BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtcenth

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street corner Sixth

NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 723 and 730 Broad-

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.-THE WINNING HAND-THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.-FRMALE

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third & and Eighth

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Bouston sts.—Aznari, on, The Magic Charm. Matinee.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE. Union square. near Broadway. FERNANDE. Matinee at 13. ATHENEUM. 585 Broadway.-GRAND VARIETY ENTER-

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st-CENTRAL PARK GARDEN-SUMMER NIGHTS' CON-TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery. -

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner oth av. -NEGRO MINSTREESY, &C. Matinee at 2. AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL, Third av., 63d and 66th

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE, 58th st., between Lex Ington and 3d avs.—OPERETTA AND LIGHT COMEDY.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, 128 West Four teenth st. - Cyprian and Loan Collections of Art. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

# TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, June 7, 1873.

# THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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THE POLARIS INVESTIGATION now proceeding at Washington has been advanced a stage by the completion of Captain Tyson's examination. Sergeant Meyer was also partially examined. The delicate subthe death of Captain Hall was touched upon. The specifications regarding the poisoning story, as published in HERALD, were admitted, but it was consended that they were the utterances of Caphain Hall while delirious. The use of the HERALD despatches as the ground for the examination is the government's tribute to

HERALD enterprise.

NEW YORK HERALD | The Story of Three Imprisoned Herald | indifference that is criminal, not to say cow-Correspondente-Proofs of Spanish Incapacity to Rule.

> When the Spanish authorities in Cuba commenced their senseless persecution of the HERALD correspondents sent to that island to report on the rebellion we understandingly informed them that no repressive effort of theirs should prevent the full truth on the subject being told in these columns. The time has forever passed when a government can successfully conspire against the publication of the truth in its own day. In the old times, before the press was born, before the telegraph was dreamed of and before the railroad was imagined, the guilty secrets of rulers, their grinding oppressions and the springs of their policy were buried and hidden away for after ages to be startled by discovering them. Such musty authorities as Mr. Motley struggled through to write the story of Spain's tyranny in the Netherbecame the graves for centuries of the misdeeds, the barbarities, the bloody fanaticisms of the age. We have changed all that. Spain may have lagged in the race of progress, and her satraps may be conscientious in the belief that truth unfavor\_ able is as reprehensible when brought to light as ever was the creed of a wealthy Jew when the Fathers of the Inquisition wanted money. The nation, ignorant of or blind to the change in relations between the ruler and the ruled, must be taught the new gospel, whether it would or no. It cannot isolate itself, however great its desire to be let alone with its victim struggling vigorously against the knife. Because the struggle in Cuba was lapsing into the stage of indifference on the part of the outside world, and because the parti-colored and exaggerated reports sent from the Antilles conveyed no just idea of the bitter war being waged, the HERALD resolved to cut deep into the difficulty and lay bare its heart. Hence agent after agent was despatched thither by the HERALD. The Spaniards had hitherto held all or nearly all the lines of communication in their hands. They could say what they pleased-truth or falsehood-and back it by all the weight of a responsible government, and hence the stupid stumblingblocks thrown in the way of our correspondents by the Spaniards. The circuitous and unauthenticated mode by which information reached the world from the insurgents militated against their reports being unhesitatingly accepted. The cause of truth demanded that some one should speak to the world impartially and with the authority of direct evidence, disinterestedly and intelligently stated. It was the cardinal point of our instructions to the HERALD commissioners that, in spite of all obstacles, they should remember that they were expected to tell only the truth, please or offend whom it might. With this much distinctly laid down we come to the immediate subject of this article.

In another portion of the HERALD will be found the letter of our secret commissioner to Cuba, who left Santiago de Cuba for the rebel lines some weeks after Mr. O'Kelly's successful effort in the same direction. The reasons governing him in first communicating to us his experience from the date of his return to the Spanish lines will be easily understood, as he explains them. We have only now to state what we hinted in the beginning of this article, that every effort made by the Spanish to kill off our news or deaden its effect has been foiled with a success which will astonish them.

On the 15th of last month Mr. Millen walked coolly into the town of Manzanillo and surrendered himself to the Spanish authorities, after a light breakfast at the residence of the United States Consular Agent. He expected to be ordered to prison, and the Don of the district did not disappoint him. He was placed in the cell where Mr. O'Kelly had suffered so many unmerited indignities. Mr. Millen is an American citizen, and his imprisonment came suddenly to an end, after two days' incarceration. He had admitted the fact of his having arrived from the camp MEXICO: JALISCO UNDER GOVERNMENT of Cespedes, the Cuban President, and had announced his connection with the New York HERALD. There was not the slightest legal difference between his case and that of Mr. O'Kelly, but the former was released and the latter is on his way to Spain, a prisoner of war. It will be entertaining to notice the sarcasm indulged in at the expense of the British government by Captain General Pieltain, when the Acting British Consul pointed out to the Don this similarity of conduct of the two Herald men and the dissimilarity of treatment accorded them. The Captain General tauntingly informed the Acting Consul that if he would lodge a formal complaint against Mr. Millen he (the Captain General) would order Mr. Millen's rearrest. At this time Mr. O'Kelly, confined in Fort Cabana, was sleeping at night upon the damp floor of his cell. Indeed, until he had dropped some-THE POLARIS INQUIRY! CAPTAIN TYSON AND thing into the palm of one of the haughty Spanish officers, he was left unprovided with a bed. From an interview had with our other imprisoned correspondent, Mr. Price, we learn that he believes his arrest was caused by Mr. O'Kelly's prosecutors, who wished to find out whether there was such a thing in existence as a Herald secret cipher, whether Mr. O'Kelly sent this wonderful cipher "underground," and whether Mr. Price, outside prison, assisted Mr. O'Kelly, inside prison, in sending it "underground." If all these things were so they wanted to know if Mr Price had a key to this underground railroad cipher, and would not Mr. Price kindly inform them where he had left the key. Such a mixture of puerility and malice it would be difficult, outside of Spanish jurisdiction, to find, as an excuse for depriving an unoffending person-the citizen of a foreign Stateof his liberty and cutting him off for a number of days from all communication with the outside world. Mr. Price, in a letter published elsewhere, states that he has been accused of

no crime, although at the date of writing be had

been ten days in prison. He distinctly declares

his innocence of any crime against Spanish

law. He appeals to the United States govern-

ment to move in his behalf, as he is an Ameri-

can citizen. There must, we presume, be a

limit beyond which the arrogance of the Span-

ish government to American citizens will be

met by something beside submissive inaction

on the part of the United States government.

What is that limit? Mr. Price in very brief

space has stated his case. We would ask, Is his

not a case which marks the bound where inac-

The Spanish authorities are fully aware that it is impossible to accomplish anything in the way of bringing home the most remote appearance of partisanship in the discharge of his mission to Mr. O'Kelly; but they purblindly think that a series of petty tyrannies and small persecutions against all HERALD men within their reach will deter others from following in their footsteps. The shrewd surmise which gives General Pieltain credit for a desire to smooth over the blunders in harshness of his predecessor may be well founded; but we think it is an injustice to the General, which he would hasten to correct by placing the surmiser somewhere, incommunicado, until he had formed the proper opinion of General Pieltain's liability to blunder as boldly as the late

lamented Ceballos. It will be a curious point that in an undertaking to discover the truth about the rebellion in Cuba the correspondents of the HERALD should, much against their will, be enabled to unmask the flagrant abuses which mark the administration of the thing called "justice" by the Spaniards. An investigation of the filth and disorder of the prisons, the venality and tyranny of jailers and the barbarous practices which defile their prison system generally was no part of the mission entrusted to the intrepid gentlemen in the service of the HERALD in Cuba. It was forced upon them by the Spaniards themselves. As Mr. Gladtone's recital of the horrors of the dungeons of Naples did much to destroy the throne of the Bombas, so the pictures of sinister doings in Cuban dungeons will be of little service to the cause of Spain. If they cannot put down the Cuban rebellion in the forests, and are barbarous and antiquated in their administration of the towns, what hope is there that they can retain power in Cuba in a century like the present? The interviews of a HERALD correspondent, himself just released from prison. with two others in durance will point all the moral of Spanish incapacity and folly that the bitterest enemy of Spain could desire.

#### France and the Ronanartes.

Whatever may be the strength of the Republic in France or the programme of the onarchical conservatives of the Assembly in the displacement of President Thiers, it is evident on all sides that the imperialists have "great expectations" of some change in the situation under President MacMahon which will bring them again into the foreground. Nor does it appear that MacMahon thinks, as Thiers thought, that, of all things, it is essential to the internal peace of France to keep the Bonapartes out of the country and to expel them if they dare to come in. On the contrary, a few days after the advancement of MacMahon to the place given up by Thiers, Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte was reported among the new arrivals in Paris, and now it appears that Jerome Napoleon (Plon Plon) walks around the "burned district" of the Tuileries without a remonstrance from MacMahon, though his presence among the imperialists of Paris has awakened a suspicious excitement among the Bourbons of the

As Thiers, however, in becoming President, became a Thiers man, so MacMahon, whatever he may have been before, will, as President of France, be apt to go for MacMahon, as the wisest course between the radical republicans. conservative republicans, old Bourbons, Orleanists and imperialists. Still, in giving the Bonapartes the rights of French citizens, MacMahon is to them an immense improvement on Thiers. Whatever may be the designs of the old favorite Marshal of the Empire, it is at least apparent, from this concer that he is not afraid of the Bonapartes.

Meantime, from a letter of M. Pietri, late confidential secretary of Napoleon the Third. and in the days of the Empire Napoleon's confidential policeman, it appears that the sensational production published on Thursday last in the Pall Mall Gazette, as an appeal from the ex-Empress Eugénie to the French people, in behalf of her son, is nothing but a canard, and Pietri, being still in the confidence of the ex-Empress, ought to know. The canard, perhaps, served its turn, as a newspaper bellringer for a day, but whether from a friend or an enemy of the Bonapartes, it can do them no harm. France quiet, MacMahon seems to be fully the master of the field, with the army at his back: but there is no telling what may be the next turn of the wheel between him and the uncertain French Assembly.

# The Jerome Park Races To-Day.

The Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club commences to-day at Jerome Park. This is an event to which the fashionables of the metropolis look forward with intense interest. All the aggregate art of millinery in New York is called into requisition by the belles of society, and the gentlemen regard these races as the crowning triumph of a long season of fashion and bonton. It is, as it were, the close of the fashionable season. Should the clerk of the weather be in one of his amiable moods the commencement of the Spring season to-day will be brilliant in the extreme. The programme is very interesting, comprising the Fordham Handicap Sweepstakes, for which the course is a mile and a quarter and the entries thirty-eight in number. Then come the Belmont Stakes, for which seventy-five three-year-olds are entered. A three-quarter mile race, for all ages, and a steeplechase fill up the programme. The Jerome Park races have become fashionable events in this city, and we may expect to-day such a gathering of fashion as will put in the shade the proudest assemblages in the seagirt isle, where racing has been for ages an honored institution.

REPORTED DISAFFECTION IN THE SPANISH ARMY.—One of our latest cable despatches has it that the officers of the Spanish army are preparing to pronounce against the Republic and to summon the old Cortes to reassemble. If this report is founded in fact we may expect at any moment to hear of lively times in Spain. It is a notorious fact that in all previous Spanish revolutions the army has been the controlling power. It is just as notorious that not one of the members of the present republican government is prominently connected with the army. The late elections have resulted more largely in favor of the Republic than the conservatives deemed possible. If the officers are disappointed by the elections

the conclusion that, if they are to strike at all or strike effectively, they must strike at once. The revolt of the army would most certainly be dangerous to the Republic; but the report must be further confirmed before we are satisfied of its truth.

# The Walworth Horror-The Coroner's

Inquest. The testimony given at the Coroner's inquest yesterday as to the facts and circumstances connected with the Walworth tragedy fully sustains us in our first impressions—that this case is without a parallel in the daring and offensive presumption of the assassin, and that never was there, among civilized men or savages, a more unnatural, deliberate, remorseless and utterly revolting murder. We look in vain among all the horrible inventions of fiction for anything more frightful or detestable than this cold-blooded, merciless and cowardly killing of the father by the son.

According to the testimony of Mr. Morehead, a boarder whose room was within hearing of an ordinary conversation from the door of the room where the murder was committed, the parley between father and son before the firing was brief, for that shortly after the door had closed upon the victim the firing commenced; that there were four shots in rapid succession; that the witness heard no talking nor sounds of scuffling before the firing took place; that with every shot there was a startling cry of murder, such an exclamation as any one would make under the influence of terror, and that the body of the murdered man was found lying within twenty inches of the door. The statement of the murderer in his own defence bears out this testimony of Mr. Morehead, that the conversation between father and son was brief. "When he came into my room," says this fledgling of a murderer, "I asked him to sit down; he did so. I spoke to him of his conduct, and said, 'Promise me that you will neither threaten my mother nor insult her or any of the family any further.' He answered me, 'I promise,' but with a look which to my mind implied contempt, and the reverse of an intent to keep the promise. He had just before put his hand up to his breast as if to pull out a pistol. I am unconscious of having fired more than three times. He closed on me rapidly. His grasp was upon me when I fired the last time. I do not think he said anything during the whole interview

except what I have stated. The conversation then was very brief. The father listened to the demand of the son and promised compliance; but the look connected with the promise implied contempt, and that look was the death warrant of the unsuspecting father from his first-born, who had prepared himself for his deadly work. That the father was wholly taken by surprise is evident from his unarmed condition. It does not appear that he had even a cane as a defensive weapon against the possibility of an assault, and it does appear that his only resort, as a last chance for his life, when, perhaps, already wounded to death by the first fire, was to close upon the assassin. All this is confirmed by that fearful cry of "Murder!" heard by Mr. Morehead at each discharge of the pistol. It was, he truly says, the exclamation that any one would make under the influence of terror. Utterly defenceless, mangled and bleeding, the victim of this hideous crime had no other resource than the wild, despairing cry of "Murder!"-the cry for any help within hearing against the treacherous hand of his own son.

The offensive "look" of the father which cost him his life, we hold, was perfectly natural, considering the relation in which the parties stood towards each other. The father. doubtless, thought, when the promise of good behavior was exacted of him: - "Well, this is cool-this change of authority of the father over this stripling to the stripling over the father; but he appears to be inclined to make a scene of it, and, to avoid a scene, I will yield to anything he may demand. He is my son, and it is, therefore, impossible that he can have any designs upon my life." But that awful cry of "Murder!" in the next moment dispelled all these parental delusions; and such is the lesson of this Walworth horror. But the most fearful feature of the whole affair is the apparently self-satisfied conscience of the murderer. It impresses every witness of his bearing under this heavy crime with the idea that he esteems himself a hero; that he has done a meritorious deed of blood; that he has vindicated the honor of his family, and that he is a champion of filial devotion. This may be insanity; but, if so, it is a form of insanity too serious to be trifled with as an excuse for the crime, and too dangerous to society to be considered as an offset to the awful murder for which the prisoner is held to answer.

THE SAVAGE WAR IN CUBA cannot be better illustrated than in the infamous and impotent vengeance taken by the Spanish volunteers on the corpse of the patriot, Agramonte. The body, we are informed, was filled with petroleum and burned. This is a deed worthy of the most barbarous days of the forefathers of the Spaniards on the African side. The ashes of the patriot are now kept for a trophy in the Casino Español of Puerto Principe. The ghoulish hideousness of this act is only too much in keeping with the Spanish character. Meanwhile the war goes on. By telegram from Havana we have information, on the authority of Spanish official despatches, that a severe battle has just been fought in the Manzanillo region between the Cuban insurrectionist forces and the troops of the Madrid Republic. The losses were very heavy on both sides. The Cubans are said to have had one hundred and fifty-five men killed, and the government forces admit a loss of twenty-three killed and sixty-five wounded.

A HITCH AT ALBANY IN THE SUPPLY BILL .-Speaker Cornell, of the Assembly, and Lieutenant Governor Robinson, presiding officer of the Senate, decline to sign the Supply bill, on the ground that there is cause to believe that the bill was tampered with or doctored by some interested parties after it went into the hands of the Conference Committee. The Conference Committee are, therefore, called upon to look into the bill as passed, in order to ascertain if there was any doctoring of the document by some unknown reviser on the committee. Should it appear that the bill has been doctored the Governor may be compelled to call an extra session of the Legislature, from which, unless imperation on the part of the government becomes it is not improbable that they have come to I tively necessary, "good Lord deliver us."

of England and Its

Raising the rate of discount by the Bank of

England, or, as the financiers and stock dealers of London call it, "putting on the screws," is an operation to which that institution invariably resorts when a financial crisis is imminent or when there is actually or prospectively an unusual drain of specie from ingland. At times, too, the action of the Bank is not so well understood, and arises from a variety of causes, thus having to the minitiated the appearance of capriciousness. But it is regulated by laws or rules of management as fixed as those of nature. The barometer is not more sensitive under the influence of atmospheric changes than the action of the Bank from financial and commercial causes, and from causes often extending much farther than Great Britain. This action, too, is frequently in anticipation of events, not always foreseen by many people, just as the barometer falls, sometimes before there is a cloud in the sky, to indicate a coming storm. But the proximate cause generally is the outflow of specie from the vaults of the Bank or from England. Sometimes the Bank puts on the screws to check overtrading or excessive speculation. Raising the rate of discount just now to seven per cent, which in England is a very high rate, seems to be anomalous, for the world is at peace and there are no signs of war, and the trade of the Kingdom is most prosperous. The immediate cause, and apparently the only one, for the action of the Bank is, then, the transfer of specie from England to the Continent of Europe to meet the financial transactions of France and Germany pertaining to the war indemnity. We are led to this view of the matter from the fact that, while the Bank of England is losing its specie, the Bank of France has been receiving a large increase. The balance of trade in favor of France may also have had some effect. Money, too, appears to be scarce in England, there not being enough to meet the demands of business, as the government has authorized the Bank to issue six millions sterling of its reserve notes, an unusual proceeding, in order to give relief to the pubic. All this, however, is probably only temporary; for while there is peace and such general prosperity this high rate of discount cannot remain long.

#### PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wilkie Collins is coming to this country in August. Ex-Governor R. M. Patton, of Alabama, is at the

Congressman William Loughridge, of Iowa, is at the Grand Central Hotel. General L. C. Easton, of the United States Army,

is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Lieutenant Commander Ludiow, of the United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

The ex-King of Hanover left Vienna to avoid meeting the Crown Prince of Germany.

John Stu. rt Mill left a full autobiography with intructions for its immediate publication. Ex-Governor A. G. Cartin arrived at the Astor House, from Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, last evening Sir George Jessel, now Solicitor General of England, is to be Lord Romilly's successor as Master of

United States Senator H. B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue

Major Stevenson, of the Eighty-seventh Fusiliers, British Army, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel from Halifax.

Ben Butler went to Washington from the

Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, in a gladsome nood over the news from Ben Israel at West Point Queen Victoria lately discharged a number of laborers on her estate at Osborne for asking sixpence a day additional pay and an hour less of work. That is economy militant.

The Sultan of Turkey's ill health, the St. Petersburg papers represent, must soon necessitate a re gency, and then troubles must be expected that will compel Russia to vindicate her own interests. Assemblyman H. R. Pierson, of Albany, has come a more than ordinarily brilliant smile, probably from his having delivered that "gem speech of the

# OPENING OF THE KNABE MUSIC HALL.

We are very poorly supplied with concert halls in this city, and, with the sole exception of the mag-nificent edifice erected by Steinway, there is not a public concert room in this city where a piano recital or parlor source can be given with effect. Messrs. Knabe & Co., of Baltimore, tried an experiment last night at their new hall on Fifth avenue to supply this want, and the trial proved eminently successful. A concert programme was arranged, and a select audience, comprising some of the leaders of fashion on the avenue, was mbled. Mr. J. N. Pattison played a number assembled. Mr. J. N. Pattison played a number of his own compositions, selecting the most brilliant, such as "Polka de Concert," "Spray Mazurka," "Celtic Polka" and "Russian Hymn Fantasia." Mr. George W. Morgan played a choice selection of plano works, and Mile. Boonsil rivalled Wieniowski by her exquisite violin playing. Madame De Ryther sang a couple of ballads with all the finish, richness of voice and effect that have made this artist a favorite in concert. A number of other artists and amateurs took part in the musical entertainment, and the new music hall was inaugurated under the happiest auspices.

#### CONFLAGRATION IN TOLEDO. Block on Fire in the Heart of the Business Portion of the City-Names of

Firms Occupying the Block. Tolepo, Ohio, June 6, 1873. A fire broke out at 9:30 o'clock this evening in the trunk factory of Brooks, Chase & Crofts, on St. Clair street, between Adams and Modesan, which threatens to be the most disastrous that has fire is in the heart of the business portion of the city, and already many stores on Summit street

city, and already many successful are in flames.

A fresh wind is blowing from the northeast, and it is at present impossible to say where the fire is likely to be checked.

likely to be checked.

Among the firms occupying the blocks now on fire are Eaton & Backus, dry goods; M. Hunker, confectionery; Paine Bros., hair goods; F. J. Brown. books; C. H. Buck, merchant tailor; P. Scott & Wal ter Bros., boots and shoes; Frost & Williams, ladies furnishing goods; V. W. Granger & Co., merchant tailors; Drake & Woods, ladies furnishing store; White & Brand, music store; L. Yanke, jeweller; O. Schroder, notions and lancy goods. The building occupied by the Dathy Commercial is now on fire.

# SHOOTING AT SOLDIERS.

Dr. Duvall, Surgeon of the Naval Hospital at Annapolis, Shoots Two Persons for Gathering a Few Wild Strawber-BALTIMORE, June 6, 1873,

On Wednesday afternoon Dr. Duvall, surgeon in charge of the Naval Hospital at Annapolis, shot at and seriously wounded Purcell, a private of the Marine Corps, and Donovan, a drummer boy, who Marine Corps, and Donovan, a drummer boy, who were engaged in gathering wild strawberries on the government farm. The act was deliberate, Duvali taking his shotgun and following them until he obtained a good shot. It has always been the custom to permit the men to gather wild fruit on this farm, and hence Duvali's act is generally considered as brutal and unauthorized.

A court-martial will be ordered in the case. The men are wounded with shot in the head and face, but neither of them are likely to die from the effects of the shooting.

# THE HOOSAC TUNNEL

The Senate has receded from its amendment the Hoosac Tunnel bill, and the bill approprist \$200,000 to put the tunnel track in readings business has thus nessed both branches.

#### WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 6, 1873. The Modec Muddle. Attorney General Williams is prej opinion on the questions concerning the Modocs. It will be completed in two or three days. The Redemption of Five-Twenty Be

The following circular was issued to-day for the redemption of five-twenty bonds of 1862:-

redemption of five-twenty bonds of 1862:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, LOAN DIVISION, June 6, 1873.

By virtue of authority given by an act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled an act teathorize the refunding of the national debt, I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued, interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as the live-twenty bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and ancer the 6th day of September, 1873, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day—that is to say, coupon bonds—known as the third series, act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:—Coupon bonds—\$50, Nos. 1,201 to 0,200, inclusive: \$100, Nos. 4,783 to 20,000, inclusive: \$500, Nos. 3,001 to 10,700, inclusive: \$1,000, Nos. 5,734 to 22,600, inclusive: Total, \$16,000,000. Registered bonds—\$50, Nos. 1,234 to 1,320, inclusive: \$500, Nos. \$0,00, Nos. 6,00, inclusive: \$500, Nos. 5,301 to 5,700, inclusive: \$500, Inclusive: \$5,000, Nos. 6,000, Nos. 6,000 the amount outstanding, embraced in the numbers as above, \$16,000,000 are coupon bonds and \$4,000,000 are registered bonds. The coupon sive. Total, \$4,000,000; grand total, \$22,000,000. Of the amount outstanding, embraced in the numbers as above, \$15,000,000 are coupon bonds and \$4,000,000 are registered bonds. The compon bonds of the act of February 25, 1882, were issued in four distinct series. The bonds of the first series, all of which have been previously called for redemption, were printed in green tint and have no designation of series upon them. The bonds of the second series, all of which have been previously called for redemption, were printed in yellow tint, and have the words "second series" on the bonds and "second" on each coupon. The bonds of the third series, embracing the above numbers, were printed in black, and have the word "third series" on the bonds and "third" on the bond or on each coupon, or both. The bonds of the fourth series were printed in black, with red numbering, and have the words "fourth series" or "fourth" on them. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to Loan Division, Scoretary's Office, and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

#### The Payment of Cotton Claims by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The law directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the net proceeds of cotton unlawfully seized after June 30, 1865, was approved May 18, 1872, and required that all petitions should be filed within months thereafter, on or before November 18, 1872. Many petitions which had been duly signed 18, did not reach Washington until after that date. They were, however, sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, and recorded as of the date when received. In reply to an inquiry and argument of the point involved, whether in two important cases as flied the petitions would be regarded as filed in time, the Secretary has decided that no petition or claim under the act of Congress which was not received in Treasury Department on or before the 18th day November, 1872, can be regarded as having been filed within six months after the passage of the act, and that any such claim received in the Department after November 18 cannot be considered by the Secretary of the

Treasury.

It is the opinion of the best informed lawyers here that the time for dling retitions, both in cotton cases before the Secretary of the Treasury and for stores and supplies before the Southern Claims Commissioners, will be extended by the next Congress.

No Charges Against the Commissioner The Secretary of the Interior says the report that

charges have been filed and are pending against the Commissioner of Pensions is utterly unfounded and untrue.

#### FIGHT WITH THE APACHES.

Formidable Outbreak - Lieutenant Almy Killed. SAN FRANCISCO, June 6, 1873.

Advices from Arizona this afternoon state that the Indian Agent at San Carlos, Major Larrabee, had some difficulty with the Apaches. They underook to kill him with spears. He ran to Lieutenant Almy's tent. The latter, with six soldiers, went to the agency with him. They went into Larrabee's tent. Larrabee and Almy came out of the tent, Larrabee in advance, when the Apackes fired on them. Almy received three bullets, which passed through his body. He fell dead without a groan. Larrance was untouched and retired into the tent. Four of the six soldiers ran. One of the two who remained was prevented from shooting by Conception, Mexican interpreter at the agency. The Apaches fied across the river. It is probable that many of them have taken to the mountains. A me to Governor Safford, who left the reservation hal an hour after the occurrence, says that the majority of the Indians were there when he left. Eske Yonsein, a noted chief, had become angry with the agent several days previous, and had left San Carlos with a large band some time before the murder. The Indians fired about forty shots at Larrabee and Aimy. It has been generally thought for some time that an outbreak was inevitable. Almy was born in the State of Massachusetts, and promoted to be a First Lieutenant of the Fifth cavalry in April, 1860.

# HIGH CHURCHISM.

#### Bishop Southgate's Son in Sudden Retreat from the Episcopal Church.

RALTIMORE, June 6, 1873. The Rev. E. Southgate, son of Horatio Southgate, of New York, a missionary Bishop of the Episcopal Church, came to this city three months ago to assist in the parochial duties of St. Luke's Episcopal church. He was only a deacon at the time of his arrival here, but was to have been fully ordained as a priest to-morrow (Trinity fully ordained as a priest to-morrow (Trinity Sunday, Some few days back Rev. Mr. Rankin, rector of St. Luke's, notified Bishop Whittingham that he had objections to the ordaining of young Southgate. The Bishop concurred with the rector, and Southgate was advised to return to his father's home. Instead of doing so he remained here ficiating at St. Luke's up to Thursday morning. After assisting at morning prayer on that day and partaking of the sacrament he suddenly abandoned his post, left his lodgings, and before night became an inmate of St. Mary's seminary of the Roman Catholic Church, an institution under the control of the Sulpicians. It is understood that the grounds of objection to his being ordained in the Eniscopal Church were his being ordained in the Episcopai church were his lental condition.

His father has arrived here, and an effort is to be made to remove him from the seminary. The affair has created considerable excitement in church circles, as St. Luke's is the leading Episco-pal high church of the city.

# ARMY AND NAVAL ORDERS.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon General, the following changes in stations and duties of medical officers are made:-Assistant Surgeons-George McMiller is relieved from duty in the Department of the South and ordered to the Department of Arizona; William H. King from the Department of Missouri to the Department of the South: Charles B. Byrne from the Department of Columbia to Baltimore, where he will report for orders. Surgeon Charles S, Alexander is relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri and ordered to report to the Surgeon General.

A Board, to consist of Captain James McMillan, of the Third artillery; Assistant Surgeon George A. Otis, First Lieutenant; Thomas H. Bradley, of the Twenty-first infantry; is ordered to assemble at Washington on the 9th inst., to report upon the qualifications of applicants for the position as Superintendents of National Cemeteries.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George P. Bradley is detached from the Canandaigua and placed on waiting orders; Acting Assistant Surgeon H. F. Percy is ordered to the Canandaigua. Columbia to Baltimore, where he will report for

#### THE MISSING STEAMER GEORGE CROMWELL The HERALD of last Sunday gave a detailed

description of the missing steamer George Crom-well, which left this port on the 17th of May for New Orleans. A HERALD reporter called on the owners, Messrs. Clark & Seaman, 86 West street. yesterday, and ascertained that the ship has not resterday, and section. "You may s" te," Mr. Seayet been heard from. "You may s' te," Mr. Seaman said, "that the owners still clin, be the theory that she is proceeding under sail, although even under that theory she ought, by this time, to have been heard from. She must be somewhere between Cape Hatteras and Abaco. The general idea of seamen and navigators seems to be that she is not lost, but is somewhere to the castward of the Guil Stream." Mr. Seaman added that he was unable to give any further information in regard to the ship, as all essential points, list of passengers, description, value of the cargo, &c., had been already published in the Handle.