

O'KELLY.

Special Report from Havana to the New York Herald.

The British Gunboat Plover at Manzanillo.

NO INSTRUCTIONS.

The English Naval Officer's Protest Against the Unhealthfulness of the Dungeon.

Consul General Torbert Interviews the Captain General.

PIETAIN RECEIVES ORDERS FROM MADRID

O'Kelly To Be Removed to Santiago de Cuba.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, May 6, 1873.

I have just returned from Manzanillo. The British gunboat Plover, Commander Hippleys, came into port during my stay in the town. Commander Hippleys informed me that he had

RECEIVED NO DEFINITE INSTRUCTIONS regarding your imprisoned Commissioner, Mr. James J. O'Kelly, or what action to take in his interest.

THE PLOVER TO REMAIN. He assured me that he would remain at Manzanillo until the case of Mr. O'Kelly was decided.

VISIT TO THE PRISONER. Commander Hippleys, accompanied by the doctor and officers of the Plover, visited Mr. O'Kelly in his cell in Fort Gerona, and after a survey of the wretched place expressed his disapproval of the calaboose. He pointed out its entire

UNFITNESS FOR HUMAN RESIDENCE, its bad odor, the depressing atmosphere of the place, and, what was most dangerous, its unhealthy condition.

REQUEST FOR HIS REMOVAL. The Commander then politely made a request of the Spanish Governor of Manzanillo to have Mr. O'Kelly removed to more fitting quarters, in view of the fact that Mr. O'Kelly was not accused of any crime.

THE REQUEST DENIED. The Governor said he had no better place at hand.

THE BRITISH CONSUL'S OFFER. The British Vice Consul, Mr. Lauten, offered to guarantee Mr. O'Kelly if the latter were removed to his house. This was also denied.

THE BRITISH OFFICER'S PROMISE. Before I left Manzanillo Commander Hippleys assured me that he would do all in his power to ameliorate the condition of Mr. O'Kelly.

PIETAIN'S REFUSAL. All requests hitherto made to have Mr. O'Kelly removed to Havana have so far been denied by the republican Captain General Pietain.

What the Captain General Says of the Case. HAVANA, May 7, 1873.

United States Consul General A. T. Torbert spoke to His Excellency Captain General Pietain, on the subject of Mr. O'Kelly's case, this morning.

Mr. Torbert was informed by the chief of the executive that "he had been advised by the home government at Madrid to remove Mr. O'Kelly to a better place of confinement than Manzanillo, if possible; but that he had no power to remove him out of the jurisdiction of arrest, and for that reason he gave orders, four days ago, to have Mr. O'Kelly removed to Santiago."

The Captain General also stated that he had no serious fears for the result, and that as soon as the legal sumario was concluded he would decide.

CUBA. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, May 6, 1873.

The Tribune to-day has an editorial article which severely condemns the chief of the conservative party, who hitherto were masters of the situation. The article is extremely violent, and causes consternation in the conservative ranks.

PORTO RICO. Spanish Abrogation of Republican Electoral Duty—Human Flesh and Blood Under a Valuation Appraisalment—Political Party Agitation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 30, 1873.

The leaders of the Spanish party in Porto Rico have ordered their followers to abstain from voting at the coming election for members of the Cortes. The Spaniards will make no nominations.

THE "FOUND OF FLESH"—ITS VARIABLE VALUE. A Junta has been appointed to appraise the value of the liberated slaves.

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE FREEDMEN HAVE REFUSED TO WORK ON SOME OF THE PLANTATIONS. "QUI VIVIT?"

The volunteers have mounted guard at the place during the past ten days.

THE FATE OF POLITICAL REFORM. The Progress (radical) advises the radicals to join the republican party in order to obtain further reform.

ELECTORAL QUALIFICATIONS. The Boletín (newspaper) says that numbers of the radicals are able to read and write, and consequently they are entitled to vote if registered. The conservatives are very few.

THE POPE.

His Holiness' Strength Still Failing—The Venerable Patient Vastly Prostrated—The Report of His Death Renewed.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 8, 1873.

A special despatch from Rome to the London Standard alleges that His Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth received the Pilgrims from France at audience, last Monday night, contrary to the advice of the physicians who are in attendance upon him, and that the Sovereign Pontiff was very much prostrated in strength after the interview.

THE REPORT OF HIS DEATH RENEWED. The same despatch says it is generally believed in Rome that the Holy Father is dead; but nothing to confirm this belief has been received in London.

HIS HOLINESS SPEAKING TO A SPANISH DEPUTATION—PATERNAL GOOD WISHES FOR THE PEOPLES AND PRINCES.

ROME, May 8, 1873.

The Pope to-day received the members of a deputation from Spain, who brought a large contribution from the faithful sons of the Church.

In reply to their address the Pope exhorted them to take warning from recent events in Spain, and hoped that "princes and peoples would return to Christianity and morality."

SPAIN.

Bourbonist Advance Followed by Defeat—Citizen Proffer for Loyal Service to the Republic—British Report of a Shipmaster's Currency.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, May 8, 1873.

A son of Don Enrique has taken command of a Carlist force.

The Carlists have suffered several defeats within the past few days.

LOYAL TO THE REPUBLIC UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS. The inhabitants of the province of Gerona have informed Captain General Velarde that if his order directing the country people to abandon their farms and retire into the cities was annulled they would rally against the Carlists, that officer has countermanded the obnoxious order.

INDEPENDENT BROTHERS AT WORK. Railway trains from Hadajos and Andalsua were stopped yesterday by armed men, who robbed the passengers and baggage wagons.

Complete Defeat of Dorregaray's Royalists.

MADRID, May 8, 1873.

Official despatches announce the defeat and total rout of the Carlist forces under the personal command of Dorregaray.

Severe Blow to the Bourbonist Insurgents in Battle. MADRID, May 8—Night.

General Villargus has defeated the Carlists at Anes, killing three of their leaders. The victory is regarded as a great blow to the insurgent cause.

English Rumor of a Shipmaster's Currency.

LONDON, May 8, 1873.

It is rumored that the Spanish government is manufacturing a large amount of paper currency, which it intends to force into circulation.

FRANCE.

Specie in Heavy Flow to the Bank—Central American Mission.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 8, 1873.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 3,000,000 francs during the past week.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN MISSION. M. Hector Varela has been appointed Minister of Guatemala affairs.

GERMANY.

Emperor William Returning from Russia.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, May 8, 1873.

His Majesty Emperor William left St. Petersburg to-day on his return to this city, where he is expected to arrive on Sunday.

ENGLAND.

Bullion in Heavy Outflow from the Bank—An Eminent Economist Dangerously Ill—The Steamship Atlantic Wreck Investigation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 8, 1873.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £400,000 during the past week.

AN EMINENT ECONOMIST SERIOUSLY ILL. John Stuart Mill is lying dangerously ill at Avignon, France.

THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC WRECK INVESTIGATION. An official inquiry into the loss of the White Star steamship Atlantic will soon be opened at Liverpool. Major General George A. Schomberg, C. B., Deputy Adjutant General of the Royal Marines, will preside.

THE MEMORY OF SHAKESPEARE. Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson is at Stratford-on-Avon.

A RAILWAY TRAIN DASHED OVER AND DOWN AN EMBANKMENT. A passenger train ran off the track near Shrewsbury and dashed down a steep embankment. The carriages were badly wrecked. Four persons were killed and many injured.

John Stuart Mill at the Point of Death. LONDON, May 8—5:30 A. M.

A despatch from Avignon says the condition of John Stuart Mill is hopeless.

CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPH AT A PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION. Mr. Walt, the conservative candidate, is elected to Parliament from Gloucester.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

The Monetary Convention Rejected by Parliament.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CHRISTIANIA, May 8, 1873.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

Princely Visitors from Saxony—The Prince of Wales to Visit Hungary.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, May 8, 1873.

The Prince and Princess Royal of Saxony have arrived here.

The Prince of Wales will visit Pesth on Saturday.

THE LAVA BEDS.

Conflicting Accounts of the Disposition of the Indians—Mudoc Trophies at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8, 1873.

A despatch from Portland states that the rumors about the conduct and attitude of the Indians in Eastern Oregon are conflicting.

Ochoe, chief of the Snake Pines, says he will remove his people from the vicinity of the lava beds, and that none of them shall give aid to the Mudocs.

The head of Chief John Schenack and several other fallen Mudocs have been forwarded to military headquarters here.

VIRGINIA.

Apprehensions of a Disastrous Flood—Richmond Threatened.

RICHMOND, May 8, 1873.

There are apprehensions felt that the spring freshets will prove more serious in their consequences than for years past.

At Danville the river Dan is higher than it has been before in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," and it is still rising.

Families are fleeing from their threatened homes at some points, while at others the houses have been swept away and much valuable property has already been destroyed.

A despatch says hundreds of people are collected on the banks of the river watching the gradual rising of the waters and trembling for the safety of their property.

It is feared the whole country in that section will be inundated.

At Lexington the North River has risen very rapidly, and the roads are all submerged and impassable.

The North is a tributary of the James, and will help to swell the flood that now threatens Richmond from Lynchburg, where there has been a rise in the river of over fifteen feet in less than twelve hours.

At Charlottesville the Rivanna is very high and still on the rise. It also a tributary of the James in part. So far as intelligence has been obtained the streams supplying the James are rising rapidly, and unless a favorable change speedily takes place there will be an ugly flood here a repetition, it may be, of the scenes of 1871.

Destructive Freshets in the Dan River—The Bridges Threatened—Tenements Swept Away—Exodus from Dwellings—Narrow Escapes from Drowning.

DANVILLE, Va., May 8, 1873.

This has been a day of intense interest and excitement for this city. The unusually heavy and continuous rains of the past two days have caused the most extensive and destructive freshets ever known in Dan River.

Never was such a flood seen by the oldest inhabitants. The river continues to rise, and great fears are entertained for the safety of the wagon bridge, which is now almost reached by the angry waters.

The damage to fences, houses, barns and bridges cannot be estimated. The banks of the river have been lined all day by eager spectators anxiously watching the oncoming water.

Large numbers of families living near the river have been compelled to flee from their dwellings, leaving their houses, outbuildings and gardens to the mercy of the angry small tenement houses have been swept entirely away, with all their contents.

There have been several narrow escapes from drowning, but fortunately no lives have been lost.

The best garden and saloon recently constructed on Reed Island, a short distance down the river, have been carried away, and the buildings of Messrs. Crews, Rhodenbier & Co. are flooded with water, and their losses, in heavy timber, fixtures and damage to machinery. The worst consequences are apprehended.

WASHINGTON.

Protest of the Governor of Sonora Against the Howard Apache Treaty.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1873.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a copy of the protest of J. Pesqueira, Governor of Sonora, to Governor Safford, of Arizona, against what he supposes to be the stipulations of the treaty entered into between General O. O. Howard and the Indian Chief Cochise.

Governor Pesqueira recites quite a list of murders and lesser crimes committed by Cochise between November last and March of the present year, and claims that the treaty above alluded to allows Cochise to have free range in Mexico. Commissioner Smith says this is an entire mistake, as the treaty in no way refers to Sonora or to Mexican territory.

It is true that atrocities have been committed in Sonora by the Apaches, as Pesqueira alleges; but if participated in by any members of Cochise's band, it has been without Cochise's sanction, as all reports show he has personally conferred in good faith to the terms and spirit of his treaty, though he may have been unable to control outbreaks of his band.

The Union Pacific and the Government. The Attorney General has decided the question submitted to him some time since by the Secretary of War as to the right of the government to retain one-half of the pay to the Union Pacific Railroad Company for government transportation by the company across its bridge over the Missouri River at Omaha, and holds that the determination of this question does not involve the inquiry as to the terms of the Union Pacific Railroad, and, therefore, there is no decision upon that subject.

Second, that the act of 1862, incorporating the company, and the amendatory act of 1864, are to be taken together as one act, and, as they provide that one-half of all compensation for services rendered by the company to the government shall be retained for the payment of its bonds and interest, without naming any specific services, and as said acts grant railroad telegraph and bridge franchises the Attorney General holds that the provision as to compensation applies as well to services under the act of these franchises. Third, that under the act of 1873 all compensation for services to the government by said company upon its railroads of any kind is to be retained so long as any interest in the United States by the company upon its bonds remain unpaid, and that the railroad of the company across the bridge is one of the railroads to which said act applies.

Decision by the Commissioner of Pensions. The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that no attorney will be recognized in a claim for increase of pension provided for by section 9, act of March 3, 1873, to a single minor already receiving an original pension, nor in a claim for increase of pension also provided for by the aforesaid section to minor children of officers. The return of the certificate of pension to the Commissioner is the only requisite to the adjudication of the claim.

Contributors to the Congressional Conscience Fund. Both John B. Hawley, of Illinois, and Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, have some time since recovered their back pay into the United States Treasury; also J. M. Rusk, of Wisconsin. This statement is made at the request of the friends of these gentlemen.

THE LITTLE SURVIVOR OF THE ATLANTIC WRECK. NEWARK, May 8, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD:—Sir—Please acknowledge in your newspaper the receipt of the following sums for the benefit of John Hanley, the little boy who was saved from the wreck of the Atlantic:—

From subscribers by Glendinning, Davis & Amory, New York, \$200 00

From citizens of Boston by His Honor the Mayor, 120 00

From "Traveler" Fund, 100 00

Total, \$420 00

The sums have been placed in the Newark Savings Institution to his credit. Further subscriptions may be addressed to me. G. W. DOANE.

The total receipts of the Comptroller yesterday were \$35,048.

MEMORY OF CHASE.

Action of Bench and Bar Throughout the Country.

Resolutions of Respect and Admiration for the Dead Jurist.

The Heart of the Nation Moved.

No Official Action Yet Taken at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1873.

No action has yet been taken by the government relative to the death of the late Chief Justice, though it is thought that immediately upon the return of the President there will be a meeting of the representatives of the Cabinet to take proper action. It is probable that Secretary Richardson and Attorney General Williams will leave here to-morrow night to attend the funeral, and opinion is expressed in some quarters that the President will proceed to New York for that purpose instead of returning here to-morrow night, as intended. In this case he will be joined by the members of the Cabinet in New York. There is as yet no concerted plan among the chief officials of the government.

THE WASHINGTON BAR TO MEET TO-DAY. The members of the Bar of the District Court will hold a meeting in the court room to-morrow to take action in reference to the death of the late Chief Justice.

There will also be a meeting of the Bar of the Court of Claims at the court room on Saturday morning.

CITIZENS TO TESTIFY THEIR RESPECT TO-DAY. A call has been issued for a meeting of citizens to-morrow afternoon at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association for the purpose of testifying their respect for the memory of the late Chief Justice Chase, who, the call states, was long a resident at the seat of government, and was as highly esteemed by our community for his personal worth as he was by the entire nation for his eminent abilities and distinguished public services.

Resolutions of Respect Passed by the New York Legislature. ALBANY, May 8, 1873.

In the Senate of the New York State Legislature to-day Mr. Benedict offered the following:—

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions to prepare a memorial to the Governor of this State in relation to the funeral of Chief Justice Chase of this State.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Palmer, from the committee appointed last evening, reported the following:—

Resolved, That the Senate have learned with profound regret the death of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

He was a man of the highest moral and political character, and his services to the country were of the most distinguished and honorable character.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That, as an additional mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the State of New York do hereby appropriate the sum of \$10,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory.

The resolutions were adopted.

Action of the Richmond Bar. RICHMOND, Va., May 8, 1873.

The Bar and Judiciary of this city held a meeting in the United States Court room to-day to do honor to the memory of the late Chief Justice Chase. The Hon. James Lyons presided. A preamble and resolutions were adopted embodying the highest eulogies of the Chief Justice, expressing deep regret at the calamity which the whole people of the United States have sustained in his sudden death, referring to his pure and spotless character in terms of unqualified praise, there never being a suspicion of his integrity throughout his life, which, before his elevation to the Bench, had been passed in times of great bitterness and rancor in which he had been a prominent actor, and declaring that his memory would be ever held in the most affectionate remembrance by those with whom he had had official as well as social relations.

Addresses were made by General Bradley T. Johnson and Colonel H. Coalter Cabell, after which the resolutions were communicated to the United States Circuit Court, and Judge Bond, in ordering them to be spread upon the records of the Court, also paid an appropriate tribute to the deceased. The Court then adjourned. The City Court also adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice.

The meeting of the bar was largely attended by lawyers of all shades of political opinions. The papers generally of the State have highly eulogistic notices, and the feeling of regret among the people is also general.

Action of the Baltimore Courts. BALTIMORE, May 8, 1873.

In the United States District Court this morning, Archibald Sterling, Jr., United States District Attorney, announced the death of Chief Justice Chase, and moved an adjournment in respect to his memory. Judge Giles, after alluding in appropriate terms to the life and public services of the deceased, adjourned the Court.

None of the City Courts were in session to-day. A meeting of the Bar of Baltimore is called for to-morrow to take proper action in regard to the death of the Chief Justice.

Resolutions by the Indianapolis Bar. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 8, 1873.

At a meeting of members of the Bench and Bar, held in this city this morning, at which Governor Hendricks and the Judges of the Supreme Court were present, appropriate resolutions concerning the death of Chief Justice Chase were passed, and the Courts adjourned till to-morrow.

The Bar of Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 8, 1873.

The United States Court to-day adjourned until Saturday, out of respect to the late Chief Justice Chase.

The Hamilton District Court and the Supreme Court adjourned at noon.

Members of the Bar will meet on Saturday and pass resolutions of respect.

Adjournment of the Courts of Little Rock, Ark. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 8, 1873.

All the Courts adjourned to-day, out of respect to the memory of Chief Justice Chase. Appropriate speeches were made and resolutions adopted.

Sorrow in Salt Lake City. SALT LAKE CITY, May 7, 1873.

The announcement of the death of Chief Justice Chase caused a sorrowful sensation here. The flags on the principal hotels were immediately drawn to half mast.

THE KANSAS HORROR. KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 8, 1873.

A special despatch to the Times of this city to-night, from Cherryvale, Kansas, the scene of the murder of William York and others, given the following as the names of the bodies found under Benner's house and thus far discovered and identified:—B. F. McKenzie, covered and identified; H. Lonchor and identified by his brother-in-law; J. Johnson, eighteen months old, identified by his father, W. F. J. Carthy, 1204 Illinois infantry; D. Brown, identified by a Howard county man (said a silver ring on little finger, with initials); John silver ring on little finger, identified by his wife, and William A. York, by his brother, Colonel A. M. York. The bodies of the other three were not identified. All were killed by a blow on the back of the head with a hammer and their throats cut, except the little girl. The ground will be ploughed to-morrow for other bodies. Suspected parties will be arrested to-night.

DEATH OF OAKES AMES.

The Great Mobilizer Past His Earthly Troubles—Died at Half-Past Nine O'Clock Last Evening—Succeeded in His Final Moments by a Large Circle of Belongings—An Easy and Peaceful Death—Sketch of His Career.

NORTH EASTON, Mass., May 8, 1873.

The Hon. Oakes Ames died at his residence in North Easton, Mass., at thirty-three minutes past nine to-night. His disease was apoplexy, complicated with pneumonia. He died very easily, passing away without a struggle, in the presence of his wife; his three sons, Oakes A. F. M. and O. Ames; his daughter, Mrs. H. W. French, and her husband; Mrs. O. A. Ames; his granddaughter, Miss Maria H. Ames; his sister, Mrs. S. A. Witherell; his brother, Oliver Ames, and nephew, Frederick L. Ames, and Dr. George B. Cogswell, his family physician, who has scarcely left his bedside, day or night, since he was taken sick.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, in North Easton, on Sunday, the 11th inst. A train will leave the Old Colony depot in Boston, giving his numerous friends an opportunity to attend the funeral, and return to Boston after the services.

Mr. Ames was sixty-nine years three months and eighteen days old at the time of his death. Mr. Ames had been suffering from diabetes for nearly three years, but by a strict attention to diet had been able to keep that disease in check. On Monday night, April 29, he had an attack of indigestion, and attended in his duties in Boston on Tuesday and Wednesday last week, and on Thursday he remained at home, occasionally visiting his office. As North Easton, on Thursday evening, he was taken with inflammation of the diaphragm. Through the night he suffered intense pain, obtaining no sleep. Friday he obtained a little ease and sleep while in a sitting posture. He passed the whole of Friday night sitting in his chair. Saturday he was more comfortable. Sunday he remained about the same, sleep being interrupted about half-past five o'clock P. M., when he was seized with apoplexy, resulting in the complete paralysis of the right half of the face at the same time there was slight indication of pneumonia in the lower part of the right lung, which extended over both lungs. Mr. Ames remained partially conscious at intervals up to noon on Wednesday, when he became perfectly unconscious up to the time of his death.

Sketch of Oakes Ames. Oakes Ames was born in Easton, Bristol county, Mass., January 10, 1804. He was a manufacturer by profession, and for the greater part of his life was identified with the town of North Easton, to which place he went from Plymouth, Mass., sixty-five years ago, a poor boy. He learned the trade of shoemaker at a forge, and the old shop where first he worked still stands as a reminder of the past. He was for two years a member of the Executive Council of the State, and in 1852 was elected a Representative from Massachusetts to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the committees on Revolutionary Claims and Manufactures from New York, via Albany, to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving on the committees on the Pacific Railroad and Manufactures. He was also a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention of 1850, and re-elected to the Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses.

Specimens of the man as he was known to his neighbors in North Easton, says:—"In all his business wanderings he never lost sight of the town of his adoption. An academy building, which he had erected, and which he had constructed through the munificent donation of \$40,000 by the Ames family, and there are other and more important improvements which he had effected in his native town. Mr. Ames was looked upon as everybody's friend. Without ostentation he always carefully provided for the wants of his neighbors, and he paid them a fair and liberal wage fully up to the average in all the States. During the financial crisis of 1857 and 1858 Mr. Ames not only helped his neighbors through the difficulty, but aided his neighbors too, so that they cannot but feel his loss as that of a near and dear friend. Mr. Ames' manner of life among his townsmen was very simple. Entirely devoid of that conceit which sometimes accompanies the possession of great wealth, he deposited himself at home in the evening, and he was always ready to help anybody whom he thought was trying to help himself.