CENTRAL ASIA.

Herald Special Report from Asiatic Russia Through London.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM KHIVA

The Khanate Capital Taken by the Russians and His Highness the Khan Made Prisoner.

The Imperialist Losses of Slight Amount.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special report to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the British metropolis: -

LONDON, May 18, 1873. A telegram from Tiflis, the capital city of all the territory of Russian Transcaucasia, dated on the 17th inst., confirms the news that Khiva has been taken by the imperial Russian army, and His Highness the Khan of Khiva made prisoner by the Russians, who sustained only slight loss during the operations.

British Press Despatches from the Scene of the Russian Triumph-What is Said in St. Petersburg-A First Warning to Turkey.

LONDON, May 19-5:30 A. M. A special despatch to the Daily Telegraph,

dated Tiflis, May 17, says: -The Russians have taken Khiva. The Khan is a prisoner. The Russian loss was

slight. A telegram to the London Times from St. Petersburg states that the Russians reached the Khivan territory without a serious en-

There is talk in St. Petersburg now of the annexation of Bokhara and Khokand, as well as Khiva. The Russian press represent that Turkey is tottering with misgovernment, and predict that a time is coming when her troubles will culminate, and Russia will then be able to vindicate her interests.

General Kaufmann's Order of the Day. The Russian imperial object and intention in the campaign against Khiva and for future consequences after success were set forth in the following Ordre de Jour issued by General Kaufmann, the Czar's commander-in-chief, when setting out on the march for Khiva, and the manifesto was to be repeated, with necessary alteration, to the Russian troops immediately after the fall of the Khanate capital. The order reads thus:-

Khanate capital. The order reads thus:—

GENERAL ORDER.

Considering the eminently hostile attitude recently adopted towards us by the Khivese, and in order to punish this Khanate, His Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to order decisive measures to be taken. Our troops will accordingly march upon Khiva from two sides at once—from the east the forces of the military district under my command will proceed in a western direction; from the west detachments formed out of the Caucasus and Orenburg troops will likewise take the field. When these two principal detachments of the expedition shall have effected a junction in the territory of the Khanate of Khiva, or at any rate when they shall have put themselves in communication with each other, the command of the whole forces will be assumed by me.

cation with each other, the command of the whole forces will be assumed by me.

The following troops of the Turkistan forces entrusted to my authority by His Imperial Majesty will enter into the detachment operating from the east:—1, infantry—Six rifle companies, two from each of the first three battailons of Turkestan; the Fourth rife pattalion of Turkistan; three com-panies of the Second battalion of the line of Tur-kistan; two companies of the Fourth battalion and the Eighth battalion of the same line; the Turkistan company of sappers. 2. Artiliery—Two pieces of the First battery of the First artillery origade of Turkistan; half the Second battery of the same brigade; the First battery of the horse artiliery brigade of the Orenburg Cossacks; half a pieces of the First battery of the First artillery or igade of Turkistan; half the Second battery of the same brigade; the First battery of the horse artillery brigade of the First battery of the horse artillery of mountain artillery; one rocket battery.

3. Cavairy—700 Cossacks, 200 of them from the Ural, one from Semiretchensk, three from Orenburg and one combine sothia. At the beginning of the march, and before the reunion of these troops near the Boukan hills (a ridge separating the desert of Kyzii Kum from that of Batyk Kum, they will proceed in two columns, the one setting out from Kasalinsk, the other from Djizak. The Djizak column will consist of six rifle companies, two of each of the three first rifle battalions; of three companies of the Fourth battalions of the Turkistan line, of the Turkistan sapper company, of two pieces of the First battery of the First Turkistan line, of the Turkistan sapper company, of two pieces of the First battery of the First Turkistan Artillery brigade, and one-half of the Second battery of the same brigade; on the orenburg Cossacks, and five and a half somias (hundreds) of Cossacks, and five and a half somias (hundreds) of Cossacks, and five and a half somias (hundreds) of Cossacks, and five and a half somias (hundreds) of Cossacks, and half a rocket battery. The effective force of the infantry companies in the campaign will be 140 men, with from twelve to fourteen non-commissioned officers, and ten men per company not serving in the ranks. For special reasons the Eighth battalion of the line will have only 128 men pe company, with the same number as above of non-commissioned officers and men not serving in the ranks. All the men not serving in the ranks to be fully armed. The sapper company will have 200 men, including non-commissioned officers and men hot serving in the ranks to be fully armed. The sapper company will have 200 men, including non-commissioned officers and men hot serving in the ranks to be fully as the same of the first the first of the Artillery of the

Sketch of the Khan of Khiva and His

Dynasty. His Highness the Khan of Khiva, who has been made prisoner by the Russians, is described as a man of twenty-seven years of age, with great military abilities and insatiable ambition, who openly proclaimed, a short time since, his determination not to leave a foot of ground to the foreign invaders in Central Asia, and who has for some time been securing aliles for a campaign against Russia. He not only sent his emissaries just lately into the Russian territory of Mangischiach to stir up an insurrection among the Kirghiz, but despatched an embassy to Calcutta to apply for the assistance of England. The Viceroy of India advised a reconciliation with Russia, upon which the Khivan Ambassador replied:—"This cannot be, for Russia has deeply offended the Khan. She has not even sent him a despatch sealed with a golden seal, though he is equal in rank to all other sovereigns." At a grand Khivan council held by the Khan some of the members declared themselves opposed to a war with Russia. Yesi-Mourad, one of the Khan's uncles, rose and said:—"When I was a böy people were already talking of the danger of a Russian invasion. This danger was averted; the Muscovite fears us. I have grown old, and have not seen a Russian yet, nor shall we see them in our country. But if we act like cowproclaimed, a short time since, his determination

ATOS and give up our prisoners our power will depart from us. The Turcomans and Kirghiz will attack us, and Kniva will be snamelully subdued."

A PRETENDER TO THE TURSIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

In one of the latest impressions of the Ruski Mir Mendal, son of Pirall, Sultan of a Knirgiz tribe, records his pretensions to the throne of Kniva. The Sultan claims to be a descendant of Tehingis Khan, and asserts his ancestor Nurall to have been Khan of Kliva before he was elected Sultan of the Knirgiz. The family of the present Khan are said to occupy to the pretender's family the same position that the Orieans do to the Bourbons. Sultan Mengali makes much of his tervent Mohammedanism, and dayors his manifesto with strong declarations against England and in favor of Russia. He promises to introduce strict and orderly administration into the claimed khanate, and to promote European civilization. His object is to be installed under Russian protection, as a solution of the Khivan question avorable alike to Russia and his own private interests.

Russian Opinion of England's Position and of the Anglo-Muscovite Mission Eastward.

The Journal de St. Petersburg devotes an article to the Central Asian question. It says:-

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On reading the numerous articles on the Central Asian question in the English press we are astounded to see that the majority of those papers are utterly unable to distinguish between questions forming a legitimate subject for international negotiations and others that may not be so treated, at least not by governments that respect themselves. Thus the names of Khiva, Attreck, Khorassan, Persia, &c., have been introduced into the discussion, though they have absolutely nothing to do with the negotiations pending between the London and St. Petersburg Cabinets. The English government can have no intention to prescribe to the Russian government what it ought and what it ought not to do in Asia; nor would the Russian government be entitled to probibit the Anglo-Indian authorities from taking any measures they, in the interest in peace and order, may think fit to adopt against savage and turbulent neighbors. Have we ever thought of protesting against the successive annexations resulting in the establishment of the immense Indian empire? Has the recent conquest of Oude and Nepaul, has the embodiment of the Funjab, Cashmere and Peshawur met with the slightest opposition on the part of Russia? Animated by the like spirit of reserve the British government never offered any remarks on the events which eventually led to the occupation of Tashkend and Samarcand. In standing upon her right of sel-defence, Russia only imitated the example of the Anglo-Indian government. Assuredly, no one in his senses will take it into his head to dispute this point with her. In chastising the origands of Khiva and forcing them to respect her heighbors, she only makes use of the right of sell-defence. It is, therefore, perfectly absurd to suppose that these questions could ever be made the subtect of a diplomatic exchange of opinion between the two Cabinets. As to Persia, Khorassan and the Attreck, which the English press has has mixed up with these ma san has been neither occupied nor attacked no menaced by Russia. As to the deserts situated north of the Attreck, even the learned Vambéry, who is no

menaced by Russia. As to the deserts situated north of the Attreck, even the learned Vambéry, who is not suspected of any particular partiality or Russia, relates that the Persian government has never exercised sovereign rights in that quarter. It is nobody's territory. Persian integrity, therefore, is not infringed by our military reconnoitrements in taose and steppes, reconnoitrements undertaken to check the Turcoman robbers inhabiting the region, and who are more dangerous even to the Persians than to the Russian subjects. For many years past the Russian government has been fulfilling the like civilizing mission on the Caspian, whose Turcoman pirates, injesting from time immemorial the shores of the Persian provinces of Ghiban and Mazanderan, have learnt to fear our cruisers. By restraining these brigands on terra firma also the Russian government will render an immense service to these provinces. The apprehensions of the English press are therefore imaginary; while, were we to advert to those geographical errors, which, for instance, remove Bondjnourd to the banks of the Attreck, all we could do would be to refer them to the judgment of the Royal Society in London. No negotiations relative to Persia have taken place between England and Russia. The ancient agreement between the two Powers exists to this day. Its object is not only to protect the integrity of Persia, but it goes nurther than this. The two Cabinets have entered into an understanding with a view to assist Persia in settling her ancient dispute with Turkey concerning the boundary line between the two States. Topographers employed by both Cabinets have drawn up a map determining the confines of the two contiguous empires. This friendly co-operation between the two Cabinets have cordance with their interests not to be durable.

What the English Say-A Russian March to the Levant and the Persian Gulf. The London Telegraph, writing on the subject of the Russian assault on Khiva, and of the interests of Great Britain and other great Powers, at present

neutral, in the issue of the campaign says :-

neutral, in the issue of the campaign says:—

England, India, Persia and Turkey may well ask what is the aim of a Power which has advanced a thousand miles to become the master of an oasis in the Oxus. We have an imperial promise that the occupation shall not be prolonged; but Prince Gortchakoff has already dwell on the extreme difficulty of retreating from any point once possessed. Except on the Pruth and Danube, under restraint, there is no instance of Russian retrogression. The Emperor may find that he cannot keep his promise in the face of military, political and commercial pressure. What then, is sought by the men who control Russian policy by dint of faits accompile? Here we have an advance which may end in doubling the charge upon the exchequer; a project of conquest uscless save for ulterior ends; an enterprise which, if it stops short at Khiva, will be costly and burdensome What is there, asks Sir Henry Rawinson. save for ulterior ends; an enterprise which, if it stops short at Khiva, will be costly and burdensome What is there, asks Sir Henry Rawinson, to compensate Russia for throwing away a million a year, not to speak of the sacrifice of soldier's lives? Pure love of civilization, an ambition to promote trade, a passionate desire to punish wrongs—these are motives which do not account for the unresting sweep of Russian power from her Northern wastes towards Khorassan and the Hindoo Koosh. Sir Henry Rawlinson does not see any reason as yet to feel anxiety respecting Russian advance toward India. Nor does any thoughtful politician. The aim of Russia is not the conquest or even invasion of India. The statecraft which has compelled her to thrust her arms so far south consists in an effort directed toward the establishment of a position close to Persia and Affghanistan which, she hopes, may neutralize or diminish the force England could exert in Western Asia. That line of action has been pursued in unbroken continity ever since the Treaty of Paris was signed. The march of Russia appears to threaten India; in reality it menaces directly Persia and Turkey. The goal of this political strategy is dominion on the southern shores of the Euxine and empire beyond the summits of Mount Elburz. What Russia desires is countries that will pay, strong naval arsenals, and ports crowded with shipping, and she can only find them by striking out towards the Levant and the Persian Guif. Tashkend, Samarcand, Khiva, the Attrek, are subsidiary stages which she believes will lead up te her great ampition—a rich, sunny, prosperous, powerful southern dominion. Central Asian eneroachments on the part of Russia form, therefore, only a corner in the great Eastern question; it is in that light they should be continuously regarded; and every measure of counter-policy which events may force on us should be shaped regarded; and every measure of counter-policy which events may ferce on us should be shaped with the direct intention of frustrating designs so thoroughly hostile to the British Empire.

AFRICA.

Official Despatches from Sir Samuel Baker at the British Foreign Office.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 18, 1873. The Foreign Office has received despatches from Sir Samuel Baker, dated March 15, stating that Lady Baker and himself were in good health, and that reinforcements had reached him.

THE POPE.

His Holiness Gives Audience to the French Legation-Foreigners Received-The Pontiff Still Feeble in Health.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. ROWE. May 18, 1873.

His Holiness the Pope to-day received the French

Legation and a deputation of foreigners. The Pope's condition of health is still feeble, but the indications of improvement are satisfactory.

ITALY.

Municipal Demonstration Against the Ministerial Policy-The Monasticists Dispersed by the Police.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, May 18, 1873. A demonstration was made in Florence yesterday against the policy of the Ministry on the Religious Corporations Suppression bill.

A large mob collected and began to act in a dis-

orderly manner, when it was dispersed by the Several persons were arrested.

O'KELLY'S TRANSPORTATION.

The Spanish Government's Order to Send the Herald Commissioner to Spain.

Opinion in the National Capital MILITARY SURROUNDING THEM. on the Instructions.

THE SPANIARDS WANT HERALD NEWS.

An Attempt to Make Him a Spy in Truth.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1873. Minister Sickles in his telegram to the State Department, received last evening, does not

give any reason for the order sent to Captain General Pieltain for THE IMMEDIATE TRANSFER TO SPAIN of Mr. James J. O'Kelly, the HERALD corre-

spondent. This single fact becoming known gives rise to much speculation in diplomatic and other prominent circles, and those best acquainted with the policy of Spain are of opinion that the government desires to obtain from Mr. O'Kelly such

INFORMATION FROM THE INSURGENT CAMP as it has failed to receive through its own official channels, and with a view of making such revelations by him a condition precedent to his release. It is suggested further that if the Cuban authorities desired to release Mr. O'Kelly, they could do so without a trial upon the report of a board of officers, who might be instructed to make a report in such manner exonerating Mr. O'Kelly from complication with the insurgents as would afford a reasonable pretence for setting him at liberty without causing any excitement in the island, for it has not yet appeared that this gentleman was IN ANY WAY COMPROMISED WITH THE CUBAN MOVEMENTS.

Official despatches recently received from the United States commander in the Gulf show that, by his exertions, in connection with those of the United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba,

THE THREE SAILORS.

who deserted from the bark Union, were set at liberty, after the representations of these officers that they were deserters. But for this timely interference they would have been tried by military commission and

CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

They were released at the instance of the Governor of Santiago by the Captain General. A similar course could have been pursued, it is stated, with regard to Mr. O'Kelly, without causing any dissatisfaction whatever. These facts are referred to for the purpose of showing that no such action as the government of Spain has now taken was absolutely necessary for the release of Mr. O'Kelly, if such be the intentions of requiring the prisoner to be sent to Spain.

To order him thither for the purpose of trial would be contrary to the course generally pursued with regard to offences committed in Cuba, as those accused of crimes in the island are, according to the rule,

INVARIABLY TRIED IN CUBA. Therefore the remanding of O'Kelly to Spain is regarded here as a desire of the government to avail itself of the information which they may suppose he is able to communicate as a result of his visit to the insurgent camps.

SPAIN.

Don Carlos' Reward to His Victorious Commanders.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 18, 1873. Generals Ollo and Dorregaray have been promoted by Don Carlos for the victory of May 5.

AUSTRIA.

Bourse Hope of a Termination of the Money Crisis.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, May 18, 1873. The indications at the close of business on the Bourse, yesterday, were that the worst of the crisis was over.

FRANCE.

President Thiers' Cabinet Changes-Parliamentary Policy of the Executive-What the People Think-Monarchist Effort for Party Reaction.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS. May 18, 1873. The President has appointed M. Casimir Perier Minister of the Interior, M. Tourton Minister of Public Worship, M. Beranger Minister of Public Works, and M. Waddington Minister of Public In-

struction.

The other Ministers are unchanged. PUBLIC CANVASS OF THE PARTY POSITION. come victorious out of the crisis, and that, with a

Ministry formed of or resting upon the Left Centre he may expect to see calm restored, WHAT MAY POLLOW.

It is expected that on the meeting of the As-

sembly M. Perier will move a postponement of all debate on questions of general policy until the territory is evacuated by the Germans. MONARCHIST SENTIMENT AND REACTIONIST TACTICS.

The monarchists are dissatisfied with the appointment of M. Perier. At a meeting of the members of the Right yesterday speeches were made apnealing to the Assembly to act with energy and rescue France from radicalism. It was resolved that the first business to come before the Assembly would be a demand for an explanation of the policy of the new Cabinet; that if this should prove unsatisfactory, then an effort would be made to force the Ministers to resign; and finally, that the party will not hesitate to overthrow President Thiers if he refuses to renounce his "trimming policy."

The programme of the new Ministry is to organ-ize the Republic by the enactment of conservative laws, and wholly reject the radical plans.

THE MODOC REBELS.

Snow Mountain.

The Chief of Scouts Thinks Boston Charley is Dead.

The Killed and Wounded in the Battle of May 10.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 18, 1873.

A despatch received at Yreka, dated Camp Lava Bed, South Tule Lake, May 15, stated that Mason's and Hasbrouck's commands had formed a junction near Captain Jack's last stronghold, and would, in all probability, hem the Modocs in. A second despatch, dated May 16, contradicted the former and stated a junction had not been made, and furthermore, that

THE MODOCS HAD ESCAPED

from the stronghold by three routes, both commands pursuing. Nothing had been heard from Donald McKay's Warm Spring Warriors.

JACK IS ON SNOW MOUNTAIN. At latest accounts the Modocs were encamped on Snow Mountain, twenty miles south of Sorass Lake. Hasbrouck started in that direction on the 16th and Mason's command remained in the lava bed. McKay thinks Boston Charley was killed in the last fight. It is thought Mason will find the Modocs this time. Kingsbury's command has been sent to reinforce him.

OPPICIAL STATEMENT OF LOSSES ON THE TOTH INSTANT. Medical Director Bentley has furnished the annexed official account of the killed and wounded in the battle at Dry Lake. May 10:-

KILLED. James D. Totler, corporal, Company B. Adolphus Fisher, private, Company B. WOUNDED.

Louis Dunbar, scalp wound in the head. Peter Griffin, flesh wound in the left hip. Jesse Reeves, Corporal, fracture of the right arm.

which was subsequently amputated. Patrick McGuire, fracture below the right knee; right leg amoutated below the thigh.

Samuel McGlew, flesh wound in the right arm, cutting an artery. George Brown, flesh wound in the left leg. All of

company B. Michael Maher, of company G; flesh wound in the right hip.

All of the above named belonged to the First cav-

INDIAN SCOUTS KILLED. Wassamucka and Lebaster, Warm Spring Indians, were killed, and Yonowiton, another scout, had his right arm fractured.

Burial of Another Modoc Victim.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1873. The funeral of Captain Evan Thomas, one of the Modoc victims, took place this afternoon, and was attended by nearly all the army officers in Washington. The Secretary of War and General Sherman and Adjutant General Townsend were present. Potomac and Georgetown lodges of Masons performed escort duty. There was no other dis-

UTAH.

Continued Conflict Between the Courts-A Decoration Squabble.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 18, 1873. Yesterday Judge Boreman discharged C. W. Baker on a writ of habeas corpus. Baker was sentenced by the Probate Court to a year's imprisonment. Judge Boreman ruled the same as other members of the Supreme Court of Utahthat the Probate Court had no jurisdiction in crim-inal cases. The conflict still goes on, notwithstand-A morning paper says the troops at Camp Doug-lass will not permit the Mormons to take part in decorating the graves of their dead comrades. The ex-Confederate soldiers have been invited to

A SING SING CATASTROPHE.

participate on Decoration Day.

Falling of a Gallery in the State Prison-One Convict Killed and Several Others Seriously Injured.

While a gang of convicts were being marched from the mess room to their ceils in the male prison, at Sing Sing, yesterday morning, the galery on which they stood suddenly gave way, precipitating some thirty or forty men to the ground floor, a distance of several feet. One of the convicts was killed instantly, while many others were injured, some of them, as is believed, fatally. The retten condition of the prison galleries has for some time past been well known to the officials, and the natural result which has occurred was predicted nearly a year ago in the columns of the Herald. During the legislative session of 1872 Mr. Henry C. Nelson (who was then agent and Warden of Sing Sing Prison) appeared frequently before the appropriate committee at Albany, and as often urged, for humanity's sake, that a trifling amount be appropriated for the repair of the death traps indicated, or their removal and replacement by substantial galleries, supported by Iron braces. The assembled Solons, however, were too much occupied with partisan measures to consider the case of the unfortunate convicts, who, knowing well the unsale state of the galleries, trembled as they trod them night and morning while leaving and returning to their cells.

HELP TO DESTITUTE CUBANS. floor, a distance of several feet. One of the con-

HELP TO DESTITUTE CUBANS.

Donation by Mr. Gerrit Smith for the Relief of Distressed Patriots.

A movement has at last been initiated by one of the most honored citizens of this country to give the struggling Cuban patriots something more than fair words and barren sympathies. Mr. Gerrit Smith has addressed a letter to Messrs. Aldama, Jordan and Dana, enclosing \$1,000 to be applied in such a manner as will best answer the purpose of the donator. In his letter Mr. Gerrit Smith expresses sympathy with the destitute Cubans residing in this city who had formerly lived in wealth or at least in comfortable circumstances, and whom the revolution has reduced to want and severe surfering. He calls special attention to their distress, and hopes that the generous of this country will follow his example by money contributions for their relief. He also expresses his disapproval of the policy of our government in its treatment of the Cuban patriots. Messrs. Aldama, Jordan and Dana have addressed a reply to Mr. Gerrit Smith, thanking him for his donation. than fair words and barren sympathies. Mr.

ASCENSION IN A PAPER BALLOON.

READING, Pa., May 18, 1873. Donaldson, the aeronaut, made an ascension here last evening in a balloon made of brown paper, and landed safely. This was the first regular paper balloon ascension ever made in this country.

THE COTTON STRIKE IN SHODE ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 18, 1873. The strike of the factory operatives in this State is apparently nearly over.

RELIEF FOR THE DRUMMOND MINE SUF-FERERS.

NEW YORK, May 18, 1873. To the Editor of the Herald:—
Sir—Advices from the Drummond colliery show that ninety children, thirty widows, four aged mothers and six wounded men are left by the late terrible disaster entirely destitute of means of support. This is a dreadful situation and to be met properly only by prompt assistance. Will you act as the medium for receiving and forwarding mate-rial aid, and accept the accompanying \$100 as a contribution from A CQAL, DEALER,

WASHINGTON.

Jack and His Host Encamped on Fire Beneath the Office of the Southern Claims Commission.

THE TREATIES OF A CENTURY.

United States Diplomacy with the Old World.

Personnel of the Civil Service Advisory Board.

Washington, May 18, 1873. Government Documents and Other Property Jeopardized by Fire.

A fire broke out this morning in the cellar of the

large building on F street, occupied in part by the Southern Claims Commission and the Civil Service Examining Board; but was extinguished with slight damage from fire, but considerable damage by water. This is the third or fourth fire in th same building, each occurrence putting in jeopardy the proois filed in support of several thousand claims against the government collected at an ex penditure of many thousands of dollars by the elaimants and the loss of which in numerous cases could not be repaired, and in others would subject the government to extortion. Pireproof deposito for the public archives are needed, as the greater part of thos most valuable to the government, in a practica sense, are exposed to destruction by fire. The Executive Mansion is not fireproof; the State Department must continue to occupy for several more years its present quarters in an ordinary brick building, remote from the fire apparatus; the War Department building, where the muster roils of the great armies of the civil service are kept, has been several times on fire; the Navy Department building is no more secure than the War Office, and most of the pension records being crowded out of the firencoof edifice of the Interior Department, the officials have made the best de fence possible by provision of hose, buckets and fire extinguishers, and only lately the gasometers of the Executive Mansion, the State Department and some other buildings have been removed to

The Treaties with the United States During a Century.

A volume of 900 pages has just been issued from

the Government Printing Office, containing the treaties and conventions concluded between the United States and other Powers since July 4, 1776. down to and including the Treaty of Washingto May 8, 1871, with notes showing what treaties, or parts of treaties, have been abrogated, and the decisions thereon. From this volume it appears the total number of treaties is 230, postal conventions excepted. There are nineteen extradition treaties, including those with Austria, Bavaria, Great Britain, Italy, Mexico, Prussia and other German States and Wurtemburg, and six naturalization treaties, namely :- With Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Great Britain, North Germany, and Sweden and Norway. The treaties given in this volume are with seventy-two States or Powers. The first treaty was with France, being one of alliance, and ratified in 1778. The next was with the Netherlands, in October, 1782; then followed the treaty with Great Britain (preliminary to peace), November 30, 1782; and with Sweden-of commerce and navigation-April, 1783. The number of treaties with Great Britain is thirty-three, with France eighteen and with Mexico thirteen. Only fivtreaties have been made with Spain, one in 1795 of friendship, limits and navigation; another in 1802 of indemnity; another 1819, ceding East and West Florida; in February. 1834, of indemnity, and last, the treaty of February 12, 1871, in relation to certain claims for wrongs in Cuba against American citizens. In the treaty with Algiers, in 1795,

article 12 reads as follows: No citizen of the United States of North America No citizen of the United States of North America shall be obliged to redeem any slave against his will, even though he be his brother; neither shall the owner of a slave be forced to seil him against his will, but all such agreements must be made by consent of the parties. Should any American citizens be taken on board an enemy's ship by the cruisers of this Regency, having regular passports specifying they are citizens of the United States, they shall be immediately set at liberty. On the contrary, they having no passport, they and their property shall be considered lawnil prize, as this Regency know their friends by their passports.

Article XIII. of the treaty with Tunis. 1707, reads Article XIII. of the treaty with Tunis, 1797, reads

The previous treaty with Tripoli, 1796, declares: The previous treaty with Tripoil, 1796, declares:—
As the government of the United States of America is not, in any sense, founded on the Christian religion; as it has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion or tranquility of Mussuimen; and as the said States have never entered into any war or act of hostility against any Mohamedan nation, it is declared by the parties that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two countries.

The Japan Mission.

The Japan Mission. The President has not concluded to appoint a successor to Mr. De Long, and therefore he may continue to hold the mission to Japan.

The Civil Service Advisory Board.

The Advisory Board of the Civil Service will meet in Washington on Wednesday next and re-main in session several days. All the members will be present with the exception of Mr. Catteil, who is now in Europe. The newly appointed mem bers of the Board are Dorman B. Eaton, of New York city, in place of George William Curtis, resigned, and Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, in place of Joseph Medill, resigned, and the other members are Alexander G. Cattell, New Jersey Dawson A. Walker, Georgia: E. B. Elliott, of the Treasury Department; Joseph H. Blackfan, of the Post Office Department, and David C. Cox, formerly of the Interior Department, now pension agent The last meeting of the Board took place February 24. Owing to the protracted illness and subsequent resignation of the chairman, Mr. Curtis, and the delay consequent on the appoint ment and issuing of commissions to the two newly appointed members, the meetings of the Board nave unavoidably been postponed till next Wednes day. As the Board will be a working one, strong confidence is expressed that its deliberations will result in the improved efficiency of the civil ser-

The European Mail Service. Owing to the loss of the Atlantic and the temporary disabling of two other steamers the White Star line has falled several times recently to comply with the terms of its contract for carrying the aturday European mails from New York, and the Inman Steamship Company having applied to the Post Office Department for the privilege of performing this mail service as formerly, Postmaster General Creswell has notified the agents of the White Star line to appear in Washington and show cause why

the inadequacy of their present service. Under a law of Congress the Secretary of the Treasury has caused to be prepared a digest of the Internal Revenue laws, with a full index giving the laws as at present in force. Ten thousand copies of the work were ordered to be printed. The printing is not yet completed.

their contract should not be revoked on account of

Premiums for Regimental Saddles. A circular has been received from the Consol General of the United States at London covering a circular headed "Technical Education," and, addressed to army and regimental saddlers and the trade at large generally. The Saddlers' Company of London have determined to offer t'ae following premiums for the improvement of mantary saddles namely :-One of fifty, one of thirty , one of twenty, two of afteen and two of ten gainess. Competition is invoked from this cor atry for the prizes offered. Competitors are to F and their patterns to

the hall of the company not later than October L responding mark in a scaled envelope containing the name and address of the competitor. These will not be opened until the judges have made

Post Offices and Postmasters. The following postal changes have been ordered

during the past week:—

In New York.—Office Established.—Porterville, Erie county, Erasmas R. Adams, Posemaster.

Postmasters Appointed.—Henderson, Jefferson county, Albert Hungerford; South Byron, Genesee county, Cyrus Prentice; Boston, Erie county, Henry L. Griffith; Southport, Chemung county, Philetus B. Ratubun; Morton's Corner, Erie county, Henry H. Schroeder; Queensburg, Warren county, Frances E. Schurtieff; Jeddo, Orieans county, George Eaton; Cedarville, Onnodaga county, Ezra F. Lorendsbury; Newtonville, Albany county, Sanford Mailer.

In New England.—Offices Established—Hartford Centre, Hartford, county, Conn., John A. Miller, Postmaster; Warrenville, Windham county, Conn., John A. Murphy, Postmaster; Coventry Depot, Tolland county, Conn., Warren H. Baker, Postmaster.

master.
Office | Discontinued—South Argyle, Penchscot

county, Me.
Postmasters Appointed—East Westmoreland, Cheshire county, N. H., Seth C. Hall: Westport, Cheshire county, N. H., George W. Brooks; South Bridgeton, Cumberland county, Me., Thomas B. Knapp; Malaza, Gloucester county, N. J., William B. Rosenbaum; Leech's Corner, Mercer county, Pa., George D. Emerick: Moziertown, Crawford county, Pa., William W. Dichman; Belfast, Northampton county, Pa., Reuben. Werkheiser; Evergreen, Crawford county, Pa., Reuben. Werkheiser; Evergreen, Crawford county, Pa., Thomas Harden,

Died.

BURKE.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Saturday, May 17, 1873, Mrs. Abry C. Burke, wife of Rev. John Burke, Chaplain, U. S. A.
Her funeral will take place on Tuesday, May 26, at 11 A. M., from St. Mark's chusch, Tarrytown.
Friends of the family are respectfully invited to

[For Other Deaths See Fifth Page.]

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BARGAINS IN FINE GOLD JEWELRY, WATCHES, SOLID SILVERWARE, OPERA GIASSES, GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 BROADWAY, NEAR FOURTHENTH in consequence of making a change in his busicess, with sell off his entire stock

at auction, commencing MONDAY, May 19, at 101/4 A. M.

commencing MONDAY, May 19, at 10½ A.M.

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Cameo, Pearl, Garnet and Emerald Rings,
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Watch Chains, Lockets, Necklaces, &c.

SDOORS, FORES, Napkin Rings, Fie Knives, Ladies, Sugar and Preserve Spoons, Goblets, Ac. JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer.

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Corns, Bunions, Nalls, &c., Cured With-out pain; CORN AND BUNION CURE, by mail, 50c, Dr. RICE, 208 Broadway, corner Pulton street. Corns Removed Without Pain, 50c. to \$1, by Dr. WESTERVELT, Surgeon Chiropodist, 362 Broadway, near Fourteenth street. Esmblished 1840.

For the Piles Use A. W. Kenting's Cele-brated OINTMENT, price 25c. Office 235 Front streets corner Peck slip. Havana Lottery Drawings on File.— Circulars free. Orders promptly filed. JOSEPH BATES Agent, 196 Broadway, room 4, Chatham Bank Building.

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duced, circulars sent and information given. the \$500,000 prize in the drawing of April 22.

B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall Post office box 4.685, New York. Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes orders filled, information furnished. Highestrs Spanish Bank bills, governments, &c., &c. TAYLOR & O., Bankers, II Wall street

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