

kindling wood factory, which spread so rapidly that at 1:30 a.m. nearly all that region embraced between the river and Eighth street, including the lumber yards of Doble & Meigs, Derby, Snow & Prentiss, and others, together with a planing mill, bell factory, machine shops, etc., on Green, Washington and other streets, were in a sheet of flame. The entire fire department of Jersey city turned out, but the fire had got such headway and gained so rapidly on them that all their labors could not control it. One large tenement house and several small ones are destroyed. The fire is still spreading, and it is believed that the loss will not fall far short of a million dollars. The same district was burned over about three years ago. Immense quantities of lumber have been destroyed, and fears are entertained that the shipping may catch fire.

The public free baths were opened yesterday: the one on Hudson river, at the foot of Fourteenth street, was more full of mud than water and it will have to be removed; that one on East river, at the foot of Fifth street, was thronged all day; nearly 10,000 men and boys taking turns for a swim during the day. This morning the baths for the women will be ready.

LAWRENCE.—The reports of drought and grasshoppers in Kansas are untrue; there has been plenty of rain and no grasshoppers as yet. The crops throughout the State are splendid; wheat is generally harvested, is a full average crop and of a quality that exceeds that of any previous year.

The grazing range near Abilene and Sedalia is covered with over 50,000 Texas cattle, which have arrived this season, and over that number are on their way up the Kansas and Pacific railroad, who have commenced moving these cattle east by fast stock trains.

Track laying is being vigorously pushed on above; the road is now laid thirty-five miles west of Kit Carson and the road will be completed to Denver by Sept. 1st.

ST. LOUIS.—The examination of Wm. Odor, the conductor of the freight train that caused the terrible collision at Eureka, May 19th, terminated to-day; the court held the accused upon the charge of manslaughter in the fourth degree and fixed the bail at \$10,000.

MEMPHIS.—There is great excitement here over the steamboat race between the steamers *Lee* and *Natchez*; the former was a few minutes ahead at last accounts. The race is from New Orleans.

WASHINGTON.—It is said that the rejection of the San Domingo treaty does not dispose of the protocol for the release of Samana. The project for the annexation of Dominica by a joint resolution does not seem to be regarded with sufficient favor to secure a majority from either House.

The President has signed the act giving priority to certain revenue cases, to which a State is a party, in the Cortes of the United States.

The total receipts from internal revenue, for the fiscal year ending yesterday, are within a fraction of \$188,000,000. The total receipts from customs are estimated at \$170,000,000, and from public lands and all other sources, about \$30,000,000. This will make an income for the Government of nearly \$400,000,000. The sinking fund, up to yesterday, inclusive, shows \$37,665,191.63; the special sinking fund, \$86,537,776.91, making a total of \$124,202,968.54 to be deducted from the national debt. The reduction of the debt for the past month will reach nearly fifteen millions.

CHICAGO.—To-day was the hottest day of the season. The thermometer at 5 p.m., was 98°. A bricklayer at work on the second story of a new building, was overcome with the heat, fell to the ground and was killed. There has been a severe thunder storm to-night, which has somewhat moderated the temperature.

An extensive distillery belonging to Chads and Powell, at Lyons, Iowa, was burned to-day, with 2,200 barrels of high wines, valued at a hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The loss will reach \$170,000. The distillery had been closed for several days and the fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Extraordinary heat and continued drought is still reported throughout the entire west.

The *Times* New York dispatch says that the anti-Chinese labor meeting in Tompkin's Square, last evening, was a miserable failure; that the trades unions were unrepresented, two of the three stands were unoccupied and the speeches from the other were delivered to about 300 persons, mostly women and children.

A Washington special gives the vote in the executive session of the Senate on the San Domingo treaty, and says that Cole voted for ratification, Casserly against. Upon an analysis of the vote, politically, it is found that if all the Democrats had refrained from voting, the treaty would still have been rejected.

The Alaska fur seal bill went to the President last evening and will, undoubtedly, receive his signature.

A large bar meeting has been held to protest against the confirmation of Oliver as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in the District of Columbia. It is urged that he never, so far as can be ascertained, has practiced law, and has had merely a normal connection with the bar for only two years.

The mercury has dropped twenty degrees since yesterday. The rain storm last night seems to have extended over a large section of country, west and south, and undoubtedly will be of vast benefit to the crops.

A dispatch from Rochester, Minn., gives an exceedingly gloomy account of the crops in that State. It says that it is no exaggeration to state that there never has been a worse prospect since the first soil was broken in the State; the hot weather and lack of rain or dew has scorched the wheat like a flame of fire.

Hoas and Powell's distillery, burned yesterday, is located at Lyons, Ill., instead of Iowa.

In the great arson case, on trial at Ottawa, Ill., in which one Howell, the proprietor of a large paper stainery at Marseilles, is charged with procuring the burning of his establishment to defraud insurance companies, Felix Segler, a former employee of Howell, confessed that he was hired by Howell to set the factory on fire and detailed the whole plan from its conception.

RICHMOND.—W. H. Andrews, a colored member of the legislature, has been arrested on the charge of perjury, but his friends bailed him out.

MADRID.—Montpensier insists upon his right to the candidacy.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Four vessels are engaged to load with new wheat for Europe.

The thermometer is about 81 in the shade, and about 90 in the sun.

A thousand sheep will have to be killed for their hides, below Santa Cruz island; scarcity of pasture is the cause.

The California and Oregon railroad will be opened to Chico on the Fourth.

NEW YORK.—President Grant, on his arrival to-morrow will be received by the Governor of Connecticut and other prominent citizens.

Augustus Dalzel, a native of England, has been arrested, charged with embezzling \$100,000 from his employer, Jas. C. King, of 54 Broadway.

It is reported that prominent stockholders in the Lake Shore Company are about to institute a suit to ascertain whether the directors are justified in increasing their bonds to pay small dividends.

The statement sent to-day about the fire at Jersey city was incorrect; the fire broke out at the cooper shop of Bernard McMahon and destroyed the car factory of Cannings & Co., and the boiler shop of Hugh Leslie. The building was owned by the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and was formerly used as a car shop; total loss \$65,000. Two incendiaries have been arrested.

The distillery of C. J. Wilson & Co., Washington St., New York; of Oscar King, of Williamsburg and the rectifying houses of Cuthbert and Cunningham and Reiner, also of Williamsburg, have been seized for defrauding the government. King's distillery contained \$150,000 worth of whisky.

WASHINGTON.—Ex-Collector Bailey has been indicted for embezzlement.

Ex-Senator Doolittle appeared to-day as counsel for the defense of the Erie vs. Lake Shore suit.

Jose Manuel Mestre has been recognized as the successor of Lemus, the Cuban agent of the United States.

John Morrissey has procured from the President and Secretary of the Treasury an order to the collector at Burlington to admit horses from Canada coming to Saratoga and Long Branch races free of duty.

The committee's finance and ways and means have determined to leave the tax on whisky in its present form.

The President left to-night for Connecticut and the Vice President started last night for Ohio.

Colefax delivers an address at Meadville, Penn., on Monday.

Mr. Mathews, nominated for consul at Algiers, formerly held the same position, but was removed on the ground

that the government of Morocco was hostile to him. The papers to that effect sent to the State Department are proved to be forgeries, and this act of justice to Mathews is due to the effort of Representative Sargent.

The public debt statement shows a reduction during June of \$20,203,772. The balance 112,776,048, including \$34,547,120 in coin certificates and \$28,945,067 in currency.

The President has nominated Felix A. Mathews, of California, as consul at Tangiers; Edward Johnson, of South Carolina, as Consul at Talcahuano, Moses H. Grinnell as naval officer for New York; Thomas Murphy, as collector of customs in New York; Thomas Hillhouse as Assistant Treasurer, at New York.

The President has signed the acts to regulate the coasting trade and to prevent the extermination of fur bearing animals in Alaska.

The jury in the suit of McGarrahan against the *National Republican* for libel were unable to agree and were discharged. The article shown was furnished by the agent of the New India Company.

The amount of interest falling due on bonds held as a sinking and special fund, amounting to \$2,340,000 in coin, is to be sold and used for the purchase of more bonds.

The Conference committee on the legislative appropriation bill as yet are unable to agree on the proposition to increase the salaries of United States Judges.

The House Judiciary Committee have agreed on a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue duplicates for all lost bonds, on full proof of said loss and securing indemnity against all future claims.

The committee on commerce have agreed to report to Congress a bill to encourage the building of ships for foreign trade, allowing drawbacks on materials, subsidies, &c.

FORT SCOTT.—Arrangements have been perfected for the completion of the Fort Scott and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad from Sedalia, Missouri, to this city, within 90 days. The machine shops have been secured for Fort Scott. One thousand men are now at work on the line and the force is constantly increasing.

COLUMBUS.—C. W. Smith, general freight agent of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad has resigned, to accept a similar position on the central Pacific railroad, in California.

CINCINNATI.—The excitement here to-day over the race between the steamers *Lee* and *Natchez* exceeds anything of the kind that ever occurred here. Between one and two hundred thousand dollars are doubtless staked on the event.

A grand promenade concert and reception was given the Red Stocking base ball club at Pike's Music hall to-night.

The railroads leading east have reduced their fare to-day to \$15½ from here to New York, and other Eastern cities in proportion.

RICHMOND.—Lewis Kennedy, colored, who ravished and then murdered Mrs. Stewart, in New Kent county, and killed John Baker, her farm manager, was executed to-day at the New Kent Court House.

FOREIGN.

MADRID.—A slight disturbance occurred at Barcelona yesterday, but it was soon quelled; four persons were wounded.

LONDON.—A large and harmonious meeting has been held in this city by the opponents of the Anglo French commercial treaty. Joshua Fidden, a conservative member of the House of Commons, for the west riding of York, delivered a violent speech against the treaty. Himself a cotton manufacturer and one of the merchants of Manchester, he was able to show the unfavorable effects of the treaty on the cotton trade of Great Britain. Speeches were made by other persons and resolutions were unanimously adopted, denouncing the treaty as a cause of industrial prostration, and calling on the ministers to account for delaying an investigation of the subject.

Viscount Amberly made another speech at Newcastle last evening, elaborating his ideas on the education bill. Sir Jas. Stark, the celebrated physician, is dead, 72 years old.

Josiah Foster, uncle of William Edward Foster, and patriarch of the Quakers, died yesterday.

Provincial correspondence thinks that an important guarantee of European peace has been lost in the death of Earl Clarendon.

ROME.—The opponents of the infalli-

bility dogma count on Cardinals Cullen and Bonerichoz, as their latest recruits.

ROME.—There was a magnificent display, yesterday, in honor of the Sceptre. The processions and reviews lasted all day; fireworks at night.

LISBON.—Saldanha has invited the merchants to frame a plan to re-invigorate the credit, develop the commerce and restore the prosperity of the country.

LONDON.—A dispatch from Rome announces that the report of an immediate vote in the Ecumenical Council on the infallibility dogma, is untrue; the discussion of the project continues. It is reported that the Pope has ordered the cardinals to oppose any proposition to set aside the discussion.

A committee of bishops, including the arch-bishops of San Francisco, Mexico, Baltimore and Quito, have addressed a request to the faithful, for subscriptions in aid of the Catholic church at Constantinople, which suffered by the late fire.

A Madrid letter to the *Times* says that Isabella's abdication is regarded as important, as rendering the return of the Prince of Asturias possible, and the choice of a regent an open question.

The collection of Peter's pence occurs throughout Ireland next Sunday.

LIVERPOOL.—A public meeting has been held to promote the cause of the New York Christian council; the Mayor presided. The attendance was large and influential.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Blaque Bey, the Turkish Minister at Washington, has arrived here.

Buckner, the Hungarian Jew, recently appointed as American Consul at Bucharest, has received his exequatur.

The Khedive of Egypt is expected here.

PARIS.—There is no apparent diminution in the ravages of the small pox.

There was a stormy discussion in the Corps Legislatif, to-day, on the subject of the contingent fund bill.

HAVANA.—The insurgent Bembeta, with 600 cavalry, has invaded the jurisdiction of Santa Pertusa, for the purpose of inciting the people to revolt.

DUBLIN.—The laborers in the Mallow Mill struck for an advance in wages yesterday. An attempt was made by some agricultural laborers at Killarney to seize and destroy a number of mowing machines, but the attempt was baffled and the rioters arrested.

LONDON.—The *Telegraph* reports that it is ascertained that Earl Granville will have the foreign office and that Earl Kimberly will succeed the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

The *Times* praises the prudence and forbearance shown by the American government in Cuban affairs and particularly the judicious resolution expressed in the recent message of President Grant.

PARIS.—The sitting of the Corps Legislatif was much agitated by the discussion of the military contingent. The government asked for ninety thousand instead of the usual one hundred thousand men. Jules Favre made a spirited and eloquent speech against the continuance of so large a standing army. Thiers thought that the state of Europe was menacing and that France should be prepared. Favre, in reply, quoted from the yellow book official assurances of the peace and tranquility of the continent and wanted to know why such a military establishment was kept up, unless hidden schemes and plans in the dynasty's favor were entertained. He believed the ministry to be honest, but it was subject to a higher will. Ollivier answered the charges made against the government and its policy; he had no fears for the future of France, as she had a Sadowa in the Plebiscitum.

There was much dissatisfaction expressed by the deputies and the Minister was obliged to explain that there was no intention of exulting over any of the subjects of the Empire. These words increased the agitation. Ollivier continued that the government felt no uneasiness; if it were otherwise it would not reduce the contingent by ten thousand men. The treaties of 1856 insured peace in the East and the treaty of Prague insured peace in Germany. It would be observed that the Ministers had done all that was necessary to have peace and at the same time had remained, evidencing the perfect accord which existed between the Sovereign and his people. Amid great excitement Favre rose to reply, but it was impossible for him to be heard in the noise. Many then voted against a continuance of the discussion until the next day.