

AFRICA.

Herald Special Report from the Modern Capital of Nubia.

Sir Samuel Baker Alive and Hopeful.

Despatch from the Explorer Reporting His Progress.

On the White Nile, with Prospect of Successful Results.

Telegram to the New York Herald.

The following special despatch to the Herald has been received from our correspondent at Khartoum, Nubia:

A letter was received here to-day from Sir Samuel Baker.

ON THE WHITE NILE AND HEALTHY.

The explorer was, at the moment of date of the communication, on the White Nile and reported all well.

DIFFICULTIES PART AND DEVOTION ABOUT TO BE REWARDED.

The passage of Sir Samuel and his party through to the end was effected with great difficulty, but he hopes that the obstruction will be entirely removed during the present summer.

THE POPE.

His Holiness' Health Improving Rapidly—Grand Pontifical Reception at the Vatican—Italian Pilgrims Expected—The Lay Crown Unsees.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, May 17, 1873.

The health of the Pope is improving rapidly. Numerous deputations called upon him to-day and were received by His Holiness, who held a grand reception in the Vatican.

Italian Pilgrims Expected—The Lay Monarch on the Qui Vive.

ROME, May 17, 1873.

A large number of pilgrims are expected here to-morrow from Florence to call upon the Holy Father. Disturbances are feared, and the government has reinforced the garrison.

ITALY.

Parliamentary Legislation Against the Religious Corporations—Attempt to Conciliate the Church.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, May 17, 1873.

The members of the Italian Parliament reassembled in session to-day.

The Chamber of Deputies during the sitting approved the first clause of the bill suppressing religious bodies in Rome by a vote of 385 against 13.

Fifteen Deputies were absent from the chamber when the vote was taken.

The second clause, with an amendment offered by Signor Ricasoni granting the Pope 400,000 lire annually for the maintenance of generals of orders, was adopted by a vote of 220 against 193.

King Victor Emmanuel's Executive Dangers in the Premises.

The Italian Parliament, in its action on the Religious Corporations bill, proposes the total abolition of the generals of the orders, giving to the Pope 800,000 lire per annum, for their support. Should this measure be finally and completely adopted by Parliament it will, it is said, be difficult for the Italian Ministry to reconcile their votes with their promises, Signor Lanza and his colleagues having undertaken to preserve the generals of the religious orders from suppression. Such promises have been made personally to Pope Pius the Ninth through some Cardinals who are mutual friends of some of the Ministers. A similar pledge has been given to the foreign diplomatic corps, to some of whom Signor Visconti-Venosta has repeatedly stated that the Premier himself and his colleagues would resign in the event of Parliament voting the complete suppression of the religious corporations. Such declarations were made to M. Fournier, reported to Count Wimpfen and reiterated to Sir Augustus Paget. The King of Italy himself seems to have made similar promises to the Pope, who, it is reported in the Vatican, holds His Majesty's original letters, which he will publish in proper time; so that, in case of the act passing for total suppression, according to the inclination of the legislative majority and of the nation, His Majesty, in order to keep his promise to the Pope, will probably ask the Ministers for their portfolios and dissolve the Parliament.

FRANCE.

Cabinet Reorganization—Political Canvas of the President's Party Inclinations—Prose-ution of the Press.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 17, 1873.

The resignations of M. Gouard, Minister of the Interior, and M. Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction, have been accepted by President Thiers.

The new members of the Cabinet will be either moderate republicans or members of the party of the Left Centre.

It is reported that the Ministry of Public Worship did re-establishment.

THE CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS IN PAINFUL OPERATION.

Several journals of this city have been fined for republishing the letter of Felix Pyat, addressed to President Thiers, printed in the London Times on the 1st April.

The People's Sovereign newspaper has been suppressed for publishing editorial articles attacking the National Assembly.

ENGLAND.

Discount at Six Per Cent at the Bank.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 17, 1873.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England has advanced one per cent, and is now (noon) six per cent.

JAPAN.

A National Vessel at Gibraltar from New York.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

GIBRALTAR, May 17, 1873.

The Japanese steamer Capron arrived here to-day from New York via Bermuda and Madeira. All on board are well.

SPAIN.

Don Carlos' Special Thanks to a Victorious Bourbonist Commander.

The Hopes of the Royalist Vastly Elevated—To Conquer or Die—A March in Navarre—Rumored Conclusion of a Heavy Loan—Total Defeat of the Spanish Army in Aragon.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BAYONNE, May 17, 1873.

Don Carlos has written to General Dorregaray, congratulating him upon the result of the late engagement with the Spanish government forces at Puente de Eraul, and announcing that he will soon assume personal command of his forces in the field.

Bourbonist Advance with a Large Force in Navarre.

PERPIGNAN, May 17, 1873.

The Carlist journal published here announces that Don Carlos entered the Spanish province of Navarre on the night of the 14th inst. and took command of an army of his followers, numbering 15,000 men, with which he is resolved to conquer or die in the attempt.

ALLEGED CONCLUSION OF A ROYALIST LOAN.

It is also stated in the same paper that the Prince has concluded a loan of 400,000,000 reals with English bankers, and has promised to make Olio a field marshal and Dorregaray a lieutenant general.

THE SPANIARDS RECEIVE ANOTHER STUNNING BLOW.

Intelligence has reached here of the total defeat in Aragon of the Spanish troops under Colonel Moreno, by the Carlist forces, commanded by General Triunfante.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

Official Statement of the First Management of the American Department—A Voluminous Report—Extraordinary Developments—Buoyant with Hopes.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, May 17, 1873.

The investigation into the charges against the suspended American Commissioners to the Exhibition has been completed, and voluminous details have been forwarded to Washington.

EXTRAORDINARY AND HUMILIATING DEVELOPMENTS.

The inquiry developed the fact that the appropriation made by the United States Congress for the Exhibition is nearly exhausted.

The charges of bribery have been fully sustained. It was also brought to light that \$20,000 were expended on the roof of the sewing machine department, when its actual cost was not more than one-tenth of that sum.

Other reckless expenditures were also proven.

Matters are now better, under the direction of the new Commissioners, goods are arriving rapidly, and it is expected the American department will be ready by the 15th of June.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1873.

Regulations of the Treasury Department for Collectors of Customs.

Secretary Richardson is very busy engaged in revising the regulations of the Department to collectors of customs. It is his purpose to issue in one volume, as soon as they can be prepared, all the instructions on existing law relative to merchant vessels and collecting duties on imports. Such a compilation has not been made since 1857, by Secretary Guthrie. It was attempted in 1868 by Secretary McCulloch, but not completed. Within the last fifteen years the revenue system of the country has been greatly changed and enlarged by legislation, and extended over all our possessions on the Pacific coast, including Alaska. The work involves a vast amount of labor, and the closest scrutiny of the old regulations of 1857 and the laws passed since that time, including the records of the Department, the decisions and circulars on the law. This work will be of the greatest importance to merchants, importers, owners of vessels and those transacting business with the Custom Houses and the Treasury Department, as it will contain all information and instructions to officers of customs and the forms to be used in the transaction of business at the Custom Houses and Treasury Department, such as documenting vessels, equipment of steamboats, instructions as to invoices and entries of goods, appraisement of merchandise, warehousing of imported goods, revenue, marine and hospital marine service, fines, penalties and forfeitures, duties on goods and the whole theory and scope of the revenue system and duties and powers of collectors. The book will contain a map of the United States, with the names thereon and location of all the ports of entry and delivery; also the bonded routes for which imported merchandise may be shipped in bond, with or without appraisement, to parts of the interior, to Mexico and Canada, with plates and diagrams illustrating the mode of appraising vessels. The volume will be printed in the best style that can be done at the government printing office, and will be issued early in August to customs officers and others without charge.

The "Temperance Blessing" of Philadelphia, headed by Father Heritage, were received by President Grant in the East room of the White House to-day, each member of the "Blessing" being introduced to the President, who seemed highly delighted and entertained by the recitations and singing of the children of the "Blessing."

The Claim of Prefecto de Rojas Decided Adversely.

The umpire of the Spanish and American Commission, Baron Lederer, has decided adversely the claim of Prefecto de Rojas against Spain, which involved \$125,000. Rojas, a native of Cuba, filed his intention to become a citizen of the United States on the 29th of September, 1870. The treaty with Spain for the settlement of wrongs and injuries to citizens of the United States since the commencement of the present insurrection in Cuba was concluded on the 12th of February, 1871. The umpire holds that Rojas was not a citizen of the United States within the meaning of the treaty, therefore the Commission has no jurisdiction of the case, which is dismissed. Six or eight other cases fall on similar grounds.

Appointments by the President.

The President made the following appointments to-day:—John M. Eckford, to be meter and referee in the United States Mint at San Francisco; Jefferson F. Babcock, corner in the United States Mint at San Francisco; Edward Palmer, Indian Agent for the Grand River Agency in Dakota; Robert N. McLarnar, United States Marshal for the District of Minnesota; John Tilson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Illinois, and Alva A. Knight, Collector for Florida. The President has appointed William E. Davis as United States Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati, Mr. Hayes having declined.

Kansas Land Controversy.

W. B. Webb has filed in the Equity Court a petition for a mandamus on the Secretary of the Interior to compel him to issue a land patent for certain lands in Kansas to a settler. The party claims that he regularly entered upon the land, lived upon and improved it, complying with all the terms of the law, and applied to the Land Office for a patent. The Secretary of the Interior refused to grant the patent, claiming that before the settler had complied with all the terms of the law the title to the land in question was vested in the Kansas Railroad Company in a grant of lands to aid the road. This land is part of the Osage ceded lands, and it is said this case is a test one, in which hundreds, if not thousands, are interested to the extent of two or three hundred thousand acres.

TROUBLED ARKANSAS.

All Quiet So Far—The Keys of the House of Representatives in the Hands of the Governor—Excitement in the State—A Colored Company of State House Guards Being Organized.

LETTLEROCK, Ark., May 17, 1873.

Everything is quiet to-day, and will probably remain so until the meeting of the Supreme Court on Monday. The Governor sent for the keys of the House of Representatives last night, and they were delivered to him by Major Strong, Assistant Secretary of State. The State Capitol guards bivouacked in the House during the night. There is a rumor that a movement is on foot to induce the colored men to go in a body and offer their services to the Governor. They are hoping that NO CONFLICT WILL ENSUE between the democrats on guard and themselves. The prominent colored men are for Baxter, but the majority of the negroes are against him.

A colored company of State House guards is being organized. The Governor will not disband the troops until all questions of quo warranto are ended.

THE STATE EXCITED.

Information is received that the people throughout the State are much excited in favor of Baxter. They will support him in any conflict with the clique.

NEWSPAPER OPINION.

The Republican ignores the matter, and moralizes on the course of the democratic Legislature. The Texas Gazette strongly supports Baxter, and talks as if the determined front shown had ended the matter.

THE DRUMMOND DISASTER.

Roll-Call of the Surviving Workmen—The Men Addressed by Mr. Drummond and Promised Work and Aid—Relief Meeting in Halifax—A Large Amount of Money for the Sufferers Subscribed.

WESTVILLE, N. S., May 17, 1873.

Everything is quiet about the Drummond colliery to-day. A number of men are still engaged in carting away the earth with which the various openings have been filled.

Yesterday notices were posted up in various places directing the employes of the colliery to attend.

THE ROLL CALL.

At seven A. M. to-day, at the hour appointed about 150 answered to their names. The absence of a large number was explained by those present. No fresh names were added to the already long list of missing. Mr. Drummond, President of the company, addressed the men. He deeply regretted the occasion which gave rise to the meeting, and could not find words to express his feelings. In reference to the fearful calamity, which destroyed such an immense amount of the company's property, of course, he said he regretted this, but regretted most

THE FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE, could sincerely sympathize with those who had lost friends and relatives, because he himself had lost friends in Mr. Dunn and Mr. Richardson, and many of the men who were personally known to him. He said immediate steps would be taken to organize the men and provide work about the surface for those willing to remain, and that they would do all in his power for them. On his return to Montreal he would make arrangements to provide for those left destitute by the disaster. He assured them he would do everything in his power to lighten their already heavy burden of sorrow and suffering. In conclusion he would exhort them to be steady and labor sober and Christian lives.

Mr. Drummond appeared to feel greatly affected by the disaster, and several times while speaking was deeply affected.

A Relief Meeting in Halifax and a Large Amount of Money Raised.

HALIFAX, May 17, 1873.

A relief meeting for the widows and orphans by the Drummond colliery explosion was held here to-day. A large amount was subscribed and a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions through the city.

THE BRULE SIOUX.

Red Cloud Objects to the Northern Pacific Railroad.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1873.

Messrs. John P. Williamson and J. W. Daniels, who were sent several months ago to Red Cloud's agency to prepare the Indians for the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad through their country, report to the Indian Bureau that they have had a "big talk" with the representatives of a large number of savages, and while the latter do not exhibit a decidedly hostile disposition, they are, nevertheless, opposed to the project. They say they want no white settlers on their lands except traders, and that they will counsel with their people relative to the railroad through their country.

THE KICKAPOOS.

Co-operation of the Mexican Government in Their Removal.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1873.

Minister Nelson informs the State Department, and Secretary Fish to-day informed Secretary Delano, that Minister Nelson writes that the Mexican government expresses its willingness to do everything in its power to procure the removal of the Kickapoo Indians, who have wandered over the border, back again to the United States, to be placed on such reservations as our government may indicate. Appropriate instructions have been sent for this purpose to the local authorities of the Mexican States near the boundary line.

THE REMAINS OF CAPTAIN THOMAS.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1873.

The body of Captain Thomas, killed in the recent fight with the Modocs, arrived here to-day, and was conveyed to the residence of his father, General Lorenzo Thomas, whence the funeral takes place to-morrow afternoon.

BASE BALL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1873.

The following is the full score of the game at base ball played here to-day between the Athletics and Bonhomies:—

BOSTON, Mass., May 17, 1873.

The following score was made this afternoon in a game between the Athletics (Brooklyn) and the Bostonians—Athletics, 12; Bostonians, 11.

TRENTON, N. J., May 17, 1873.

The Trenton Nine played their first game of base ball this season this afternoon, on their grounds, with the Rutgers College select nine, whom they defeated. The contest from the beginning was in favor of the Trentonians. The Collegians were mere school boys as far as base ball is concerned. There was a large and respectable assembly of spectators. Mr. Lator, of Trenton, was the umpire. The score stood 21 to 10.

IMPORTANT RUMOR DENIED.

BOSTON, May 17, 1873.

A rumor, which has obtained currency, that the Union Pacific Railroad Company had indorsed some forged income bonds is entirely without foundation. A record is kept of all the bonds that have been certified as good, and it is absolutely certain that no counterfeit bond has been certified by the company as genuine.

THE CONGRESSIONAL EXCURSION PARTY.

VINTA, Ind. Ter., May 17, 1873.

The Congressional excursion party arrived here to-day, 384 miles from St. Louis. The run from Springfield had been made for the most of the way at the rate of forty to fifty miles per hour. They will be transferred to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road this evening and arrive at Denison, Texas, to-night.

There were 339 births, 183 marriages, 561 deaths and 31 still births in the city last week.

O'KELLY.

The Spanish Government Takes Action at Last.

TELEGRAM FROM GENERAL SICKLES.

The Cuban Authorities Ordered to Send Mr. O'Kelly to Spain.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1873.

The Secretary of State this evening received a telegram from General Sickles, stating that the Spanish government has ordered the Cuban authorities to send O'Kelly, the Herald correspondent, to Spain.

CUBA.

The Vomito at Havana—Quarantine Danger—A Press News Reporter Set Free—Customs Revenue and Specie—Newspaper Recrimination and the Reply.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, May 16, 1873.

The vomito is increasing. In view of the exposed condition of the passengers of the steamers Junata and Yazon, in this unhealthy bay, the consignees have asked permission of the government to transport them to New York on the steamer leaving this port to-morrow.

CUSTOMS DUES AND SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The proposition of the government to exact half the import and export duties in gold meets with general disfavor among the merchants.

A PRESS MAN RESTORED TO FREEDOM.

Francis H. Millen, an Irishman, claiming to be an employe of the New York Custom House and a correspondent of a New York journal, left Santiago de Cuba six weeks ago and entered the insurrectionary district.

Millen returned to Manzanillo on Monday where he was imprisoned, but was released yesterday.

NEWSPAPER RECRIMINATION AND NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Tribuna denounced the Foz de Cuba, Constancia and several country journals as organs of the laborites and as rebellious to Spain, and wants the editors tried by a court martial.

The Espana (newspaper) has made its appearance. It is liberal in its doctrine and opposes the abolition of slavery without the consent of the owners. It considers slaves as property, and says an attack on proper is illegal.

A new republican journal, the Republica Igualdad, will appear on the 1st of June.

MASTER MECHANICS' BANQUET.

A Festive Gathering—Happy Humor and Harmony at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Railway Master Mechanics of America were entertained last evening in right royal style at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where a banquet was given to them by the railway supply men of New York. It was a grand affair. There were present about one hundred members of the Master Mechanics' Association, with their families, and those, in addition to the invited guests, numbered about three hundred persons, who occupied four tables of an imposing length. The Master Mechanics represented nearly all the railroad sections of the country, and their honest, manly, intelligent faces betokened the nobility of their calling. They arrived yesterday from Baltimore, where they had held their annual meeting, to which Wm. W. Wymann, Manager of the Steel Works in Troy, was the chairman of the evening. Captain Wymann has the face and manner of a statesman of the old school, and his dignified, stately appearance, together with his happy humor, made him eminently fit for the exalted position he occupied for the time being. The banquet was held over his home, one of the most delicious after dinner speeches there was ever pronounced at a festive board. To give an extract from his speech would be to misquote him, for the whole was so fine, harmonious and complete, that to add to it or take away anything from it would be to spoil it. He was followed by Mr. H. W. Britton, President of the Association, who responded to the toast, "The Railway Master Mechanics of America." The next toast was "Our Railroads," to which Mr. Wymann, Editor of the Jersey City Journal, made eloquent reply. "The iron and steel factories of the United States," was the toast next in order, and was responded to by Mr. A. L. Holley, an eminent engineer and son of ex-Governor Holley of Connecticut. Colonel Richard Vose replied to the toast, "Our Master Mechanics' Convention." He said, "We are here to-day, together with our happy humor, made him eminently fit for the exalted position he occupied for the time being. The banquet was held over his home, one of the most delicious after dinner speeches there was ever pronounced at a festive board. To give an extract from his speech would be to misquote him, for the whole was so fine, harmonious and complete, that to add to it or take away anything from it would be to spoil it. He was followed by Mr. H. W. Britton, President of the Association, who responded to the toast, "The Railway Master Mechanics of America." The next toast was "Our Railroads," to which Mr. Wymann, Editor of the Jersey City Journal, made eloquent reply. "The iron and steel factories of the United States," was the toast next in order, and was responded to by Mr. A. L. Holley, an eminent engineer and son of ex-Governor Holley of Connecticut. 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