

MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from the Capital of the Republic.

The Congressional Session Adjourned and Citizen Anticipation of a General Election.

AMERICAN RAILWAY PROJECTS LAID OVER

The Law Against Foreigners in Force.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in Matamoros:—

MATAMOROS, June 6, 1873.

Special despatches addressed to the HERALD have been received here from Mexico City.

The Mexican Congress has adjourned.

The American railroad projects has passed the Legislative body.

Neither of the American railroad projects has passed the Legislative body.

ELECTORAL ANTICIPATIONS.

A new Congress will be elected at an early day.

THE LAW AGAINST FOREIGNERS.

The law authorizing the expulsion of foreigners is now being enforced in accordance with the provisions of the act.

The United States Minister at His Post-Foreign Ecclesiastics Expelled—Budget Deficiency and Treasury Inactivity—Attempt at Arson and Murder.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 1, 1873.

Mr. Foster, the new American Minister, arrived here on the 27th ult.

OLEGOMEN EXPULSED.

The foreign priests who were held in custody have been expelled from the country, the government styling them as "perfidious foreigners."

The American Minister interfered in behalf of two naturalized Irishmen, but President Lerdo de Tejada refused to allow them to remain.

The journals here are warmly discussing the matter of their expulsion.

Three sick foreign priests were allowed to remain temporarily, upon giving bonds that they will leave the country immediately upon their recovery.

The anus found an asylum in private houses. Nearly all of them are very old.

THE BUDGET DEFICIENCY.

The former budget has again been voted. It contains a large deficit and no steps were taken to cover it.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE UNFAVORED.

The Minister of Improvement presented a contract signed by Mr. Plumb and the government for the construction of a railroad from the capital to the Rio Grande, and also to the Pacific.

THIS MINT.

Congress has passed an act directing the recognition of the mints of old eagle dollars.

ARSON AND ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

An attempt was made to fire the powder mills at the capital, but was frustrated by a director, who discovered and extinguished a lighted stow match leading to the laboratory. The incendiaries fled upon the director.

CUBA.

A Spanish Commander Killed in Battle—Government Call on the Slave Owners.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, June 7, 1873.

The commander of the Spanish forces was killed in the recent fight in the Manzanillo jurisdiction.

GOVERNMENT REQUISITION ON THE SLAVE OWNERS.

Captain General Piel Ploutain has issued an order calling on the owners of slaves to furnish 3,000 men to work on the new trocha.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Religious Toleration in Guatemala.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, June 4, 1873.

Advices from Guatemala to May 30 state that the President has issued a decree granting religious liberty in the State. A number of Protestant churches will be erected.

PORTO RICO.

The Right of Public Assemblage Granted to the People.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN JUAN, June 4, 1873.

Captain General Primo de Rivera has promulgated a law permitting the people to assemble for all lawful purposes without interference from the authorities.

COLOMBIA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PANAMA, May 30, 1873.

The city of Panama, to which the late revolution may be said to have been entirely confined, has at last subsided into a state of comparative peace.

The constitutional government of General Neira, which was forcibly reinstated by the action of the national troops, seems to hold its own. Several of the leaders of the outside revolutionary party have been arrested and will be sent out of the country.

NAVY GOVERNORS.

Rear Admiral Steadman, with several of his officers and a large party of the leading citizens of Panama, including the captain and officers of the French frigate Resolute, now in port, went over, by invitation, to Aspinwall on the 24th inst. to visit the new steamship Colon, of the Pacific Mail Company. The visitors expressed themselves highly pleased with the ship. She arrived on the 17th, having made the voyage from New York in seven days and six hours.

The Peruvian Exploring Commission, which arrived at Cupica Bay the day Captain Selfridge left there, returned to Panama and went south on the steamship Santiago on the 25th inst. Their intention is to come back next season better provided to make a thorough examination of the Napipa and other routes.

PARLIAMENT.

From the interior of the Republic there is not much to communicate. Congress had closed its sessions.

RELATIONS TO VENEZUELA.

Congress had not agreed that President Murillo should accept the invitation of President Guzman Blanco, of Venezuela, to meet and have a conference with the latter at Barranquilla. It was looked upon as humiliating to Colombia.

SUSPICIONS.

The steamer General Sherman, with her suspicious cargo, sailed on the 23d inst. from Aspinwall. The belief still continues that she forms part of an expedition to get up a revolution in Guatemala and Honduras.

It is expected that the United States flagship Espoñola will leave here in a day or two for Calao.

SPAIN.

The Carlist Report of the Capture of Iron Pro-nounced a Canard—General Velarde's Resignation—Army Mutiny and its Consequences—The Provisional Government of Figueras Terminated.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 7, 1873.

A Madrid despatch contradicts the Carlist report from Bayonne of the capture of Iron.

General Velarde's Resignation—The Condition of His Command.

MADRID, June 7, 1873.

A telegram was received to-day by the Minister of War from General Velarde, commander of the Republican forces in the Province of Barcelona, tendering his resignation of that post.

News despatches from the city of Barcelona explain this action by the announcement that General Velarde's command had matured at Iguatada, a town thirty-three miles northwest of Barcelona, and that Velarde and the officers of his staff had been forced to save themselves from the fury of the revolted troops by precipitate flight.

General Cabinet was marching on Iguatada, at the head of a strong force, with which he hoped to restore order among the revolted troops.

On Friday, the 6th inst., the carabiners of the republican garrison at Grenada came in conflict with the townspeople, and fired upon them with fatal effect.

The despatch announcing the affair gives no further particulars than that several of the citizens were killed and wounded.

THE PRESIDENCY OF PARLIAMENT.

At the session of the Cortes to-day Señor Orseña was elected President of that body, receiving 137 votes.

The other officers of the Cortes were re-elected.

President Figueras' Relinquishment of His Provisional Official Power—Project for the Proclamation of a Federal Democratic Republic—A New Cabinet To Be Constituted.

MADRID, June 7, 1873.

President Figueras announced to the Cortes his determination to return to them the powers which the Assembly had invested him as President of the provisional government of Spain. He said "that the conditions of the tenure of his grave responsibility had become more difficult than they had heretofore been," citing the freshly announced revolt by General Velarde's command and the disastrous troubles between the citizens and soldiery of Grenada. He moved a project for the proclamation of a federal democratic republic.

This motion was unanimously taken under consideration, and awaits only the final approval of the Cortes.

A vote was then taken on the nomination of Señor Pi y Margall, the Minister of the Interior, to form a new Cabinet.

The result was 142 votes in the affirmative and 50 in the negative.

Pending the announcement of the new Ministry the Cortes adjourned to nine o'clock this evening.

FRANCE.

Payment of Prussian War Indemnity Money—Provision for a Peaceable and Punctual Discharge of the Bond Fact—The Day of Final Liberation.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, June 7, 1873.

The Bank of France has paid into the Treasury one-quarter of the sum still due to Germany on account of the war indemnity.

The remainder of the money will be paid in monthly instalments.

The report that there had been successful negotiations to accelerate the departure of the German troops from France is probably false.

President MacMahon's General Recon-ized by Germany—General Chanzy To Rule in Algiers.

VERSAILLES, June 7, 1873.

Count Von Arnim, Ambassador of the German Empire, to-day presented anew his credentials to the French government, and was formally received by President MacMahon.

General Chanzy has accepted from the President the tender of the civil Governorship of the Province of Algiers. He asks that the powers of the military Governorship be conferred upon him, as tending to the more thorough conservation of French interests in Africa.

The Day of Liberation from Prussian Occupation.

The day of final payment by the French of the war indemnity money to Prussia will come on Friday, the 5th of September, in the present year. Before and Verdun will, on the receipt of the cash by the Germans and the filing of their receipt of hand in acknowledgment, be evacuated by the soldiers of Emperor William, and the soil of France made free of the presence of foreign troops.

French Official Notification to the Nation.

The following important notification was published in the Journal Officiel of Paris, a short time since, informing the nation of the approach of the day of the final liberation of the soil of the Republic from Prussian authority. The document was written by order of M. Thiers, and the matter of its contents is kept "standing" in type in the office of the government press. The State paper reads as follows:—

A treaty for the evacuation of the French territory, the fruit of long negotiations, was signed at Berlin on the evening of the 15th of July, 1871, at five o'clock. The government would have liked the National Assembly to be the first informed of this happy event, and which, in spite of the telegraphic message expected from the Prussian capital only arrived at Versailles at seven. Every one is aware that the government has been able to fulfil with an impeded rapidity the financial engagements which, from motives of prudence, it had only entered into for a distant date.

Of the three milliards which remained to be paid to Germany one was entirely discharged last Autumn. The second, a great part of which has been already paid, will be completely so between the 1st and 5th of May next. The third and last milliard (the fifth of the entire indemnity) will be delivered to the German Treasury in four equal payments—on the 31st of June, 31st of July, 31st of August, and 31st of September of the present year.

In return, the Emperor of Germany has engaged—to evacuate on the 31st of July, at the latest, his four departments—Vosges, Ardennes, Meuse and Meurthe-et-Moselle—as well as the fortress and arrondissement of Belfort. The evacuation is to be effected within four weeks from that date. As a pledge for the last two monthly payments the fortress of Verdun and the military district around it shall continue to be occupied until the 5th of September. They shall be evacuated within two weeks from that date. Such are the conditions of the new treaty, which, beyond the usual stipulations, in spite of painful recollections, will rejoice, we have no doubt, the patriotism of all good citizens.

LOSSES BY THE BURLINGTON FIRE.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, June 7, 1873.

The fire which broke out at noon to-day in Bookin's wholesale paint and oil store resulted in the destruction of the entire stock of that establishment, together with the upper stories and furniture of the Lawrence House, a dwelling house and a boot and shoe store. All the adjoining buildings were more or less damaged. The fire originated in the rear room of Bookin's building. Some vessels, which had contained oil, were placed in a kettle of boiling water for cleansing. The oil floated on the surface, boiled over and caught fire. The estimated losses are about seventy-five thousand dollars. With insurance as follows:—

Bookin, on building, in Hartford, \$2,000, and London Globe, \$5,000; on stock, in Am. Ins. Co. of Philadelphia, \$5,000; Home, \$2,000; National, \$1,200; Traders, of Chicago, \$1,200; National, of Hamilton, Mo., \$2,000; Nations, of Philadelphia, \$2,500; German, of Erie, \$2,500; German, of Freeport, \$2,000; Germania, of Cleveland, \$3,500; State of Des Moines, \$1,750; on furniture, in the Lawrence House, \$1,500; Franklin, of Philadelphia, \$5,000. Herge, on dwelling house, in German, of Freeport, \$1,500; on furniture, in Northwestern, of Milwaukee, \$1,000.

A Clean Bill of Health from the Banks of the Danube.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, June 7, 1873.

The cholera has disappeared from the country adjacent to the Danube.

CABLE MONOPOLIES.

Minister Schenck Reports to the State Department.

Overcharges Divided Between the Anglo-American and Western Union Companies.

A "BINDING" CONTRACT.

Double Rates Collected in London for Inland American Messages.

A Timely Expose of the Imposition.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1873.

The following letter from Minister Schenck to the Secretary of State has just been made public, and the public and private persons are equally interested in its contents.

LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, April 13, 1873.

Sir—I have been thinking through some time of writing to you in regard to the cable messages transmitted to the United States by the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. That company have an arrangement with the Western Union Telegraph Company, through which a systematic imposition is practised which ought to be exposed. I bring it to your attention because communication transmitted by the regular cable on government business are subjected to the same overcharges as are the messages of individuals, and the public and private persons are equally concerned in having what is done known, with a view to some correction of the wrong. I discovered something of what I am about to explain three or four months ago, and since then have been making inquiries which have elicited the following, as I believe a true statement of the case:—

THE ANGLICAN-AMERICAN WESTERN UNION CONTRACT.

These two companies have some contract between them by which it is agreed and arranged that the Anglo-American Telegraph Company shall be permitted to transmit to all points in the United States all messages received and transmitted by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The latter company are made continuations of the cable on the American side of the Atlantic. This is proper enough and in accordance with every one's wish as to contracting with one company.

It gives to the Western Union a monopoly of business coming through the cable to America, and what is more, it gives to the Anglo-American Telegraph Company a monopoly of business going to America, and what is more, it gives to the Western Union a monopoly of business coming through the cable to America, and what is more, it gives to the Anglo-American Telegraph Company a monopoly of business going to America.

Every word sent by the cable is charged for, including date, and a simple message from New York to Washington for the first ten words forty cents, and three cents for each succeeding word. From Washington to New York for the first ten words \$1, and seven cents for each word beyond ten; from New York to San Francisco, \$2 for ten words, and seven cents for each word beyond ten, and so in proportion to other points.

When the charges imposed for transmission over the wires west of New York are double the regular tariff prices the cable company are allowed to add to the cable company one-third of the receipts for that portion of the service performed by their lines.

The charge were only double the amount which would stand thus:—The Western Union being created \$2, when the proper amount to be collected from the Anglo-American Telegraph Company is sixty-six and two-thirds cents with the British company and yet receive \$1 25% for their share, being thirty-three and one-third cents in excess of the amount they are to receive at home, but the case is in some particulars much worse than this.

LET US ILLUSTRATE.

By supposing a message of 100 words sent from London to Washington. Ten of these words may be supposed to consist of the names of the sender and the receiver, and the company would require to be paid here for the transmission over the land line between New York and Washington, \$2. This would amount to \$1.50, which is equal to 90¢. But the regular published charge for such message by the Western Union is \$2.00, which is 200¢. Thus the charge would be 100¢ for the first ten words, forty cents for the remaining eighty words, at three cents \$2.40; 190 cents, being 100¢ more than the regular charge for the service in the United States an overcharge equivalent in currency to \$4.10, and the \$6.90 being divided, the Anglo-American Telegraph Company would receive \$3.45, and leave the American company for their share \$3.45, which is still \$1.84 beyond their legitimate charge at home.

where the address, date and names bear a larger proportion to the text, the proportional overcharge would be greater. For a message of 200 words, which would be collected here, for the line from New York to Washington, five shillings, equal to \$3.25, in United States currency, would be collected forty cents, which would be the charge at home. In such a case the Western Union pocket for their share, for service performed in the United States, would be much more than twice their whole proper charge. And it must be remembered that the large proportion of telegrams sent across the ocean have to do with commercial charges.

This may seem dealing with an inconceivable matter, but considered in the aggregate and comparing the percentage of telegraphic charges in a small thing, as affecting the cost of sending intelligence between the two countries, so far as the government of the United States is concerned, it may have made a large difference during the past year.

I have no means of knowing whether messages coming from the United States to Europe, and which are transmitted by the cable to England are subjected to the same or similar overcharges or not. My calculations are based on the charges for messages sent from New York to London, which has been for some time a fair average.

I submit this exposure to you for such use as you may deem it proper to make. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK, To Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, May 30, 1873.

From Peru to the date of the 29th inst. there is nothing worth communicating.

In Chile the question between the government of that Republic and that of the Argentine Confederation was becoming a little alarming. The Chilean government had asked for new explanations from the latter government regarding the armed presence of the General Brown in Magellan territory.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, June 7, 1873.

The fire which broke out at noon to-day in Bookin's wholesale paint and oil store resulted in the destruction of the entire stock of that establishment, together with the upper stories and furniture of the Lawrence House, a dwelling house and a boot and shoe store. All the adjoining buildings were more or less damaged. The fire originated in the rear room of Bookin's building. Some vessels, which had contained oil, were placed in a kettle of boiling water for cleansing. The oil floated on the surface, boiled over and caught fire. The estimated losses are about seventy-five thousand dollars. With insurance as follows:—

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BEST POINT.

A Mountain Road and a Mountain Ride.

Beauties of Highland Lake and Fort Montgomery.

A Charming Scene of Wood and Water Opened to Tourists.

ACCIDENT TO CADET HOUSTON.

WEST POINT, June 7, 1873.

The daily routine of life in and about the Academy being somewhat monotonous, even the examinations of the first class cadets, which commenced yesterday afternoon, being uninteresting except to those immediately interested, the guests of the hotels find recreation in exploring the neighborhood. And most assuredly there is of novelty in scenery and incident to be had in a morning's ramble quite enough to reward the adventurer. When the historical objects about the Point are viewed, the Academy and grounds duly inspected, and the glorious river, winding by the high precipitous mountains on either side, is enjoyed under the eye from the beauty of the landscape, one begins to wonder what there is inland, back of the thick-wooded hills. People who have resided here in past Summers will remember that there was but one drive, that between the Point and Cozzens—a beautiful drive, surely, but only one. This was seen to be a drawback to the enjoyment of visitors, and the county authorities have therefore remedied it. Since last Summer a FINE MOUNTAIN ROAD has been cut from Cozzens' to and over Montgomery Creek, by Fort Montgomery down to Highland Lake, and the drive over the road is one of the beauties of the State. It is a mountainous road, and is quite safe and smooth enough for travel now. It was formally opened on Thursday by a party of gentlemen, and henceforth will be a favorite drive. From the moment you lose sight of the Hudson the scenery is of the grandest description. On either hand rise the mountains, dimly seen from the river, near and majestic, now broadly fronting the road, their mantles of green rustling in the wind, and again, as your carriage abruptly turns, opening and allowing a momentary gleam of a deep, dark gorge, through which a stream tumbles and leaps on its way to lose itself in the bosom of the Hudson. Tier upon tier, the green changing to blue, until, in the far distance, one mountain top hides in a thunder cloud, the ranges rise, and you pause, enraptured, to watch the ever varying beauties of the landscape. There are no paths, no roads, but through gorges from the river, which they front, they are here concealed from view, and you feel that you are in a world of your own. The water is here and there, and you feel that you are in a world of your own. The water is here and there, and you feel that you are in a world of your own.

THE SCHOONER YACHT PHANTOM, N. Y. C., &c. Commodore Nicholas will not be in his command this season.

Commodore Nicholas, of the Y. C. C., has just overhauled his schooner yacht, the W. W. J. Creamer, and will take her first trip this season this afternoon.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club sail their annual regatta next Thursday.

The annual regatta of the Columbia Yacht Club will be held on Monday, June 30. The officers of the club are: Commodore, John S. Gager; Treasurer, Robert Wilson; Secretary, Charles Armstrong; Measurer, W. E. Winans; and Steward, J. Smith. There are fifteen boats now belonging to the club.

The schooner yacht, the W. W. J. Creamer, will sail on Monday, June 30. The officers of the club are: Commodore, John S. Gager; Treasurer, Robert Wilson; Secretary, Charles Armstrong; Measurer, W. E. Winans; and Steward, J. Smith. There are fifteen boats now belonging to the club.

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