must add to the trade and prosperity of the commercial metropolis. Hence we urge the capitalists, merchants and business men of New York to move earnestly, first, for a through freight railroad to the West, and, next, for an appeal to Congress to place these highways of commerce under such control as to prevent unreasonable charges and to protect the public.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is at the Astor House.
Reverly Johnson arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.
Ben Field, of Albion, N. Y., is registered at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Ex-Congressman T. M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, arrived at the Astor House last evening.
Colonel C. J. Best, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Grand Hotel.
The King of Greece has sent the insignia of the Order of the Saviour to the Sultan.
Lieutenant Hamilton Perkins, of the United States Navy, is staying at the Hoffman House.
Secretary Richardson, accompanied by Special Agent Howe, left New Branch for Washington last night.
John B. Stickney was yesterday appointed United States Attorney for the Northern district of Florida, vice Knight, resigned.
Congressman Milton Saylor, of Cincinnati, who arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, will sail for Europe to-day.
The President yesterday appointed Leroy S. Brown to be United States Marshal for the Southern district of Mississippi.
The Rev. C. H. Newbold, Vicar of Hindley, England, has been suspended from his functions for three years in punishment for intemperance and other improper conduct.
Professor Long, one of the founders of the London University and for many years Professor of Latin in the institution, has been granted a pension of £100 by Queen Victoria.
Governor Hartranft and a party of fifteen ladies and gentlemen arrived at Wilkesbarre at five o'clock yesterday afternoon on their way home from Lake George and Saratoga.
The Persian title of the Shah's Prime Minister, Mirza-Husein-Khan, is Sader-Azam, meaning literally Broad Chest. It is his duty to assume all responsibilities toward the Shah and the people.
Synd Salim, ex-Imam of Muscat, was charged by a Bombay firm of jewelers with getting goods under false pretences, but the matter was amicably arranged and his ex-Highness saved from jail.
Dr. Stremayer, the Austrian Minister of Education, has become the butt of the liberal press in Vienna. He recently dismissed the Inspector of Schools, Herr Bobes, and for this piece of boobyism he is being quill-whipped.
King George of Greece recently left Corfu with the intention of visiting Vienna. His Queen, Olga, will journey to St. Petersburg, accompanied by the Crown Prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta. A correspondent has the impudence to call them travelling "capitalists."
Mr. Jones Parry, M. P., endorsed for Mr. Whalley, M. P., a bill relating to church discipline, without learning its provisions. He soon found that the bill provided for the abolition of painted windows, epineas, and rood-screens. His Oxford and archaeological sympathies were aroused and he now

ple evidently think they are in the right. A brief correspondence between London and Washington will settle the question. Treaties are sometimes perfected as well as tested by experience.

The Cool Spell and Its Relation to the August Cyclones.

The cool spell we have just had constitutes a marked phenomenon of this superheated dog day season. The entire country, excepting only the extreme South, was refreshed and regaled on Monday by the grateful breezes from the northwest, and awoke to find the thermometer not in the eighties and nineties, but ranging between 57 degrees and 72 degrees, a temperature at the present time absolutely delicious. The last, named figures, which represent the temperature of Monday generally north of the thirty-fifth parallel, as given in the weather reports, are attributable to the continuous passage of a large mass of cool air from beyond the lakes, in a southeasterly direction, destined, in its course, to find its way to the burning tropics. The phenomenon in question borrows additional interest from the more recent researches in ocean meteorology which go to prove an intimate relation between it and the great August cyclones of the West Indies. These aerial movements over the United States, of which we have just had a specimen, are characterized by very high barometric pressure, and, like great sheets of ice moving by their own weight across the Continent, when arrested, they become massed up. This aerial accumulation occurs in the equatorial portions of the Atlantic, and reaches its climax in the last of July or the 1st of August, just when another similar array of atmospheric forces, with very high pressure, is formed over the Azores. The proximity of two high pressures which are required to form a hurricane (just, as one has said, "two high tempers are needed to make a quarrel") brings about the most violent collision of their respective winds; and recent research, under the auspices of the English Meteorological Office, in this splendid domain of scientific inquiry quite conclusively proves that it is this very collision which gives the first start to the West India cyclones.

If the climatic influence of the Rocky Mountains is, as meteorology teaches us, the explanation of these cold air waves which move across our Continent and thence plunge into the tropical regions of the Atlantic Ocean we can locate "the cave of the winds," and are led to read in a new light the physical agency of the great mountain range and its far-reaching effects. But, much more than this, we find specific knowledge of the great storms which at this season are preparing to burst forth upon the tropical seas, and, after having strewn them with disaster and shipwreck, sweep the ship tracks near our own shores. About twenty-three per cent of all these tempests occur in August, and the ships which leave our ports now may and ought to go thoroughly forewarned and forearmed to meet the worst perils of the deep. If there is any force in the reasoning which connects terrestrial and oceanic meteorology the phenomenon of which we first spoke may be regarded as a premonitor of the dreaded hurricane of the West Indian waters.

GIANTIC FRAUDS IN PHILADELPHIA.—It is Philadelphia this time which announces its gigantic frauds. A real estate dealer entered into a conspiracy with a clerk in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, by which property of the former was made to appear unencumbered, whereby he was enabled to mortgage it in almost fabulous amounts. These swindling operations were accomplished some years ago, and were discovered by a mere accident. It is not an unusual case of trust in official integrity, for, we believe, few men who hold mortgages on real estate in other places besides Philadelphia know whether their mortgages have been transferred to the record books and are properly indexed. The discovery of these frauds will be likely to cause many persons to examine the books of record to see that their judgments and mortgages have been properly recorded.

LAND OFFICE DECISION.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that parties desiring to acquire title to lands containing valuable deposits of iron ore must comply with the provisions of the Mining act, approved May 10, 1872, except in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, which, by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, are expressly relieved from its operation. Formerly lands containing deposits of iron ore were disposed of at private entry as other public lands, after proclamation by the President.

POSTAL CARDS.

The Post Office Department distributed to the Postmasters last week, from the agency at Springfield, Mass., 5,260,000 postal cards, which is about two millions in excess of the number distributed in any previous week.

THE NEW FIFTY CENT NOTES.

The first instalment of the new fifty cent notes have been delivered to Treasurer Spink by the Printing Bureau, and were issued to-day. The work of printing the new notes is now progressing rapidly, and in a few days they will be circulated all over the country.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 6—1873. Probabilities. For New England, high barometer, low temperature, generally clear weather and southeasterly winds; for the Middle Atlantic States, northeasterly and southeasterly winds, rising temperature clear and partly cloudy weather; for the lower lakes and Michigan and thence to Kentucky, southeasterly to westerly winds, falling barometer, warmer and increasingly cloudy weather; for the Northwest and upper valley region, southeasterly winds, cloudy weather and rain; for the south Atlantic and Gulf States, northeasterly and southeasterly winds, high pressure, low temperature, cloudy weather and rains near the coast, clearing by the afternoon in the Western Gulf. Reports are partly missing from the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Northwest.

declares against Mr. Whalley's scheme. The Parliamentary hero of the Jovitus seems certain to fall in his project; but he hopes to get a good deal of sympathy, in money form, for the claimant in this country.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

BOSTON, August 5, 1873. Vice President Wilson was in town to-day, looking very well. He says he is improving fast.

CANADIAN INDIGNATION.

A Public Call for an Investigation by the House of Commons Against the Government—Petitions to the Governor General.

MONTREAL, August 5, 1873. To-night at an indignation meeting here the following resolutions came up:— Resolved, That the honor of our country imperatively requires that the grave accusations of corruption made against the government on the subject of the Pacific Railway be immediately submitted to a thorough investigation; that any delay in the prosecution of this inquiry will seriously compromise the dignity of the Crown and the interests of the people.

Resolved, That the Commission, by appointing during the recess of Parliament a committee of chosen members to make the inquiry, has allowed the imbecility of the present administration to be made manifest to the eyes of the world, and that any intervention of the executive who are implicated in these accusations, for the purpose of withdrawing from the House the resolutions, is considered as a dangerous attempt to deprive the people of their just and constitutional rights.

Resolved, That the delays that up to this time have retarded the inquiry, and the protracted and unfruitful (lamentable) unreason and anarchy, which can only be caused by a protracted and unfruitful inquiry, in consequence of a petition, based on these resolutions, be presented to the Governor General, praying him not to prorogue Parliament until the Commission have had an opportunity of fully satisfying public opinion on the subject of these charges.

Resolved, That a petition be also presented to the House of Commons, praying it to take into serious consideration the resolution of the House of Commons, when it shall meet on the 15th inst., to an inquiry into the accusations against the Government, and that representatives of this city be requested to insist that an immediate Parliamentary inquiry take place.

Latest Phase of Pacific Railway Scandal.

BOSTON, August 5, 1873. A special despatch from Montreal dated the 4th instant to the Advertiser says:—"A rumor was current on Sunday and to-day that Sir John A. Macdonald had attempted suicide. The government organs, however, deny the story." It is certain, however, that the Premier has been in a low state. Mr. Beatty, Jr., figures to-day in connection with the Pacific Railway scandal, and it is in consequence of a petition, based on these resolutions, be presented to the Governor General, praying him not to prorogue Parliament until the Commission have had an opportunity of fully satisfying public opinion on the subject of these charges.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 5, 1873. The Shenandoah at Cadiz—No Trouble with the Spanish.

The HERALD special from London, published this morning, to the effect that the United States steamer Shenandoah was in the harbor of Cadiz, and had ordered the frigate Villa de Madrid to abstain from hostilities, naturally created some excitement at the Navy, and the State Department, and both Departments were at a loss for explanation of the reported conduct of Captain Clark H. Wells, who is in command of that vessel. Besides, the Villa de Madrid is a vessel of the class of the Washash, the flagship of the European squadron, which carries forty-five guns, while the Shenandoah only carries eleven guns. This afternoon, however, a despatch was received from Captain Wells, through Consul H. J. Sprague, at Gibraltar, to the effect that everything was quiet at Cadiz, and the insurgents had not attempted any violence. The Acting Secretary of the Navy, Commodore Reynolds, discredits the report of interference, and says if Captain Wells had ordered the commander of the Villa de Madrid to abstain from hostilities he would have promptly advised the Department. Unless the Spanish vessel was deprecating upon American commerce there would not have been the shadow of excuse for such interference, and this does not appear to have been the case, and it is hardly probable, he says, that an experienced naval officer like Captain Wells would risk his position by an unwarranted meddling in the civil insurrection in Spain.

Return of the President.

The President returned to Washington at an early hour this morning and will remain until tomorrow night. Senator Morton was an early visitor to the Executive mansion, and remained in consultation with the President for some time during the forenoon. Several other gentlemen had interviews with him, including Governor Cooke, of this district, General Rowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Major C. H. Carter, of Virginia, and Postmaster Clark, of Galveston, Texas. The usual Cabinet meeting was held at noon, there being present all of the members except Messrs. Robeson and Richardson. The President will be the guest of Governor Cooke at the residence of the latter, in Georgetown, during his stay here. The Governor entertains the President and members of the Cabinet now in town at dinner this evening.

Land Office Decision.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that parties desiring to acquire title to lands containing valuable deposits of iron ore must comply with the provisions of the Mining act, approved May 10, 1872, except in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, which, by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, are expressly relieved from its operation. Formerly lands containing deposits of iron ore were disposed of at private entry as other public lands, after proclamation by the President.

Postal Cards.

The Post Office Department distributed to the Postmasters last week, from the agency at Springfield, Mass., 5,260,000 postal cards, which is about two millions in excess of the number distributed in any previous week.

The New Fifty Cent Notes.

The first instalment of the new fifty cent notes have been delivered to Treasurer Spink by the Printing Bureau, and were issued to-day. The work of printing the new notes is now progressing rapidly, and in a few days they will be circulated all over the country.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 6—1873. Probabilities. For New England, high barometer, low temperature, generally clear weather and southeasterly winds; for the Middle Atlantic States, northeasterly and southeasterly winds, rising temperature clear and partly cloudy weather; for the lower lakes and Michigan and thence to Kentucky, southeasterly to westerly winds, falling barometer, warmer and increasingly cloudy weather; for the Northwest and upper valley region, southeasterly winds, cloudy weather and rain; for the south Atlantic and Gulf States, northeasterly and southeasterly winds, high pressure, low temperature, cloudy weather and rains near the coast, clearing by the afternoon in the Western Gulf. Reports are partly missing from the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Northwest.