Revelations of Prophet Brigham Young.

THE SAINTS' CASE STATED.

Special from the Head of the Mormon Church to the Herald.

HE RESTS FROM LABOR.

But Is Still Chief in Things Spiritual and Temporal.

"FACTS AS THEY ARE."

He Has No Hoarded Wealth in the Bank of England.

UTAH IS A SAFE PLACE.

The Result of Mormon Labors, Peace, Prosperity and Civilization.

ALL GOOD CITIZENS WELCOME.

Arizona To Be Made a Garden and the Apaches Tamed.

THE FUTURE OF THE CHURCH

Posterity to Do Justice to the Prophet and Glorify His Name.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah; April 10, 1873. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD : --

Your telegram is received. I thank you for the privilege of representing facts as they are. I will furnish them gladly at any time you make the request.

For over forty years I have served my people, laboring incessantly, and am now nearly seventy-two years, of age and I need relaxation.

MY RESIGNATION

as Trustee in Trust for the Church, as President of Zion's Co-operarive Mercantile Institution and of the Deseret National Bank are made solely from secular cares and responsibilities, and do not affect my position as President of the Church.

In that capacity I shall still exercise super-

vision over business, ecclesiastical and secular, leaving the minutiæ to younger men. OUR INSTITUTIONS

me, and my own investments remain as they H. S. Eldridge is now President of THE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION. He is a merchant of long experience and

are well established and competent to succeed

well known to business men in the East. The paid up stock of this institution is nearly three quarters of a million. It carries a stock of merchandise of about a million and a half. The purchases for the past half year are over a million and a half in currency and about one hundred and forty thousand dollars in coin. The business done during six months reaches two and a half millions. It paid for the half year a dividend of ten per cent.

MY SUCCESSOR IN THE DESERET NATIONAL BANK is the Hon. W. H. Hooper, well known as our late Delegate to Congress. This institution is perfectly sound and is conducted on the safest business principles.

OUR RAILROADS

are in good condition. The Utah Central is thirty-seven miles long; its gross earnings for 1872 were \$420,000. The expenses in round numbers were \$210,000; the net earnings were \$210,000. I state these facts as efforts may be made to damage the credit of these institutions. There is

ANOTHER RAILROAD

here also doing good business. The Utah Southern is built about thirty-two miles, narrow guage. Roads connecting with this are being constructed into Little Cottonwood, Bingham Canyon and American Fork, to meet the demand for transportation to and from the various mining camps of these regions. The Utah Northern is being constructed from a junction with the Central Pacific through our principal northern settlements into Southeastern Idaho, and other narrow guage roads are in construction or in contemplation.

THE APACHES TO BE CIVILIZED.

We intend establishing settlements in Arizona, in the country of the Apaches, persuaded that if we become acquainted with them we can influence them to peace in accordance with President Grant's Indian policy, and open up that country to settlement by the whites. Our cities, towns and villages now extend about four hundred miles in that direction; and, in view of the railroad crossing that country, we hope to be prepared to assist in its construction, and when completed bring a large portion of our emigration that way to settle the country.

GOOD CITIZENS WELCOMED TO UTAH.

In Utah we have a fine country for stock raising and agriculture, and abundance of minerals awaiting development, and we welcome all good citizens who love peace and

good order to come and settle with us. It has

OUR POLICY FROM THE PIRST

to promote the agricultural interests, seeing this was the foundation of all others, and we have been for years furnishing staple products to the surrounding States and Territories, and we are now able to supply any demand likely to arise for grain, vegetables, &c., at market prices, to those engaged in mining pursuits.

THE FRUITS OF THE EARTH. We have iron ores and coal in rich abundance. We have called merchants in every department of business, but

WE LACK CAPITAL

and there is no safer place to be found in the United States, where property of almost every kind is less taxed and better protected-all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

NO PERSONAL HOARD IN THE BANK OF ENG-

It has been frequently published that I had a deposit of several millions of pounds sterling in the Bank of England. Were such the case I would most assuredly use the means to gather our poor Church members from the old countries and bring them here, where their condition might be improved. All my means are invested here in improving this Territory in agriculture, manufactures and commerce.

THE RESULT OF MY LABORS for the last twenty-six years, briefly summed up, are:-

The peopling of this Territory by the Latter Day Saints of about one hundred thousand souls; the founding of over two hundred cities, towns and villages inhabited by our people, which extend to Idaho in the north, Wyoming in the east, Nevada in the west, and Arizona in the south, and the establishment of schools, factories, mills and other institutions calculated to benefit and improve our community.

THE SACRED CHARACTER.

All my transactions and labors have been carried on in accordance with my calling as a servant of God. I know

NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SPIRITUAL AND TEM

PORAL LABORS.

God has seen fit to bless me with means, and as a faithful steward I use them to benefit my fellow men-to promote their happiness in this world in preparing them for the great hereafter.

MY WHOLE LIFE IS DEVOTED TO THE ALMIGHTY'S SERVICE.

and while I regret that my mission is not better understood by the world, the time will come when I will be understood, and I leave to futurity the judgment of my labors and their result as they shall become manifest.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

SKETCH OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

A Glance at the Life and Characteristics of the Chief of the Latter Day Saints. Brigham Young was born in Whittingham, Windham county, Vermont, on the 1st of June, 1801, and s consequently now within a few weeks of completing his seventy-second year. His tather re moved to Smyrna, Chenango county, in this State, while he was still a child, and from that time unti the thirty-first year of his age, when he embraced Mormonism, New York State was the home of the Rocky Mountain Prophet.

BRIGHAM'S PARENTS were very poor and could only afford to give him eleven and a half days of schooling, and, naturally without any ambition for the attainment of learnable to write a sentence in the English language

correctly. hard work in the fields, and as he approached man hood he learned the trade of a carpenter, painter

Brigham had no penchant for any religion in particular. Some of his father's family and relatives were Methodists, but whatever opinions he ever formed concerning preaching, praying and the Bible were inclined to scepticism. No form of religion ever presented any attractions to him until he heard of Joseph Smith, the young Mormon Prophet. He was at once convinced of the veracity of the new revelations and

BECAME A DEVOTED DISCIPLE. After being baptized he was ordained and sent out by the young Prophet as a missionary, and from that time (1832) he states that he "never did a day's work to build up the Gentiles."

In those days he was a fanatical enthusiast, an excellent shouter, a desperate exhorter, and he early imbibed the idea that

GOD HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES," deducing from this that Brigham's first duty was to Brigham's self. This he has never failed to re-

The only time that he was ever known to dispute the dictum of his prophet-leader was respecting the propensity which he even then evinced to an propriate to his own use the tithing which he ha gathered from the poor disciples. Smith insisted that Brigham and the other apostles should give bonds for the honest performance of their outy in gathering the tithing, and that they should not use any of it for their own private purposes. Brighan retorted with the words of Scripture, which de clare that it is unlawful "to muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn;" but the young

MORE THAN A MATCH for his willy disciple, and while admitting the truth of this statement, added that it was never said that the ox should be permitted to eat up all the

that the ox should be permitted to eat up all the corn. Brigham was unable to reply and very wisely relinquished the point at issue.

The future leader of the Saints was for many years a man of no particular mark in the Mormon Church, for among the apostles and elders there were not a few who were in every way his superiors. He was chiefly

DISTINGUISHED BY A TENACITY OF CHARACTER, and what he purposed at any time to accomplish he never relinquished until it was done. In the troubles and persecutions of the Saints in Missouri and Hilmons he had his share, and when Smith was assassinated be claimed that the tweive apostles should lead the Church, and thus he, as President of the tweive, became virtually the successor

of the Prophet.
Consequent upon the troubles which ensued after the death of Smith it was resolved that Nauvoo should be abandoned and that the Rocky Mountain country should be the future habitation of the Saints. Thither, in 1847,
BRIGHAM LED THE PIONEERS,
returning the same year to the Missouri River. In the following Spring he again set out for Sait Lake Valley, and from that time to the present he has never been out of Utah Territory,
During the administration of Millard Fillmore he was

but it was not known by either the President or the Senate, when his appointment was confirmed, that he was a polygamist, and at the expiration of four years he was reappointed by Frankin Pierce.

The trying difficulties incident to settling in a new country taxed severely the strength and endurance of the Mormons, but Brigham and the apostics were unremitting in preaching up the necessity and dignity of toil, representing labor as the highest virtue, and, thus encouraged, the people endured for many years the greatest privations without a murmur. When he first started

for the Rocky Mountains, Brigham aimed at estab-

for the Rocky Mountains, Brigham aimed at establishing

AN INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT.

Utah at that time was Mexican territory and the Prophet could without difficulty have taken and heid all the soil he wanted and have bid defiance to the Mexican rulers; but the breaking out of the war between that effete republic and the United States over hrew all Brigham's plans, for upon the conclusion of peace between the two countries. California, and all the territory east to the frontiers was ceded to the United States, and Brigham and the Mormens were, in spite of themselves, forced again to acknowledge the authority of Uncle Sam. From the first occupation of Utah to the present time, the history of Brigham Young and the Saints has been full of interest, and no local history of any portion of this continent has been fraught with incidents of more thrilling importance.

THE AMBITION OF THE PROPIET
has been sleepless, and he has never appeared happy unless engaged in confention with the federal government or its representatives. He has dreaded peace among his people, and has been very successful in keeping them united among themselves by embroiling them in trouble with their neighbors. He has had a fancy for a row every few years, just to wake up the Saints and teach them; faithfulness, He is and in every thought and wish, and he detests with uncompromising hatred all popular and republican forms of government. He acknowledges no rule but that of the priesthood—his priesthood life claims to be the mouthplece of dod to the whole world and assumes that his sermons—blasphemous and flithy though they often are—are divine revelations, and "as good Scripture as any within the lids of the Bible."

During the first years of the occupancy of the Rocky Mountain country Brigham, in common with the rest of the Saints, was compelled to practise the Saints, was compelled to practise the Strictest frugality, and his business resources were inadequate for the maintenance of his numerous wives and children. But he had entire control of the

possessed of

A FEARFUL GREED FOR MONEY:
he truly loves it, and no miser ever gloated over
his gold with greater eestasy, although he informs
the faithful that "he likes money only for the good
he can do with it," and all that he has the Lord
has given him.

It is believed that he is now worth many millions
of dollars, but he could never have accumulated
anything like one million had he not had the
tithing office at his back and been perfectly unscrupulous "in a trade." There are tew persons
who ever deal twice with Brigham Young if they
can avoid it. Before the Mormons left Nauvoo
the Prophet, in a Sunday sermon, answered some
who were curious respecting his means of support,
that

HE "LIVED BY SCHEMING."
He never uttered a greater truth. It has been the characteristic of his life.
The United States expedition to Utah in 1858 and the building of the telegraph lines and the Pacific Railroad across the Continent afforded rare opportunities to Brigham Young for making money, but in the private speculations in which he has engaged

in the private speculations in which he has engaged HE HAS BEEN A FAILURE.

He furnishes to the world an illustration of the power of organization, but his reputation as one of the great men of the world is founded upon a mistaken estimate of his character. The organization of the Mormon priesthood originated with his predecessor, and to that, and that only, is Brigham Young indebted for his name and influence with the people.

He is separate. He is separate to be many of the prominent men of Utah with something akin to a wish. His latest move shows to what extent he can play the autocrat and how much even the strongest men around him have to bend before his flat. There is, however, one satisfaction to those who take an interest in the experiment of human government—Brigham Young has taught the lesson that there can be no enduring reign of despotism in the presentage. The Mormon prophet can have no successor. Under the rule of Erigham Young, Jr., Mormonism must crumble. The father has been the "lion of the Lord," and the son may encase himself in the lion's skin, but his roar will be the illustration again of the truthfulness of the fable that points to another animal. There could be but one Joseph Smith and there can be but one Brigham Young, and one of each is as much as any one generation should be expected to endure.

SPAIN.

Carlist Fire on a Republican Municipality-Government Relief for the Garrison-Blackmail Threats by the Bourbonists.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS. April 10, 1873. A despatch from Perpignan says the Carlists perating in Spain under General Saballo appeared before Puigcerda, in the province of Gerona, this The government troops refused to yield the place, and the insurgents immediately opened fire. lists continue to bombard the town of Puigcerda. Relief for the garrison has been sent from Gerona.

The Putgeerda Garrison in Great Danger-Fire Spreading in the Town. Paris, April 10, 1873.

The following despatch has been received here:-PERFIGNAN, April 10—6 P. M.
The attack on Puigeerda continues, No reinforcements are in sight. The garrison and volunteers are making a neroic resistance; but their position is critical. Fire has already broken out in the town.

Bourbonist Blackmail Demonstration and Threats. BAYONNE, April 10, 1873.

Mires, at the head of a considerable force of insurgents, has levied a contribution of 10,000 trancs on Villa Franca, and demands its immediate payment by the municipality, threatening the to with the fate of Berga if the money is not forthcoming. The place being well defended, the authorities refuse to yield.

GOVERNMENT VICTORY IN THE FIFT D Brigadier General Camanos has beaten a band of Carlists under Saliva, which were menacing Geloni.

FRANCE.

Tragic Action by Players Off the Stage-Specie in Outflow from the Bank.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS. APRIL 10, 1873. A desperate fight occurred a few days since in the small town of Olonne, department of Vendee, between two rival companies of strolling actors. Nine of the combatants were killed and several in-BULLION IN OUTFLOW FROM THE BANK.

The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 250,000 francs during the past week.

BELGIUM.

Wages Movement Strikers Dispersed by Force.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BRUSSELS, April 10, 1873.

The quarrymen of the Enghien district in Hainault, to the number of 2,000, have struck work for higher wages. They attempted to make demonstrations, but the gendarmeric dispersed all

IRELAND.

Severe Distress Among a Coast Line Insular Population.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 10, 1873. Great distress for want of food is reported to prevail in the islands on the Irish coast off Galway. The sheep even are starving. Subscriptions have been opened for the relief of the islanders.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER WASHINGTON, APRIL 11—1 A. M. Probabilities.

on Friday northeastward from Southern Himois to Ohio; for the Southwest increasing southerly ern Gulf and South Atlantic States increasing southeasterly winds and partly cloudy weather; for the Middle and Eastern States southwestfor the Middle and Eastern States southwesterly winds and generally clear weather; for the lower lakes partly cloudy and clearing weather; for the upper lakes rising barometer, northerly winds and clear weather. An area of low barometer will extend during the day eastward over Dakota, and the winds will back to south over the Northwest and Nebraska. CAPTAIN JACK FURIOUS.

The Peace Plenipotentiary and Squaw Extraordinary Badly Snubbed.

Barnard's Men Capture the

Chief's Ponies.

THE COMMISSIONERS DESPONDENT

Active Preparations on Both

Sides for Fighting.

Meacham Reports the Difficulties

to the Interior Department.

LAVA BEDS CAMP, April 8, ? Via Yreka, Cal., April 10, 1873.

Yesterday the Peace Commission sent Frank

Riddle's Indian woman to Captain Jack's

camp for the purpose of arranging for a talk

at some point between Jack's camp and ours.

She returned in the evening and reports that

while she was there Captain Barnard's men,

camped at Hospital Rock, made a reconnois-

ance and captured four horses belonging to

Jack. This made them (the Indians) very

angry, and they abused her roundly and re-

fused to make any arrangement to talk with

THE COMMISSIONERS DESPONDENT.

I am informed by Mr. Fairchild that the

Commission begin to feel very despondent.

It is the general opinion that if the Commis-

BOTH SIDES PREPARING FOR WAR.

Jack's men were busily engaged this morn-

COMMISSIONER MEACHAM'S REPORT.

The Modocs Afraid to Trust the Peace

The Secretary of the Interior received to-day &

letter from the Modoc Peace Commissioner.

Meacham, in which he says the principal impedi-

ment to peace negotiations is the fear that that

the Indians indicted by the Jackson county Grand

The Peace Commissioners and military are, how-

ever, working together harmoniously to overcome

the distrust of the Modocs. But difficulty is en-

countered from the intervention of bad white men,

who, from mercenary motives, desire a prolonga-

tion of the war. Mr. Meacham says the desire of

the government is well understood by his colleagues and the military, and that no means will

be left untried to secure peace. Secretary Delano

had advised the military not to give up the indicted

Indians, but rather to remove them if they sur-

KIOWAS AND CHEYENNES.

Superintendent Hoag Reports Trouble

Among the Klowas, Cheyennes and

White Settlers-The Young Men All

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day re-

ceived a letter from Superintendent Hoag stating

that it had not yet been discovered who were the

He reports the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are dis-

turbed in their buffalo range by the whites south

and Hoag says :- "We shall, doubtless, control

recent murder of surveyors, and requests the

Secretary to obtain from the President an order for

stationing two companies of troops in the vicinity

of the public work west of the ninety-eighth merid

The Murdered Surveyors.

protect and warn the surveyors on the Cimarron

River. The party reached the spot where

found their bodies horribly mutilated.

Denning's remains were brought back to Arkansas

City for interment. The remains of the other vice

tims were buried where they were slain. The res-

cue party encountered several bands of Cheyennes,

all of whom made hostile demonstrations but did

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Enter Into an Alliance and Are Actu-

The Lawrence (Kansas) Journal learns that the

Kiowas, Cheyennes and Arapahoe Indians are

forcing all the forts in Western Kansas and

preparing for war, and that the government is

south of that section and that extra troops have

been ordered to the front. Two companies of

cavalry have already arrived, and two more are on

the road. There is every prospect of Indian

The Leavenworth Times of a recent date save

that all trustworthy accounts from the frontier rep-

resent the Arapahoes and Cheyennes as making

preparations for a campaign of determined fight.

ing. The young men of the Cheyenne tribe scorn

the peace policy, are restless, impatient and

eagerly anxious to go on the warpath. Old chiefs

who have visited Washington and who noted on

the route the extent of the white population have

advised peace in the councils; but impulsive young

warriors of the lodges will not listen to the song of

HAVANA MARKETS.

troubles on the frontier this Spring.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 10, 1873.

not venture an attack.

four surveyors were murdered, and

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, April 10, 1873.

perpetrators of the murder of the four surveyors.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1873.

Arapahoes-Alleged Difficulties

Anxious for War.

murder.

request.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1873.

Authorities-Malicious White

Keeping Up the War.

Jury will be given up for punishment.

signal to return the captured horses.

ended within three days.

for a fight.

SOTHERN'S LAST JOKE.

The Sequel to the Carnival in Trinity Churchyard.

Another Threatened Duel Between Wm. NO MORE TALK. J. Florence and E. A. Sothern.

> Who Invented the Flying Man from Wisconsin?

"Lord Dundreary,"-"David Garrick," Sothern,

who was for many years the terror of the British metropolis by reason of his atrocious practical jokes, has hung up another scalp in the Dundreary wigwam. Again has William J. Florence, the brilliant Irish comedian, been made the victim of this unscrupulous demon of a light comedian. The readers of the HERALD of yesterday will remember that an account was given in its pages of the congregation of an assemblage of nearly ten thousand persons at and in the vicinity of Trinity church, being led thither to witness a repetition of the feat mythologically attributed to Icarus—the melting of the wax which was employed to fasten artificial wings to his shoulders resulted in his sudden immersion in the waves of the plue Egean Sea. The following circular had been widely circulated about New York and adjacent cities for several days previous to the contemplated flight of the supposititious Wisconsin

Professor Cantell A. Biglie, Scientific School of Wisconsin University, has the honor to inform the public that he will give an exhibition of his completed apparatus for navigating the air on Wednesday atternoon, the 9th inst, at three o'clock precisely, in the vicinity of Trinity church. The Professor proposes to fly from house to house, across Broadway, at angles; then from Trinity to Bowling green, and return; and will ascend as high as Trinity steeple, and hover a few moments in that vicinity. An opportunity will be given after the exhibition to examine the apparatus. The public are respectivily invited. Of that immense concourse of people who assem

led to witness this impossible feat, not more than the Commission. Orders have been given by forty persons were aware that a huge joke was being perpetrated. The individuals chiefly concerned in the "sell were Edward A. Sothern, elegant comedian: William J. Florence, comedian of the romantic Hibernian school; Charles Gaylor playwright and author, and the dismal sexton of Trinity church These gentlemen were present in the crowd enjoying hugely "swindle" on the congregated idiots. sion would withdraw this farce would be Besides the foregoing persons, there were present in the assemblage a detachment of twenty-five members of the " Ancient and Honorable Order of Egyptian Monks," who were present assisting as auxiliaries. This mysterious body has but one special characteristic, and that is an ardent and consuming passion for the imbination of intoxicating beverages. In addition, they are a solemn and melancholy body of practical jokers. The Grand Prior, the Great Pursuivant and the Grand Standard Bearer of the Order were present and engaged in the distribution of circulars. The Ancient Order of Egyptian Monks made a frantic attempt to penetrate to the belify of Trinity Church, but were manifully repelled by Augustus, the sexton.

A reporter of the Henald, who had on the occasion of the mock dinner given to Mr. Philip Lee, the husband of "Miss Adelaide Nellson," the actress, called upon Messrs. Sothern, Florence, Nelse Seymour and Lee, was again commissioned yesterday to ascertain the perpetrators of this horrid hoax at Trinity church on Wednesday last.

Mr. Sothern was yainly sought for at the Gra-Egyptian Monks." who were present assisting as ing in building rock fortifications. The troops are making every necessary preparation Commission-The Oregon Murderers Fearful of Being Hanged by the

horrid hoax at Trimity church on Wednesday last.
Mr. Sothern was vainly sought for at the Gramercy Park Hotel during the afternoon, but could not be found. The next person whom the reporter went in search of was Mr. W. J. Florence, who at present resides at the Flith Avenue Hotel. The irish comedian was also absent and could not be found. Not despairing of gaining the desired information, a visit was paid to Mr. Nelse Seymour, at Bryant's Opera House, West Twenty-third street.

The following letter was yesterday received at the Herald office:—

the HERALD office:—
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Whil you kindly state that I am not responsible for the
"Fiving Hoax" at Trinity church on Wednesday, last.
Believing with Mr. Washington that it is wrong to tell
a "story," I will simply state that Florence did it.
E. A. SOTHERN, GRAMERCY PARE, Thursday-Noon.

Gramercy Park, Thursday—Noon.

On calling at Bryant's Opera House with this letter in his possession the usher, Billy Ricketts, conducted the writer through an underground passage mad up stairs behind the scenes to the dressing room of Neise Seymour. Word was sent for Mr. Seymour, and the latter in a few moments came in off the stage, accompanied by Dave Reed, who was attired in the costume of a dandy negro wench. Nelse offered his elbow to the reporter to shake, as his hands were coared with burnt cork. The feet of Nelse were covered with a pair of sixteen-inch plantation shoes and a tremendous shirt collar encircled his swan-like neck. The following conversation then took place:—

place:—
REPORTER—I have called, Mr. Seymour, to ascertain if you have participated in the perpetration of that cruel joke at Trimty Church yesterday, by which nearly ten thousand people were humwhich nearly ten thousand people were humbugged?

NEISE SEYMOUR—'Fore God, I know nothing about it. I never heard of it until I read about it in the Herald. Am I to be persecuted in this manner until my gray hairs are brought down in sorrow to the grave? I suppose this is some more of the work of Mr. Sothern or Mr. Florence. I give you my word of honor that I know no more about it than the child unborn. That last "practical loke" of the dinner to Thilip Lee gave me an awill lot of trouble, and the account you published in the Herald went all over the world, and I have not heard the last of it yet. Won't you take a little port wine; I have just got some bottles off the steamer? No! Thou art injudicious in thy resolves. Flease don't say anything about this; I don't want any more practical jokes. Dan Bryant was smart about the last joke; he got up a play about it and the house was crowded night after night. That Sothern is a terrible man, I hear. I'm going to have a benefit pretty soon; you must step in and take a look at it. All the boys are coming with boquets to chuck at me. I must say again that I don't know and don't want to know

of the Arkansas River, where their treaty of 1867 provides that they may hunt as long as they de-They are also disturbed and injured by outlawed whiskey traders, and are dissatisfied with the appearance and stay of surveyors on their reservation, but deny any knowledge of the recent Excitement has run high among them in conseing with boquets to chuck at me. I must say again that I don't know and don't want to know quence of the murder of several of their number lately while returning from New Mexico, as previously reported; but the excitement is subsiding,

them, if the border citizens can be properly The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has called the attention of the Secretary of the Interior to the

ian. The Secretary will make the desired official The Times Arkansas City correspondent mentions the return of the rescue party sent out to

siep in and take a look at it. An the boys are coming with boquets to chuck at me. I must say again that I don't know and don't want to know anything about this practical joke.

As Nelse Seymour had to go on the stage in the "Laughing Gas" scene at this moment the reporter bade him good evening and left the house.

The next visit was to the Arcadian Club, in Union square, in search of Mr. Florence, but he could not be loand. A member of the Club informed the reporter that probably Mr. Florence could be found at the "Inion square Theatre in company with Mr. A. J. Paimer, the manager of that place of amusement. Mr. Charles Gayfor was at the Arcadian Club, but kept himself carefully secreted from the reporter, fearing that he might be "interviewed" for his participation in the hoax.

Mr. Florence was present among the audience at the Union Square Theatre, and came out immediately the message was sent to him by Mr. Palmer. He carried his usual cane, and was dressed in the height of fashion. The letter, signed with the mane of Mr. Sothern, was exhibited to him, and the reporter asked him what he had to say in his opence? He carefully examined the letter and passed it to Mr. Palmer for his perusal.

Mr. Florence—I give you my word of honor, sir, that I know nothing about this matter. It is another atrocieus joke of Sothern's. I say, Palmer (again examining the letter), that looks very like my handwriting, doesn't it? Sothern has imitated my mandwriting, that is evident; what a ruffian he is! Why, he gave me his word of honor that he would not perpetrate any more practical jokes, and now here he is again trying to get me into another scrape. Blood will yet be shed.

Reforetex—Do you tuink that Charles Gaylor had anything to do with this joke?

Mr. Florence—On! 'tis just as likely as not that he is at the bottom of it. Sothern sent three tons of coal to my house on Park avenue the oter day, and the gentleman who occupies my house at present was in a terrible erage at having the coal delivered without his orders and iyi

Walk for a whole day.

REPORTER—Why do you not pay Sothern back in

Mr. FLORENCE-I wish I could think of something Mr. FLORENCE—I WISH I could think of something right away to pay him out, but I will get square with him yet. I am going to Europe on next Wednesday to be absent for four months, and previous to my departure I shall certainly fix Sothern for his rufflanism. Are you going around to Wallack's to see Sothern?

REPORTER—Yes, I am going there now. Can I do anything for you?

Wallaca's to see Sothern?

KEPORTER—Yes, I am going there now. Can I do anything for you?

Mr. Florence—Do, please, interview him and see what he will say. Watch him carefully; he may attempt to cooleast his guilt.

The reporter at this juncture left the theatre, and Mr. Florence at once joined Mr. Falmer and Mr. Ed, Gilmore in conversation.

The reporter then proceeded to Wallack's Theatre, and on inquiry of Mr. Charles Moss, was told by that gentleman that Mr. Sothern was dressing to go on the stage in the larce of "Dundreary Married and Settled," the curtain having just descended on the comedy of "Da vid Garriek." An elegant and handsome usher convoyed the reporter to the dressing room of Mr. Sothern. Descending a cranky staircase, he met Mine, Ponisi and Miss Rose tognian attired for the respective characters they were about to assume in the farce. A few feet farther on the reporter met Mr. Sothern in the costume worn by Lord Dundreary, and was warmly greeted by him.

Mr. Sothern—I'm glad to meet you, old fellow; I found your card at the horel and was sorry I was not in to see you. What's afloat now?

This demoniaci practical joker seemed as innocent and unconcerned as though he had never been guilty or humbugging a fellow creature in his life.

REPORTER—I have a letter here, Mr. Sothern. Exchange weak. On United States, sixty days', 16 a 16 premium, short sight, 19 a 20 premium, sixty days', 20 a 35 premium, short sight, 39 a 40 premium. On London, 49% a 50 premium. On Paris, 32% a 33 premium.

ned with your name and addressed to the editor the BERALD, in which you charge Mr. William J.

Florence with having originated the "seil" which was perpetrated at Trinity church yesterday.

Here the reporter exhibited the letter to Mr. Sothern, who took it and pretended astonishment at its purport.

Mr. Sothern,—Oh! my dear fellow, this is simply atroctous. I never saw this letter, and never wrote it. You know, my dear fellow, I am as fond of a lark as anythody when there are any larks going; but this thing is evidently the work of that infernal scoundrel, charles Gaylor.

REFORTER—I have just seen Mr. Florence, and he intimated to me that he believed you to be a ruffian of the deepest dye and capable of committing any crime. He states that you sent three tons of coal to his house on Park avenue for the curpose of embrothing him in a vendetta with his tenant.

Mr. SOTHERN (shuphing hysterically)—My dear fellow, I acknowledge the coal, but I have had

Mr. Sothern (laughing hysterically)—My dear fellow, I acknowledge the coal, but I have had nothing to do with this, and I assert that Mr. Florence has imitated my handwriting. A man must draw a line somewhere, and I draw it at forgery, which this is. I'd have Bully Florence arrested in the morning for forgery.

The reporter then hade "Lord Dundreary" adiculand quitted the theatre. It is presumed that Mr. Florence will be arraigned before Justice Dowling this morning.

CUBA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, April 9, 1873. The name of the war steamer Chickamanga, purchased from the Americans, has been changed to the Bazan. She is ready for a cruise and will carry two heavy guns.

ARMY COMMANDERS RELIEVED. Generals Portillo and Benegassi have been relieved and ordered to return to Spain.

THE DINNER-TABLE AGITATION ALLAYED The meat question in Havana has been settled. The Aldermen had an interview with the butchers and prevailed on them to reduce the price nearly

The Voz de Cuba continues publication for, the present. The attacks of the Constancia and the machinations of the ultras have caused the resignation of Senor Conti, its chief editor and advo cate of liberal ideas. A new republican journal will appear in a few days.

POLITICS AND PRESS MANAGEMENT.

Spanish Army Keinforcements Embarked for the Island.

MADRID, April 10, 1873. A detachment of reinforcements 400 strong embarked at Cadiz to-day for Cuba.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERIES.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 19, 1873. England forgery case, which was before the Lord Mayor again to-day, conclusively establish the fact that the forgeries were committed by Austin Bidwell-now under arrest at Havana and whose surrender has been ordered by the Spanish government-George McDonnell, held for extradition in New York: George Bidwell, whose arrest in Edinburgh has already been announced, and Noyes, the alleged clerk of the parties, who was the first person taken into custody here.

George Bidwell and Noyes were both before the Court to-day and, after examination, were remanded to Newgate.

The Bank of England Property Recovered in Cuba. HAVANA, April 8, 1873. Mrs. Bidwell has denied, in the presence of the United States and British Consuls General and the Chief of Police, that there was any force or com-

pulsion used in inducing her to deliver up the

bonds in the Bank of England case to the The English Consul in this city continues his exertions to counteract the eforts of interested persons here who are seeking to prevent the extradition of Austin Bidwell, one of the Bank of England

forgers, and the matter excites much comment. MEXICO.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALO.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 1, 1873. The country is quiet. The revolution in Tepic is rapidly drawing to a conclusion. Several of Lozada's chief officers have surrendered.

STATE IDEAS OF CRIMINAL EXTRADITION. The Legislature of Oaxaca has petitioned Corgress to authorize the President of the Republic to onclude the treaties with foreign Powers. The petition specifies that among the objects to be accomplished by such treaties is the sending of the most dangerous political criminals abroad to explate their offences in foreign prisons.

JUDICIAL SENTENCE FOR ASSASSINATION Supreme Court at Durango has sentenced General Benigno Canto, who assassinated General Patoni in 1868, to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary and to pay \$2,000 indemnity to Patoni's widow and infant. It is presumed that he government will modify the se THE HORSE AND CHICKEN DISEASE AND MARKET

SUPPLIES.

The epizooty prevails to an alarming extent. tle, and numbers of afflicted animals have been killed and burned in different localities to prevent the spread of the malady. The lack of facilities for transportation in consequence of the epizooty ha increased the price of provisions in the capital.

A Black Invasion of Roaches and a brown incursion of bedbugs are looked for at this season, and they never disappoint. Attack them in their came, before they begin their march, with KNOWLES INSECT DESTROYER, and secure an exemption from their visi-tations during the Summer.

A.—Detective Agency.—Mooney's Detec-tive Agency, 162 Broadway; experienced operators; fidelity and despatch; reter to H. B. Clanin, 160 Church

A .- Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street

A .- The "Easter" Hat .- Knox Has 18 ready for you. Bright, stylish, stunning and unappro-able. Make your purchases at KNOX'S, 212 Broadwa

A .- Who Wants a Hat! Go to Dougan, A Mysterious Woman.-A Shrewd, Bold and Unscrupulous Woman, whose every movement is a mystery, figures in Francis S. Smith's story of "LITTLE SUNSHINE," just commenced in the NEW YORK WERKLY.

A .- Wedding and Party Invitations, latest Parls styles; Monograms and French Note Paper. JAMES EVERDELIA, 302 Broadway; established 1840.

Braunsdorf & Metz Have Rem their large stock of first class CABINET FURNI DRAPERIES, &c., from 125 Rivington street to the and elegant buildings, 433 and 436 Seventh avenue,

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye Trans-"Dress Hats for Easter."-Youmans,

way, Albemarle Hotel. Correct "styles" in Gentlemen's, Boys' and Youth's Hats. English Hats in variety for gen-tlemen's wear just received. David's Spring Style of Hats for Gen-

Holyoke's Celebrated Fever and Agua CURE may be obtained at 978 Eighth avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets.

Kenrney's Buchu Radically Cures Bright's Disease, Gravel, Dropsy, Diabetes, Gout and Urinary Disease in every stage. 104 Duane street. Physi-cian in attendance. Advice gratis. HUDNUT, Agent. Royal Havana Lottery Extraordinary.

ONE PRIZE IN EVERY SEVEN TICKETS. WILL BE DRAWN ON APRIL 22, 1873.

Royal Havana Lottery.—The Extraor-dinary drawing takes place the 22d inst. J. B. MARTI-NEZ & O.D., Bankers, D. Waii street. Post office box 463, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery .- Extraordie No. 9 Wall street.

Rupture Successfully Treated at Marsh; t CO. 8 Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vessy street.—
Instruments for all physical deformities made and projectly adjusted. Silk Elastic Beits, Elastic Steckur; and Supporiers. Ladies' private Rooms and female attended.

Spring Has Come.—Boots and Shoes, it styles and prices. Patronize MILLER & CO., No. 2 (main sneare.