CUBA.

Details of the Interview with Captain General Ceballos.

THE HERALD AS SEEN BY SPANISH EYES.

An Exciting Discussion on What Should Be O'Kelly's Fate.

"AN EXAMPLE IS NECESSARY."

"Let the Island Itself Sink, but I'll Have Him Shot."

EFFECT OF A FRANK STATEMENT.

The Captain General Charges Henderson with Betraying Confidence.

HE WANTS THE TRUTH TOLD NOW.

A Guarantee of an Impartial Report Demanded.

O'KELLY WILL NOT BE SHOT, BUT EXPELLED

How Spain and Cuba in New York Write About the Herald Commissioner.

HAVANA, March 5, 1873.

A telegram will have informed you in out-Aine of my interview yesterday with Captain General Ceballos. I will now give a detailed statement of what transpired during this

Agreeably to instructions I proceeded to visit the palace with the purpose of learning from the Captain General all he knew about Mr. O'Kelly's movements, and whether he would allow Mr. O'Kelly to be shot on his return to the Spanish lines. On arriving at the official residence it was my good fortune, as on former occasions with General Caballero de Rodas and Count Valmaseda, to be

IMMEDIATELY ADMITTED TO THE PRESENCE of Captain General Ceballos, a tall, erect, soldierly gentleman. His Excellency received your correspondent with soldier-like frankness. I at once proceeded to business, by

"I beg Your Excellency will excuse my inopportune visit. I have been ordered by the journal I represent, the New York Herald, to inquire respectfully of Your Excellency as to what Your Excellency and the authorities here may know about Mr. O'Kelly's movements, and what would be the fate of Mr. O'Kelly if he should return within the Spanleh lines from the insurrection"

His Excellency seemed for the moment

TAKEN ABACK, BUT REPLIED EVASIVELY.

"I understand, sir, that Mr. O'Kelly is hidden away somewhere in the city of Santiago «de Cuba."

I then assured General Ceballos that I had very positive and reliable information of Mr. O'Kelly's arrival at the insurgent camps on the 22d ultimo, and even I knew the hour of his reaching there-four o'clock in the morn-

His Excellency did not appear in the very best of humor from the moment I stated the object of my interview, and my assurance regarding O'Kelly's reaching rebeldom seemed to cap the climax.

HE BROKE OUT VERY EMPHATICALLY 4 What is the HERALD, and who are its correspondents or commissioners to mock at my authority or the laws of the Island of Cuba? Mr. O'Kelly was told he would be shot as a spy if he went into the camp of the insurrectionists, and was taken by the Spanish troops, or returned within Spanish lines. He has taken the risk. If he returns within my lines I will have him tried by drum-head court martial (consejo verbal) and shot."

THE GENERAL SEEMED HIGHLY INCENSED. and spoke very loud and angry, and working himself up, added:-

"The HERALD has systematically insulted Spain, the authorities of Cuba and everything Spanish. The dignity of Spain requires an example to be made to show the world that she is not to be intimidated. I said O'Kelly would be shot if he broke the laws, and let the results be what they may,

LET THE ISLAND ITSELF SINK.

but I'll have him shot and take the consequences."

Notwithstanding the very energetic language and gestures of His Excellency and his

WAVING ME OFF WITH HIS HANDS. an indication that the interview was ended, I ventured to protest that such a proceeding would be rash; that most undoubtedly O'Kelly understood the authorities that he could go whither he wished if he could attain his object without their direct assistance and

insisted that the HERALD WAS NOT SYSTEMATICALLY OPPOSED TO SPAIN OR CUBA ;

aid, as was the case with Mr. Henderson. I

that if it attacked or criticised its institutions or authorities it also attacked the authorities of the United States even more severely when

it found cause of misgovernment. I again assured His Excellency that O'Kelly was unbiassed; that he would see for himself, and his statements would be the truth and free from any prejudice, despite the obstacles thrown in his way which made his mission so much more difficult and hazardous. I referred him to O'Kelly's letter' published in the HERALD of the 15th ultimo, by which HE MIGHT JUDGE OF MR. O'KELLY'S IMPAR-

TIALITY. at the same time impressing upon His Excellency the impossibility of independent correspondents shutting their eyes upon what they judged to be incompatible with the progress of the age and good government.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL HEARD ME THROUGH, and then, fixing his eyes with a piercing gaze upon me, he inquired:-

"Will you guarantee that Mr. O'Kelly will state the truth of affairs and things in the insurrection? Will it not be a repetition of Mr. Henderson's fabrication of falsehoods? You know, as well as I do, that Henderson

BETRAYED THE CONFIDENCE WE PLACED IN HIM and illy repaid the generous manner in which he was treated. And, in the manner you wot of, instead of stating the truth—the only thing we desired—the truth and nothing but the truth, he invented an interview with Cespedes, whom, I believe, he never saw; he increased the number of insurgents to a large army; he insulted Spanish officials and officers, both soldiers and volunteers, and, in short, everything Spanish. Do you expect me

A REPETITION OF SUCH CONDUCT?"

I again assured His Excellency that Mr. O'Kelly's object was, in a measure, to repair the errors into which Mr. Henderson might have relapsed, and that the statements he would make would be impartial and the truth.

"BUT WILL YOU QUARANTEE THIS?"

again demanded His Excellency. I replied, "Morally, I will."

"Very well, then," said the General, "the least that will be done to Mr. O'Kelly if he returns within the Spanish lines will be to

EXPELLED FROM THE ISLAND.

and I will at once give orders to that effect. ADIOS."

So saying His Excellency, instead of waving off your correspondent with his hand as a sign that the interview was over, extended the same, which your correspondent gratefully shook, and bowed himself out.

THE HERALD AND ITS MARTYRS.

[Frem El Cronista, the Spanish organ in New

Whatever may be the fate which awaits O'Kelly. it cannot be denied that the HERALD has used its utmost efforts to have him shot by the Spanish authorities, so that he can have the honor of being HEBALD martyr. Oh, what sacrifices are require by this peripatetic, forest-hidden Republic of Cuba, which appears to us is as difficult for O'Kelly to find as ever was the aidden philosopher's stone for the ancients!

GEL VALIENTE O'RELLY.

[From La Independencia, the official Cuban organ, New York.]

The perusal of the communication from the HERALD Bureau at Havana, in the issue of that paper on the 28th of February, to the effect that Mr. James O'Kelly has entered the rebel lines from Pebruary, and had reached an insurrectionary come has caused us to feel high admiration for his daring enterprise and devotion to the interests of the great paper he represents. We frankly confess that we do not know which quality to admire most in Mr. O'Kelly-whether it be his boldness and abence of all fear, or his great intelligence and per ceptive powers. With these qualifications he has succeeded in triumphing over all the dangers which have encompassed him in the shape of Spanish intimidation and the thousand and one obstacles which have been placed in his path. He has shown himself superior to all these infelicitious circumstances, and has shown himself capable of acquitting himself nobly of his dangerous and delicate mission. By the exercise of his indomitable will and bold determination he has hewed himself a path through the canks of Spanish bayonets, on the principle that he is a free man and is under the ægis of the flag of his nation, which always protects its subjects, in whatever dangers or embarrassments they may be.

Mr. James O'Kelly is an English subject. If he were an American we should tremble for his life, for the Spaniards in the island of Cuba neither fear nor respect the government or the starry banner of the United States, thanks to the contemptible policy of Mr. Hamilton Fish.

We much regret our limited space will not permit us to translate textually the long and interesting letter el Mr. O'Kelly, dated Santiago de Cuba, Pebruary 11; but before translating the most highly interesting passages we must state that in all his intercourse with the Spanish officials Mr. O'Kelly has shown himself to be endowed with rare diplomatic powers, and a power of surmount

[Here follow several columns of extracts of Mr. O'Kelly's letter.1

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Mayor Keiley, explains itself:-

Letter of the Chief of the Nation to the Mayor of Richmond-The Visit to Southern Citles Indefinitely Postponed. RICHMOND, Va., March 11, 1873. The following letter, received last evening by

Mayor Kelley, explains itself:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, March 8, 1873. }

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 27, enclosing a copy of a preamble and resolutions of the City Council of Richmond extending to me the hospitalities of your city. I must beg you to accept for yourself and your assectates my sincere thanks for the kind offer and invitation. I did intend to visit several of the Southern cities, Richmond among the rest, very soon after the adjournment of Congress; but I have been compelled by public duties to indefinitely postpone such a visit. Should I be able at a future day to make the trip I had planned I snall most certainly visit Richmond.
Again thanking you, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT.

A. M. KELLEY, Mayor of Richmond, Va.

THE BROWN SADDLER ROWING CHALLENGE. HALIPAX, N. S., March 11, 1873. Brown's challenge to Saddler will be accepted,

but Saddler wishes to row at Saratogs, instead of at Halifax. MARBLE CUTTERS' STRIKE IN BOSTON.

Boston, March 11, 1873. The marble cutters at work in the burnt district struck yesterday for an increase of pay. They de-mand \$21 per week instead of \$17, as heretofore.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

Print cloths dull, at easier prices. Sixty-lousquares, 7,40. a 7,40. for standard and extras.

ENGLAND.

The Irish University Bill Rejected by Parliament-Majority Against the Ministry-Intense Excitement.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 12-3 A. M. The House of Commons to-night, after a protracted debate, rejected Mr. Gladstone's Irish Uni versity bill.

The result of the division was announced as fol-

Majority against the bill...... 3 The announcement of the vote caused great ex-The House adjourned until Thursday.

Bullion on Balance from the Bank-Cable Continuity Ceased. LONDON, March 11, 1873. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of

England on balance to-day is £100,000. A CABLE CEASES TO COMMUNICATE. The Atlantic cable of 1865 failed at twenty minutes past twelve this afternoon. The eminent electrician, Willoughby Smith, leaves London this

AMERICAN COTTON SUPPLY. Eighteen thousand seven hundred and one bales f American cotton were landed at Liverpool to

IRELAND.

Corporate Opposition to Gladstone's Plan of Colleges.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 11, 1873. The Corporation of Dublin last night adopted a resolution condemning the Irish University bili.

FRANCE.

A Communist Condemned.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, March 11, 1873. A court martial at Versailles has sentenced the Communist Farades to be executed.

GERMANY.

Press Comments on President Grant's Position Towards Royal Potentates.

TELECHAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 11, 1873. A special despatch from Berlin to the Dally News says the German papers ridicule and sharply criticise the address of President Grant delivered on the occasion of his second inauguration. The papers ask whether monarchial States ought to keep up diplomatic relations with a Power whose Executive thus insults them.

SPAIN.

The Cuban Electoral Representation in Cortes-Popular Ovation to the Council President-Patriotic Beaction in the Public Mind.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, March 11, 1873. The National Assembly has approved an amend nent to the bill providing for the convocation of a Constituent Cortes, authorizing the government to fix the date for the election of deputies from the island of Cuba. PROVINCIALIST RECEPTION OF THE COUNCIL PRESI-

Senor Figueras arrived at Tarragona yesterday, on his way to Barcelona, and stopped some time there, in consequence of manifestations of sympathy with his policy by the populace.

PATRIOTISM PREVAILING OVER PARTY POLITICS. A reaction favorable to the interests of the coun try is beginning to make itself felt here and in the

The volunteers of Malaga have resolved to serve without pay. The troops in Barcelona are joining the volun-

PORTUGAL.

Republican Effort for Popular Progress and Reform.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 11, 1873, The Portuguese journals say that at no time in the history of the country have such efforts been made to organize a republican party as are now making. They compare England's delay in recognizing the Spanish Republic with her speedy recognition of Napoleon's government in 1851.

ITALY.

Massini's Memory Honored by the Democracy-Royal Prevention of a Visit to the Tomb-Amadens' Commission.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

TURIN, March 11, 1873. death, a deputation of democrats attempted to visit the patriot's temb, but the police refused them For a time the greatest excitement prevailed,

and a riet was imminent. The troops were called out and prevented a disturbance. AMADEUS COMMISSIONED IN THE ARMY.

The King has appointed Amadeus Lieutenant General in the Italian army.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 12-1 A. M. Probabilities.

For Wednesday in the Middle and Eastern States rising barometer, westerly winds and renerally clear weather, with somewhat lower temperature; for the South Atlantic States southwest winds, veering to northwest and cloudy followed by clearing weather: for the Gulf States generally northerly winds, lower temperature, partly cleudy and clear weather; from the Ohio Valley northward to the take region rising barometer and clear weather, with generally light winds for the Northwest falling barometer, followed by southeasterly winds Wednesday night.

The observer at Omaha reports to the Signal Office in this city that the ice began moving out of the Missouri River at that point yesterday after-The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last Pharmacy, HRRALD Building:—

1872, 1873.

3 A. M. ... 32 35 3:30 P. M. ... 43

6 A. M. ... 31 37 6 P. M. ... 40

9 A. M. ... 35 40 9 P. M. ... 38

12 M. ... 40 45 12 P. M. ... 37

Average temperature yesterday.

Average temperature for corresponding date

TEXAS CATTLE THIEVES.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 11, 1873. General Augur, commanding the Department of Texas, arrived here yesterday. It is supposed he will take steps for the protection of this frontier

WASHINGTON.

Boutwell on His Chances of Election to the Senate.

THE TREASURY SUCCESSION.

President Grant Not Absolutely Committed to Judge Richardson's Appointment.

NO CHANGE IN FINANCIAL POLICY

Carpenter in Defence of Caldwell and in Ridicule of Morton.

APPOINTMENTS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

Reappointment of the Present Government Directors of the U. P. R.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1873. Interview With Secretary Boutwell-No Change in the Financial Policy of the Government To Be Made—The President Not Absolutely Committed to the Appointment of Judge Richardson. As the despatches received here from Massa-chusetts increase the chances of Secretary Bout-

well to the Senate to almost a certainty the interest manifested in the election becomes more and more intense in this city on account of the Cabinet change which it involves. The numerous friends of Boutwell are exultant, while the friends of Dawes are sad and discouraged. Many are the anxious inquiries made at the HERALD bureau as to the fate of the Senatorial election in Massachusetts, while the more prominent officials of the Treasury will probably spend a sleepless night in their anxiety to know who is going to be the chief of that department after to-morrow. In order to see how the hero of this excitement takes the prospects of his triumph, your correspendent called on Secretary Boutwell this evening and found him in a very cheerful mood, though far from exultant over his favorable prospects. On the contrary, he seemed to bear his good fortune very meekly, and in his modest way deprecated the idea that he felt at all certain of his election. Your correspondent began :_ "Well Mr Secre-

the vote of the Massachusetts Legislature." Secretary Bourwell.-I thank you very much. but I think you are somewhat hasty about it. The result up to the time of the adjournment of the Legislature this evening is certainly in my favor, out there have been cases where candidates were

tary-Senator, I should say-I congratulate you on

defeated, even after such a favorable vote. CORRESPONDENT-In New York the deepest inerest is centred in this election. Wall street is quite excited about it. There appears to be an idea that currency would become more plentiful in case of your retirement from the Treasury?

Secretary BOUTWELL-I suppose the excitement, if there is any, is not so much on account of the Senatorial election as to the change in the Treasury Department that would be consequent upon it. I do not think, however, that my retirement would make any great difference. The President is satisfied with the manner in which the business of the department has been conducted, and he would not be in favor of a material change in the financial policy of the administration. The strin gency of the money market is to a great extent artificial. Money is quite pleatiful in the interior, and the business prospects for the Spring are very favorable.

certainty that in case of your election Judge Richardson would be your successor.

Secretary BOUTWELL-I am not aware that the President has absolutely committed himself to the appointment of Judge Richardson. Of course it is not for me to say what may be the intentions of the President.

CORRESPONDENT-1 suppose you would cease to be Secretary of the Treasury immediately on the announcement of your election? Secretary Bourwell-I shall not cease to be

Secretary of the Treasury until sworn in as CORRESPONDENT-You would, in that case, be sworn in during the present special session of the

Senate? Secretary BOUTWELL-I believe so. CORRESPONDENT-Has not the Credit Mobiller business burt Dawes' chances for the Senatorship ing as to that, as I have not visited Massachusetts

for some time. After some more remarks that are not of public

interest your correspondent took his leave.

A National Park on Mackinaw Island What a New Senator Thinks of It-Carpenter, in Defence of Caldwell. Digs Morton in the Ribs.

The Senate was not quite so sleepy in appearance to-day. At times it was amusing. Sundry Senators shook off the lethargy occasioned by their stupendous thoughts, and, buoyed up by the mild, Spring-like day, bandled some small wit, which, from its rare occurrence in this abode of dire pro fundity, startled several of the solemn body to ghastly grinning, with here and there a dry chuckle. This seemed such a departure from the usual dignity of the place that the perpetrator of the hilarious demonstration was always discovered by the supernatural gloom with which ne immediately enveloped his countenance to avoid observation. The first occasion for amusement was furnished by Senator Ferry, of Michigan, who read a sophomorical essay on the question of improving his fine lands in the vicinity of Mackinaw, by turning the military reservation there into a national park, with the Secretary of War as a gatekeeper. One of the new Senators, who carries his head in a very waggish manner. rose to second this pretty scheme. He was in favor of a system of national parks, which, he thought were the most charming sink-holes possible for the people's money. He then, in a grim way, advocated the filling up of all the swamps of the try and the conversion of them into national parks interesting abodes of nature improved by art. He amused every one but Ferry, who could not see

After Caldwell's elaborate speech had been read by the Clerk, later in the afternoon, Senator Carpenter began a witty defence of the weak-eyed, red-whiskered child of corruption from Kansas. In alluding to Senator Morton's onslaught on Caldwell Carpenter became exceedingly satirical. He admired the purity of Morton which stood aghast at Caldwell's corruption. He said Morton inded him of an old deacon he once met when he was prosecuting attorney in Wisconsin. That good old man was accustomed only to the Ar-cadian atmosphere of a rural hamlet, where he had never had an opportunity of becoming at all was summoned on a Grand Jury, and although there were no revolting cases brought before it. there were really so many bad men in the world affected the good old man's mind, and he became sick, restless and sleepless at nights. The Judge was finally obliged to excuse him on that account alone. Now, Morton, quoth the Machiavellian Carpenter, had been reared in the political atmosphere of Indiana, where money was never needed to accomplish the success of a republican candidate. ould understand very well how the guileless Morton, fresh from the pure air of Indiana, must be affected like the good old deagon, and become quite ill at the thought of money being used in an election. Now they did employ money in political campaigns in Wisconsin, added Carpenter: so did they in their religious

campaigns. He was not aware that they did in the Garden of Eden; but times had sadly changed since then. He claimed that the whole mass of evidence against Caldwell was not of a nature that would be admitted in a court of justice. He closed with a very high-sounding peroration about legal rights, justice, the constitution, and all that sort of thing, which was quite as droll in its way as his satirical description of Morton.

Defeated Jobs of the Credit Mobilier Congress-Attempted Robbery of \$634.

In order to give an idea of the magnitude of the plunder involved in the schemes of the lobby which have been defeated in the late Congress Senator Chandler has employed some of his leisure moments to make out the following list of at

Soldiera' Bounty bill. \$400,000,000
Agricultural Lands bill 90,000,000
Cotton tax refunding 72,000,000
Compound interest to States 32,000,000
Australian subsidy 5,000,000
Oriental subsidy 13,000,000
Oriental subsidy 6,000,000
Other subsidies 5,000,000 6,000,000 5,000,000 1,500,000 The two per cent job.....

Total.....\$624,500,000 The Soldiers' Bounty bill and the Agricultural Lands bill were passed by the House, but squelched by the Senate. The War Senator from Michigan has helped to defeat them, besides having been mainly instrumental in routing the Australian subsidy lobby. The Treasury has had a narrow escape of several of these plundering se Taking into account the stupendous jobs that have lous lobby, plain folk may well stand aghast at the costliness of the luxury called Congressional legislation.

Hippozymosis. The President is suffering from a severe cold contracted on Inauguration Day. He received no visitors to-day, excepting the Cabinet officers. An Early Adjournment of the Senate

Certain. It is very evident that the President does not intend to send many nominations of any importance to the Senate for confirmation, and that he is ready to wish them bon voyage to their respective homes. The more sensible Senators are discovering this, and by Saturday there will not be a quo rum of the Senate in the city.

Nominations by the President.

The President sent the following nominations to

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—
Collectors of Internal Revenue—William W. Nixon, Sixth district of Iowa; Mark Flanagan, First district of Michigan; H. B. Rouison, Third district of Michigan; C. P. Dake, Fifth district of Michigan; James Fishback, Tenth district of Millinois; John Conneil, Feurth district of Iowa; O. A. Rice, Second district of Louisiana; A. B. Clarke, Second district of Louisiana; A. B. Clarke, Second district of New York; A. P. Wilcox, Twenty-third district of New York; John E. Strong, Twenty-fourth district of New York; John B. Strong, Twenty-fourth district of New York; C. P. Kincald, Twenty-first district of Pennsylvania; John R. Bowen, Eighteenth district of Pennsylvania; John R. Bowen, Eighteenth district of Pennsylvania; John E. Bisine, Nineteenth district of Maine; John Sedgewick, Pirst district of California; R. B. Hathorn, Fifth district of New Jersey; John L. Murphy, Second district of New Jersey; A. F. Drinkwater, Fifth district of Maine.

Miscellaneous—Joseph Lackey, of Minnesota, to be Deputy Commissioner of Pennsions; Charles C. Bennis to be Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the First district; F. B. Stevenson to be Assistant Surgeon in the navy.

Registers of Land Offices—Henry G. Rollins, at Sau Francisco, Cal.; Samuel Dial, at Harrison, Ark.; P. J. Anderson, at Montgomery, Ala.; C. B. Tyler, at New Ulbn, Minn.

Receivers of Public Moneys—Otis Perrin, at Stockton, Cal.; P. A. Chalfaut, at Independence, Mo.; S. H. Wright, at Carson City, Nevada; A. Fullerton, at Roseburg, Oregon; P. Finley, at Montgomery, Ala.

Penson Agents—J. P. Rusling, at Trenton, N. J.; Foster Jr. at Cranol City, Nevada; A. Fullerton, at Roseburg, Care at Allerton, at Roseburg, Oregon; P. Finley, at Montgomery, Ala.

ton, at Roseburg, Oregon; P. Finley, at Montgomery, Ala.

Pension Agents—J. P. Rusling, at Trenton, N. J.;
J. Foster, Jr., at Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. Post, at
Detroit, Mich.; D. T. Boynton, at Knoxville, Tenn.;
J. H. Moore, at Springheld, Ill.; J. A. Norris, at Columbus, Ohio; James Lindsay, at St. Louis, Mo.; E.
D. Porier, at W. Hunington, Del.; W. T. Elliott, at
Nashville, Tenn.

Postmasters—Daniel Eradbury, Kingsten, N. Y.;
Charles G. Fairman, Elmira, N. Y.; L. D. Davis,
Wellsville, N. Y.

Confirmations by the Senate. The Senate in executive session this afternoon confirmed the following nominations:---

Joseph Lackey, of Minnesota, to be Deputy Com-missioner of Pensions. Joseph Lackey, of Minnesota, to be Deputy Cemmissioner of Ponsions.

Pension Agents—Samnel Post, of Michigan, at Detroit; J. Foote, Jr., of Michigan, at Grand Rapids; Daniel T. Beynton, of Tennessee, at Knoxville; Jesse H. Moore, of Illinois, at Springfield.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Alvin B. Clark, Second district of Georgis; Soiden Conner, Third District of Maine; Arthur T. Drinkwater, Fifth district of Maine; John Sedgwick, First district of California (vice L. H. Cary to be removed); Henry F. Tarbox, Ninth district of New York; Crawley P. Dake, Fifth district of Michigan; Mark Flanagan, First District of Michigan.

Receivers of Public Moneys—Otts Perrin, Stockton, Cal.; James C. Fullerton, Roseburg, Oregon.

Registers of Land Opice—Henry G. Rollins, San Francisco, Cal.; Samuel Diol, Marrison, Ark.

Reappointment of the Government Di-

Reappointment of the Government Di-The President to-day reappointed the present road Company for one year from to-day. They are Hiram Price and James F. Wilson, of Iowa; C. Harrison, of Indiana; J. H. Millard, of Nebraska,

and D. S. Ruddock, of Connecticut, Treasury Balances.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows:-Currency..... \$3,137,435 Coin 64,955,537
Coin certificates 24,133,600
Special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit. 28,345,000

The Senate's Reconstructed Committees. The republican Senatorial caucus this afterneon agreed to add two more members to each of th committees on Appropriations, Public Land, Post Office and Privileges and Elections. Each of these committees will have two opposition members, as will also each of the committees on Judiciary, Naval and Military Affairs. Several of the committees may have three opposition members. The Committee on Foreign Relations will have only one opposition member. The republicans leave to the

opposition the filling of reserved vacancies. In the Supreme Court te-day the novel question was argued between Judge Pierrepont and Mr. on the high seas, under the laws of the State where the ship was owned, could be defeated by a subsequent attachment levied on the ship entering the port of another State.

SEIZURE OF IRON HORSES.

Collector Bailey Will Allow the Embargood Locomotives to Run-A Probable Compromise with the Hudson River

Central Railroad.
ALBANY, March 11, 1873. The locomotives of the Budson and Central road, seized by Collector Bailey here, have been released At least an arrangement has been made by which At least an arrangement has been made by which the company use them the same as though they were not under the ban. Meanwhile the Collector has given public notice that, unless the company pay what the government demands within two weeks, property of the company to the value of the sum demanded will be sold at public augustics. of the sum demanded will be soin at pulsar au-tion. The action of the Collecter is looked upen as a sort of compromise, by which the company have been allowed a fortnight to make up their minds whether they will settle, or to ascertain what new legal quibbles they can gather together to make a move against the government's claims.

THE GORGED RIVERS.

The Susquehanna Rising Rapidly at Port Deposit and Elswhere-Th Slowly Breaking Up in the Schuylkill. PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 1873.

A despatch from Port Deposit states that heavy thunder storm prevailed there this morning, and the rain continues. The Susquehanna kiver has risen twenty inches, and is still rising, causing much slarm. There is no change in the ice goyce. and is still rising. The ice gorge remains un-

anged. At Columbia, Pa., the river has risen two feet and is rapidly rising.

At Middletown the ice in the Susquehanna commenced moving about noon. The river is rising

The Gorge Gradually Breaking Up In the Schuylkill. PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 1873.

It has been raining very hard all the morning. A channel has been opened through the ice gorge in the Schupikill River at Fairmount. 'A portion of the ice bassed over the dam without doing any

THE MODOCS.

Do the Savages Mean Treachery After All?

Steele the Only Man Confident of an Unconditional Surrender.

SAN PRANCISCO, March II, 1815. A despatch from Yreka this evening mys that Frank Merritt arrived last evening from hairchild's, and represents that Captain Jack was to be in last Friday to treat with General Camby; but, instead of his coming, "Boston Char-ley" and "Limpy" came in with the report that Captain Jack's principal men were hunting deer, and as soon as they came in he would meet them. He appointed Monday afternson at two o'clock for the meeting, at the Point of Rocks, near Tule Lake, where he would have his screws and children. He wanted only the General, Mv. Applegate and the Commissioners to come, without any soldiers, and to bring three wagens.

The General will send up three wagons and a few men, as agreed upon, but will take care to have seldiers within hailing distance. All the white men-even Steele and Riddle-are suspicious of treachery, and believe the Indians will not surrender. When "Boston Charley" was at Fairchi he boasted that he was good for twenty soldiers; that the Modocs could divide up into small parties of two or three and commitraids on the settlers, and the soldiers could not catch them. Clarley stole a can of powder while at Fairchild's, and on his way back to the lava beds found a lot of cartridges for needle guns, which had been dropped by the soldiers, near the military camps. The Indians undoubtedly have plenty of arms and ammunition. Unless that they are treacherously playing some points to

gain an advantage. The stock raisers in the Modoc section complain of losing a large number of their cattle and sheep. The Indians kill what they need, and so do the Oregon teamsters, who work by the day and board themselves. Besides these, some of the soldiers

also kill cattle and sheep. Lieutenant Boutel and two non-commissioned officers en route for Reddington, bringing some recruits for the Pirst cavalry, arrived th ing, from whom we learn that E. Steele startes from Dorris' ranch yesterday morning, taking only four wagons and teams, only one teamster accompanying him. Steele had been out to see some of the Indians beforehand, and felt confident they would come to the Point of Rocks, there to be taken in wagons to a place across the creek. 'Opposite Dorris' house tents had been put up and

provided for the convenience of the Modocs. There was still considerable doubt felt by some about Jack coming out. THE KENTUCKY BANK ROBBERY.

wood and food. Various articles have also been

comfortable, with an abundance of hay, fire-

Louisville, Ky., March 11, 1873. Other special deposits of the Falls City Tebacco Bank, which was robbed on Sunday night, were of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Short

of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Short
Line Railroad, numbered from 193 to 202,
inclusive, of \$1,000 each; also bonds
numbered from 135 to 140, inclusive,
and two bonds, numbered 149 and 150, of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad first
mortgages, of \$1,000 each; also Nos. 1,527 to 1,533
of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianopolis
second mortgage bonds of \$1,000 each. All the
missing bonds amount, probably, to the value of
over \$100,000.

It seems the burglars selected all the securities
easily disposed of in the East, leaving the local
securities scattered over the floor of the vault.
The work was evidently done by protessional burglars, most skilful and scentific in the
business. Further examination of the
vault to-day reveals the fact that previous efforts had been made to rob the bank in the same
way. An iron wedge was found driven in the corner of the linner cash safe, also a small hole cut
through the top. The wedge was rusty and the
hole filled up with putty. It is supposed the attempt was made some months since and relinquished for lack of tools; but the same parties, it
seems, returned well prepared and accomplished
the work.

A MURDERER LIKELY TO BE HANGED

A MURDERER LIKELY TO BE HANGED.

CHICAGO, March 11, 1873. Osborne, who has been convicted of the murder of Mrs. Matthews at Yates City, Iil., and sentenced to be hanged at Galesburg on the 14th inst., will, it is stated, be unable to procure either a new trial, a commutation of sentence or a respite.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Minnesota will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe-

will be ready at nine o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

at twelve o'clock M.

HALL.—On Tuesday, March 11, at eleven o'clock P. M., at her residence, 638 Lexington avenue, ANNA MARIA, wife of the late Albert Hall, in the 45th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in Thursday's paper.

[For other Deaths see Fifth Page.] "Never Make a Little War," Said Wel-lington. Therefore, when you are about to assail the bed-burs, roaches, moths and plant lice, with KNOWLES' INSECT DISTROYER, buy the large flasks, so as to crush them utterly, and keep them crushed.

A .- For a Superb Dress or Business Hat go direct to the manufacturer. ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street A Cure or Relief Free for Every Once

When life looks snort and death seems sure, When all physicians fall to cure. Such are the ones who walk or ride To Wolcott and their case confide. Advice and consultation free; If rich or poor there is no fee. Help and relief comes then and there, At Wolcott's place on Chatham square.

WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT for all physical pain... WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR for Catarra. Colds in head and weak nerves, with nasal tabe. Sold everyewhere. -Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerumstreet Open from S.a. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 3 P. M.

Braunsdorf & Metz Have Removed their large stock of first class CaBINET FURNITURE, DRAPERIES, &c., from 125 Rivington streat to their new and elegant buildings, &33 and &35 Sevendasyenus, near Thirty-jourth street.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, &c., Cured by Dr. RICE and assistants, 208 Broadway, corner Fulton, CORN ANNIHILATOR, by mail 506. Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye Trans-

Graham & Co. (Late Hojer & Graham), ainters, 68 Broadway, corner Amity street

Royal Havana Lottery. Prizos Cashed. Circulars sent. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street. Post office box 4,685. Royal Havana Lottery.-New Scheme

Royal Havana Lottery.—Circulars and information furnished. Post office box 1,846. R. ORJEGA, No. 9 Wall street,

Snow's Pectoral Pearls.—A Noted Confection for Coughs, Sore Threats and Hoarseness. Sold by Druggists. 25 cents per box. H. H. SNOW, Sole Manasacturer. New Haven, Conn. Sufferers of Rhoumatism, Read Pro-

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

P. H. T. STANDS. FOR PLAIN HOME TALK, AND It is plain talk about the body and its physical and social needs. Dr. S. B. Foote, author of "Medical Common Sense," of 120 Lexington avenue, who entertains everybody with its pen and cures everybody by his skill, is its author. In its thousand pages it answers a thousand questions you don't want to go to your physician about. It is, as its stamped poin its cover, "A book for private and considerate reading." Price \$3.25, and sent postage prepaid everywhere. Contents table mailed free. Agents wanted. A beautiful original chrome mounted, "Throw Physic to the Bogs," worth \$10, goes with the book. No chromo without the book. No book without the chromo. Advises MURIAY HILL FULLISHING COMPANY. 121 Kast Twenty-righth street, New York.