SPAIN.

Cortes Opposition to the Project of a Forced Paper Currency-Forecast of Financial Trouble-Governmental Crisis and an Interregnum.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, June 10, 1873. The members of the Cortes are opposed to a

Corced paper currency. It is probable that a voluntary national loan will be called for, and, in case of its failure, a loan will be forced.

The Presidency of the Constituent Cortes Vacant and a Governmental Interregnum Inaugurated-Cabinet Consultation and a Crisis-Citizen Idea of a Catholie Republic.

MADRID, June 10, 1873. Señor Orense has resigned the Presidency of the Constituent Cortes.

At a Cabinet council to-day the finance bills prepared by Señor Tutan were rejected. The Ministers afterwards tendered their resignations, and during the afternoon the Cortes entrusted to Senor Figue-Tas the organization of a new Ministry.

After consultations with his iriends and with the peading members of the Cortes, Señor Figueras reported that he was anable to form a Cabinet. The crisis continues, and has a most depressing anguence on the funds.

The Cortes will hold another session to-night, when it is probable that Senor Nicholas Salmeron will endeavor to organize a government, the mem Ders of which he will select exclusively from the Right.

Should he fail the Deputies constituting the majority of the Cortes will nold a meeting to-morrow and determine on measures for the settlement of the crisis.

A NEW PLAN OF REPUBLIC. The Gaceta publishes a report that the Curé of Banta Cruz has abandoned the cause of Don Carlos and proclaimed the Catholic Republic, with Cal-

French Comment on Spanish Govermental Finance.

With reference to the then existing condition of the Spanish Exchequer, the French Semaine Financière made the following statement on the of March in the present year:-

The difficulties of the Madrid Treasury increase The dimenties of the Madrid Treasury increase from hour to hour, in correspondence with the insignificant revenue returns and the augmented expenditure. The payment of the interest of the public debt may be considered as suspended, judging from the official announcements which have been made. Under such circumstances it will require years to pay off the arrears of the national debt. Thus it is no matter for astonishment that the compone now matured can with diffusity find a debt. Thus it is no matter for astonishment that the coupons now matured can with difficulty find a market even at a depreciation of thirty-three per sent. Moreover the recent scrious accline in the Espanish funds has caused the Bank of Spain to desmand, in accordance with its legal restrictions, further guarantees for its advances upon securities, and those who have been unable to fulfil such requirements have been subjected to the forced sale of their property at any price obtainable. It is, have theless, stated that the Madrid government have been enabled to borrow £20,000 (£1,000,00) have been enabled to borrow £200,000 (\$1,000,000) from the Bank of Spain at six per cent upon the security of Treasury bonds, and that £30,000 to £100,000 (\$500,000, about) has been obtained from private banks at the rate of twelve per cent, under special guarantees. These sums will suffice to meet the most pressing needs of the Spanish government until the end of March.

Changes of Government and of Cabinets

The Epoca of Madrid, writing on the subject of the rapidity with which changes of constitution and of cabinets are conducted in the Spanish capital, published the following note on the 24th of Pebruary last :- "In the twelve days we have had of have just lately occurred, that of the monarch and that of the radical party, without counting that of the Senate; two interim and two definitive overnments and one coalition and one home

FRANCE.

Parliamentist Coalition Party Tactics and the Rights of the Press-Minister al Attempt to Influence Publication-Exciting Debate and a Close Vote-Censorship of the Pro-

TELECRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Pants, June 10, 1873. The sale of journals in the streets of cities and towns in the Department of the Rhone has been

vincial Journals.

prohibited. The Right of Press Publication Defended in Parliament-Party Coalition

Against Ministerial Influence. VERSAILLES, June 10, 1873. In the Assembly this atternoon the Left submit-

ted an interpellation in regard to the suppression of Le Corsaire (newspaper) by the orders of the filltary Governor of Paris. M. Gambetta caused a tremendous sensation by reading a Ministerial circular, dated the 4th inst., and addressed to the prefects of the departments.

The document inquires minutely into the position of the provincial press, and suggests confidentially the employment of subsidies and such other means of influence as can be secretly brought to bear for M. Beulé. Minister of the Interior, admitted the authenticity of the circular and accepted the re-

ponsibility for issuing the same. After a protracted scene of confusion and ex-

citement a motion supporting the government was Carried by a vote of 389 yeas against 315 nays. The result shows that the coalition of the conser-Patives is still unbroken.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Emperialist Prussian Reserve Towards the Republican President.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS. June 10, 1873. It is reported that His Excellency Count Von Arnim, Ambassador of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany to the government of France. been recalled from his post by the Cabinet in Berlin, for the reason that he made unnecessary official calls upon Marshal MacManon after his ele Vation to the Presidency of the French Republic.

ENGLAND.

The Case of Bowles Brothers Again in Court-Bullion Supply and Harvestmen's Hopes.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, June 10, 1873.

The case of Bowles Brothers came up before the Court again to-day, but, owing to the offer of an Brrangement made by the representatives of Mr. appleton, the Registrar adjourned the hearing hree months. SPECIE SUPPLY.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of Eugland on balance to-day is £225,000. HARVEST HOPES The weather to-day is fair and favorable to the

THE SHAH.

French Outlook for the Advent of the Persian Sovereign.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Parts, June 10, 1873. The Shah of Persia is expected to arrive here

HAVANA MARKET.

Exchange quiet and firm; on United States, sixty days, increacy, 16½ a 17 premium; short sight, 19½ a 29 premium; short sight, short sight, seld, 40 a 4 premium; on London, 60 days, 55½ a 64½ premium; on Pagis, 60 days, 35 a 36 arcmium.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

Racing at Ascot in Presence of a Crowded | flow the Geneva Award Is To Be Paid by Assemblage on the Heath.

Contest for the Prince of Wales' Stakes, the Ascot Stakes and the Gold Vase-Kaiser and Gang Forward Again in the Field-The Starts, Betting and Struggles.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 10, 1873, The Ascot races commenced on the Ascot Heath grounds to-day. The annual events were contested for on the usual course in the presence of a large crowd of people. Very many of the members of the aristocratic circles of society attended.

The Sport. The prominent races of the day were the runs for the Prince of Wales' Stakes, the Ascot Stakes and the Gold Vase.

The Prince of Wales' Stakes were won by Kaiser: Gang Forward was second and Combat third, Nine horses ran. The following is a

SUMMARY.

The Prince of Wales Stakes of 50 sovs. each, haif forfeit, with 1,000 sovs. added for three-year-olds; cotts S st. 10 lbs., fillies S st. 5 lbs.; a winner of a 500 sovs. stake to carry 3 lbs., of a 1,000 sovs. stake 5 lbs., and of the Derby or Oaks at Epsom, 9 lbs. extra; penalties not accumulative; maidens allowed 7 lbs.; the owner of the second horse to receive 200 sovs., and the owner of the third horse 100 sovs. out of the stakes; new course about 1 mile and 5 furlongs; 89 subseribers. SUMMARY.

scribers. Mr. H. Savile's b. c. Kaiser, by Skirmisher, out of

RACE FOR THE ASCOT STAKES. Uhlan was the victor in the run for the Ascot Stakes. Houghton came in second and Vanderdecken third. The betting, just before the race, was 9 to 2

against Unian, 7 to 1 against Houghton and 6 to 1 against Vanderdecken. Nine ran. The following is a summary of the race :-

BACE FOR THE GOLD VASE. The Gold Vase was won by Thorn. Hannah was second and Struan third.

Seven horses contested the race. The following

SUMMARY.

The Gold Vase, given by Her Majesty, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, for three-year-olds, 7 st. 7 lbs.; four, 8 st. 10 lbs.; five, six and aged, 9 st. 3 lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 5 lbs.; two miles.

Mr. R. N. Butts' ch. c. Thorn, by King of Trumps out of Lady Alice Hawthorn, 3 years old. old.

Baron Rothschild's b. m. Hannah, by King Tom out of Mentmore Lass, 5 years old.

Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's br. c. Struan, by Blair Athol out of Terrific, 4 years old.

CUBA.

spanish Battle with the Insurgents-A Military Hunt-Magin Diaz and Twentynine "Rebels" Killed.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, June 10, 1873. A Spanish force, after a five days' hunt, came upon and dispersed the rebel band under Magin Diaz, killing the latter, with twenty-nine of his followers, and taking sixteen prisoners.

ARMING THE NEGROES IN CURA. Three Thousand Rifles Shipped by the

Morro Castle for Havana Yesterday. Yesterday the steamer Morro Castle, which left pier 13 for Havana, took 3,000 Remington rifles and upwards of a million of fixed cartridges for the use of the negroes who have been lately ordered by Captain General Pieltain to proceed to the Trocha. The order is, however, understood to be a mere subterfuge, and the men in question are to be taken out to fight the Cubans on account of the scarcity of the Spanish troops.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

Message from Mayor Havemeyer to the Heads of Departments and Other Officials Connected with the Municipal

Government. With an evident determination to carry out that reform which has so unmistakably been demanded by the taxpayers of New York since the dissolution of the "Tammany Ring" Mayor Havemeyer yesterday issued his initiatory order to the heads of de partments and their subordinates. In this very sensible document the Mayor first calls attention to the fact that during the which has ensued since public indignaoverthrew the Tammany Ring "the tion overthrew the Tammany Ring "the work of the emancipation of the people from the misrule that then prevailed has steadily progressed." He next reminds his colaborers in the cause of honest and efficient municipal government that at a meeting of citizens held September 4, 1871, he took occasion to say that it was "not convened in the interest of the republican or democratic party, nor in the interests of any religious sect or creed, nor in the interests of the rich or poor, but in the interests of every honest man in this community." regardless of his politics or his religious beilef, who favors an efficient and economical administration of the city government. The officials addressed are reminded that section twenty-seven of the charter provides that the heads of departments shall, once in three months, and at such other times as the Mayor may direct, make to him, in such form and under such rules as he may preseribe, reports of the condition rules as he may prescribe, reports of the condition and progress of the important trusts committed to them. The people, he adds, have a right to expect from them a strict compilance with this wholesome provision. He urges a more economical administration of the various departments, scouting the tration of the various departments, sooting the idea that greater economy would endanger their efficiency. The Mayor is in layor of regulating compensation, "so that those who perform the la or shall be paid proportionately to their burden and responsibility, cutting off all sinecurists and supernumeraries, and of watching carefully the purchase of supplies, so that no commissions, gifts, percentages or allow ances are added to the cost price for the private advantage of the official who makes the purchase." In regard to removals and appointments he distinctly states that his subordinates should not be governed by political considerations. The order recommends a liberal maintenance of our charitable institutions, and in alluding to the criminal administration of the city states that the Police Justices were the keystone to the corrupt political structure which preceded the present government.

THE CHOLERA AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 10, 1873. The cholera is undoubtedly increasing. There were eighteen interments to-day, against eleven yesterday, while the undertakers had received as six o'clock to-night orders for fourteen burials to-

The weather continues cloudy and sultry. Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior under President Buchanan, is lying in this city dangerously ill with choiera.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

At about half-past eleven o'cleck last night a fire broke out in the carriage manufactory of Michael Mariborough, 470 Clermont avenue, near Fulton. causing a damage of \$8,000; insured in the Mechanics and Traders' and Nassau Insurance Companies. There were a number of horses and carriages in the place, but they were all taken out before the fames had made much progress. The fire is supposed to have been accidental in its origin.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICAN NOMINA-TIONS.

CONCORD, June 10, 1873. The Republicans of the Legislature held a caucu this evening, and made nominations of the State officers to be elected to-morrow, as follows:-For Secretary of State, B. F. Prescott, of Concord; State Treasurer, Soion A. Carter, of Keene; Com-missary General, Charles W. Montgomery, of Staf-ford and for State Printer, Edward A. Jenks, of

WASHINGTON.

Great Britain.

GENERAL VAN BUREN'S SUSPENSION.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1873. Proposed Payment of the Geneva Award. No official information has been received by this government from that of Great Britain with reference to the payment of the Geneva award, but intimations have been made from other sources that Great Britain is perfecting arrangements to meet the requirements the treaty. It will be recollected that the Treaty of Washington provides that the gross sum awarded-\$15,500,000-shall be paid in coin at Washington. As this amount of gold would, according to calculation, weigh twenty-three tons. the question has arisen as to whether the coin itself or its representative should be received in satisfaction. A number of American bankers some time ago proposed to our government to transact the business in a manner which would satisfy the treaty obligations, but as the government had heard nothing whatever from Great Britain on the subject they were informed that their propositions could not be entertained, and, turther, that it was the business of Great Britain to take the initiative on that question. There is no doubt the money will be deposited by the British government in the Bank of England and that the United States will, at the proper period, be paid, in accordance with spirit of the treaty. It may be done in this way-namely, by the purchase in England, through designated banking firms, some of them connected with the Syndicate, of five-twenty bonds to the amount of the award these to be sent to the United States Treasury for redemption. The gold thus accruing will be deliverable in Washington, without the necessity and risk of transportation across the ocean to this city, the equal amount of gold in the Bank of England having been previously used in the purchase of the bonds. Those who conduct the transaction receiving gold certificates could place these in the hands of the Secretary of State, and this would be equivalent to the coin, for which they would immediately be exchanged. Such, there seems no doubt, will be the mode of payment. Several days ago the Secretary of the Treasury gave notice that the principal and interest of \$20,000,000 of five-twenty bonds will be paid at the Freasury on and after the 6th of September next. It is said in well-informed circles that this course was adopted in view of an arrangement for the payment of the Geneva awards in the manner above stated, and to reader easy the process of payment by the British government. The Case of General Van Buren.

There seems to be a misapprehension with regard to the course of the government in the suspension of General Van Buren as the head of the American Commission at Vienna. The Department of State has not, as some persons suspended, preferred charges against him. He was supposed the same as consuls and other officers are suspended by direction of the President, when it appears that the public interests require such s proceeding. The charges against General Van Buren came from other sources, which it became the duty of the government to investigate. Friends of this gentleman residing in New York have been in correspondence with the proper department with a view of learning all the facts in the case, and in order that they may promptly vindicate him. Every facility has been afforded for this purpose, the Board of Inquiry in Vienna giving General Van Buren a full hearing to himself and witnesses. Reports of the proceedings have been received only in part, but these, while they do not impugn the honesty of General Van Buren, show his incapacity for the business placed in his charge, and hence the "irregularities" which led to his suspension.

The Postal Card Trouble-The Postmaster General's Interview with the

Postmaster General Creswell had a conference this afternoon with Mr. E. Morgan, Treasurer of the Morgan Envelope Company, of Springfield, Mass., which has the contract for printing postal cards, and Messrs. Hudson & Cheney, representing the Paper Manufacturing Company, of Manchester Conn., which furnishes the paper to said company, There were also present William N. Ireland, Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General; A. D. Hazen, who has clarge of the Stamp Department, and Major P. Etheridge, Chief of the Special Agents. The gentlemen representing the manufacturing under which they have labored, stated that these have been almost entirely overcome, and that hereafter the Department will have no reason to complain either of the quality of the paper or number of cards produced. Mr. Morgan explained that his company has now obtained so increased its facilities as to be able to again turn out 500,000 cards of the best quality per day, and that in a short time they will be able to produce 1,000,000 per diem. The printing of postal cards has been suspended but two days since the Morgan Company commenced work, although of late, owing to the inability of the company to procure paper of the requisite quality, the number printed daily has been small. Requisitions for postal cards are being forwarded from the Post Office Department daily to Springfield, and, from assurances received, the Postmaster General believes they will hereafter be promptly filled. At any rate he is willing to wait awhile longer and see whether the present company will be able to fulfil its promises before revoking their contract. The following official statement shows the present condition of the postal card contract:-Requisitions have been made on the contractors to date frem 1,542 post offices for 28,871,000 postal cards. Orders are suspended at the Post Office Department from 3,818 officers for 7,135,700, making the total number of orders for them from 5,360 postmasters, 36,006,700. There had been issued up to noon to-day, as per telegram from Springfield, 12,033,000, leaving 23,938,700 postal cards erdered but not yet furnished.

Appointment of a Commissioner to the

Vienna International Patent Congress. The President has tendered to the Assistant Commissioner of Patents, John M. Thatcher, the appointment of Commissioner from the United states to the International Patent Congress, which will be held in Vienna next August, with the object mainly of considering the propriety of adopting an international system of postal laws. The appointment has been accepted, and Judge Thatcher will sail for Europe on the 5th of July.

The Collection of Special Taxes. Collector Friedman, of the Third New York district, reports that under the new law collections from special taxes are already above the highest estimate. Supervisor McDonald, of Missouri, reports that the new stamp system for the payment of special taxes has the effect to make taxpayers prompt in securing licenses, and he is convinced that under its provisions at least twenty per cent more taxes will be secured to the government than were obtained under the old law.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$223,389. A SEVERE STORM IN MISSOURI.

St. Louis, June 10, 1873. The heaviest rain and thunder storm here this season occurred last night. It raged from about six to eight o'clock, and recommenced after midnight, continuing until morning. An immense body of water fell and considerable damage was done in various parts of the city. Several houses were struck by lightning, and the fire and police telegraph was interrupted. A sewer on Twentieth street caved in a distance of some sixty feet, leaving a hole fifteen feet wide and from ten to fitteen feet deep. Other sewers choked up and the backwater flooded the streets and cellars to a depth of several feet. Many bouses were undermined, and chimneys and trees blown down. The tunnel excavation on Washington avenue and Eighth street suffered greatly, some four or live feet, of water having drained into t, and its sides being badly washed in various places.

THE SEASON AT THE SEASIDE.

LONG BRANCH, June 10, 1873.

Long Branch Getting Ready for the Summer-Departure of the President for West Point.

Long Branch is yet in the throes of "getting ready." It bears the aspect of General Moving Day, somewhat magnified. Bedsteads and bedding still embellish the plazzas, and whitewashers, carpenters and painters are much more numerous than guests. The West End rears its tall columns amid household desolation; the long, low piazzas o the Ocean Hotel are curtailed of their fair propor tions by piles of furniture; the United States is yet awaiting the completion of repairs rather than the coming of guests, and the Mansion is just opened with a slim list. The street lamps on Ocean avenue are as yet unprepared for the enlighter ment of the general public, and the great water cart which used to sprinkle the streets from a huge spout in the rear and advertise nostrums and liter ature from great placards on each side, has not got into full working tune. In consequence, the avenues and drives of the Branch are dark by night and dusty by day. But, on the other hand,

THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE BRANCH are not all lacking. The Howland, at present by far the handsomest hotel in the row, is in as full blast as the state of the season will permit, having now about forty guests. The Clarendon, which has become one of the most comfortable hotels at the Branch, flourishes in comparative plenty. Much of the available space of the Ocean is occupied, and many of the cottages sandwiched ameng the hotels have begun their Summer rounds of occupancy. The stages crawl as yet but lazily up and down the beach, though the drivers persist in being as hoisy at the depois as if great armics of guests were due on every train. The carriages, which regularly make their great gain out of the Summer visitors, are not so busy as they expect soon to be, but they exact an amount of fare which can hardly be excelled in the busier time, and old Ocean, which acknowledges no allegiance to lashion, has dorled his Winter fierceness, and breaks upon the beach in gentle white-capped rollers just suited to the demands of the season. Upon the drive there is even now

A SHE OF EQUITAGES

as the sun is about taking his evening dip in the west. Lester Wallack bowls along lazily in his light wagon, sighing for the scenes yet to come upon that sandy bench; Judge Cardozo drives his prancing bays, and Sam Spencer holds his own behind his dashing sorrel. A comfortable crowd of less noted lovers of the horse follow, and, mingling together, make a scene that is an unusually gay one for this edge of the season at Long Branch.

The midst of this throng there sometimes whirls a two-seat buggy with flying wheels, drawn by two bays, with long distended necks and dancing heels, within a figure all in black from crown to toe, with florid iace, bearded and stolid, with hand steadily on the reins and eye bent immovably ahead, the whited ash of a cagar almost illumining the dark enamble—these whirl into view a moment and are gone like a fitful shadow on a camera. The morning loss around, "There is Grant," and when you turn to get a better view nothing is seen of him are not all lacking. The Howland, at present by far the handsomest hotel in the row, is in as full

and for the time has lost its assume that ing Jerseymen.

Probably not until next week will the Branch be
It has opened, so far as I Probably not until next week will the Branch beground its Summer career. It has opened, so far as it
is opened, two weeks ahead of its calendar time.
It ought, according to all precedent, to be now
slumbering, or just rubbing its eyes after its
long Winter nap. But, lustead, it is actually up and
taking its "constitutional" before breakfast. The
Clarendon Hotel alone now has as many guests as
all the hotels together had this time last year.
President Grant and his family arrived this year
ten days sooner than they didlast. In all respects,
the season is at least a week ahead of any previous
ones, and bids fair to be the most brilliant Summer
of Long Branch's existence. The New Jersey Southern Railroad is preparing for ern Railroad is preparing for UNUSUAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

They are now running three trains daily from New York, and within a week or so will have a time table on the road, comprising six trains to and from the Branch, ranging from seven o'clock in the morning until six at night, giving transient visit-ors the privilege of staying all night without disturbing their daily business, or roaming around all day and returning to their homes at night.

WEST POINT.

Arrival of the President in the Region of the Military Academy-The Board of Visitors Call Upon the Chief-Interviews and Interchange of Sentiment Between the Heroes of the Past and the Present.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 10, 1873. President Grant and family, accompanied by General Babcock and a number of ladies, arrived here this evening, at half-past six o'clock, in the steamer Henry Smith, from Long Branch. The Board of Visitors waited upon him in the evening. Academy band, and pleasant hours before mid-night were passed in pleasant conversation with officers of the army in active service and retired, who are here to attend the alumni dinner at Cozzens' on Thursday. Among the arrivals to-day are General W. T. Sherman, General Ingalls, General Sibley and others.

The cadets had a battalion drill this afternoon, indulged in file firing and covered themselves with smoke and giory.

indulged in file firing and covered themselves with smoke and glory.

A sham battle and skirmish and a drill will be the features of the proceeding to-morrow.

Five cadets of the graduating class are under arrest, and their case excites much sympathy among the bevy of beauties here assembled. It seems that the heroes by brevet were caught indulging in candy, contrary to good order and military discipline, on Sunday night, so the story runs. They gave themselves up to prolonged and sweet dissipation in a little sugar stick establishment, and did not go home till morning. Charges and specifications will be hurled at them in due time, and they will be given to understand that sucking candy at unseemly hours will not be permitted in this nursery of heroes.

OUR VIENNA COMMISSIONERS.

A Letter of Sympathy Sent to General Van Buren-Alleged Government Inhumanity and Recklessness.

VIENNA, May 26, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The following note, from one of our distinguished and most highly esteemed countrymen, is only one among a very large number from friends all over the world, and even from strangers, all of which express the same confidence in my integrity and the same opinion of the oppression of the govern-ment. Having no authority to use the name of my correspondent I omit it. I hoped the government would ere this have remedied, as far as possible, the wrong it had committed, but to acknowledge its error seems a severe task.

THOMAS B. VAN BUREN.

DEAR SIR—I perfectly appreciate the feelings which inspired your note of the —inst., and I am sure I share more than my thirty-nine millionth part of the indignation which the treatment you and Mrs. Van Buren have experienced is calculated to provoke. In one respect we are fully represented at Vienna, nowever deficient may be our department of the Exposition in other respects. Our national indifference to the value of the character and reputation of our public men may be seen and studied now at Vienna by all the world to every advantage. Whatever may be the charges against you I know too much of your past life and of the honorable pledges you have given to the world to put a moment's faith in any rumors affecting your personal honor; but it a different opinion was entertained at the Legation, or at Washington, the moment and manner chosen to change your administration at Vienna was, to use the middest terms, inhuman and reckless—inhuman towards you, your family and friends; reckless of the dignity of the country and of the interests of exhibitors. Upon these points I think your countrymen, when they come to know all the facts, will be of one mind. I am, dear sir, very respectivily yours, iton. T. B. Van Buren, Commissioner General, &c. THOMAS B. VAN BUREN. yours, Hon. T. B. VAN BUREN, Commissioner General, &c.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1873. The practice ship Constellation will probably sail rom Annapolis on Thursday or Friday with the midshipmen on board for their annual Summer cruise. It was expected that she would have sailed before this, but the delay has been occasioned by the examination of the reports as to how the middles passed their examinations.

Naval Orders.

Commander George C. Remey is detached from the Pownstan and placed on walting orders, Commander Thomas C. Harris is detached from the command of the St. Mary's, and the other officers of that vessel are detached from duty and placed on waiting orders. The St. Mary's is now at Nor-tolk, having just returned from a cruise.

THE MODOCS.

General Davis Ordered to Appoint a Commission for the Trial of the Modor Murderers-A Piute Indian Killed by & Military Guard.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10, 1873. General Schofield telegraphs General Davis, at Boyle's Camp, to appoint a commission on the spot for the trial of the Mortoc prisoners.

Tom, a Piute Indian prisoner, having attacked the guard at Fort Alcatraz, the latter fired; upon and killed him, putting six butlets in his body-The Oregon papers denounce the massacre of the Modoc prisoners in unmeasured terms.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

The Attorney General on the Modes Massacre-The Peace Policy Men Once More on the War Path-The Attempt to Defeat the Military. WASHINGTON, June 10, 1873.

There is a good deal of feeling here on the sub ject of the murder of the Modoc captives. Those most excited are the temporary residents who are citizens of Oregon. Attorney General Withams and others, anxious for the reputation of their State, claim that it will be found on investigation it was not the act of any organized force of Oregon volunteers, but in all probability that of some worthless vagabonds-a class to be found in all communities, and who did it through motives of cowardiy bravado. They think it is hardly fair to brand a whole State as Indian assassins for the crimes committed by wandering ruflians. One way or the other, it is expected some decided action will be taken look ing to the punishment of these men. What will be the proper steps cannot be determined upon by the government authorities until a full and com plete report is received, and also affixing the fact as to the status of the perpetrators of this dastardly crime. Men belonging to the Indian peace party policy claim that it is only another indication that the irontier settlers think no more of shooting an Indian than they would a turkey. At the War Department it is said that the peace policy men have determined to employ

EMINENT LEGAL COUNSEL TO DEPEND CAPTAIN JACK and his party. The question is to be raised, whether the Modocs can legally be tried by a military commission. The point, it is reported, is to be made that General Canby was not acting as commander of the military forces, but as Peace Commissioner which is the position of a civilian, and therefore military commission cannot legally take cognizance of the crime; that the killing of Captain Thomas and the other officers and soldiers must be viewed as an act of war, being performed while the parties were engaged in hostilities. It is said that if the President overrules the objections thus presented the matter will be taken by due process to the highest legal tribunal for adjudication. If it is thought there can be any chance of

TO PREVENT OR DELAY THE EXECUTION OF CAPTAIN JACK AND HIS ASSOCIATES

some steps will be taken to accomplish it. It is generally understood that one of the prominent motives for seeking the opinion of Attorney General Williams as to the legality of a military commission to try the Indians was to prevent a conflict between the military and civil authorities, the Governor of Oregon having claimed their rendition to the legal tribunals of that State to answer to indictments for murder found against them. There is seemingly here, however, a determination to have the matter promptly settled by the military authorities, and to allow no interference by the Indian Department or any Board of Peace Commissioners or humanitarians. In many respects it is not all very plain sailing at present with the Indian Board. The members composing it are all in religion Protestants, and

THE CATHOLIC CLERGY

claim that they have been very unjustly treated in the manner of the distribution of the agencies to the various religious denominations. Father Brouillet, the Vicar General of Washington Territory has come to this city for the purpose of representing the claim of his Church to the nomination of agents for several of the tribes now assigned to Protestant denominations. The ensel for the Church before the Interior Department is General Charles Ewing, a brother-in-law of General Sherman, and the claim is being pushed with zeal. It is said to worry the Secretary not a little, and that he purposes delaying his decision as long as possible, as it is evident that he is bound to offend one side or the other. Father Brouillet claims the Yakima mission, now under charge of the Methodists, on the ground that the Catholics first established a mission there, and the Indians for many years were exclusively under their religious training and are Catholic Indians. Rev. Mr. Wilbur, the present Indian agent there, was one of the earliest of the Methodist missionaries to Oregon, and, with his Church to back him, is fighting very vigorously against the proposed transfer. There are two other agencies on Puget Sound claimed for the same reason of priority of missions. In addition to these the Catholics make claim to several other agencies in various parts of the Indian Territory. Some readjustments will have to be made, but what they are to be will not be made known for two or three months. The Indian agency at Lake Superior, and that of the Crow Indians in Montana and Fort Hall, in Idaho, are also claimed by the Catholics. Their point is that wherever the Indians have been educated in the Catholic faith it was unjust to place them under new religious teaching and subject them to the training of a

J. W. Daniels, of Minnesota, was recently in charge of the Red Cloud Agency : J. C. O'Connor, of New York, was at one time private secretary to Father De Smet, who lately died at St. Louis, and who was known as a Catholic missionary for many years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains Mr. O'Connor was lately in charge of the Sioux Agency at Grand River, Dakota. He was in charge of the Indians who were brought in last Summe on a visit to Washington, and on their return spent several days at the Grand Central Hotel in New York. Mr. O'Connor represents the Catholic interests, though he was not the person nominated by the Catholic clergy who have the Indian matters of their Church in charge. He owes his place mainly to the personal request of Collector Arthur's predecessor. E. C. Kemble, of New York. was one of the early starters of the peace policy system; he is now one of the special commissioners to the Sioux. None of the appointments are from the Pacific coast States and Territories, which causes some astonishment, as a large proportion of the Indians are within this Territory. The California superintendency, which is one of the four retained, is said to be a complete sinecure. It is held by Mr. Whiting, the brother-inlaw of Senator Cole, who has enjoyed this office for several years. The Washington territory superintendency is filled by General Milroy, sent out from Indiana for that purpose. As he has for his backet Senator Morton there will be no change, it is un derstood, in that quarter. The Montana superintendency was probably the most important of any, it was generally thought was to be one of the number retained, but there have been so many complaints with regard to the mismanagement of Indian agairs on the Upper Missouri, so many serious charges of misappropri ation of government funds that it appears to have been thought better to dispose of any more trouble on that score by the abolishment of the superintendency.

Church in which they had no faith.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Whitty, proprietor of the Liverpool Daily Post and the "father" of the penny press of England, died at his home yesterday. Mr. Whitty was a very painstaking, industrious and enterprizing man. A careful journalist and far-seeing in his practical calculations, his undertaking pros-pered and became profitable. One of his sons, a newspaper reporter, was in New York, in the year 1852-73, and found employment, in the Heasto establishment.

THE BROOKINT PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Estimates of Expanses for the Coming Year-Monthly Meeting of the Board. The Brooklyn Park Commanioners held their regular monthly meeting last night at their rooms, corner of Court and Schermerhorn streets. The Comptroller, Mr. Taylor, submitted his monthly report, showing that the sum of \$72,194 had been expended during the past month. Their receipts during the same period were \$68.857.

THE RETIMATES FOR 1874. The Board then took up the question of their expenses for 1874 and proceeded to prepare their estimate as requested by the Board of Estimate. The following resolutions were adopted:—

estimate as requested by the Board of Estimate. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Brooklyn Park Commissioners do hereby estimate and datermine, parsuant to chapter \$150 of the Laws of 1875, that the sun of \$45,000 with the required to be raised on the tax of 1873 for the further improvement of Propect Park during the year 1874.

Resolved, That the Board of Brooklyn Park Commissioners do hereby estimate and determine, pursuant to chapter 7th of the Laws of 1872, that the following sums of money will be required to be raised by the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors of the city of Brooklyn, in the tax of 1873, for the purpose herefulatier specified—that is to say, the maintenance of public parks of Brooklyn during 1874, \$15,000; to pay the following assessments chargeable against Prospect Park, to wit.—For the opening of a Hindham 1975, 1

The total amount required is \$254,735.

BOARD OF POLICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Potice, held resterday afternoon, five patrolmen were detailed to the office of the Quarantine Inspector of Shipping. These men were asked for by Captain Duncan, and These men were asked for by Captain Duncan, and the object of putting them at the Quarantine office is to protect the sailors on board vessels coming into the port from boarding-house keepers and sharks. S. Macdonald was assigned to the Twenty-third precint for medical duties. A patrolman was fined twenty days' pay for taking sides with some lackmen during a fight on one of the piers, and another was dismissed.

The ten doctors who were designated by the Board for duty on Saturday last will appear before them to-day.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Manhattan will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpoot. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morn Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents

MURPHY.—On Monday, June 9, PATRICK MURPHY, in the 49th year of his age. Canada papers picase copy. (For Other Deaths See Fifth Page.)

Save Your Plants, Depopulate Your-bedsteads, protect your provisions, by using KNOWLESP INSECT DESTROYER. Flant lice, bed bugs and rouches cease to exist when it touches them.

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NEW YORK HERALD. A .- Who Wants a Hat? Go to Dugan,

All Physicians Prescribe Kearney's EXTRACT BYEHU for Diseases of Bladder, Kidneys and kindred complaints; \$1 per bottle. Attention, Ladies I—The Celebrated FRENCH PANSY CORRET is made expressly for J. C. DEVIN, 1,122 Broadway, near Twenty-ninth street.

A.—Catarrh Ruins the Voice.—Wol-COTT'S ANNHILATOR cures catarrh. Try it iree, and 181 Chatham square. Sold everywhere. A Fashion Writer of Distinction Has

A Fachion Writer of Distinction Had his attention attracted to KNUX's stock of STRAW. HATS. She thus discourses of them. The "Argyle Hat." of dark green straw, with sea green band, is very hand some. The "Dish-brim Oxford," for seaside wear, is another noveity. The matine of rull braid "Mackinaw," the "Morton" hat for portly men, the most beautiful Panama Hats and the "Yacht Club Hat" are among the stock at the favorite store. Here is variety for you! Don't fail to make your purchase at either of KNOX's establishments.

Cholera Disinfectant.—Take Time by the forelock and thoroughly disinfect all foul places with the celebrated EUREKA CARBOLATE OF LIME. As for the Eureka; take no other. Put up in one pound tin causand in boxes of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty pounds. Dapot, 89 Vessy street.

Corns Cured, 50c. to \$1.-Bunions, Nails, &c., treated by the oldest practitioner, 852 Broadway.
Dr. WESTERVELT, Chiropodist.

Corns. Bunions, Enlarged Joints.-All Diseases of the Foot cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 27 Union Corns, Buntons, Nalls, &c., Curede without pain. Corn Cora, by mail, 50c.
Dr. RICE, 208 Broadway, corner Fulton street.

Dyspepsia in All Its Various Forms speedily cured by Dr. SHARP'S SPECIFIC, at HART-NETT'S Pharmacy, Bible House, Fourth avenue and Astor place.

Luxury, Elegance and Health.

THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN BATH COMPANY amounce their opening for business on Tuesday morthing, the 10th of June, in the four story brown stone manison No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenna Hotel. About \$100,000 has been expended here in providing the most elegant establishment in America. Come and see for yourselves. In addition to the great vapor and shower rooms, constructed of polished Italian marbies, there are numersus private vapor rooms for ladies or gentlemen, also distinct departments for administration of sulphur and all other medicinal baths prescribed by the medical facelity.

Mosquito Nets-Patent Aŭjustable, from 3 30 apwards. Dealers sappled. G. L. KELTY & CO., 724 Broadway.

Peerless Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Drawers, Scars, Ties, Gravats, Bathing Suita, &c. UNION ADAMS & CO., 637 Broadway. Royal Havana Lottery .- Prizes Cashed,

orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates painte spanish Bank bills, governments, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, it Wall street late of 14. Royal Havana Lottery.—Prices Reduced, circulars sent and information given. We sold
the \$560,000 prize in the drawing of April 28,
B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, D. Wall street.
Post office box 4,685, New York.

Silver Gray Ventilating Consistence HAT.—A delicious coelness of color and becoming to all complexions, are the qualities of the summer break Hats for sale by JAMES, hatter, St. Nicholas Hotal.

Wedding and Visiting Cards—Latest Paris styles—Wenograms, treets and French Note Paper, J. EVERDELL, 322 Broadway; established 1843.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. MEDICAL BOOKS FOR PERSONAL USB, SPRCIAL BLOOK SEED OF STEED OF STEED BY S. R. WELLS, 350 Broadway, New York.

SHORTHAND WRITERS MAY OBTAIN BEST ING Struction Books of S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway. S. R. WELLS, 389 BRODAWAY, HAS ALL WORKS on Phrenology, Physiognomy, Physiology, Psychology, Anatomy, Medicine, Hygiene, Ac. Send stamp toe calalogues.

YOUR OWN PAINTER.—THE NEW HAND BOOK "How to Paint," gives full particulars as to plain and fancy painting, mixing colors, &c. By Gardner Also "Garriage Painters" Manual, '51. Sent first post by S. R. WELLS. "coadway, New York."