ASSYRIA.

Herald Specal Report from Lordon.

Important and Mos. Valuable Discoveries at Naeveh.

THE KING'S LIBRARY FOUND.

Fragments of a Broken Tabht to Complete the History of the Delve.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HIDAD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from ou correspondent in the British metropolis:-

LONDON, May 20, 173. Mr. George Smith, the Daily Telegraph special correspondent in Assyria, has fund the King's library at Nineveh, and discovered numerous valuable fragments of ancien record, particularly the missing portions of the broken tablet containing the history of the Museum.

CENTRAL ASIA.

The Report of the Fall of Khiva and Capture of the Khan Denied.

Russian Advices from the Imperialist Army Advance-Slow March in a Snow Storm-The Rendezvous Union Incomplete.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 20, 1873. A despatch from the Reuter Telegraph Company. from St. Petersburg, says:-There is no truth in the report that Khiva has been taken, and that the Khan has fallen into the hands of the Russian

Russian News From the Imperialist Invading Columns-Severe Snow Storms and Regiment Impediments.

LONDON, May 20, 1873. A special despatch to the Daily Netos, from St. Petersburg, says:-Much anxiety prevails there in consequence of the non-receipt of definite intelli-

gence from the Khivan expedition. Two of the detachments of Russian troops marching against the Khanate have been delayed in their progress by heavy snow storms.

NEWS PROM THE PRONT. At the last advices from the expedition, the column nearest the appointed rendezveus for all the troops was several hundred miles distant, and was, besides, one month late.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

His Highness' Arrival in Moscow-Enthusiastic Greeting of a Multitudinous Assemblage-No Superfluity in the Connubial supply.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

St. Petersburg, May 20, 1873. The Shah of Persia arrived at Moscow yester

Upon entering the city he was met by an immense concourse of people, who welcomed him with the greatest enthusiasm.

ON PRINCIPLE IGNORED FOR THE PRESENT. The statement that the Shah was accompanied on his European tour by three of his wives is not

Subjects.

A telegram from Teheran states that great festivities were observed there for two days on the occasion of the anniversary of the Shah's birthday in the mouth of April. All the members of the Court were received by His Highness, who, speak-ing of his intended visit to Europe, said that "his sole reasons for undertaking the journey were sole reasons for undertaking the journey were that he might develop his relations with the European sovereigns, draw closer the commerciaties which unite Persia with other civilized countries and form his own opinions upon the condition of those lands, with the ebject of seeing on his return what reforms were indispensable in the various branches of the administration for the development of the resources of Persia." Thanks to the telegraph, his llighness said, he "would be daily able to learn what was going on in the Empire, and give instructions in reference to it." He urged emphatically the prompt execution of all instructions emanating from the Grand Vizier, whom he praised highly as the originator of all the late reforms introduced into the country, and in whom he expressed the greatest confidence for the future.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

The Acheenese and Their Allies Still in Armed Agitation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 20, 1873. A despatch from Padang announces that an army of Battachs and Acheenese, 10,000 strong, is marching on Delli, a small town on the northeast

FRANCE.

Party Excitement in the Legislative Assembly-The Debate on Constitutional Power Postponed.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 20, 1873. A special despatch to the Daily News, from Ver-sailles, reports that the sitting of the National Assembly yesterday was very stermy. The members of the Right openly declared their desire to overthrow M. Thiers.

The Presidency of Parliament-The Debate on Constitutional Power Post-

In the National Assembly to-day, M. Louis Buffet was re-elected President of the Chamber by 350 votes against 280 cast for M. Martel.

The vote indicates the success of the interpellation introduced by the conservatives yesterday. The debate which was to have opened to-day has

been postponed until Friday.

The Semion of the Prussian Diet Closed.

GERMANY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HEBALD.

BERLIN, May 20, 1873. The session of the Prussian Diet closed to-day. The speech from the throne was read by General Von Rosa, President of the Ministry.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

McGuire and Cornell Again in Explanation.

The Gas Bill Amended and Passed by the Assembly.

EXCITEMENT OVER PROHIBITION

Governor Dix Vetoes the Prohibition Bill and the House Sustains Him.

A Temperance Display-Newspaper Claims-Consolidating City and County-O'Brien's Bill Industrial Exhibition-Washington Market.

The Senate resolutions to investigate he charges made against Erra Cornell came up in he Assembly to day for concurrence. The Speaker ceded the chair to Mr. Jacobs and went on he floor of the House. After the reading of the resolutions had come to an end he rese and all eyes were at once Deluge hitherto deciphered in the British turned upon him, the general impression letug that e intended to make a speech upon the subject, verybody was disappointed, however, for he sim-Py contented himself with offering an anendment gars could be made to the Governor or transmision to the Legislature. Mr. McGuire then follows with an amendment, the object of which was to ascrtain whether section 4 of chapter 80 of the Law Congress of 180, had been violated in any way by the party having transactions concerning

THE DISPOSAT OF LANDS. This mendment and the Speaker's were slopted without lissent. The latter then offered at additional abendment, that the investigators be required to examine into the present condition and management of the Cornell University. The was objected to ly Mr. McGuire, who, I ferget to state, offered and had adopted before the Speaker offered citizens to be appointed by the Governor should report whether or not (as the law of Congress required of the institution, for whose benefit the lands were to be sold) the leading studies in Cor nell University are agriculture and the me chanic arts. Mr. McGuire finally withcrew his objection, at the instance of Mr. Pierson, who made a short speech eulogistic of Ezra Cornell. In withdrawing the objection Mr. McGuire remarked that he did not care particu larly what or how many amendments were objects he wanted to get some ight thrown upon by the investigation could be reached by them. He then referred to Mr. Husted's charge last week, that he (McGuire) did not want an investigation, and that his determination pot to have one was tions. He claimed that he was

JUSTIFIED IN OBJECTING TO THOSE RESOLUTIONS tions covering all the subjects to be investigated had been drawn up by him and presented in the Senate by Senator Johnson. The fact of their having been presented was known everywhere in the city, and the Speaker knew when he afterwards offered his resolutions that the other's had been introduced in the Senate. He regarded his (the Speaker's) action under the circumstances as a parliamentary attempt to rush through resolutions destined to defeat the attainment of the object sought in the Senate resolutions, which went to the heart of charges to be investigated. The Speaker's resolutions, he olaimed, cited charges that were not made and did not touch upon the real question at issue. He contended, therefore, that his objection to their introduction was right and proper, and that he was justified in the sight of every man without a bias in the matter in having prevented the son of the man against whom the charges were made from designating who the investigators should be; in having, in fact, opposed Mr. Ezra Cornell in his attempt to come into the Legislature to name the men who were to investigate him. At the close of Mr. McGuire's remarks the resolutions were adopted as amended without a dissenting voice.

There was guite a little scene in the library of the

a dissenting voice.

A SCENE.

There was quite a little scene in the library of the Senate Chamber to-day, caused by the Sergeantat-Arms putting General Frank Spinola out of the room, on the ground that he had no business in the sacred precincts devoted to the Senators and the sacred precincts devoted to the Senators and

the sacred precincts devoted to the Senators and their friends. Spinola was very indignant about the matter, and threatened dire vengeance for the "outrage."

The Senate met at ten o'clock this morning, an hour earlier than usual, in deference to the prevailing notion that the end of the session was near. The Supply bill, which is called the "OAM" WOODS' SUPPLY BILL. by hungry Assemblymen below in the bitterness of their disappointment at finding cherished items expunged, was reported, with voluminous additions and subtractions. It was at once ordered to be printed and made a special order for to-night. The bill to adjust certain

NEWSPAPER CLAIMS

be printed and made a special order for to-night. The bill to adjust certain

New York city was taken up on third reading, recommitted, with instructions to strike out Tiemann's amendment restricting payment to claims 'legally' authorized, re-reported, re-read and then defeated by a vote of 16 to 9, failing one of the required constitutional vote. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table. There seems to have been a lively sense of jobs intended all through this bill, and Tiemann declared that among other claims that might be settled by it were a series presented by a gentleman, his wife and his daughter for over \$500,000, an aggregate produced by changing the name and proprietorship indefinitely among themselves of a little corporation paper which had only 250 circulation, putting a new head and date on it whenever necessary and vesting the proprietorship in any one of the three persons or any combination of them, as seemed suitable.

CONSOLIDATING CITY AND COUNTY.

ble.

CONSOLIDATING CITY AND COUNTY.

The bill to consolidate the city and county of New York came up, but on motion of Senator James Wood, who claimed that its werding was wrong and liable to mislead, it was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

THE GILBERT ELEVATED.

The bill amending the Gilbert Elevated Railway franchise so that its route shall not include Broadway was passed.

The bill for the auditing of ex-sherifi (and present Senator) O'Brient's bill for extra fees, returned from the Governor and amended by giving the Governor authority to appoint the commissioners, was passed by a vote of 19 to 1, Chatfield alone voting against it.

ADJOURNMENT SLIGHTED.

The concurrent resolution for a final adjournment on Friday next was called up by Mr. Tiemann, but the Senate refused to take it from the table by a vote of 8 to 12. THE WALL STREET PERRY
and North River Railroad bill was ordered to a

and North River Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BILL.

Was called up in general orders, and Senator Woodin attempted to amend it so as to reduce the amount of stock guaranteed by the city from \$3,125,000 to \$2,500,000, but it was lost. Motions were carried to strike out the third and fourth sections, and one to strike out the second, made by Mr. Tiemann, narrowly falled of passage. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET BILL.

Was discussed at some length in Committee of the Whole, and finally progressed. The difficulty recently attending a great many important bills waited upon the discussion of this one—a mysterious substitution of some unknown measure for the original, and a failure to have any printed copies of it. All discussion was necessarily carried on in the dark, and very few Senators knew what they were voting for when amendments were proposed. The report of the Finance Committee on

THE ELMINA REFORMATORY

has just been finished. It discloses the same profitable looseness of contractors in the ercetion of that building as characterized more pretentious buildings in New Yerk city some years ago, and illustrates anew the ingenuity of raseals even in the rural districts in pursuit of the public funds. The committee append a resolution to their report advising the withholding of all appropriations to the Reformatory until matters are corrected. In conformity with the resolution they have stricken out all appropriations to the Reformatory until matters are corrected. In conformity with the resolution they have stricken out all appropriations to their report

The Gas Bill Passed in the House-Governor Dix Vetees the Local Prohibition Bill-Exciting Scene in the House-The Bill Rejected by a Vote of 60 to 52-The Thirty-fourth Street Railroad Bill. ALBANY, May 20-Evening.

The New York Gas bill bids fair at last to become a law, thanks to the expose given in the HERALD in relation to the lobby scheme that was set on foot to defeat it. The Speaker ruled, when the subj

same up, that the vote by which it was passed could the Committee on Trades and Manufactures, with instruction to make its provisions apply to Kings and New York counties only. The committee then amended the bill, reported it immediately, and it was at once put on its final passage and passed again, only five votes being recorded against it. The Senate will now have a chance to fulfil its pledges and pass the bill this week, even though to it back to the Upper House the Speaker of the Lower House had to violate the rules.

THE LOCAL PROHIBITION BILL VETORD. The veto of the Governor of the Local Prohibition bill created a great deal of excitement this evenwas generally known early in the afternoon. The galleries and the lobbles were crowded to suffocation during the debate which ensued upon it, and the Speaker had to exert himself to the utmost to preserve anything like order. The lager beer interests seemed to have taken full possession of the galleries and the temperance people occupied every nook and corner available on the floor of the House while the veto was being read. Mr. O'Donnell, the Clerk of the House, who had set his heart on the bill becoming a law, hooked as though he had lost every friend he had in the world. Messrs. Crawford and Lincoln, too, appeared downcast. Indeed, it is quite probable that if the Governor had entered the chamber while his sledgehammer blows about the weakness of the bill were sounding in the ears of those present Mr. Crawford, alone and unaided, would have made a hearty meal of him. When the reading of the veto closed

the veto closed

THE GRAIR FOT THE QUESTION

whether the bill should pass, notwithstanding the
objections of the Governor. Mr. Lincoln, after
characterizing the message as a string of gittering
generalities, said local option is dead—died at the
hands of Governor John A. Dix, around whose
banner the temperance men railled last Fail. He
said to-night 50,000 men would be drunk, reveiling
over the action here to-night. Virtue, he said, had
tried to

and said he wanted the vote taken again on the bill, so that temperance men might be able to record themselves again.

Mr. Crawford said this was the death-knell of the republican party. Hundreds of thousands of people would now no longer consider that they owed any allegiance to that party. All of the Christians, all of the moral people in the State, would now leave it, and it was known, he said, that they have been the backbone and ribs of that party. He proceeded at much length, repeating over and over again that the republican party would now lose all the voters it ever had who were worth having. He maintained that it was due to republicans in this House that this veto appeared here to-night. It was their influence which brought about this action on the part of the Governor, and they need not attempt to shift of you for the Herselmont of the flowers of hell, rum and ruin; of crime, pauperism and insanity. His time (five minutes) for speaking expiring, it was twice extended, on motion of Mr. Beebe, who said he wanted to hear him, and threatened to speak himself unless it was extended.

Mr. Baitz said he was at a loss to know whether he was now in a Legislature or at a camp meeting. (Laughter.) He then proceeded to say if there was any disposition to desert the republican party in Madison county there was none in Eric county. He declared that the Governor was right in vetoing this bill. He believed in the intelligence of the people and in justice. How was it, he asked, when Governor Dix withsteed the influence brought to bear upon him in the Foster case! Then, as soy, he showed himself to be both wise and just.

Mr. Wight said that though he was as good a friend to temperance as any man could be, he did not approve of any intemperate tanguage. He thought it best to lay aside the question for tenight, and therefore moved to lay the question on the table. Lost.

Mr. Weed spoke to show that the republican party was the great moral party only in pledges.

Mr. Alberger called attention to the fact that the friends of this bill refused to recall it from the Governor, and concluded by moving the previous question, which was ordered.

Amid considerable excitement the question was then taken whether the bill should pass, notwithstanding the Governor's objections, and it stood 52 to 69, as follows:—

NATS—Messrs. Babcock, Badger, Batcheller, E. E. Brown, Bulkley, Burritt, Clapp, Coggeshall, Cope, Couchman, Crandall, Crawford, Pilmu, Ford, Fort, Fowler, Gere, Goss, Griffin, Hardy, Heacock, Higgins, Holliser, Husted, Kenntley, Knettles, Lewis, Lincoin, Lynde, Maniley, Moore, Pell, Persous, Philpot, Raynor, Speaker, Stewart, Swain, Sylve tr. Tefft, Tobey, Townsend, Van Demark, A. L. Van Dusen, Vedder, Walker, Weed, Wells, Whalen, N. A. White, Yeomans, and Young—St. Nats—Messrs, Abbott, Alberner, Baltz, Beebe, Biglin, Blackie, Blessing, Blumenthal, J. H. Brown, Burns, Campbell, Carpenter, Clarke, Cochne, Cook, CaG, Cornell, Crary, Gummings, Davidson, Deerting, Denniston, Dexter, Donohue, Elting, Fish, Foote, Henley, Hendee, Herring, Hill, J. B. Hillyer, J. D. Hillyer, Jasobs, Johnson, Nice, Ondyke, Piersou, Ray, Smith, Compkins, Wight, Mackin, Metsuire, Oakley, Patterson, Porfeous, Roche, Snyder, Van Cott, Woods, McQueen, Mosher, O'Brien, Phillips, Prince, Rose, Suydam and

Watt-60.

Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the bill was declared rejected.

Shortly after the announcement of the vote the House adjourned. The lager men in town are all debating the veto with great zest.

THE THIETY-FOURTH STREET RAILBOAD BILL was discussed in Committee of the Whole and amended, so as to read "Thirty-fith instead of Thirty-fourth." A great deal of amusement ensued when Tiemann, who had roundly abused the bill and the "raifroad cormorants," as he called them. was asked who introduced the bill, and, on rewas asked who introduced the bill, and, on referring to the printed copy, was compelled to admit he had introduced it himself. He got out of the quandary, however, very nimbly. He contended he introduced it merely to keep the control of it. Mr. Madden asked him if the individual who presented it to him to introduce was a railroad "cormorast," and

LOCAL PROHIBITION.

Governor Dix's Ressons for Vetolng the Prohibition Bill-The Bill is in the Interest of Restriction, and Not of Free Choice-While Professing to Give Much it Gives but Little. ALBANY, May 20, 1873.

The following is the veto message of Governor Dix, sent to the Legislature this evening, on the Local Prohibition act :-

To the Assembly:

I have given the most careful consideration to Assembly bill No.371, entitled "An act to enable the legal voters of any town or city to determine by ballot whether the sale, exposing for sale, giving away, or suffering to be exposed, sold, given away therein, of infoxicating liquors, shall be prohibited, and to regulate the sale for medicinal, mechanical, chemical or sacramental use, and to provide for the enforcement of this act," and I return it, with my objections. given away therein, of intoxicating inquors, shall be chamical, chemical er sacramental use, and to provide for the enforcement of this act," and I return it, with my objections.

No one can be more anxious than myself to repress, by all just and effectual measures of legislation, the evils of intemperance—the unoutbred source of four-fifths of all the crime, pauperism and domestic misery in the State, and I would not willingly throw any impediment in the way of the praiseworthy efforts which the friends of humanity and good government are making for the purpose of remodying those evils.

The bill submits to the people of the towns and cities of the State the question whether the use of intoxicating liquors, except for special purposes, shall be prohibited within their respective limits. It proposes to leave to the people the right to determine for themselves in this respect what is most conductive to their own good. I fully concur in the correctness of this proposition of the sace and the property of adonting such meatres of engistering and their local affairs in such manner as they deem essential to their welfare.

The chief objection to the bill is that it contains a limitation of this principle. It leaves to the people of the several cities and towns only a partial and restricted operation in discharging what it shall be lawful for them to drink within their respective numerical limits. It compels them to prohibit absolutely, or virtually to accept by declining to prohibit, every beverage which can by a possibility intoxicate. It permits them to express their wishes on a single sproposition, but precludes such an expression on any other. It says to them in substance:—If you wish to prohibit absolutely, or virtually to accept by declining to prohibit, every beverage which can by a possibility intoxicate. It permits them to express their wishes on a single sproposition, but precludes such an expression on any other. It says to them in substance:—If you wish to prohibit, every beverage which can by a possibili choice as to what beverages it shall be lawful to use within the respective boundaries. The bill is framed in the interest of restriction, and not of freedom of choice. Ideom this narrow view of the subject exceedingly unwise. A wide difference of opinion prevails among the people of the State in regard to the prepriety of distinguishing between ardent spirits and the lighter beverages, some of which do not intoxicate unless taken in uncomfortable quantities, and which, in countries where they are in general use, have proved a restraint upon the consumption of spiritious liquors, and, to a great extent, a safexuard against the prevalence of intemperance. I do not assume to decide which class of thinkers may be on the right side of the question; but just toleration of the freedom attempting to maintain their position by compulsion. It is in this view that I deem the provisions of the bill independent of the consumble. I do not suggest that it should have exempted the lighter beverages from the apption which the people are called on to express. That would have been a restriction on their action and the freedom of choice. I think the Legisters and the sended wised was a session of the self-

county to sue for any penalty incurred under the provisions of the bill.

By virtue of these provisions "if there is a drunkard in any town where prohibition is adopted a large number of officers, and if there is a village within it a large number, are required to report him, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, at all places where intoxicating liquors may be sold." Those places may be indefinite in number, for "any person," no matter what his character may be, by living his bond for \$1,000, with two sureties, each untitying in double that amount, may self "intoxicating liquors for medicinal, mechanical, chemical and sacramental uses." The sellers are under no obligations to ascertain whether the purchases are made in good faith for the purposes specified. They cannot sull liquor to be drank or used on the premises, nor to a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated, a minor, or any one to whom they have been notified not to sell; and they are required to keep open for inspection books, in which all the purchases and sales shall be entered. But there is no public officer to whose discretion it he ale of intoxicating liquors are worthy of the trust. Under the existing law the Boards of Excise in cities, towns and villages have power to grant increase to any person or persons of good moral character who shall be approved by them. roved by them.

No such provision is made in the bill under consideraon. All that is required is that the form of the bond and
esufficiency of the sureties shall be approved by the
unity Judge. There is no limitation as to the
unber of persons who may engage in the traic, and no power to withhold the privilege from a
an of bad character. This power under the license
w is a practical limitation. The bill under considertion has, in neither of these respects, the restraints conuned in the existing law.

law is a practical limitation. The bill under consideration has, in neither of these respects, the restraints contained in the existing iaw.

I doubt exceedingly whether the bill, with its numerous defects, is in the interest of the cause of temperance. I am not sure that it is not as likely to promote the evils it is intended to check and remove. To any bill framed with a liberal regard to the differences of opinion, which exist in all communities, and to the freedom of action, which within just limits is a fundamental brinciple in ours, and which shall contain proper safecuards against the abuse of the traffic trauthorizes, I shall give a most cheerful assent. By withholding my approval from this bill no great inconvenience can possibly be caused. If I had approved it it could not have gone into operation until thirty days after the anunal election in November, one month before the stiting of the next Legislature Although the session is so are advanced there is time for an early line and the feets of what all secure to the people in each city and town an unlimited freedom of choice in a matter intimately connected with their local interests, Or, if the subject shall go over to the next Legislature, the people of the State will have time to give if their mature consideration and elect their representatives in reference to it.

WASHINGTON.

Scandal-A Committee of Van Buren's Friends to Wait on the President.

The Vienna scandal waxeth warm. The President as well as the Secretary of State is in a quandary how to get out of a greater disgrace than he original inflicted by the bribe-takers. The mistake, it appears, has been in making General Van Buren a patriotic scapegoat. But, as in these days of fallibility, a divinity doth not hedge a President, Van Buren's friends are more than indignant that he should be singled out as the victim, and are determined to fight out to the bitter end. To-morrow Messrs. Vermilyea, Jordan, Jones, Walton and D. D. Smith, of New York, will arrive here to ask the President what charges the government has against Van Buren, and, knowing that there are none, will ask that Van Buren be reinstated. As the administration cannot do this without stultifying itself the contest will now be as to which can make the best showing in support of their side. It will also be shown that when the appropriation for defraying the expenses of the United States at the Exposition was before the Senate Secretary Fish replied indifferently to the request of Senator Cameron for an opinion as to whether the appropriation should be passed. The appropriation, however, was made without regard to the opinion of the State Department. In regard to the alleged offer of General Van Buren to favorably locate the restaurant in the American department, Marshal P. Wilder, Ben Perley Poore and other gentlemen prominently connected Agricultural National will come forward and testify that it has invariably been the custom to receive a consideration in the way of rent from all who enjoy places of profit at their exhibitions. The same is also true of the American .restaurant at 1854 and 1867. When the bottom of the indignation of the State Department drops out it will be found that it is a personal quarrel between the Secretary of State, Minister Jay, et al., on the part of the United States, and Thomas Van Buren, his mercantile, cierical and professional friends on the other. As the parties to the suit are have everything except "semi-official authority" te back them up, the contest promises to be exretary Fish has gone to Newark to comfort Senator Frelinghuysen, who is not only one of General Van porter for the honorable position of Commissioner. Ex-Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, Of-

fered the Russian Mission. The President has tendered the Russian mission to ex-Governor Jewell, of Connecticut. There is no reason to believe he will not accept.

Decoration Day at Arlington. The Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, having in charge the decoration ceremonies, held a meeting last night wh solved that the proposed strewing of flowers on Confederate graves at Arlington would probably cause disorder and occasion a breach of the peace; and that the national cemeteries were on Decoration Day only open by the order of the Quartermaster General for the purpose of decorating the graves of Union soldiers.

Lieutenant Wheeler's Expedition and Its

Objects.

Lieutenant Wheeler's exploration party will leave in a few days. The operations contemplated in the explorations and surveys west of the 199th meridian during the field season of 1873 include portions of Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. The expedition will be divided into four main field parties, one of which be again subdivided, and four astroparties. Field party No. 1 will operate in portions of New Mexico and Arizona in two sections; party No. 2 in a southerly and southeasterly direction from Salt Lake to Camp Wingate, making a détour through portions of New Mexico and Arizona; party No. 3 will move south-southwest from Denver through Colorado to Fort Wingate and accomplish a certain area in New Mexico and Arizona. The triangulation party, main party No. 4, will operate from Santa Fé, carrying a system of triangles west to the meridian of Fort Wingate, thence south to the Mexican border. This expedition is in continuation of a long series of explorations carried on under the directions of the War Department in an econon ical and thoroughly scientific manner, resulting in the opening of new routes of travel, the establishment of supply posts and the discovery of such portions of the vast Western areas as shall prove most desirable for settlers. The parties, this season, will operate in nearly parallel lines from north to south, cutting most of the old routes of travel, and travelling the area of the backbone of the Continent, obtaining the pro-file of the same from Denver to Mexico and Glia Rivers upon the Pacific slope and the Rio Grande upon the Atlantie, a portion liable to un fold more riches in its topographical and other structural relations than any other of equal dimensions in the still unsurveyed possessions of the

Appointments by the President. The President to-day appointed William R. Sapp to be Collector of Internal Revence for the Thir-teenth district of Obto, and Edmund Palmer to be Indian Asset of Grand River Agency, Dakota.

O'KELLY.

Herald Special Report from Madrid.

Spanish Cabinet Consideration of the Case of the Herald Commissioner.

Order for His Transfer to Old Spain for Trial.

The Cuban Officials Forewarned on the Premises.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the Spanish capital;-

MADRID, May 20, 1873. The Spanish Council of Ministers is still

engaged in Cabinet consideration of the case of Mr. James J. O'Kelly, the HERALD special correspondent in Cuba. TRANSPER FOR TRIAL

It has been already decided that Mr. O'Kelly shall be transferred from Cuba to Spain, in order that he may have an impartial trial before a competent tribunal.

THE ORDER TO THE ANTILLES AUTHORITIES. Orders to send him forward immediately

from the Antilles have been telegraphed from the office of the government in this city to the Havana authorities.

The Spanish Government Want O'Kelly's Information. From the Courier des Etats-Unis, May 20.1

The order of the Spanish government to have Mr. O'Kelly transferred to Madrid is, according to the HERALD, the subject of much comment in diplomatic circles in Washington. The opinion most worthy of netice is that this decision of the Spanis government has been dictated by the desire to obtain from Mr. O'Kelly exact information touching the strength and resources of the insurgents-information it has never been able to procure through ordinary official sources. In exchange for these O'Kelly will be set at liberty and the proceedings against him discontinued.

SPAIN.

A British Radical Reformer Arrested by the

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 20, 1873. Mr. Bradlaugh, while on his way to Madrid to present the English resolutions congratulating Spain on the establishment of the Republic, was taken prisoner by the Carlists, but soon afterwards

WEST INDIES.

Colombian Trade to Europe by Way of Jamaica-Crops and Public Health-The Coolie Labor Supply-Severe Losses by the Fire at Port au Prince-Four Persons Burned to Death.

Kingston, Ja., May 11, 1873. The steamship Moselle, of the Royal Mail line, on her last trip from this port to England was so heavily freighted with merchandise from the Pacific coast, via the Isthmus of Panama, that she had no room for the mails from Jamaica.

The sugar crop is much lieavier than any previous season, considerably more land being under cultivation than formerly.

Public HEALTH.

The smallpox, although there are a number of cases in the interior of the island, is not considered epidemic, and only a few cases are reported in Kingston.

THE LABOR SUPPLY.

The Governor has appointed a commission to inquire if the Costa Rica Railroad officials have carried out their centract with the Jamaica laborers who went there, and whether they have been treated properly. Wild rumors of their cruel treatment have reached Jamaica.

Hayti.

Additional particulars of the fire in Port au Prince have been received in Kingston. The fire broke out in the forengon on the chief commercial Mme. Cornian Carré. A strong westerly wind prevalled and the fire spread rapidly to the east. The wind shifting changed its course and caused it to spread in several directions at once.

Notre Dame Cathedral and several other large

Notre Dame Cathedral and several other large buildings were destroyed.

Both lountains for supplying the city with water were, unfortunately, dry, and the wells in the vicinity of the fire had to be depended on. In less than four hours 250 buildings were destroyed, valued, with their contents, at \$1,000,000.

Mme. Carré, in whose house the fire originated, and three of her children were burned to death,

CHOLERA.

The Asiatic Demon, of Unmistakable Type, Alleged To Be Raging in New Orleans-Cincinnati Excited Over the News-A Victim Dies En Route to Ohio. CINCINNATI, May 20, 1873.
There was a sensation produced here this after-

noon by the official announcement of Dr. William Ciendenin, Health Officer of this city, that epidemic cholera of the unmistakable Asiatic type has appeared in New Orleans. This statement was verified by an official transcript of the mortuary report of New Orleans for the week ending May 10, showing the number of deaths from that cause to be eleven. The Health Officer warns the citizens ty use every precaution of cleanliness of person and dwelling to guard against the disease, remind-ing them that the great epidemic of 1349 was trans-mitted to this city from New Orleans by passengers

mitted to this city from New Orleans by passengers on the steamboats.

John Schenck, a noted cattle breeder of this county, took the disease in New Orleans last week and died on the steamer on the passage up day before yesterday. His corpse arrived to-day. The New Orleans papers have never mentioned the fact that cholera is in the city, although it has been ravaging the plantations on the Lower Mississippi for three or four weeks past, and is now so alarming in the city as to affect its business interests.

ARKANSAS.

The Anti-Baxterites Reconsidering Their "Ousting" Plans. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 20, 1873.

The general impression here this atternoon is that the idea of ousting Governor Baxter and replacing him by Lieutenant Governor V. V. Smith, for special political reasons, has been abandoned for the present. Certain republicans interested in the move affect to ridicule the Governor, while others delight to rank him with Judas Iscarlot and Renedict Arnold, because, they say, he has surrounded himself with Ku-Klux leaders. In reference to the recent occurrence in Hemo-

stead county, where it was alleged the Sheriff was shot at and pursued by a band of hired ruthans, advices received to-day state that the Sheriff greatly exaggerated the affair.

SHOOTING AT GOVERNOR KELLOGG.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20, 1873. Melvin M. Cohen, attaché of the *Picayune*, was arrested to-day charged with shooting at William Put Kellogg on May 7, with intent to kill him, and held in \$5,000 bail. Cohen claims to have been on Camp street when the shot was fired en Magazine street.

The Comptroller's receipts yesterday are ported by him to have been \$28,663.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The ste, unship Wyoming will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails , or Europe will close at the Post Office

at half-past ten o'clock A. M. THE NEW YOR T HERALD-Edition for Europe will be ready at ha 'I-past eight o'clock in the morn-Single copies, in wt. sppers for mailing, six cents.

Life Is in Jeopaa dy as Long as a Vio-lent cough or cold runs on anchecked. Remember this and lose no time in resort us to HALE'S HONRY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR the only certain cure. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROP. Scure in one minute.

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A Horse, My Kingdom for a Horse.— But the public don't say neigh to "RICHARD" WEAVER'S CELEBRATED MILK PUNCH, 539 Eighth avenue, corner Thirty-seventh street.

A Star Attraction.—Knox's Spring Style of gentiemen's HATS, If you want a nice, tashu becoming and stylish HAT, patronize KNOX'S sto Broadway. Auction Sale .- Bargains in Watches,

fine Gold Jawelry and solid Silverware; selling off at great sacrifice; day and evening this week. GEO. C. ALLEN, 84i Broadway, near Fourteenth st. A.—Wedding Invitations, Paris Styles, Monograms, Coats of Arms, Crests and French Note Pa-per. JAMES EVERDELL, 302 Broadway. Established 1340.

-Who Wants a Hat! Go to Dougan's,

Batchelor's Hair Dye Is the Best in the orld, the only true and perfect hair dye; us, harmless; at all druggists. Be Sure You are Right-Buy a White-NEY SEWING MACHINE-then go shead. 613 Broad

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Havana Lottery Drawings on File.— Circulars free. Orders promptly filled. JOSEPH BATES, Agent, 196 Broad way, room 6, Chatham Bank Building. Indian Vegetable Institute, Now Open .-

Missisquol.-The Waters of This Spring have corred thousands afflicted with Cancer, Scrofela an Bright's Disease. A fresh supply just received. JOHN F. HENEY, No. 8 College place.

Laughfontaine's Complexion R removes tan and freekles. Can be had at Depot, 142 West Twenty-fifth street. R. C. Sheldon's Remedy a Sure Cure for Nervous Debility. West Fifteenth street.

Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia Chronic Diseases cured by Magnetism and Elec-Mrs. J. L. ALLEN, 64 University p Royal Havana Lottery.—Prices Reduced, circulars sent and information given. We solther \$500,000 prize in the drawing of April 22.

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Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed, orders filed, information farnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank bills, governments, &c., &c. C. TATLOR & CO., Bankers, il Wall street, late of 16.

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1849.—Established 1849.—G. Rauchfuss. Practical Wigmaker and Importer of Human Ha East Twelfth street, New York

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S EW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR JUNE 1973. CHEAP YACHTING.

Thistrations—Cheap Yachting in Buzzard's Bay.

Tempre's Knobs in the Distance—The Sappho—Map of
Buzzard's Bay—The Skipper of Marion—Some Fish—
Bird Island Light, Buzzard's Bay—Long Fier, Marthat's Yuneyard—Shaconset—Lighthouse. Sankaty
Head, Nautneket—The Hermit of Quidnet—Gay
Head, Martha's Vineyard—Blue Fishing—Old Whaler,
New Bedford.

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS IN AMERICA. THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS IN AMERICA.

Illustrations.—Boston, seen between Casile William
and Governor's Island, distant four miles—Burning
of Charlestown—Map of Boston and Vicinity—Burning
Hill after the Battle—New York, with the Entrance
of the North and East Rivers—The English Church
Built at New York—Carcening Place, New York—
Landing of the British Forces in the Jerseys, November 20, 1776.

IMPROVISATIONS—VI. By Bayard Taylor.

THE WINE ISLANDS OF LAKE ERIE.

Hillustrations—Gathering the Graves—Memorial to

THE WINE ISLANDS OF LAKE ERIE.

Illustrations—Gathering the Grapes—Memoriat to Commodore Perry, Gibraitar Island—Shores of Putin-Bay the Lake Erie Yacut—The Steamer Michigan; Buriah Place of the Sian in the Battle of Lake Erie—Put-in-Bay Scenery—On Put-in-Bay Island.

TO.MORROW.

Illustrations.—"Busily working and singing, she wove the Wreath and the Vine"—"What was it that I heard him say?"

WHAT SHALLIWE DO WITH SCROGGS? By Charles Northoff.

Nordhoff.
With a Map of Alaska, &c.
DISAPPOINTED.
A SIMPLETON.—A STORY OF THE DAY. By Charles

A SIMPLETON.—A STORY OF THE DAY. By Charles
Reade.

RONG IN MANY KEYS.

WHER A DIERAM COMES TRUE.

THE HARZ MOUNTAINS: A TOUR IN THE TOY

COUNTRY. By Henry Blackburn.

Illustrations.—Little Gretchen—On the Way to the
Brocken—Map of the Harz Mountains—A Glimpse
of Hanover—A Mid-day Dream—A Street in Goslar—
Over the Cobble Stones—Drinking the Waters—In

Harzburg—A Village in the Toy Country—On the
Burgherg—The Professor—A Fortrait—A School Giri
Noah and his Family—Spectres of the Srocken—In

the Brockenhaus—The Point of Union—The Rathaus,
Wernigerode—The Schloss, Einnkenhurg—View from

the Eigenkon—The Brocken from the Hexen Tanz
platz—The Waiter's Greeting—A Frussian General—

Thirsty Natives—A Clausthaler—At Clausthal—Pre
pared for the Descent—The Man Lift.

Chapter Lift. That thou are blamed shall not be thy

defect.

Chapter Lift. Holy St Francis, what a change is

there!

Chapter LV. See you not something besides Ma-Chapter LVI. The play is played, the curtain drops.

Tilustrations — Head Piece—Dolly and Charlotte by

Tillustrations.—Head Picce—Dolly and Charlotte by
the River.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD STAGER.

THE NEW MAGDALEN. By Wilkie Collins. (Cor
ciuced).

Chapter XXVII. See once is pronounced on her.
Chapter XXIX. The Last I'm of the Cor
E-biloque:—Containing Selections from the Cor
respondence of Miss Grace Roscherry and Mr. Hore
Holling and Flow.

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