

this country in its celebrated schooner yacht Guinevere this summer. Captain Harris, of the steamship Alysia, is at the New York Hotel. Judge Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-Congressman John Rogers, of Black Brook, is at the Grand Central Hotel. Mayor Silas W. Martin, of Washington, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Ex-Governor Joseph B. Hawley, of Connecticut, is staying at the Hoffman House. Señor Carrut, the Spanish Consul at Panama, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Earl and Countess of Cathness, lately travelling in America, have arrived at home in London. Mr. Darbyshire, of the Oxford crew that beat that of Harvard University, is teaching physiology in the London Workingmen's College. Count Munster, the newly-appointed German Ambassador at London, is a brother-in-law to the Earl of Rosslyn, having married for his second wife the Lady Harriette St. Clair. The Russian Czarevich, with his wife, the Princess Royal Dagmar of Denmark, are to attend the Ascot races while on a visit in England as guests of the Prince of Wales, their brother-in-law. Baron Hrowlow is characteristically pointed in regard to his disposition of his snare of the back pay steel. He says he pocketed it without any compunctions of conscience and was glad to get it. The Maine republicans held their State Convention at Bangor, June 19. It has been suggested that ex-Governor Edward Kent be run again, after an interval of service in the office of about thirty-three years. Mr. Maran Phillips, a county magistrate and eighty-two years old, plunged into the sea at Torquay, England, on the 12th ult., to rescue a child from drowning. He became exhausted, and himself and the child were rescued by a younger man. Ralph Waldo Emerson was at the Commencement exercises in the Workingmen's College, London, of which the Hon. Tom Hughes is President, and made a speech, in which he gave England the second place in the list of nations, America, of course, filling the first rank. Captain Wren, late Master of the bark James W. Elwell, of St. John, N. H., that was burned at sea some months since, yesterday arrived here on the steamship Oceanic. Captain Wren and others of the crew of the Elwell were picked up at sea by the steamship Tropic and conveyed to Liverpool, whence he was kindly given passage to this port by the White Star Company. M. de Saugus, of Paris, is a benefactor of nervous people. He owns a house in the Boulevard Haussmann, and has for a lodger a lady whose daughter has so incessantly practiced on the piano every day, from eight A. M. to twelve P. M., that how she took food was considered marvelous by tortured fellow lodgers. Mme. Chaises thought her daughter had a right to study and become an artist in spite of her neighbors, and therefore M. de Saugus applied to a Court, which pronounced that Mlle. Chaises must practice no more than ten hours daily, and not before ten A. M. nor after ten P. M.

THE PRESIDENT IN OHIO.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 5, 1873. The President and family arrived in this city yesterday morning from Galena. They were received at the depot by United States Marshal Campbell and Mr. J. B. Drake, and taken to the Tremont House, where the President and Mrs. Grant will remain during their stay in this city. Miss Nellie Grant is the guest of Miss Medill, daughter of the Mayor. The President will remain here until Thursday morning, when he will start for Washington. The President is one of recreation, he does not desire to undergo the fatigue of a public reception, but wishes to spend the short time he is allowed for his visit here as quietly as possible. Tomorrow evening a party will be given by Mrs. Mayor Medill in honor of Miss Nellie Grant. On Wednesday forenoon the President will visit the Board of Trade, and subsequently will attend a dinner party at the residence of the Hon. K. B. Judd. Wednesday evening Mrs. George M. Pullman will give a reception in honor of the Presidential party, who will leave next morning for Washington. Ex-Vice President Grant and his wife were in this city to-day and made a brief call upon President Grant.

PASSPORTS TO VIENNA.

They are Good for One Year. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—Numerous inquiries in regard to passports being daily made at the office of persons intending to visit Europe and the Vienna Exposition, I beg to state, through your valued journal, for the information of those concerned, that any passport issued to a citizen of the United States from the Department of State, in Washington, will be considered valid for one year from its date, though the same may have been used on a former absence of the holder from the United States, but that this privilege is subject to the condition that the passport is issued by the State Department which are a year or more old when presented for issue. I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HUGO FRITSCH, F. and R. V. Consul.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6—1 A. M. Probabilities. For the Middle States northerly winds, high, barometer, lower temperature, generally clear weather till the afternoon, with increasing cloudiness and possibly rain in the Southern portion in the evening; for the lower lakes and thence to the Upper Ohio Valley partly cloudy weather, northerly winds and diminishing pressure; for New England and Canada generally clear weather, lower temperature and northerly winds; for the Gulf and South Atlantic States falling barometer, cloudy and rainy weather; from Michigan to Iowa, and thence southward to Tennessee and Missouri, lower barometer, increasing cloudiness and occasional rain at night. Reports are missing from the Southwest, the Northwest, the upper lakes and Oregon.

THE WEATHER IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, 115 N. 5th St. 1872. 1873. 1 A. M. 47 47 3 P. M. 63 75 1 P. M. 45 46 6 P. M. 57 66 11 A. M. 51 56 9 P. M. 55 62 11 M. 51 56 12 P. M. 52 60 Average temperature yesterday..... 59% Average temperature for corresponding day of last year..... 52%

THE CINCINNATI MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

CINCINNATI, May 5, 1873. The preparations for the Cincinnati Musical Festival may be regarded complete to-night. Everything pertaining to the hall is of a very satisfactory nature. The seating arrangements are excellent, and the acoustic qualities, as tried on Saturday and more fully tested to-night by a full chorus, orchestra and organ, entirely meet the public expectation. Nearly all the singing societies not here on Saturday arrived to-day, so that this evening at the rehearsal but few seats assigned to singers were vacant. The chorus will consist of 850 voices and the orchestra of 105 instruments. Thomas' entire orchestra and the Cincinnati orchestra are supported by select musicians from New York, St. Louis, Louisville and Albany. The last rehearsal before the inauguration took place to-night. The Defenses to Deum, selections from "Orpheus," Haydn's "The Heavens Are Telling" and Handel's "See the Conquering Hero Comes" and the Nibelungen were rehearsed under the immediate direction of Mr. Thomas. The musical success of the effort is regarded as assured. What the issue will be pecuniarily yet to be demonstrated. The success of such efforts is hardly equal to the expectation of the friends of the enterprise. To-day, however, it is not more encouraging than at any time since it commenced. The city is fast filling up with strangers from all parts of the country, and a large number of the prominent newspapers already have representatives here.

SPAIN.

Herald Special Report from Madrid by Way of London.

Revolutionary Activity for Political Change in the Spanish Capital.

The Platform of the Reformers Printed and Placarded.

Chief Points of the Constitutional Demand.

The Peace Preserved During a Public Demonstration.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the British metropolis:—

LONDON, May 5, 1873. A special despatch addressed to the HERALD from Madrid indicates the existence of revolutionary activity. The Spanish city is placarded with manifestoes urging the people to demand an immediate proclamation of a federal republic, the abolition of capital punishment, the abolition of the State Council and the separation of Church and State.

POLITICAL HONOR DECLINED.

General Contreras, who was requested by the federal committee to become its President, declined.

THE PEOPLE IN OPEN AIR COUNCIL.

The federalist meeting in Madrid to-day was excited, but no disturbance occurred during the period of the assemblage. The people did not turn out armed for the occasion, as was threatened during the completion of the arrangements for the demonstration.

President Figueras' Opinion of the National Aspirations and Citizen Capacity—Territorial Inviolability Under Certain Conditions.

MADRID, May 5, 1873. President Figueras, in his reply to the speech of Minister Sienes, declared that Spain is "fully capable of realizing the glorious work of Washington; but meantime the national patrimony shall never be diminished while the government is in the hands of the republicans."

Carlist Battle and a Bourbonist Victory.

BAYONNE, May 5, 1873. The Carlists have reconquered the town of Vera, in Navarre, after a sharp fight with the republican troops.

RUSSIA.

Death of the United States Minister in St. Petersburg—Mr. Orr Carried Off After a Short Illness.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 5, 1873. Via LONDON, May 6—5:30 A. M. Hon. James L. Orr, the Ambassador of the United States, died in this city to-night of inflammation of the lungs. He had been ill from a cold for some time, but his death was wholly unexpected.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

Progress of the Interior Arrangement of the Building—The American Department Empty—Unfavorable Weather and a Thin Attendance.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. VIENNA, May 5, 1873. Rapid progress has been made in the arrangement of the interior of the Exhibition building since the opening.

MONEY IN EUROPE.

Rate of Discount on 'Change in England—Discount Advanced on the Continent.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, May 5, 1873. The Stock Exchange report, issued at five o'clock P. M., says:—The rate of discount for three months bills in the open market is three-sixteenths per cent below the Bank of England rate.

ENGLAND.

Destructive Fire at an Ancient Corporate Site.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, May 5, 1873. A conflagration in the old market town of Bradwinck, in the county of Devon, near Exeter, destroyed seventeen houses and rendered a large number of persons homeless.

ITALY.

The Cabinet Crisis Conciliated by the Effort of the Crown.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. ROME, May 5, 1873. Prime Minister Lanza stated in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that the King had decided not to accept the resignation of himself and his colleagues. The Ministers would, consequently, resume their offices, and the Taranto Fortification Appropriation bill, over which the difficulty arose, be withdrawn.

SWITZERLAND.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. GENÈVE, May 5, 1873. Père Hyacinthe said mass yesterday in a private building in the presence of a congregation numbering 1,200 persons.

A decree of excommunication has been pronounced against those who attended the ceremonies.

THE BRIDGE HORROR.

Full Number of Killed Not Yet Ascertained.

A General Estimate of One Hundred Lives Lost.

THRILLING INCIDENTS OF ESCAPE.

Efforts to Raise the Debris of the Bridge.

Light on the Cause of the Great Loss of Life.

DIXON, Ill., May 4, 1873. No other bodies of victims of the bridge disaster have been recovered at this point up to the present hour, but seven bodies have been picked up at Sterling, six miles below here, and doubtless the swift current has borne others still further down stream. The general estimate of the loss is as ninety to one hundred. As stated in a previous despatch, thirty-two bodies were recovered before dark. Five bodies floated past the men at work at the wreck and have not been found. It is supposed that at least fifty bodies are still in the water; most of them, it is supposed, are under the wreck of the bridge. The bridge, which was of iron, Trugadell's pattern, and of five spans, was elevated about twenty-five feet above the river, which is from fifteen to twenty-five feet deep. Only the two end spans fell; the three middle spans are standing, but in such a condition that it is thought they will fall when the wrecked spans are removed. Workmen are busy to-night putting up a derrick in order to clear the wreck, and making arrangements to secure the bodies beneath it. It is now stated that there were 300 persons on the bridge at the time of the accident, and that a greater number escaped than was at first supposed.

WHEN THE BRIDGE GAVE WAY.

most of the people were gathered at either end, though a large number were near the centre, and some of the latter remained where they were after the crash and were taken off in boats. Several persons jumped from their precarious resting place, and were drawn ashore. Two horses attached to a buggy were on the middle span when the crash came, and remain there still, as there is no way of getting them off. There were a number of remarkable escapes of children, of whom there were probably not less than fifty on the bridge. One little fellow, aged thirteen years, was caught by both feet in the iron rigging of one of the spans, and had a leg broken; but he managed by sheer strength to pull one of his boots off, and then coolly took out his knife and ripped the other boot from the crippled leg and swam ashore. Two little girls, sisters, standing side by side, went down together. The elder caught the other by the dress with one hand, and with the other hand seized part of the wreck and maintained their heads above the icy water until rescued.

ANOTHER BRIDGE ACCIDENT.

Three Men Killed and Eight Wounded. ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 5, 1873. A terrible accident occurred yesterday afternoon at a bridge being erected over the Lanne River, on the northwestern extension of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, fourteen miles from Sedalia. The false work erected for facilitating the construction of the bridge sank into the quicksand, upon which it rested, carrying with it the bridge timbers and twelve workmen and precipitating all into the river below. William Meavoy, Peter Connor and Harry Finch were killed outright and eight others were wounded, two of whom are not expected to recover. The bodies of the three killed were taken last night to Sedalia, where an inquest was held, and a verdict rendered that the insecure foundation of the false works was the cause of death.

LOUISIANA.

The Metropolitan Police Reported in a Fight—Hall Storm.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5, 1873. It is currently reported here that the Metropolitan Police last night attacked the forces of Captain De Blane, near St. Martinville, and were repulsed with the loss of three men killed and two wounded. De Blane is said to have 200 men, with one piece of artillery. It is stated that the Metropolitan Police were driven back into St. Martinville.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD IN A TIGHT PLACE.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 5, 1873. The sale of New York Central Railroad locomotives, by United States Collector Bailey, for government tax, which was advertised for to-day, was postponed until the 13th instant. It is said that, owing to Judge Woodruff's decision against the company, they will now pay the tax.

OHIO.

Indignant Protest of the Legislature Against the "Black Pay" Business.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 5, 1873. In the House this afternoon the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 60 to 20:—Whereas the action of the last Congress in increasing the compensation of the members thereof, of the President of the United States and other officers was unnecessary, uncalled for and unjust to the people of Ohio, and it is believed of the whole Union, and its repeal earnestly demanded by the people thereof, Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives be requested to zealously use all honorable efforts to procure the repeal of said law or so much of it as relates to such compensation at the earliest practical period.

The Senate adopted a joint resolution ratifying the second of twelve amendments to the constitution submitted by the first Congress in 1793, providing that no law varying the compensation of members of Congress shall take effect until an election for representatives shall have intervened. The vote stood 25 to 5.

there was a mass of human beings between them. Tony Brant, a boy of eight years, clung to a plank and was picked up safe, half a mile below.

Ed. Patrick leaped into the water and saved several lives.

Will Daily, with noble energy, saved many lives, among them three women on a plank, whom he pushed to the shore. He then pulled off his coat and boots and swam to Dr. Hoffman, who was on a bar half way to the railroad bridge, and rescued him.

William Dauntler saved several lives. Fred L. Snow saved five or six persons. Henry Woodcitt swam bodily into deep water and rescued many. There were several bodies taken out of the river as far down as below the railroad bridge. The body of Fred Hope was found floating nearly a mile down the river this morning. We learn that all those reported missing are probably in the network of the bridge at the bottom of the river.

After the night's work, under the superintendence of J. C. Jacobs, of the Illinois Central Railroad, who kindly rendered much assistance, a derrick was erected, and it is hoped this morning the iron-work will be lifted so that the bodies will be released and recovered. It is feared the extent of the calamity is not yet learned, for there may have been many on the bridge from the country whose names have not been obtained.

Light on the Disaster.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 5, 1873. The following extracts from an extra published this morning by the Sterling Mills Gazette will give a clearer idea of the manner and direct cause of the Dixon Bridge disaster than anything before received:—"The people were closely crowded on the footway and the immense weight, all on one side, was too much for the bridge. One of the capsterns snapped asunder and allowed the north section to sag from the abutment, plunging into the river with its living burden. Between the foot and wagon-ways was a net work of iron braces, about nine feet high, and this toppled over on the mass of humanity who had been thrown into the river, and by it men, women and children were pinned beneath the water without power to help themselves and too firmly bound by the weight of iron to be aided by their friends. It appears the bridge was constructed in such a manner as to make each section depend on others for support, and when the north section gave way, the balance sagged between the piers making a complete wreck of the entire structure. So far as known no fatal casualties occurred on any section but the first, though several were seriously injured by being crushed between the iron work. The special despatches received here to-night are filled with incidents attending on the fearful calamity, but add little to the main facts already telegraphed. The number still known to be missing added to those whose bodies have been recovered, makes the list of killed seventy-five, wounded thirty-two, of whom Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Van have since died.

Among the killed was Miss Bessie Paine, daughter of Mrs. M. L. Payne, editor of the Chicago Ladies' Magazine.

ANOTHER BRIDGE ACCIDENT.

Three Men Killed and Eight Wounded. ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 5, 1873. A terrible accident occurred yesterday afternoon at a bridge being erected over the Lanne River, on the northwestern extension of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, fourteen miles from Sedalia. The false work erected for facilitating the construction of the bridge sank into the quicksand, upon which it rested, carrying with it the bridge timbers and twelve workmen and precipitating all into the river below. William Meavoy, Peter Connor and Harry Finch were killed outright and eight others were wounded, two of whom are not expected to recover. The bodies of the three killed were taken last night to Sedalia, where an inquest was held, and a verdict rendered that the insecure foundation of the false works was the cause of death.

LOUISIANA.

The Metropolitan Police Reported in a Fight—Hall Storm.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5, 1873. It is currently reported here that the Metropolitan Police last night attacked the forces of Captain De Blane, near St. Martinville, and were repulsed with the loss of three men killed and two wounded. De Blane is said to have 200 men, with one piece of artillery. It is stated that the Metropolitan Police were driven back into St. Martinville.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD IN A TIGHT PLACE.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 5, 1873. The sale of New York Central Railroad locomotives, by United States Collector Bailey, for government tax, which was advertised for to-day, was postponed until the 13th instant. It is said that, owing to Judge Woodruff's decision against the company, they will now pay the tax.

OHIO.

Indignant Protest of the Legislature Against the "Black Pay" Business.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 5, 1873. In the House this afternoon the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 60 to 20:—Whereas the action of the last Congress in increasing the compensation of the members thereof, of the President of the United States and other officers was unnecessary, uncalled for and unjust to the people of Ohio, and it is believed of the whole Union, and its repeal earnestly demanded by the people thereof, Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives be requested to zealously use all honorable efforts to procure the repeal of said law or so much of it as relates to such compensation at the earliest practical period.

The Senate adopted a joint resolution ratifying the second of twelve amendments to the constitution submitted by the first Congress in 1793, providing that no law varying the compensation of members of Congress shall take effect until an election for representatives shall have intervened. The vote stood 25 to 5.

THE MODOC WAR.

The President Determined Not to Interfere with the Military.

General Sherman Forwarding Reinforcements.

Four Hundred Friendly Indians To Be Recruited to Fight Captain Jack—What a Volunteer Saw in the Lava Beds.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1873. The President is not now expected here until Friday night or Saturday morning. Secretary Belknap will not reach here until the latter part of next week. The President, it is understood, telegraphed General Schofield that he should not interfere with any of his plans for punishing the Modocs, and would see that he was promptly reinforced. This is not to be understood as indicating the slightest difference of opinion between army officials at the War Department, but as forcibly affirming the President's sentiments first expressed on hearing the news of General Canby's murder—"I shall approve the utter extermination of the Modoc tribe, not as an act of vengeance, but as an act of justice."

General Sherman Pushing Forward Reinforcements—Four Hundred Indian Scouts To Be Employed.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1873. General Sherman, in conversation on Modoc affairs, shows that he fully appreciates the situation, and has entered upon the subject with his characteristic energy. All the reinforcements required will be sent to General Schofield without delay to the last man that can be spared. A regiment will be conveyed to Opahs to be in readiness for a prompt movement. A body of 400 Indian scouts will be raised for service against the Modocs just as fast as fit men can be found. Senator Cassery has had several interviews with General Sherman, and is satisfied that no effort will be spared at headquarters to enable General Schofield to inflict on Captain Jack and his fellow savages a blow that will not soon be forgotten by them or the other tribes on the Pacific coast. General Sherman has no fears of anything like a general Indian war.

The Fight of the 20th of April—The Lava Beds and the Nature of the Ground—What a Volunteer Saw.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1873. Captain Hendey, of this city, has received a letter, dated Lava Beds, April 20, in which the writer says:—"I have just come in from Jack's stronghold, where I have been in a fight for the last three days. I went as a volunteer, and was attached to Major Thomas' battery of four Cohorn mortars, and it was the mortars which drove the Indians out. Five thousand infantry could not have done it in six months, without the loss of one-half of the command. Words cannot describe the character of these beds; newspaper reporters may try to do it, but they cannot convey an idea. Since the fight I have been through part of the bed, and that was enough for me. It is impossible to tell what damage we have done to the Indians, as they concealed or burned their dead, and the former is very easy, as all they have to do is to merely throw the bodies into a crevice and then fill it up with rocks. We have, however, found eleven dead bodies. The beds are full of caves, and many are undoubtedly hid away, for every once in a while a stray shot comes out; but the majority have got out, and there is no telling where they will turn up. Our cavalry have gone out in pursuit. We have here six dead, twenty wounded and about the latter number on crutches from sprained ankles from falling over the rocks. To give you some faint idea of the sharp rocks, one-half of our men went in with new shoes and came out mostly barefoot and with feet bleeding.

All Quiet in the Lava Beds.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6, 1873. A despatch from Yreka to-night says:—Camp south of Tulle Lake, May 3:—Everything is quiet. Not a shot has been fired by either side since the afternoon of the 25th ult. A large fire was seen this evening in the direction of the place where Major Thomas' command was slaughtered, distant about five miles.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An Excursion Train Upset by a Number of Cows—The Cars Run Over an Embankment—Large Number Injured.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 5, 1873. Advice from Princeton, Ind., last night state that an excursion train left that place on Saturday night on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad for Mount Carmel, Ill., carrying about seventy-five persons. In backing the train from Mount Carmel to Princeton a number of cows suddenly ran on the track, when Conductor Henry T. Hayes, who was on the rear platform, promptly signalled the engineer; but it was too late. The cars ran over the cows and plunged down an embankment eight feet high, turning the cars bottom upward. The passengers were immediately in a terrible state of confusion and terror, and a number of them were seriously injured, some probably fatally. The conductor leaped into a ditch and escaped injury. He afterwards broke the glass in the doors and rescued the passengers.

THE INJURED.

Among the wounded are Miss Louisa West, of Princeton, injured in the head and two ribs broken; Nathan Buckner, of Princeton, severely injured in the head, back and hips; E. R. Penny, collar bone and right arm broken; Miss L. Dorsett, Princeton, head and jaw seriously injured; Richard Ingie, of Cincinnati, foot badly hurt. Some thirty others were more or less injured.

OHIO.

Indignant Protest of the Legislature Against the "Black Pay" Business.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 5, 1873. In the House this afternoon the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 60 to 20:—Whereas the action of the last Congress in increasing the compensation of the members thereof, of the President of the United States and other officers was unnecessary, uncalled for and unjust to the people of Ohio, and it is believed of the whole Union, and its repeal earnestly demanded by the people thereof, Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives be requested to zealously use all honorable efforts to procure the repeal of said law or so much of it as relates to such compensation at the earliest practical period.

The Senate adopted a joint resolution ratifying the second of twelve amendments to the constitution submitted by the first Congress in 1793, providing that no law varying the compensation of members of Congress shall take effect until an election for representatives shall have intervened. The vote stood 25 to 5.

O'KELLY.

The Herald Commissioner Sent to Havana for Trial.

Every Courtesy To Be Extended to Him.

A Prompt Compliance with the Demand of the British.

Minister Thornton at the State Department.

A Despatch from General Sickles Announcing the Action of the Spanish.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1873. A rumor prevailed here early this evening to the effect that the recent request of the commander of the British gunboat Plover for the delivery of the Herald's correspondent, Mr. James J. O'Kelly, had been followed by a prompt transfer of O'Kelly to Havana, for fear that he might be taken from Manzanillo by force.

The British Minister visited the State Department to-day, and it is understood, announced that, in accordance with representations made by his government, that Mr. O'Kelly would not receive a fair trial in the insurrectionary district, he would be transferred to Havana, where every facility would be given him for his defence.

All that could be definitely learned to-night was that the State Department had advised to-day from General Sickles at Madrid to the effect that Captain General Pielain had been instructed to extend to Mr. O'Kelly every courtesy consistent with the dignity of the Republic.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Wisconsin will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at half-past ten o'clock A. M. THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past eight o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

The Weekly Herald.

Contains all the news. Only \$2 per year. The only Weekly Newspaper in America. Published every Thursday morning. Contains the most reliable reports of AGRICULTURE, SPORTING, ARTS, GOSSIP, FASHIONS, MARKETS, CATTLE, HORSES, FINANCIAL, DRY GOODS, RELIGIOUS, &c., &c.

Also THE BEST STORY PAPER.

Liberal arrangements to clubs of ten or twenty or more subscribers. Address NEW YORK HERALD, New York City.

A—For a Stylish and Elegant Dress or Business Hat go to ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, 110 Nassau street.

A—Herring's Patent.

251 and 253 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn.

corner of Fulton Avenue and Brooklyn Street. Open from 3 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

A—Magnificent Bridal Present—Whitney Sewing Machine.

permanently cured by KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUGH, Sold by Druggists everywhere.

A—Warwick or Elmwood Collar Will fit better and wear longer than any other. Try them.

A—Settled Weather—Old Probabilities.

intimate that we are to have pleasant weather at last. Another point well settled is that KNOX'S spring style of gentlemen's HATS is without a rival. Make your selections at his elegant store in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Birch Dale Spring Waters Cure Pulmonary, Kidney, Uterine and Blood Diseases. Books and samples free. \$3 Broadway.

Corns Removed, Club and Inverted Nails, All Diseases of Feet cured by Dr. WETZELBY, 222 Broadway, near Fourteenth Street. Established 1840.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, &c., Cured Without Pain. Fort Annihilator by mail, 2c. Dr. RICE, 228 Broadway, corner Fulton Street.

Greenberg's Vegetable Pills Relieve flatulency, tone the stomach, act on the torpid liver, open the pores of the skin and invigorate the system. As a remedy for debility and general circulation of the blood they have no successful competitor. GREENBERG'S COMBINATION, 30 Maiden street.

Havana Lottery Drawings on File—Circulars sent free of charge promptly filled. JOSEPH BATES, Agent, 126 Broadway, room 4; Chatham Bank Building.

Misses—The Waters of This Spring have cured thousands afflicted with Cancer, Scrofula and Bright's Disease. A free supply has been received. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College place.

New Perfumes, Distilled from Natural flowers by the CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, of London. Wild Flowers of India, Mahonia, Sandalwood, Hawthorn, Blenheim, Crown, Bouquet, Hesperis, Orchis—at all druggists. THOMPSON, LANGDON & CO., Sole Agents, 30 Broadway, New York.

Repture Still Successfully Treated at 181 and 183 BROADWAY, N. Y. Vesey street. Also Silk Elastic Belts, Stockings, Knee Caps, Ankle Caps, Lady in attendance, to wait upon ladies in private rooms.

R. C. Sheldon's Remedy a Sure Cure for Nervous Debility. Principal depot, 107 West Fifteenth street. THE REMEDY is free to the poor.

Royal Havana Lottery—Prizes Cashed, orders filled, information furnished. High rates paid for Spanish Biscuits, Galleons, Government Bonds, &c. TAYLOR & CO., BANKERS, 11 Wall