

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue... THEATRICAL COMIQUE. No. 24 Broadway... WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner Thirtieth st... NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston st... UNION SQUARE THEATRE. Union square, near Broadway... ATHENEUM. 58 Broadway... OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Broome streets... WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and Thirteenth street... FORT PASTORS OPERA HOUSE. No. 201 Bowery... BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. Twenty-third st. corner 6th st... AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL. Third av., 63d and 64th st... CENTRAL PARK GARDEN... METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART... TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE... NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, June 10, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

'THE OPENING OF THE SUMMER SEASON'! THE PRESIDENT LEADING THE WAY!—FIRST EDITORIAL ARTICLE—SIXTH PAGE. VENGEANCE WREAKED UPON THE MODOCs! AN ASSAULT ON THE MURDERERS BY THE LADY MARY; THE MURDER SCENES; FOUR OF THE SAVAGES KILLED; GENERAL DAVIDSON INTERPOSES; CAPTAIN JACK AND SCHOONCHIN LAY GENERAL CANBY'S MURDER ON 'THE BOYS' SHOULDERS—SEVENTH PAGE.

SENOR MARGALL PROPOSES A NEW MINISTRY TO THE SPANISH CORTES! THE NOMINATIONS APPROVED! WHO WILL FILL THE CABINET SEATS—SEVENTH PAGE. CLEARING UP THE MYSTERIES OF THE POLARIS EXPEDITION! BUDDINGTON'S THEAT! JOE'S STORY OF THE POISONING—TENTH PAGE. CUBAN COOLIE CONTRACTS! PRESS DENUNCIATION OF THE NEW FORM OF SLAVERY—SEVENTH PAGE.

A CONFLAGRATION IN THE IRISH CAPITAL! FURIOUS RIOT AND ASSAULTS UPON THE LORD MAYOR, THE MILITARY AND FIREMEN! CHARGE UPON THE MOB! MANY WOUNDED! HEAVY LOSSES—SEVENTH PAGE.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE ALEXANDRA PALACE, NEAR LONDON! SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED! \$3,000,000 LOSS—SEVENTH PAGE. A GREAT FIRE RAGING IN NEWBURG! A QUARTER OF A MILLION LOSS! NARROW ESCAPES FROM DEATH—TENTH PAGE.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON'S ADDRESS TO THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY! HIS POLICY—AMUSEMENTS—IMPORTANT CABLE AND GENERAL NEWS—SEVENTH PAGE.

THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB REGATTA—RACING AND TROTTING NEWS—VICTORY FOR THE 'WHITE STOCKING' NINE—A SWIMMING MATCH—THIRD PAGE.

IMPORTANT OUTROPPINGS IN THE WALL-WORTH TRAGEDY! STRANGE SCENES BY CHANCELLOR WALWORTH'S CORPSE! A MISERABLE WIFE! SAVING A FORGOTTEN LIFE—THIRD PAGE.

THE KILLING OF ROSA CONNITLY! UNHUMAN TREATMENT BY HER GRANDCHILDREN! A SICKENING MATRIMONY—THIRD PAGE.

THE CHRISTENSON BUTCHERY, IN THE ISLES OF SHOALS! WAGNER'S TRIAL UNDER WAY! DETAILS OF THE CRIME—THE TRIAL OF THE DELAWARE NEGRO BUTCHER—THIRD PAGE.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN FINANCES! SHIPPING SPECIE! VALUE OF OUR GOVERNMENT SECURITIES! THE GOLD CLIQUE DEFIANT! PROSPECTIVE MANIPULATION OF THE MARKET! FANCY STOCKS ACTIVE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE TRANSFERRED—FIFTH PAGE.

PUNISHMENT OF MEXICAN PLUNDERERS! EXTENDING OUR BORDERS SOUTHWARD! LOZADA SHOT—ARTISTS' WORKS—SENATOR MITCHELL'S DEFENCE—FOURTH PAGE.

TAMPERING WITH THE SUPPLY BILL! SPEAKER CORNELL SAYS IT MUST BE 'PROPERLY EXPRESSED' IN THE SAFEGUARDS AGAINST FRAUD—FOURTH PAGE.

ITEMS PICKED UP IN CITY HALL RAMBLES! THE POLICE JUSTICES! MINISTER ORR'S OBSEQUES—DR. HALL'S NEW CHURCH—FOURTH PAGE.

THE FIRE KING IN IRELAND AND ENGLAND has caused the destruction of an immense amount of property, including the Alexandra Palace, near London. A riot of a very serious character was dispersed by the soldiery during the progress of the conflagration in the Irish capital. The disturbance was caused by rowdies, who sought plunder.

THE ADDRESS OF MARSHAL MACMAHON to the French National Assembly at Versailles, which we publish to-day, is in a great measure an explanation in detail of his letter of acceptance issued in Paris on May 25. His chief point is the completion of the indemnity contract with Prussia. After this the reorganization of the army will receive full attention, not with any defensive view, he explains, but simply that France may regain her rank among the nations of Europe.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—Our news from Mexico, and in reference to Mexican affairs from other points, is becoming very interesting, for if half that is said in the reports about the true General Grant has entered upon another grand scheme of annexation, which, in its fulfillment, will give his confidential advisers in the matter the ruin of half a dozen new territorial establishments. But, as "a burned child dreads the fire," so we judge the President has had enough of annexation in his St. Domingo venture to last him a year or two longer.

The Opening of the Summer Season—The President Leading the Way.

General Grant has informally, and without the countersign of the State Department, opened the Summer season. He and his family have gone to their cottage by the sea at Long Branch. All seekers of pleasure and health are hereby notified that the sun has attained its meridian glow and intensify when the hegira of citizens to the seaside and mountains is expected, when the business world should relax its cares and labors and when the young and gay are invited to renew their flirtations or to make more serious engagements for consumption in the Fall and Winter. The few hot days we have had, too, since the month of June commenced, have given the example set by the President more force, and have stimulated the city mammas and the young fellows to overhaul their wardrobes and to begin packing their trunks. When Queen Victoria leaves London for Balmoral or some other country retreat the fashionable society of the British metropolis follows as a matter of course. The Empress Eugénie used to lead the gay world of Paris in the same way. Why should not the Chief of this Republic, his excellent wife and the charming Miss Nelly have the initiative also in such movements? However, our silent, self-composed and unartistic Chief has no ambition to be the leader of fashion. At a race course or trotting match he might desire unusual prominence, but not among the butterflies of Summer resorts. He is made of sterner stuff than that. While he may, then, in an involuntary or unconscious manner, inaugurate the Summer season, his object only is to seek repose from the cares of State, to maintain his health and to have an agreeable time with his cronies while being freed from the stiffness of Washington official life.

It is worthy of note, by way of showing something of our social life and the indefatigable enterprise of newspaper correspondents, as well as the tendency to imitate the obsequiousness of Europeans to "distinguished people," to recall the remarks made upon the advent of the Grant family at Long Branch. They arrived precisely at fifteen minutes (the seconds are not mentioned) past five on the afternoon of Friday last in a Pullman palace car. The President's baggage had been arriving all day, and required eight furniture wagons to convey it. There is a delicate omission in not stating what the wagons conveyed, particularly as the sovereign or subject people of the United States would like to know what provisions the Chief of the Republic has for his Summer entertainment. Still, we do not see why the President should not enjoy himself and have what creature comforts he desires, like any other gentleman, without the prying curiosity of outsiders being interposed. As to the carriages, horses and Miss Nelly's turnout, these are matters of public interest, because everybody at Long Branch will talk about them and because they will be things to envy or imitate. We think General Grant shows good taste and a prudent regard for his health and that of his family by going early to Long Branch and making it his Summer residence. It is a healthy and charming place, and within a convenient distance from the capital. It is near New York, the centre of intelligence and movement, from which the President can learn more, if he be so disposed, than among the hoosiers and local politicians that congregate at Washington. Besides, our institutions are so admirable that the country can govern itself if let alone. A *laissez faire* Chief, Magistrate, as General Grant well understands, is about the best we can have under ordinary circumstances. If the society that crowds around the President at Long Branch is not as choice as that which Washington or the other Presidents of former days would have desired or sought, it must be remembered that the times have changed and have become more democratic or socially republican. A public man reaches his ambitious aims now more by mingling and identifying himself with the people than in the earlier history of the Republic.

The Summer residence of the President at Long Branch will, no doubt, give *clat* to that interesting and health-giving place of resort, and draw an increased number of visitors. Crowds will go there on that account. The Branch is, in fact, becoming year after year a more favorite place of resort. Nowhere in the United States can be found a greater mixture of individuals of all classes, from the highest to the lowest. Take it all in all, it is the most representative Summer place in every phase of American life. This arises in part from it being so convenient to New York, Philadelphia and other centres of population. But Long Branch cannot contain all those who fly from city life in the Summer. Then, the tastes of people differ. Newport has its peculiar votaries in the rich, aristocratic and quiet families, that eschew the mixture of Long Branch and love their cottages and the choice assemblies of the old Rhode Island city. Greater wealth and refinement and fewer shoddy spendthrifts go there. Saratoga and Niagara take all classes for the water, the splendid scenery, the races and the fashion, though less of a mixture, however, as a general rule, than Long Branch. Then there are scores of other places which people of quiet habits or for economy go to in preference to the great caravansaries of humanity, where excitement are sought more than health or comfort. But the hegira from this city and other cities will continue, now that it has begun. A sort of mania seizes on people. One follows the other for fashion or custom's sake, as sheep go in a flock. Hundreds, and we might say thousands, leave their comfortable homes to put up with all sorts of inconveniences and indifferent living at the Summer places of resort simply because it is the fashion to go away. New York, with its splendid bay of salt water, its magnificent rivers, its proximity to the sea, its superb Central Park and other advantages, is abandoned simply because it is the habit, and without considering how much is lost or how little gained by the change. *Chacun à son goût*, however, and as long as our people are prosperous and can afford it, we can only wish them a joyous Summer season and renewed health wherever they may go.

crowded Summer places of resort. Though land for building sites is cheap enough generally, and the hotels are not, or need not be, constructed with much cost, the rooms are like narrow cells and badly ventilated. There is no reason why larger and more comfortable and healthier sleeping rooms should not be provided. The meals for the most part are no better. With every opportunity of getting the freshest and best provisions hotel caterers supply indigestible stuff, and that not cooked properly. Nor is the attendance in most cases what it should be. Guests are treated as if they were under great obligations to the proprietors and not the proprietors indebted to them for their patronage. The civility and attention paid to guests in almost all European hotels are seldom exhibited here by our lordly proprietors, and scarcely less haughty clerks. For all of which visitors to the watering places are made to pay extravagant prices. Need we be surprised, then, that so many thousands of Americans go abroad to spend their money? It is a common remark that our citizens and their families can cross the Atlantic and spend two or three months in Europe for as little or less cost than at the fashionable places of Summer resort at home, and at the same time live better, be accommodated better and receive more attention. We have many delightful and health giving spots by the sea and in the mountains, and charming scenery to attract; but the lack of comfort and good accommodations drives crowds to other countries and causes a drain of thirty or forty millions of specie every year from the country. We hope our hotel proprietors will consider these things and rival each other in improving upon the past. Good accommodations and reasonable charges would increase their business greatly and prevent many from crossing the ocean to spend their money abroad. We have plenty of men who "know how to keep a hotel." Who among them will commence the needed reform?

The Rival Indo-European Railway Enterprises.

The mammoth enterprise recently foreshadowed by the HERALD's telegrams regarding an Indo-Russian railway continues to excite widespread interest. Some days previous to our announcement of M. Lesseps' plan of an iron way from Orenburg to Calcutta, via Samarcand and Peshawar, the HERALD gave the first tidings of the silent but earnest movement in England towards a similar work, destined to link London with Calcutta, by way of Constantinople, Teheran, Herat and Peshawar. These rival schemes of transatlantic communication are among the grandest conceptions of the age, and in the opinion of many qualified to judge, are destined to an early realization. We pointed out in our first article concerning the English scheme that the route which it contemplates lies in the land of ancient splendor and empire—in the land of the silkworm, the olive and the rose—and, in part, through the central Persian belt, of a temperate climate and well watered, fertile fields. After passing eastward beyond the Persian frontier the English road would traverse the less promising northern portion of Afghanistan, protected, however, from the furious snow storms of Turkestan by the mountain wall of the Hindoo-Kosh.

Turning, now, to the Russian route from Orenburg to Samarcand, the line marked out by the great engineer Lesseps and really the only one which is at present at Russia's command, we find the most appalling obstacles to the construction of a railway. Although the former town is the flourishing emporium of the Bokhara trade the intervening country is swept in Winter by the most devastating storms of wind and snow, in which no railway train would be safe, while in Summer the vast seas of sand which intervene tremble with the terrific heat and render the soil incapable of any but the most precarious and scanty vegetation. The snow problem, it is true, may be solved, as it has been on our trans-continental roads to the Pacific, although the precipitation on the Asiatic steppes is much greater and more insuperable than on our own Continent. But a far greater obstacle than snow confronts the engineer who attempts to span the arid wastes which lie between Orenburg and Samarcand with an iron road. When Alexander the Great commenced his famous march through Beloochistan toward the close of 325 B. C., the Valley of the Indus was like a fragrant paradise compared with the region he traversed to the northwestward. As he advanced in that direction the desert loomed up in its dazzling brilliance, blustering the feet of his soldiery, and the enormous masses of soft, fine sand, shifted incessantly by the winds, drifted into trackless ridges, obliterating every vestige of road, and compelling his most sagacious guides to steer their course by the stars. Indeed this region is less easily crossed than the waters of the wide ocean. In modern times the traveller finds on the steppes north of Bokham high waves of sand, constantly changing their place; and one of the most eminent authorities of Central Asia geographically has gravely expressed the opinion that but for the shelter of the Bukan and Ak-tan mountains, to the north of Bokhara, that city, with its 70,000 inhabitants, would be in imminent peril of being buried beneath the surging seas of sand which roll over the Kizil Kum, to the northward. What is true of the wastes crossed by Alexander is realized, with more forbidding circumstances, in the North Caspian Basin, the Khivan territory and nearly the entire country through which Lesseps would have to lay his proposed railroad. Samarcand, lying about one hundred and twenty miles east of Bokhara, is supplied with water by canal from the Samarcand River; but the latter in Summer is a dry, sandy bed, and those who depend upon it almost perish with thirst every Summer. The country around for many hundreds of miles glistens with the solar glare; the winds are hot and blasting as the breath of the sirocco, and man is enervated beyond the power of exertion.

The water of the Aral Sea is not so saline in its taste (for horses drink it freely) as the salt wells and springs of the rainless and mobile sand bays which cover this more than sterile wilderness. The few scattered wells lie in a country interspersed with salt marshes, where the caravan is endangered from sinking in the quicksand and where the construction of a railroad would be more difficult than over an Alpine pass. It has been the boast of M. Lesseps that he

constructed the Suez Canal through a bed of shifting sand, but he will find the Asiatic railway opposed by the sand storm of the desert steppes, which will fill up his railway channel faster than he can open it, and so constantly impede transit as to render it unsafe and unprofitable. If Russia embarks her vast capital in the building of the Orenburg and Calcutta railway, it can be from some other reason than the profit of the mere Asiatic trade, and her ulterior aim will be to enrich herself with the "barbaric gold" of the East and the absorption of a part or the whole of British India, with the world renowned wealth.—Ormus and the Ind.

The Modoc Massacre—Natural Result of Our Indian Policy.

Another tale of blood comes to us over the wires from Oregon. James Fairchild, it appears, was conveying seventeen Modoc prisoners, among whom were some squaws and children, to his ranch for safe keeping. He had with him a guard of twelve men, the prisoners being huddled together in a wagon. On the way they encountered a party of Oregon volunteers, who made several inquiries about the captives, the answer being that there were no charges against them, although among them were the notorious Bogus Charley and Shack Nasty Jim. It appears that Fairchild then pushed on with his prisoners, leaving the guard behind. He was next stopped by two men, supposed to be Oregon volunteers, one of whom pointed a needle gun at his head, while the other cut the traces of the mules attached to the wagon and the frightened animals galloped off, dragging their driver with them. The two men then fired a number of shots into the crowded wagon, killing four Modoc braves and dangerously wounding a squaw. The approach of a party of soldiers prevented further massacre. Previous to this tragedy we are told of a desperate attempt made by two Oregon women to kill the murderers of their husbands when confronted with them in presence of General Davis.

Both stories give unquestionable evidence of the excited feelings of the settlers against the red-skinned assassins by those who suffered at their hands, and the fear lest false, nay, criminal philanthropy at Washington, may succeed in saving Captain Jack and his brother cutthroats from the gallows. Had General Davis been allowed to mete out swift justice to these wretches the present massacre would not have occurred. We are also told that the arch-murderers, Captain Jack and Schonchin, declare their innocence of the death of General Canby, but lay the blame on the "boys" and on some mythical Klamath chief who led them astray. It is not unlikely that they may find powerful advocates in Washington, ready to testify to their previous good character and to excuse the late unpleasantness. When all these things are considered it is not surprising that the settlers should be very much inclined to take the law into their own hands when opportunity offers. They look upon the captive Modocs as a set of incarnate fiends for whom death is but a mild punishment, and forget entirely the feelings of those tender-hearted advisers of the government who regard the savages only as erring children. The massacre is both lamentable and disgraceful; but the responsibility for it rests in great part with the government, which pursues such a puerile policy in dealing with Indian murderers. The speedy execution of the ringleaders in the lava bed tragedies will tend to allay the angry passions of the Oregon settlers. Should that not take place we would not be surprised to hear of a general massacre of redskins in that region ere many days pass over.

The Polaris Mystery.

There are several mysteries connected with the ill-fated expedition of the Polaris which it is to be devoutly wished Secretary Robeson's secret official investigation will at least assist in clearing up. Most prominent among these mysterious events are, first, the death of Captain Hall, and, second, the separation of the Polaris from Captain Tyson and his party on the ice. In regard to the death of Captain Hall, two widely different opinions exist—the one is that his death may be charged to the treachery of some enemy or enemies on board his ship, and the other is that he died from natural causes. In reference to the separation of the ship from Captain Tyson and his party on the ice, while there are many persons who believe that the separation was purely accidental, or from necessity, or from causes wholly beyond the control of the officers and crew remaining on the ship, there are many other persons who believe that the departure of the ship from the party on the ice was more from design than anything in the reported chapter of accidents. Now, as it is to be presumed that under oath, before the Secretary of the Navy, Captain Tyson and his companions rescued from their ice-foe have told "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" of all they know in reference to the mysterious events suggested, it is due to the public, to the government and to all concerned, that this official evidence should be made public. We especially desire it, as we have no doubt that this evidence, as given before Secretary Robeson, is substantially the same as that first published in the HERALD from our careful correspondent at St. Johns. We have the fullest confidence in the good faith and truthfulness of Captain Tyson and his companions in their statements as given to our correspondent, and in the essential points of their testimony we are satisfied that our original report from St. Johns has not been weakened, but has been materially strengthened by the report of this official inquiry at Washington. In any event we cannot imagine why the evidence of this official investigation should not at once be published. We are gratified to perceive, as one of the results of this official inquiry, that a vessel is to be detailed or ordered by Secretary Robeson to search for the Polaris in Baffin Bay. Why this search was not at once resolved upon, with the news from the rescued at St. Johns,

we cannot understand. Is it the evidence of actual witnesses on the Polaris that Secretary Robeson now is most anxious to secure, or is it the rescue of the missing ship? Has he been most impressed from his official investigation with the dangerous condition of the Polaris or with the importance of a hearing from Captain Buddington? Is the Secretary still satisfied, as he at first professed to be, that "all this strange, eventful history" of the Polaris is accounted for, or is he now convinced that for more reasons than one it is necessary to find the Polaris? From the first, in the cause of humanity, we have urged the immediate despatch of a steamer adapted to the icebergs of Baffin Bay—and such steamers can be obtained at St. Johns—in search of the missing ship. It is not yet too late, however, for this enterprise, and that experienced Arctic navigator, Captain Hayes, is the man who should be appointed to the command of this searching vessel. We do not know what his present engagements are, but we cannot doubt from his experience and love of adventure in the Polar Seas that he would cheerfully undertake this expedition. In conclusion, we would respectfully repeat our suggestion to Secretary Robeson, that justice to all parties concerned calls for the publication of the testimony of his official inquiry.

THE FIRE AT NEWBURG LAST NIGHT threatened to be very extensive. A large amount of valuable river front property was destroyed, including the splendid barge Newburg. The latest estimate of the loss, according to our special despatches, was about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1873. The Cause of Mr. Price's Arrest. It is understood at the State Department that the cause of the arrest of Leopold A. Price, the HERALD correspondent at Havana, was on account of his sympathy with the insurgents. He has a claim for property now on file before the Spanish American Claims Commission—an estate embargoed by the Spanish authorities in Cuba.

Trouble in regard to the Emancipation of Slaves in Cuba. Trouble is anticipated in administration circles between the United States and Spain on the question of the emancipation of slaves in the Spanish colonies. It appears that the stronger party in Cuba, because the wealthiest, is opposed to emancipation, while in sympathy it is against the Republic of Spain, or making Cuba a dependent State. This makes emancipation in Cuba a far distant reality unless the United States intervenes, which it has pledged itself to do, not only in published correspondence, but in what has more recently passed between the Secretary of State and our Minister at Madrid. The pretended emancipation of slaves in Porto Rico served only to intensify the President's disgust with Spanish rule and Spanish diplomacy. It will be remembered that our Minister at Madrid heralded this concession as a great diplomatic triumph for the United States. It now appears that before the act of emancipation in Porto Rico went into effect, every slave had been sold and sent to Cuba. Captain General Pieltain finds himself seriously embarrassed, and has of late complained to the Spanish Minister in Washington of the difficulties which beset him in his efforts to represent the new form of government of Spain in Havana. He is comparatively powerless to enforce the republican sentiments, for he finds the situation far different to-day than when his predecessor had the support of the monarchists and was in accord with the *Casino*. Those who claim to speak advisedly say that the President's policy towards Spain, or as far as her American possessions are concerned, is as definitely aggressive as that toward Mexico, and he only awaits the favorable opportunity to prove it.

The Florida Prize Case.

In the District Court to-day the case of Collins against the Florida prize case, was argued on a motion to dismiss the libel filed by the government, on the ground that the seizure, having taken place in a Brazilian port, was illegal. General Butler appeared for the libellant and Mr. Corwin and Judge Fisher for the government. Judge Humphreys overruled the motion and referred the case to General Mussey to take testimony. The Florida never reached our point in the United States, having been lost or purposely scuttled on the way. She was built at Liverpool. The Geneva Tribunal state in their award that notwithstanding the violation of the neutrality of Great Britain committed by this vessel, then known as the Oreo, she was nevertheless on several occasions freely admitted into the ports of the British colonies; and the Tribunal, by a majority of four to one, declared its opinion that Great Britain failed by omission to fulfill the duties prescribed in the Treaty of Washington with regard to neutral duties. A \$4,000,000 Prize Award. In the case of Farragut against the ship Metropolis and others, a prize case in which an award of over one million dollars has been made by arbitrators, General Butler moved for an affirmation of the award. Mr. Corwin, for the government, filed a motion requiring the arbitrators to file in Court the evidence, particularly that of Admirals Porter and Bailey, and also inquiring whether the steamer *McRea*, having been built and used by the United States, from whom she was taken, should be included among the vessels captured or destroyed. The motion was overruled and the award of the arbitrators was affirmed.

The Powers of a Consul General to Egypt.

The Supreme Court for the District of Columbia has decided the case of Daines vs. Charles Hale. The defendant was Consul General in Egypt, and by virtue of his office, exercised judicial power in seizing certain goods in which Daines had an interest. Judge Carter, in delivering the decision of the Court, overruled the demurrer, holding a Consul had, under the law and treaty, been clothed with judicial powers.

Peaceful Disposition of the Indians at Red Cloud Agency.

A report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Special Commissioner Kemble, dated at the Red Cloud Agency May 31, announces his arrival there. He found the disposition of the Indians at that agency more friendly than he had been led to believe, although he had not yet had time to confer freely with them and learn accurately their feelings and intentions. Commissioner Kemble had an informal talk with "Blue Horse," "High Wolf," "Slow Bull" and "Red Leaf." These and the principal soldiers manifested a very friendly disposition. Agent Daniels says they have worked faithfully, as has also "Red Dog," to preserve peace, and their influence has been good and is increasing. The Special Commissioner cannot yet determine in regard to the expediency of stationing troops at the Agency, but from all that he could learn he does not think it will be necessary. It may, however, be necessary to order a mounted company to patrol the other side of the river, as much for the prevention of whiskey trading as for the stoppage of stock stealing.

A Bridge Across the Mississippi.

The Secretary of War having referred to the Attorney General the question as to his authority, under the acts of Congress, to construct the railroad bridge of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company across the Mississippi at La Crosse, the Attorney General decides that the bridge is to be located by the company and not by the Secretary of War, but that in its construction the Secretary of War has a supervisory power as to the security of navigation and the convenience of access by other railways.

VAN WINKLE BOGART.

Trial of the Alleged Accomplice of Libbie Garrabant, the Paterson Poisoner—The Case Postponed Until Thursday. The trial of Van Winkle Bogart for alleged complicity in the poisoning of Ransom Burroughs was called on yesterday morning in the Passaic Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Sedie presiding. The facts of the murder are still fresh in the minds of many of our readers. Ransom Burroughs was a resident of Paterson, and bore a character that was certainly not bad. His place was a low salon and assignation place, and was the frequent scene of many disgraceful broils. On the 27th of September, 1871, Coroner Monks went down to the house of Burroughs for the purpose of attaching his property, he having failed to pay his rent, which was legally due. When Coroner Monks arrived at the house he found the dead body of Burroughs in two chairs, partially frozen. From the appearance of the body it was evident that Burroughs had been the VICTIM OF POUL PLAY, and suspicion at once rested upon a young girl, Libbie Garrabant, who had been in his employ in the capacity of housekeeper. Burroughs' wife had some time previously been sent to State Prison for keeping a disorderly house, and in her absence Libbie had been employed. A paper was found in the pockets of the dead man stating that he was tired of life; that Libbie Garrabant had left him, and having no one to keep house for him he had committed suicide by taking poison. An arsenic paper was found in the room, and taking this in connection with the letter in his pocket, caused the theory of suicide to be widely accepted. Coroner Monks affected to believe the story also, but this was only a blunder, as he had suspicious which he wished to substantiate.

It was ascertained that Libbie had taken possession of all Burroughs' effects, and though she stated that she had purchased them previous to the death of the man, she refused to produce the receipt for her warrant for arrest. There was another suspicious circumstance in connection with the case. Burroughs' name was Ransom F., but the note found in his pocket signed Charles K. The coroner charged Libbie with writing the letter. She denied it. The coroner then directed Libbie to write the note as he had written it, and the result was almost a fac-simile of the original. This made the case against the girl very strong. The coroner of Burroughs was to be analyzed, and the result of the analysis showed that death had been caused by arsenic. The testimony against her was so strong that the jury rendered a verdict that Burroughs had come to his death through the effects of poison administered by her hand. The girl was thoughtless and deplorably ignorant, and throughout the inquiry maintained a flippant and careless manner. When she was brought to trial she looked at the court with an indifference that did not appreciate the enormity of the crime with which she was charged. Her trial was a very tedious one. The prisoner was brought into Court in charge of the sheriff. He was respectably dressed in a suit of black, and is by no means a looking like a mad man, though the expression of his face is not at all interesting. He seemed unconcerned about the case and looked carelessly about the court. Mr. Hooker appeared to prosecute on behalf of the State, and Mr. Woodruff appeared for the defence. Counsel on both sides asked that the case go over until the Fall, but Judge Sedie would hear no such plea, and it must be tried at once, as the prisoner had been more than a year in jail. At the earnest solicitation of counsel, the court granted a postponement of the case until Thursday morning, when it will be called up at half-past ten, sharp. It is expected to occupy a couple of weeks.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10—1 A. M. Probabilities. For New England, light to fresh easterly to southerly winds and generally clear or partly cloudy weather; for the Middle States, winds veering to gentle and fresh southerly and cloudy weather, with areas of generally light rain; for the South Atlantic States, easterly to southerly winds, partly cloudy weather and possibly occasional areas of light rain; for the Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, continued cloudy weather and rain areas; for the Northwest and Upper Lake region, and southwest to southward, strong rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds and clear and clearing weather; for the Lower Lake region, cloudy weather and rain areas, followed during Tuesday afternoon and night by winds veering to westerly and northwesterly, with clearing weather.

SAD CATASTROPHE.

A Military Scouting Party Caught in a Storm—Six Men Drowned. OMAHA, Neb., June 9, 1873. The scouting party sent out from Fort McPherson two weeks ago were caught last Tuesday night in a severe rain storm in their camp on Blackwoods Creek. The camp was flooded and six of the party were drowned. The cavalry and twenty-four horses were drowned. The rest of the command saved their lives by climbing trees, where they were compelled to remain eight hours. They were rescued by a party from the West and Northwest for the past three days.

INDIGNATION IN SAN FRANCISCO AT THE MODOC MASSACRE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9, 1873. The news of the massacre of the Modoc captives was received here with universal surprise and indignation. The atrocity is loudly denounced by every one. E. B. Steels, of Yreka, started for the front today to be present at the closing scenes of the Modoc war. J. K. Luttrell accompanied him.

THREE THOUSAND MILES IN THE CLOUDS.

BOSTON, June 9, 1873. The promised experiment of Professor Wise, the aeronaut, to make a balloon voyage from Boston across the Atlantic, to some point in Ireland or England, has been abandoned for the present. It was his intention to start from here on the afternoon of the 4th of July; and his departure was to be one of the principal features of the celebration. He asked for an appropriation of \$3,000 to defray the necessary expenses, and the several members of both branches of the municipal government were favorable to granting the request, up to the meeting of the council of the last fire. A spasm of economy succeeded that calamity, and in consequence of discussions and delays between the members the time has been shortened, and the Professor has given up the appropriation asked for, being granted he would not have time to build a balloon by the 4th. The consequence is that the experiment is abandoned for the present; but it is likely that if substantial aid is afforded in the immediate future the novel aeronaut will start on his journey with a few days' delay. Professor Wise is ambitious to carry out his idea, having full faith that there is an eastern current in the upper regions which will carry him safely across the ocean.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The usual monthly reception of the Young Men's Christian Association took place in their hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, last evening. The room was comfortably filled by the intelligent and appreciative audience went to gather on these occasions, called together for the time by the announcement that Mrs. Louise Woodworth Foss, of Boston, somewhat known to fame throughout New England, would give a series of readings of "OUR FUTURE" and "OUR PRESENT" the first appearance of Mrs. Foss in New York, and the variety of selections laid down in the programme, indicated entire confidence in the versatility of her talents. The entertainment opened with an overture on the organ by Bro. Mora, followed by an announcement by Mr. Beecher, of the nature of the proceedings. The evening services would continue to be held in the hall during the summer, commencing at half-past seven o'clock, and inviting all to attend, particularly in view of the fact that many of the churches would soon be closed for the season. He also stated that the monthly receptions would continue during the warm months.