SPAIN.

Policy of the Ministry and the Cabinet Plan of Freedom for Cuba.

litical Party Threats of Revolution—Report of Castanon's Losses in Battle with the Carlists-Ministerial Pressution Against Outbreak in the Metropolis.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, June 29, 1873. Senor Pi v Marsall stated in the Cortes yesterday that his programme of policy was unchanged. was given that the government would present a bill for "the immediate abolition of llavery in Cuba" and that "the same political privileges would be granted to the colony as were en-" joyed by the people of Spain."

the announcement was received with cheers. POLITICAL ATTEMPT TO INTIMIDATE THE GOVERN

The irreconcilables threaten to take up arms if the Ministry is formed exclusively of members of PRECAUTION AGAINST MUNICIPAL OUTBREAK.

The city authorities of Madrid have made prepa ons to repress disorder, and stationed a corps of the civil guard around the palace of the Cortes BULLETINS FROM THE FIELDS OF BATTLE.

General Nouvilias telegraphs that Castanon loss in his recent engagement with the Carlists near Pampeluna was twenty killed, 100 wounded and 100 missing, while that of the rebels was 100 killed and 400 wounded. The report of the defeat by General Cabrinety of

the Carlist forces under the personal command of

Don Alfonso is officially confirmed. NATIONAL ECONOMY. The Minister of Marine announced as a measure of economy the suppression of the Admiralty and the discontinuance of the Mediterranean squad-

Señor Costade has been appointed Minister of Public Works.

CATALONIAN CONSERVATISM. The Internationals are losing ground in Cata-

A Fighting Cleric on the Cartel of War. PARIS, June 28, 1873. The Cure of Santa Cruz still holds as prisoners th Mayor of Viriaton and the correspondent of Le Pays and will only release them on condition that France gives up two interned Carlist officers.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

Bevere Shocks and General Terrestrial Commotion in the North-Loss of Life and Damage to Property-Fifty-two Persons Killed.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. FLORENCE, June 29, 1873.

Strong shocks of earthquake were felt in the Borthern part of Italy at five o'clock this morning.

The motion was severe in Venice and Verons and caused a panic. There were several accidents In those cities, but no serious damage was done to bersons or property.

At other points the shocks were more violent and their effect disastrous.

A despatch from Treviso reports that at Teletto near Conegliano, about thirty-five miles north of Venice, a church was destroyed by the earthquake, and thirty-eight persons were killed, and in four villages near Vittoria fourteen persons were killed and many injured.

Great damage was also done in the town of Bellano, on the River Plave, fifty miles north of

MANHATTAN COLLÈGE.

Closing Exercises by the De La Salle Brilliant Assemblage and an Enjoyable Entertainment.

As announced in the HERALD of Friday last, in equence of the absence of the Rev. Brothers Patrick and Paulian, President and Director of Manhattan College, the commencement was postponed till September. Yesterday the closing exterrace in front of the institution before a larg and most select audience.

The day was a fine one, and the bright, warm sun overhead, peeping in through the tree tops and throwing its light upon the flowers and green herbage beneath, gave a certain beauty and city to a spot possessed of many peculiar scenic lvantages.

Far along the grand drive in front of the Colleg and skirting its grounds a long line of brillian equipages was drawn up, whose occupants-fair women and interested cicerones of the other persuasion—made up a picture most charming to behold.

On the stage, which was appropriately decked on the stage, which was appropriately decked with national emblems and hangings, sat the members of the Club. On a raised platforms at several binisent divines, with a sprinking of gentlemen from the higher professions, and beyond and around swelled and nodded and coquetted a sea of variegated chignons, interpersed with manip pates, and with a lining of Summer hats jauntily perched on a rim of heads of the masculine order of architecture.

when an overture had been played by the college band M. J. Lavelle appeared on the platform to discourse upon "Political Philanthropy." This was a sharp arraignment of the old methods of international charity and an expose of the abuses of the abuses of the abuse o

vas a sinst paragraph and an expose of the abuses of public charities.

A poetic selection from the "Album" followed. It was read by Mr. J. J. Grady, with considerable flam, and was warmly applicated.

The "Light Cavalry" overture by the orchestra preceded a debate on the question of the advantages of compulsory education. Messrs. M. N. Ounmon and George T. Donlin supported the system. Their remarks were clear, logical and invalve. In elecution and self-possession they were especially brilliant. "Wreeked and Saved" was sung by Professor Alexander, who received an encore. Then the upholders of the negative opened. Edward J. Donlin gave the question a searching examination, and probed deeply the evils arising from the compulsory system of instruction. Joseph H. Bigley followed. The style of this young gentleman's delivery was particulating the bad a perfect grant of this sub-

spearching examination, and probed deeply the evils arising from the compulsory system of instruction. Joseph H. Bigley followed. The style of this young gentleman's delivery was particularly pleasing. He had a perfect grasp of his subject, and his arguments were well calculated to carry conviction with them. So the chairman, Mr. Thomas Mediare, seemed to opine, for after a brilliant opening, in which he suamed up the substance of what the debaters had said, he gave his decision in favor of the negative.

Here followed "Souvenirs of Ireland," by the band, Mr. J. K. McMahon's "Hights," the first essay in the second part of the programme, was a brilliant effort. In it he defined the term "right" in woman's regard, and he did not think that a right to suffrage was the only boon which women should covet; there were, to his thinking, other and more important rights which they should look for. Woman was not made for the rude battle of politics; her work in that regard should be the recreation of a goddess. The "Schuetzen" quadrille, of Strauss, was excellently rendered by the orchestra, after which Mr. J. J. Grady delivered his oration, "The Suppressor," which was a severe castigation of King Victor Emmanuel's course towards the Holy See of Rome. An original parting song was mext sung by the Club and Mr. Thomas R. Saul delivered the farewell address. It was a polished essay given with much feeling, and its pathos forced from many a tear of regret at the dissolution of the bonds which Mr. Lane regarded as so sacred and dear. The programme was ended by "Lanciers" (Dressler) by the band.

The Club was congratulated on its success by Mr. Riehard J. Morrison. Rev. Father Griffith also made a few remarks, complimenting the young men on the success they had achieved, and stating that if they maintained the same principles their flews out does be be well.

A grand collation was spread in the college for the ristors and students. Among the notables present were Father Griffith, Father O'Fiaherty, Father Griffith, Father O'Fia

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Brooklyn, of the Buro pean fleet, sailed for home on the 2d of June, and will arrive at New York or Boston about the latter part of next week. She will be put out of commis-

WASHINGTON.

The Recommendations of the American Commission on the Rio Grande.

CHECK TO THE EXPORTATION OF GOLD.

Promised Sweeping Reforms by the Postmaster General.

BOUTWELL'S GRATITUDE TO BUTLER

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1873. Secretary Richardson's Financial Pro-

gramme for July. Secretary Richardson has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to give notice that during the month of July he will sell one million gold or the first, second, fourth and fifth Thursdays each, and one and a half million on the third Tnursday, and that he will purchase half a million bonds or the third Wednesday of the mouth. In all, he will sell \$5,500,000 gold and buy \$500,000 bonds. The financial programme announced for July by

the Secretary of the Treasury creates some surprise, as the purchase of bonds is so disproportioned by the sale of gold. July begins a new fiscal year, when the appropriations of the last Congress became available, and for weeks past the Secretary has been accumulating a currency reserve with which to meet the demands that may be made on the Treasury after to-morrow. It was understood last week that whatever the sale of gold might be the purchase of bonds would be very small. The first programme was to sell \$10,000,000 and purchase \$1,000,000 of bonds, but it was changed on account of the large currency balance in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday. The Secretary expects to have during July a currency balance of \$10,000,000, which will enable the De partment to meet every demand without using any pertion of the \$44,000,000 reserve.

The Payment of the Geneva Award.

Gentlemen connected with the financial opera tions of our government are fully acquainted with the measures of the British government for paying the Geneva award: and while they are indisposed to communicate the particulars do not deny the general correctness of the accounts heretofore published that the money is to be realized in this country by the presentation of five-twenty bonds to the amount of fifteen and a half millions of dollars. There are several ways in which this government could be satisfied. One by the procuring of gold certificates and another by a certificate of deposit showing that that amount of coin is in the Treasury of the government, subject to the order of the United States. The Secretary of State, on re-States. The Secretary of State, on receiving this as an equivalent for the money, could formally transfer it to the Treasury Department without the needless risk and trouble of paying the money itself, in bulk, at the Department of State. Many persons claiming their shares of the award have not, it appears, yet learned that Congress, at money shall be used to redeem, so far as it may, the public debt of the United States, by being in-

held subject to the future disposition of Congress.

A Proclamation by the President. The President's proclamation has been pre-pared to be issued on the 1st of July, announcing the going into effect on that day of articles from 18 to 25 inclusive of the Treaty of Washington, the necessary legislation having been adopted on the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, the Legislature of Canada and Prince Edward's Island on the one side, and by the Congress of the United States

Boutwell Working to Secure the Massa

chusetts Governorship for Butler. The arrival here late last evening of Senator Boutwell, in company with Secretary Richardson, has given rise to much speculation. It is well known among the friends of both Senator Boutwell and General Butler that the latter was to have all of the Senator's influence when he again entered the field for the gubernatorial nomination. To this end it is said Mr. Boutwell visits Washington to secure the Treasury and Post Office Department influence in Massachusetts. The Custom House. Internal Revenue and Postal service, and the large force employed by the government in the construction of public buildings in the State, it is exsected will give Mr. Butler the strength to make his nomination certain.

The Expiration of the Franking Privilege-Reforms Proposed by the Post-

muster General.

To-morrow promises to be a sort of jubilee day at the Post Office Department, which, despite hot weather and a fearful eruption of the surrounding streets due to a lowering of grades, has been scene of great activity for the past week or two. The franking privilege expires at midnight, and the Postmaster General is indisposed to give the ancient abuse an hour's grace, so that if any franked packages are put into the Post Office here on Tues lay morning they are likely to go without ceremony to the waste room or the dead letter office, according to the nature of their contents. Mr. Creswell is in a justifiable state of elation at his victory over the privilege to which Congress clung as long as it could with any show of respect for public opinion, but he is conscious of a weighty responsibility growing out of his pledges of what he would do for the postal service of the country if Congress would take away the incubus of the After all, the expense of transporting franked packages was not the main, but only an incidental complaint of the Postmaster General against the franking system. The waste and extravagance in printing thousands upon thousands of costly documents every year that the recipients did not care for enough to pay bare cost of either printing or postage was not a matter within the proper cognizance of the Postmaster General, and he never alluded to it, though the subject was not lost to sight in of his abstention. But consequence did complain grievously that it was impossible to have the mails as swiftly and surely carried and distributed as the true interests of the public required, while a system lasted under which, with out warning or regularity, tons of matter were table to be thrown on the postal service at any time, deranging existing plans and contracts, and inducing in persons employed in transporting, assorting and delivering the mails, a dangerous disrespect for much of the matter passing through their hands. One of the most powerful restraints of late years upon serious abuses of the franking privilege, except such as were due to politica campaigns, was the belief possessed by persons who had Congressional franks at command that franked packages were not treated as carerience, however, has proved that open packages at low rates of postage have suffered through the indifference of the postal employes to all but closed letters and packages. It is now the intention of the Postmaster General to make the transmission and delivery of newspapers, books, pamphlets, samples and other large low rated mailable matter as swift and certain as that of the higher rated seated matter, while every effort will at the same time be used to simplify and shorten the routes and processes by which the mails are carried and delivered. Already the force of letter carriers has been increased at every tree delivery office which has made good the claim of advantage or necessity, and the provisions of the free delivery law itself have been applied with great liberality, so as to give the benefits of the law to cities of less than twenty thousand inhabitants by taking in the suburbs, and giving the latter in return for the merely nominal loss of their Post Offices, the free delivery and

the two cent rate for local letters. New post and

money order offices will be established as fast as

they can be with advantage, and special attention

will at once be given to bettering the railroad service, as being the chief medium of domestic postal

communications. Next year the ocean service will be taken in hand to see if the cherished plan of a daily mail to Europe cannot be effected. Ad sorting and delivering clerks will be granted to the offices for the sake of expediting the interior business thereof. The Postmaster General says he will bring the postal service closer up than ever to the business and social needs of the people, if the latter stand out against any and all attempts to mate with him say that ail these salutary changes are to prepare the way for postal telegraphy, to aggregating facts to make the project acceptable. The Coinage of Bullion a Check to the Exportation of Gold.

After an interruption of four weeks work will be resumed at the San Francisco Mint on Thursday morning next. During the stoppage extensive ad ditions and improvements have been made in the gold coining machinery, all of which it has been ordered shall be in perfect running order by the 3d of July. Under orders from the Treasury Department an extra force is to be engaged, and the presses will be run day and night to their fullest capacity until further orders. The object of this, it is understood, is to detain in this country as long as possible the large yields of the California and Nevada mines which have been shipped to England since work was stopped, and which has continued, under the impression among foreign holders that the accumulation of bullion in San Francisco would test the capacity of the mint for weeks to come. The exceedingly low rate now charged for coining bullion makes it desirable to holders to convert it into hard cash in this country, saving the expense of shipment and insurance, as well as the loss of interest in transporting it so long a distance; and it is believed by Treasury officials that the orders to run the machinery on double time will check further shipments, at least to any large amount.

The Report of the American Border Com mission-The Removal of the Kickapoos. Thomas P. Robb, President of the United States Commission to Texas, yesterday presented to the Secretary of State the report and records pertain ing to the work for which the Commission was organized. The scope of the report was fully and accurately given in these despatches two weeks ago. All the recommendations in the preliminary report have been carried out by the government Aside from that, the situation remains unchanged on the frontier. The Commissioners do not believe the Kickapoos can be peacefully removed to their reservation in the Indian Territory. They know the Mexican government to be privately opposed to their removal-whatever else may be the tenor of their representations to the Special Commission sent out by the Interior Department to bring them to the United States—for the reason that the Mexican merchants and rancheros vaiue too highly the depredations of this lawless band upon the Texan frontier. It is a source of too much profit to allow the Kickapoos to quietly leave Mexico. The Commissioners did not take up this subject in

West Point and Annapolis. The class of cadets at the West Point Military Academy which graduated this month having been commissioned as second lieutenants in the army. the corps organization of the cadets at the Acad emy was destroyed, and to reorganize the battalion for the ensuing year new officers have been ap pointed, in accordance with the usual custom, the new appointees having been selected according to merit. The list of new officers, having been approved by the Secretary of War, is as follows:

To be Captains—Cadets Russell Thayer, M. L. Geary, J. L. Wilson and F. M. Sibley,
Adjutant—Cadet George L. Turner.
Quartermaster—Cadet C. M. Rowell.
Lieutenants—Cadets J. M. Symons, C. H. Calvans, George L. Anderson, F. S. Rice, E. B. Robertson, E. E. Hardin, Lotus Niles, H. M. Andrews, Clarence Deems, L. A. Craig, George R. Ceill and
Murray. vested in the five per cent registered bonds, to be

Clarence Deems, L. A. Craig, George R. Ceill and

— Murray.

Sergeant Major—William Baird.
Quartermaster's Sergeant—Alexander Rodgers.
First Sergeants—S. S. Leach, E. Wheeler, G. R.
Smith and — Mann.

Sergeants—Ed. Hall, V. H. Bridgman, E. P. Andrews, J. M. Jones, Eugene Griffin, R. P. P. Wainwright, T. F. Davis, Willard Young, H. D. Huntington, R. K. Evans, G. V. Backus, Jr., F. E. Eltonhead.

Corporals—E. E. Dravo, C. H. Bonested Payne,

head.
Corporals—E. E. Dravo, C. H. Bonested Payne,
G.A. Garlington, A. S. Bacon, H. D. Boruss, J. W.
Wilson, S. M. Rains, J. F. Guilfoyle, Granger Adams, G. A. Webster, John Pitcher, C. L. Hammond,
Hamilton Rowan, Herman Dowa, C. S. Hall, G. Andrews, Eben Swilt, E. E. Gale and J. M. Baker. During the term for admission to the Acade my as cadets, which closed this month. about 140 candidates were examined. Of this number 85 passed both the Academic and Medical Boards, and were accepted; 55 were rejected on

account of deficiency in education or physical inability; 12, who had been nominated, did not report for examination. The Boards will meet again on the 25th of August by which time the members of Congress who nominated the applicants who been notified to make new nominations of candidates to appear for examination on that date. The twelve who did not report in June will also be examined in August, providing they can show a sufficient excuse to their absence from the first examination. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, the whole number of candidates who reported for examination for appointment as cadet midshipmen up to the 15th nst., when the Board adjourned, was 83. Of this number 44 were found to be qualified and will be admitted, 32 were found dedicient and withdrew during the examination. The Representatives who nominated those who failed, as well as those who withdrew, will be notified immedi-

ately by the Secretary to nominate new candidates to be examined in September.

The Tobacco Tax. Last year when the tobacco tax was consolidated at twenty cents it was thought that the internal revenue receipts from this source for the fiscal year now closing would show a decrease of at least ive or six millions as compared with former years; but instead of that amount the figures show that the decrease is only about eight hundred thousand dollars, or about one-seventh of the estimate Under the old law, it will be remembered, the tax was thirty-two cents and sixteen cents per pound, and Commissioner Douglass recommended a consolidation of the tax at twenty-four cents per pound. Congress, however, fused it at twenty cents, and the result is highly satisfactory. Under the new law everything works harmoniously and there is scarcely any trouble between the authorities and dealers, as the law is simple and easily understood by all. In settling up the accounts of Assessors internal revenue before those officers retired Commissioner Douglass ascertained that for double duty when they acted as gaugers, and he immediately directed that but one salary be allowed them, even if they had performed double duty, though in all cases he allowed them the greater amount of the two. By this action several usand dollars were saved, though much to the disgust of the Assessors, who expected the double Instructions to Our New Minister to

Japan. Minister Bingham has not yet received his final instructions, apart from those of a general character which are printed and supplied to all out Ministers. These give directions as to the care of the archives and the manner in which official communications are to be addressed to the Department of State. No two or more subjects are to be embraced in the same despatch. The Minister is forbidden to keep for his own private use copies of such communications. He is also admonished as to speech making on public occasions and at pricharacter, avoiding such points as would give occasion to unfriendly comment, and he is reminded of the impropriety of furnishing from the records of the Legation information for the press or for merely individual benefit. In other words, he is to guard the records as belonging exclusively to our government. The instructions in effect admonish him to preserve the strictest courtesy toward the government to which he is accredited. serious Accident to a Member of a Signal

Party. The Signal Office has received information that a member of the Signal party on Mount Washington, named Seeley, met with a serious if not fatal accident on Saturday afternoon by failing from the trestle work of the railway. Medical assistance

was procured promptly from Littleton, but at last

accounts the man remained insensible.

CITY AND COUNTY ESTIMATES.

Financial Statement for the Present Year of the Board of Apportionment and Estimate-Details of the Appropriations for Each Department of the City and County Government-How the \$27,-000,000 To Be Raised by Taxation Is Made Up.

An Interesting Document for Taxpayers.

On Saturday was published in the HERALD a summarized list of the city and county estimates, as made by the Board of Apportionment. Below are given the amounts, somewhat in detail, of the appropriations made to the several departments and the disposition of the \$27,000,000 proposed to be raised by taxation during the remainder of the

be raised by taxation during the remainder of the present financial year:—

Whereas chapter 7.8, Laws of 1873, entitled "An act in relation to the city of New York," provides as follows:—

SECTION I.—The Board of Estimate and apportionment constituted by section it? of chapter 253, of the Laws of 1873, is hereby authorized, at any time before the 184 taws of 1874, is hereby authorized, at any time before the 184 taws of 1874, is hereby authorized, at any time before the 184 taws of 1874, is hereby authorized, at any time before the 184 taws of 1874 and the estimates so reconsidered, revised and redetermined and approved by the concurrent vote of all the members of said Board shall thereby become appropriated as the amount of money required to 4eFray all the various expenses necessary for conducting the various boards, commissions and departments, whether executive, fudicial, legislative or administrative of the city government, and also for paying the interest on the city debt and the principal of such debt falling due, and for providing for charitable or other objects; and said amount shat be established and to be the amount to be raised for such purposes by tax within the city and county of New York for the year 1873; and the amount thus established shall be certained to the Board of Supervisors are hereby empowered and directed to cause the amount so certified to be raised and collected in the year 1873 by tax upon the estates, rear and personal, within the city and county of New York subject to laxation; therefore

Resolved, That in pursuance of the foregoing provision of law the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of New York subject to laxation; therefore

Resolved, That in pursuance of the foregoing provision of all the members of said Board, reconsider the estimate for the year 1873, heretotore made under the provisions of section 8 of chapter 974 of the Laws of 1871; and does hereby, by a concurrent vote of all the members of said Board, reconsider the estimate for the year 1873, heretotore mad

Advertising for the Commore Coursell City contingencies.

Contingencies (legislative department).

Printing for the Common Council.

Salaries. legislative department—Members of the Common Council:—

President Board of Aldermen.

14 Aldermen at \$4,000.

21 Assistant Aldermen at \$4,000.

Clerks and offlers Board of Aldermen:— If Aidermen at \$1,000.
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Salaries Mayor's office—
Salary of Mayor—
For four months at \$7,500. \$2,500
For eight months at \$12,000. 8,000 Total \$10,500 Salaries of clerks and subordinates-For four months \$50,231

Total. THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE. Cleaning mark leaning markets.
ontingencies Comptroller's office.....
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harges on arrears of assessments.
egai expenses Department of Finance Rents.
Real estate, expenses of.
Remission of assessments on church property.
Saiar.e. Pepartment of Finance, including proportion of saiaries of Bureau of
Codlector of Assessments transferred to
Finance Department for eight months. \$250,003
For contingent saiaries to be used only
when required. Salaries Chamberlain's office from May 1, 1873, at \$30,000. ontingencies—Law Department ontingencies—Law Department \$477,010

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nice of Counsel to the Corporation—
Salary of Counsel to the Corporation—
Salary of Assistant Counsel to the Corperation (seven months). 7,000
Salaries of clerks and assistants (seven
months). 11,885 Bureau of Public Administrator— Salaries of Clerks and assistants Bureau of Corporation Attorney— Salary of Corporation Attorney...... 7,500 Salaries of clerks and assistants...... 7,500 15,000

THE HEALTH DEFARTMENT.
Health Fund—Salaries, supplies and contingencies, including amount at rate of \$7,500 per annum for salary of each of four Commissioners, (who are not zz offich Commissioners), to April 30, 1873; also amounts at rate of \$6,500 per annum for President and \$5,000 for one Commissioner from April 30, as provided by chapter soner from April 30, as provided by chapter 335, Laws of 1873. Health Fund—for special contingencies for epi-demies and nuisances requiring removal by Board of Health. Removing night soil, offal and dead animals— Amount of contract for removing offal and dead animals. 20,000 Por removing night soil, at \$150 per day, to 15,000 4,950 For removing night soil, as per contract with Frank Switt, at \$534 per week, from March 21

Total \$433.

Total \$433.

This Department of Charities and Correction—
Public Charities and Correction—
For salaries of Commissioners of said Department, at rate of \$10.00 per annum for each Commissioner, to april 30.1873; for salary of President, at \$6,500 per annum, and two Commissioners at rate of \$3.00 per annum each from May 1, 1873, as provided by chapter 335.

Laws of 1873, and for employes, electric and assistants, and for all supplies and lawful expenditures connected with said Depart.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

Maintenance and Government of Parks and Places—
Including the sum of \$15.00 for preserving collections by Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Maintenance and Government of Collections by Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Maintenance and government of Larlem River Bridges—
Maintenance and government of Larlem River Bridges—
Harlem River Bridges—maintenance and government of ...

Independence Day—celebration of ...

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30,000 Total.... THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT Salaries and contingencies Department of Buildings including \$1,000 for salary of At-torney from January 1 to April 39, and also salary of said Attorney from June 1 to Decem-ber \$1......

Salary of said Atterney from state 1 to December 3i.

Police Fund—For salaries of eaptains, sergeants, patrolmen and doormen.

Salaries of three Inspectors of Folice.—Solaries of Commissioners of Folice.—Four Commissioners to April 30, 1573, at rate of \$1.000 per annum each.

As per Provisions of Chapter 335, Laws of 1873—President from May 1, 1573, at rate of \$8.000 per President flow and president flow annum.

Pour Commissioners from May 1, 1873, atrate of \$6,000 per annum.

Salaries of surgeous, clerks and employes.

Supplies for police.

Police Station Houses—Repairs and completion.

Of Police Station Houses—Rents.
Cleaning streets under Police Department. Total.

The Department of Takes and Assessment Contingencies Department of Takes and Assessment For contingent expenses of said department.

Salaries Department of Takes and Assessments—For salaries of commissioners of Takes and Assessments, as provided by law, and salaries of all depaties, circles and employes of said department from June 1, 1873.

Salaries Board of Assessors—For salaries of members of Board of Assessors and clerks and employes in their office.

Stationery and blank books, Commissioners of Takes and Assessments. \$4,101,152

2,000 Total.

Fire Department Fund—For salaries of Commissioners of the Fire Department to April 30, 1873, at the rate of \$10,000 for each Commissioner. For salary of the President from May 1, 1873, at the rate of \$7,500 per annum, and salaries of each of the other Commissioners from May 1, 1873, at the rate of \$5,000 per annum each, as provided by chap, 30 Laws of 1873, and for alaries of all clerks, employes and assistants, and for all supplies and lawnit expenditures for the year 1873.

Couris, to May 31.

Public buildings—Construction and repairs—Public brinking hydrants and urinals—Removing obstructions in streets and avenues.

Repairing and keeping in order wooden and concrete pavements.

Repairing and renewal of pipes, stop cocks, &c.

Roads and avenues—Sprinkling.

Salaries—Department of Public Works.

Sewers—Repairing and cleaning.

Stationery and blank books, departments, Civil and Police Courts, to May 1, 1573.

Streets—Repairing and repairs of stone pavements.

Total.

The Board of Education.

Public instruction—For salaries of teachers and jamitors in ward evening and colored schools also in Normal College and schools and of superintendents, clerks, engineers and architects. \$1,449,500 \$7,519,000

&c., to heating apparat Total.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

College of the City of New York—For salaries o
processors and officers, scientific apparatus
books and supplies, repairing buildings, supbort and maintenance and general expenses.

ADVERSIMA, PRINTING, STATIONERY AND BLANK
PUBLICATION Of City Record and Advertising—
To provide for publication of City Record and
for all advertising to be done for the city and for
all inotices required by law or ordinance to be
published in corporation papers, and for such
other publication of advertisements as directed by section 111, chapter 335 and section 3,
chapter 758, Laws of 1873. \$15,000 City Record Salaries— For salaries of Supervisor of City Record and assistants
runting, stationery and Blank Books—
Truting, stationery and Blank Books—
To provide for all printing (except for printing of Oil; Record), stationery and blank books—
required by the Common Council and departments, as directed by section 111, chapter 335—
Laws of 1873, and amendments thereto. 3,500 25,000 \$43,500 THE CITY COURTS AND COURT EXPENSES. \$22,500 40,000 20,250 39,600

Salaries—City Courties

For salaries of indice justices for six months,

for salaries of the police pusities, from July 1,

1873, at \$5,000 per annum.

For salaries of ten police estices, from July 1,

1873, at \$5,000 per annum.

For salaries of citeria, stenographers, interpoters and attendants.

For salaries of nine District Court judges, for June 12, 1873, inclusive, at \$5,000 per annum.

For salaries of nine District Court judges, from June 13, 1873, at \$5,000 per annum.

For salaries of citeries, stenographer, interpreters and attendants. Total.

Salaries judiciary—
For salaries of clerk and officers and attendants of Courts of Record and other Courts in city and county of New York, as provided by thapter 43s, laws of 1872.

Court of General Sessions—
4.000
Deputy Clerk 3,000
Officers 35,00
Officers discharged 600 \$247,350 \$41,200 The Marine Court— To provide amount expended to May I. For salary of clerk, deputy clerk and twelve assistant clerks from May 9, 1873.

officers at \$1,200...... 28,800 76,800 \$416,716 MISCRLLANSOUS.

Bureau of Municipal Correction, expenses of—
For amount authorized by chap 631, Laws of
1873... outract, commission, expenses of— for compensation of three Commissioners and clerk appointed under chapter 680 laws of 1872 provided by chapter 441 laws of 1873. 8,000

6,500

\$2,833,200

500.000 Total. \$5,180,763 irand total.

Deduct amount of estimated revenues of the general tund, not otherwise specifically appropriated by law, including surplus revenues of the sinking fund for payment of interest on the city debt, and the balances of sundry appropriations for years prior to 1873, transferred by the Comptroller to the said general fund with the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Total amount to be raised by tax for city purposes in 1873.

And the said estimate so revised and redetermined as above stated and set forth is hereby by the concurrent vote of all the members of said Board approved as the amount of money required to defray all the various expenses necessary for conducting the vasious boards, commissions and departments, whether executive, judicial, legislative or administrative of the city government, and also for paying the interest on the city debt and the principal of such debt falling due, and for providing for charitable or other objects, and the amount of said estimate so revised, redetermined and approved, to wit:—The sum of \$16,731,367 is established and is the amount to be raised for such purposes by tax within the city and county of New York for the year 1873.

W. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller, SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,

President of the Board of Aldermen.

JOHN WHELLER,

President of the Board of Aldermen.

JOHN WHELLER,

Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Whereas chapter 779, Laws of 1873, entited "An act for the payers of the payer of the payer of the payer of the payer of the county of the county of the county of the same of the same of the payer of the payer of the payer of the county of the payer of the county of the payer of the pay

Whereas chapter 779. Laws of 1873, entited "An act in relation to raising money by taxation in the county of relation to raising money by accasion in the county of New York for county purposes; 'provides as follows:—Section 1.—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Fresident of the Board of Assessments of the city of New York shall constitute a Board of Estimate and Apportanent, and It shall be their duty annually by the concurring vote of all the members of said Board to estimate and certify in the manner provided in section 2 of chapter 573 of the Laws of 1871 such amount as shall be necessary to be raised by Jaxanton in the city and county of New York for county purposes, and the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York are hereby empowered and directed to cause the amount so certified to be raised and collected annually by tax upon the estates, real and personal, within the city and county of New York, subject to taxation.

personal, within the cay and section to taxation.

SEG 2—The said Board of Estimate and Apportionment
SEG 2—The said Board of Estimate and Apportionment
SEG 2—The said Board of Estimate and Apportionment sec. 2.—The said Board of Estimate and Apportionment may, from time to time, and at any time prior to the lat day of July, 1873, by the concurrent vote of all the members thereof, reconsider, revise and redetermine the estimate heretolore made for the year: 1873, under the provisions of section 2 of chapter 573 of the Laws of 1871, and the estimates so reconsidered, revised and redetermined and approved by the concurrent vote of all the said members, shall thereby be appropriated as the amount of money required to defray all the various expenses necessary for conducting the county government and all legal charges against the county, under special laws, and also tor paying the interest on the county debt and the principal of such debt failing due, and the yearly proportion of the State tax payable by the county of New York, and thereupon to fix and determine the amount of such estimates and various expenses, which amount, when so established, shall be "ertified to by the Board of Supervisors of the county o. sew York, by the Comptroller, and said Board of Supervisors are hereby empowered and directed to cause the amount so certified to be levied and collected in the wear 1873 by tax upon the estates, real and personal, within the city and county of New York subject to taxation: therefore Resolved, That in pursuance of the second section of the law above mentioned, the Board of Estimate and Apporttoment, now duly convened this 26th day of June, 1873, all the members being present, does hereby, by the concurrent vote of all the members of said Board, revise and redetermine and approve the same as so revised and redetermined, as follows, to Will—

lows, to wit:

STATE TAXES.

For common schools (chapter 736, Laws 1872), 1½ mills

For general purposes (chapter 736, Laws 1872), 1½ mills

For hounly debt (chapter 736, Laws 1872), 2 mills

For new Uapitol (chapter 736, Laws 1872), 2 mills

For cansi floating debt (chapter 736, Laws 1873), 9-90 mill

For new work on canals and extra repairs

(chapter 830, Laws 1873, 7-10 mill

For academies and union schools (chapter 736, Laws 1873, 1-16 mill). 117.141 7 28,877 65,078

Total...... \$6,117,365 For interest on the county debt......
For soldiers' substitute bounty redemption bonds—redemption of ...\$2,000,000 500,000

Total.

ASYLIMS, REPORMATORIES AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.
ASYLIM for idiots (chapter 739, Laws of 1867)

Children's Aid Society (chapter 770, Laws of 1865)

Children's Aid Society (chapter 163, Laws of 1865)

Children's Aid Society (chapter 163, Laws of 1871)

Institution for Deal and Dumb (chapter 725, Laws of 1871)

Institution for Improved Instruction of Deal

Muies (chapter 725, Laws of 1867)

Institution for the Blind (chapter 165, Laws of 1870)

Institution for the Blind (chapter 165, Laws of 1870) 1870)
Magdalen Female Benevolent Society (chapter
405, Laws of 1867)
New York Juvenile Asylum (chapter 245, Laws of 1866) New York Infant Asylum (chapter 283, Laws 2,500 50,000

or 1856.

New York infant Asylum (chapter 233, Laws of 1872)

New York State Lunatic Asylum (chapter 132, Laws of 1843).

New York Catholic Protectory (chapter 647, Laws of 1846).

New York Catholic Protectory (chapter 647, Laws of 1866, and chapter 258, Laws of 1867).

Nursery and Child's Hospital (chapter 569, Laws of 1866, and chapter 366, Laws of 1869).

Protestant Episcopal House of Morey (chapter 409, Laws 1867).

Roman Catholic House of the Good Shepherd (chapter 409, Laws 1867).

State Lanatic Asylum for Insane Criminals (chapter 305, Laws 1861).

Stepherd's Fold (chapter 299, Laws 1871).

Union Home and School for the education of children of volunteer soidlers (chapter 309, Laws 1871).

Laws 1873).

American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless (chapter 754, Laws 1872).

New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled (chapter 335, Laws 1872).

Foundling Asylum, under charge of the Sisters of Charity (chapter 635, Laws 1872).

Total. 110,000

Armories and drill rooms, including rent, fitting up, maintenance of troops, refreshment for troops on city duty and other contingencies.

Cleaning of and supplies for county offices.

Contingencies, Tax Commissioners' offices. Contingencies, Tax Commissioners' office...... Coroners' fees Disbursements and Fees—County offices and wit-Jury fees.

Jury fees.

Printing—Legislative Department

Printing—Executive Department and Judiciary.

Repairs—County buildings and offices.

Rents—Stationery Jawas Pool Pool

Stationery, law and blank books. Support of Prisoners—County Jail Tax Commissioners to June 1.
Mayor to May 1
Comptreller to May 1
Legal advisors to Eay 1.

25,000

60,000

Personal Taxes Seress of For Supreme ContiFive Justices, from January I to April 30, 25, 311,500 per annum, and from May I to June 12 at 34,000 per annum, and from June 13 to December 31 at \$11,500 per annum, being \$10,025 for each Justice. Oriers, eterks, stenographers and librarian.... Compensation of Justices from other districts... Total.

or the Superior Court—
or the Superior Court—
or the Superior Court—
Six Justices, from January 1 to April 39, at
\$15,000 per annum, and from May 1 to Jane*
12 at \$10,000 per annum, mair rem June 12 to
December 31 at \$15,000 per annum, being
\$14,416 or each Justice.
Criers, clerks, stenographers and librarian.... Total
For the Court of Common Pleas
Six Justices, from January 1 to April 30 at
\$15,030 per annum, and from May 1 to June
12 at \$10,000 per annum, and from June 13 to
December 31 at \$15,000 per annum, being
\$14,416 for each Justice
Criers, clerks, stenographers and librarian... Total.

For the Marine Court—
Six Justices, From January 1 to April 30 at \$10,000 per annum, and from May 1 to June 12 at \$4,000 per annum, and from June 13 to December 31 at \$10,000 per annum, being \$9,633 for each Justice.

Stenographers and Interpreters. Total... or the Court of General Sessions and Oyer miner— Clerk of Oyer and Terminer...... Deputy Clerk of Oyer and Termine Interpreter Criminal Courta Stenegrapher General Sessions... For Court of Special Sessions— Clerk, Deputy Clerk, Stenographer, Inter-preter, Subpena servers and Messenger.— For the County Clerk's Office— County Clerk, Deputies, Assistants and Mes-County Clerk, Deputies, Assistants and Messengers.
For the Surrogate's Office—
Surrogate, from May 1 to April 30 at \$15,000
per annum, and from May 1 to June 12 at
\$10,000, and from June 13 to December 31 at
\$15,000 per annum.
Clerka, Assistants, Stenographer and Assistant. Total ...

attorney. 47 BOO Total.

e Recorder's Office—
e Recorder, from January 1 to April 30 at \$15,000 per annum, and from May 1 to June 12 at \$10,000 per annum, and from June 13 to December 31 at \$15,000 per annum. For messenger service...... \$19,236

Total.

The City Judge's Office—
City Judge, from January 1 to April 30 at \$15,000 per annum, and from May 1 to June 12 at \$10,000 per annum, and from June 13 to December 31 at \$15,000 per annum.

December 31 at \$15,000 per annum. Total ... \$16.616 Total. 54
SALARIES—LEGISLATIVE.
Board of Supervisors to April 30......
Clerk. \$677.019 \$12,333 \$10,566,830 \$200,000

proportion of the State tax payable by the county of New York.

And the said Board of Estimate and Apportionment, by the concurrent vote of all the members thereof, does hereby "fix and determine the amount of such estimate and various expenses" at \$10,365,330 ii., which amount is hereby, by the concurrent vote of all the members thereof, established by the said Board as the sum "to be levied and collected in the year 1873 for such purposes by tax upon the estates, real and personal, within the city and county of New York subject to taxation.

W. F. HAVKMEYBR, Mayor.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

BAMUEL B. H. VANCE, President of Board of Addermen.

JOHN WHEELER, President of Department of Taxes and Assessments.

A MURDERER HANGED BY A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

CINCINNATI, June 29, 1873. D. J. Heffren, who killed D. E. Halstead at Sal Ind., June 20, was hanged at Salem by the Vigt-

Grant no Stay of Proceedings to the roaches, bedbugs. ants and plant lice. Do execution upon them at once with KNOWLE'S INSECT DESTROYER. The Weekly Herald. Contains all the news.

Only \$2 per year. The only Weekly Newspaper Published every Thursday morning.

Contains the most reliable reports of AGRICULTURE. SPORTING. ARTS. GOSSIP

MARKETS, CATTLE. HORSE, FINANCIAL, DRY GOODS BELIGIOUS, 4C., 4Q. Also THE BEST STORY PAPER

of ten or twenty or more subscribers NEW YORK HERALD, New York Cits Advice About Cholers.

It is easier to prevent than to cure. The only perfect reventive and disinfectant is CARBOLIC ACID. Con-

Liberal arrangements to clubs

preventive and disintectant is CARBOLIC ACID. Contagion cannot exist or spread where it is used.

At KIDDER, WETHERELL & CO.'S carbolle medicine warehouse, 32 John street, city, this great purifier is fursished in any quantity, of every grade, and in all approved forms for all purposes.

Depot for Buchan's Carbolic Soaps and Compounds. Twenty-three varieties for household, cesspools and stables. stables.

If you need Carbolic Acid in any of its forms or preparations, send to headquarters and obtain a reliable article at a low price. KIDDER, WETHERELL & CO., 32

John street, near William. A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn,

ton avenue and Boerum street Open from S A. M to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

A.-Who Wants a Hat !-Go to Dougan, All Colds in the Head, Including Cas tarrh and Wesk Nerves, cured by WOLCOTT TARRH ANNIHILATOR. Pints \$1. Batchelor's Hair Dye Is the Best in the world, the only true and perfect hair dye; instantance

Corns Cured, 50c. to \$1; Bunions, Nails, &c., treated at \$32 Broadway, between Phirteenth and Fourteenth sts. Dr. WESTERVELZ, Chiropodist. Corns Cured, 50c. to \$1; Bunions, Natis, &c., treated, at 852 Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts. Dr. WESTERVELT, Chiropodist.

For Fourth of July-Use the Pleasant For Making Root Beer, Get Knapps's EXTRACT OF ROOTS. Sold by most druggists.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers,

Don't fail to procure MRs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cuges wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. Be sure and call feet Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYEUE."
For sale by all druggists.

Red Noses.—A Dr. Bernier, in Paris, to bleaching noses, to which the treacherons influence of liquor has imparted a ruidy glaw, by means of electricy. No need to go to Paris to festore red noses to whiteness. Dr. GOURAUD'S CELEBRATED ITALIAN NEDICATED SOAP, it is well sknown, will bleach ferry flaming noses into a delicate white. This soap will also cure Moth Patches, Tetter, Sealy Eraptions of the Skin, Black Worms, Barber's Itch, Scald Head, Inflamed Skin, Prickly Heat and al diseases of the skin arising from an inspure state of the blood, exposure and imprudence in life, excessive use of mercury, &c. So cents a cake, Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S, 83 Bond street. Established 1839.

Royal Havana Lottery.-Prices Reduced, circulars sent and information gives. We so the \$500,000 prize in the drawing of April 22. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10. Wall street. Post office box 4.88. New York.

Sojourners At the Fashformble Hotels will find all the leading and distingue siyles of gentlemens HATS at KNOX'S, in his Fifth Avenue Hotel storehals for the promenade, Hats for the seaside, Hats for the watering places, Hatsfor boating, fishing, shooting, &c.; in short, for all kinds of Hats, cool, comfortable and stylish, go to KNOX'S. The Cream of Every Joke is On trated in WEAVER'S celebrated Milk Punch. Stavenes, corner Thirty-seventh street.