

int is to be transferred to Mexico, situated 65 miles from Solly, about 200 miles from Naples. The city of Palermo is to be governed by a detachment numbering 20,000 men.

The Royal troops are afraid to proceed into the interior of the country, on account of the general discontent which has been shown in favor of the insurgents.

Admiral received from Madrid state that the general assembly, which has been lately agreed upon, requires all parties implicated in the late Don Carlos insurrection to take a simple oath of allegiance to the Queen.

LONDON, May 8.—The most important topic in which

**DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE**

**The Covode Committee.**

WASHINGTON, May 14.—In the recent examination made before the Covode Committee it has been ascertained that several members of the Caucus changed their votes on the English bill preparatory to the announcement of the result.

Their object in so doing has been clearly shown by the dates of checks which were drawn for the purpose of paying them the sum at which they voted themselves.

The investigation by the Committee is still progressing.

It is said that Attorney-General Black has not

He is to be present at the next examination of himself.

Quite a lively time is expected from certain artists.

Now, Robert J. Walker has got all his papers prepared, and will close his testimony before the committee as soon as possible.

Among the papers now in the hands of the committee is found an original plan of Mr. Walker's inaugural address. The manuscript has a grandly interlineations, which appear to be in the handwriting of the President.

The document is copious on the subject of a union of the Constitution to the people.

The Southern address, urging the seceding declarations at the Charleston Convention to secure

A number of modifications were suggested, but no one of them adopted.

**Reception of the Japanese Embassy.**

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The U. S. steamer Philadelphia, which was ordered to the Hampton Roads for the purpose of receiving the Japanese Embassy, has returned.

Great preparations have been made for giving distinguished strangers a most magnificent and entire in the Federal Capital.

**Position of Hon. Howell Cobb.**

ALBUQUERQUE, Ga., May 14.—The Hon. Howell Cobb, secretary of the Treasury, has shewn a communication addressed him by the Mexican Government in relation to the course pursued at this place by the ascending delegates. In reply to the tele-

The session is usually also formally adjourned.

**Congressional Proceedings**

Washington, May 14.—Nothing of any general importance occurred in the House of Representatives to-day.

**New Orleans and Mobile Cricket Clubs**

New Orleans, May 14.—The first play of the match between the Crescent City Cricket Club and the Mobile Club came off to-day.

On the first innings, the Orleans eleven scored twenty-nine runs; the Mobile eleven notched six-three.

On the second innings, the Orleans scored one hundred and twenty runs with two wickets to go down.

The stumps were drawn at 6½ o'clock this evening.

**Dumastic Markets.**

New York, May 14.—The flour market closed quiet. There was decline of 5 to 10c. in previous prices. The sales today amounted to 6,900 barrels. The sales by grade were as follows: Superfine 45 to 45 75 to 45 75 per bushel. The demand for Wheat was somewhat limited. The market closed dull. A decline of 1 to 2 c. is apparent. Flour closed with declining tendency. A fall of 2c. per barrel from yesterday's quotations took place. The price of rye fell from 75 to 82c. per bushel. The market for Peck remained about the same as on Saturday. The price of Peck brought 415 to 425 per bushel. Corn closed quiet. The sales of Earl's eye flour amounted to 570 barrels at 11c. to 12½c. per lb. The demand for Buckeye was closed steady. The sales of Golden Massena were 1,000 barrels at 42½ to 43c. per bushel.

The St. Louis Republican publishes letters of the 5th and 53d class, from Tulsa, from which we extract the following:

ness in the establishment of law and order, after the arrival of the large military force already on the march. The military force is not only going to receive a great impact. New companies will be formed, and thousands will invest their means in enterprises stimulated by agrarian gains, in order to enrich their owners. Many will be attracted to the country, and the country should be a mineral wealth of untold richness, it is only by good management, favorable location for wood and water, and proper machinery and tools, that mining can be made profitable.

As to the best method of mining, the best extraction, better calculation and more careful superintendence than silver mining. Scientific and practical men, well acquainted with the manipulation and metallurgical treatment of ores are indispensable. The Government should encourage them and should give his personal attention to the general economy of the concern, that every department

miner. No company should anticipate very speedy returns from their investment. To open a mine is a real expenditure of money, time and always hard work. A mine which is ready and where the mining is easy, with skillful management, to pay within a few months after the arrival of the machinery, from which the mine is to be worked, is a very rare thing. The machinery and goods must be brought from the States. It is also desirable to send out a good supply of bacon, sugar, coffee, rice and pickles, as they always command a high price and are sometimes sold for more than their cost. I have bought at Irapahua, but selected at the suggestion of those who know from experience what is required.

In company with the distinguished chemist and geologist, Dr. Bernardino Esté, of San José, last week, the San Pedro mines, to which I have been alluded in my letters. It is situated within

about twenty miles north of the boundary line between Arizona and Sonora. The route from Fort Huachuca to the mine was a long one, and was in an east-south-easterly direction, over a most beautiful country. After traveling about fifteen miles, we struck the head waters of the Sabagony River, a distributive tributary to the San Pedro River, and continued on for about five miles to a rich valley, when we left it for the rugged hills which lie the San Pedro on either side as it is approached.

We spent the day at the mine, enjoying the hospitality of the Compton family. We originated, however, an examination of evidences which he pointed out, leaves little doubt that the mine was known in former times; but as yet no indications have been found which show that it was ever worked.

The vein which out-crops for a long distance, and followed readily for over half a mile, has a course be-

pernicious, caused by some chemical process, generated by the ore to the soil which covers it. It was not known accidentally by Mr. Thompson, some time since he was riding on the ravine, when he dropped his spade, and, mousing, he sat down upon a rock to replace it. As it was during the rainy season, a recent frost had been away the earth, and left the rock upon which he was sitting exposed, and he observed peculiarities about it, which he then examined further. The very rock upon which he was then sitting was the one designed as a contribution to the Washington Monument, and was to be sent to the top. The shaft of the mine has been opened to a depth of 100 feet, and the ore is much richer than at the surface. It is, thus far, varies from two feet to one yard in width, and will average thirty inches. It promises to be of a valuable mine yet discovered in Arizona, but as yet, it is not known.

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