New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXX....No. 9,096. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RECOVERY OF DISRAELI—DEATH OF A BISHOP AND AN AUTHOR.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 1, 1870.

Mr. Disraeli has recovered from his illness, and dined last evening with Mr. Motley, the American Minister.

The Hon. John Jay, Minister of the United States to Austria, is still in this city. He visited the Foreign Office to-day.

The Right Rev. Thomas Grant, Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, is dead.

The London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette thinks the Southern States are planting too much cotton and too little grain, and apprehends bad results.

Mr. Mahew has been elected to Parliament from East Suffolk, defeating Sir Shafto Adair, the Liberal candidate.

Cyrus Redding, the author, died to-day, aged 85 years.

ALLEGED PERSECUTION IN ROMANIA.

There are rumors of a religious war in Romania, begun in a rising of the Greek Christians against the Jews, who are largely in the minority, and have long been objects of detestation.

FRANCE.

NAPOLEON GOING TO MUNICH—ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS TO BE TRIED—THE PRINCE IMPERIAL TO BE AFFIANCED.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 1, 1870.

Napoleon, on his return from Chalons in July, it is said, will go to Munich.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* says officially that only 12 among the prisoners arrested for complicity in the regicide plot will be brought before the High Court. The others will be discharged.

The American and English residents of Tours have forwarded their congratulations to the Emperor on his escape from the plot of assassins. The Emperor has returned his thanks for their consideration.

It is reported that the Prince Imperial will soon be affianced.

RUMORED CHANGE OF MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

It is reported that M. Berthemy has been transferred from Washington to Brussels, and that M. Prévost-Paradol has been appointed his successor as Embassador of France to the United States.

GERMANY.

COUNT BISMARCK—THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, Wednesday, June 1, 1870.

Count von Bismarck is at Ems, in Nassau, in company with King William.

The elections for Deputies to the North German Parliament will be held about the middle of September, and those for members of the Prussian Diet as soon afterward as may be.

ITALY.

REFUGEES ESCAPING TO SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Wednesday, June 1, 1870.

A large number of Italian refugees have collected on the border. The Swiss Government has taken active measures to prevent their departure. Notwithstanding this, a few succeeded in eluding the authorities near Como, and entered Lombardy. Troops were immediately dispatched in pursuit.

SEDITIOUS MOVEMENT FEARED.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, June 1, 1870.

The agents of Mazzini are very active in the neighborhood of Genoa. There is reason to believe that a seditious movement of considerable extent is on foot, and the Government is taking all needful precautions.

GREECE.

INVESTIGATING THE LATE MASSACRE—CAPTURE OF THE LAST BRIGAND.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 1, 1870.

Dispatches from Athens state that the investigation into the late massacre is progressing. The Court of Inquiry is in session every day. Ex-Prime Minister Santzos has been summoned before the Court and subjected to a rigid examination as to his own course and the action of the Government before and after the tragedy. The testimony has not been made public.

The last surviving member of the band of brigands who perpetrated the slaughter has been captured.

BRAZIL.

GOOD CROPS OF SUGAR AND COTTON.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 1, 1870.

The mail steamer, which has just arrived at Lisbon from Rio Janeiro, brings advices that the sugar and cotton crops of Brazil promise to be excellent.

ROME.

THE ARMENIAN SCHISM—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ECCLESIASTICAL ART.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ROME, May 17.—I have had occasion several times to allude to what may be called the Armenian Schism, and in my last letter it was stated that the monks of that order called Antoniani had left Rome with French passports. The *Giornale* of the 10th inst. has a very full and tolerably fair report of the whole proceedings, and I send it to you stripped of its decoration and tall words. "A certain number of the laity of this nation, Armenians, at Constantinople, under the direction of about thirty priests, openly rebelled against the authority of their legitimate Patriarch, Monsignore Hassoun. They opposed also the decree regarding the election of their Bishops in the Apostolic Bull *Reversurus*, dated July 12, 1867. At Rome, too, the Armenian monks, the Antoniani, domiciled in the monastery of St. Gregory, near the Colonnade of St. Peter's, in consequence of their contumacious resistance to the orders of the Holy See, were, after canonical admonitions, placed under personal and local ecclesiastical interdict. We are authorized to state that the Holy See used all means to suppress the threatened rebellion, and sent Monsignour Pluym as Delegate Apostolic to Constantinople, with Pontifical letters *non sine gravissimis*, dated February 24. Though hopes are cherished that calm may be restored, yet it is to be deplored that delays and obstacles are created by those from whom they had least been feared. At the same time it was deemed necessary to open an Apostolic visit in the monastery of the Antoniani mentioned above. Monsignore Pluym was charged also with this duty. Unhappily this visit was openly refused as it had been at Constantinople, and though the Delegate of Monsignore Pluym went several times to the monks, he was unable to overcome their resistance. Monsignore Kasangian, who had been nominated arbitrarily by the monks perpetual Abbot, and Father Hanemian local Abbot, were then ordered to retire to some religious house to provide for the state of their conscience, and another Apostolic visitor was appointed, and another visit attempted. All was in vain—the Abbots treated the orders of His Holiness with disrespect, and the monks refused permission even to read the Apostolic brief. Three monitors were then appointed at some intervals, equally in vain, and at last a decree, dated April 28, was notified and published, putting the monks and the monastery under local and personal ecclesiastical interdict. During the whole of this time no threat of repression had been used, no measure of political surveillance had been practiced, so that Father Hanemian first, and later Monsignore Kasangian, were able freely, though in a clandestine way, to abandon their monastery and go to Constantinople, where they are at present. Monsignore Kasangian, who was invited to assist at the Council, left without the permission of the Holy Father, thereby incurring the penalties threatened by the Holy Canons." You will recognize in this abridged report much which I have already communicated to you. Some incidents are, however, omitted not quite consistent with that system of "longanimita" claimed for the Holy See. The whole disaster, if such it be, has been occasioned by the vaulting ambition of Rome—not content with the adhesion of the Armenians to the Church of Rome, the Holy See would control all their internal arrangements—it wheedled out of them the right to choose their Bishops, and was preparing to exact other concessions when the Orientals rebelled. A certain sovereign, celebrated in my nursery rhymer—HumptyDumpty I think was his name—had, I remember, a great fall. So it has been with Pius IX., and yet lower falls, I may venture to prognosticate, he will have, at his present rate of ascension and inflation.

The exhibition of the works of ecclesiastical art was closed officially yesterday, after having been opened to the public for three months. The ceremony was performed by the Pope in person in the the Church of Santa Maria degli Angeli, and it is to be noted that this is the first time that a purely civil act has been performed in a church in Rome; consequently, if is the first time that the Cardinals have appeared in their purple under similar circumstances. His Holiness arrived soon after 10 o'clock, accompanied by several Cardinals, the officers of the house hold, the Senate, and other distinguished persons. As he walked through the church, the smile on his face indicated great satisfaction. On his right as he took his seat on the throne were members of royal families, and officers of the staff with their wives, and ladies of the aristocracy. On his left were the Diplomatic body. The Cardinals were ranged right and left on lower seats, as well as the Bishops. A dense mass filled this spacious church, and the crush was at times tremendous. His Holiness was saluted on entering by a choir of 400 voices, of which it will be merciful to say nothing. A Cardinal then addressed the Pope, who replied with much animation, which, increasing as he proceeded, compelled him to rise. He then distributed the prizes, and the multitude melted away.

THE FENIANS.

GEN. DONNELLY COMMITTED TO PRISON—THE BODY OF ROWE CHEERFULLY GIVEN UP—NO INDIGNITIES OFFERED TO THE CORPSE—CANADIAN TROOPS STILL WATCHFUL—FENIAN ARMS COLLECTED—THE WARRIORS HOMEWARD BOUND.

ST. ALBANS, June 1.—Gen. Donnelly was arraigned to-day before U. S. Commissioner B. B. Smalley, and waived examination. He was ordered to be committed to the Franklin County Jail in default of $10,000 bail. He is able to be about his room, but hardly able to go to jail, and, as he hopes to get bail in a day or two, he remains at the Weldon in charge of a Deputy Marshal.

The body of Rowe was willingly given up to his friends on request being made to Lieut.-Col. W. Osborn Smith, commanding the Canadian forces on the southern frontier, by Deputy-Marshal J. M. Smalley. No indignities had been practiced, except to heap stones on the grave. At the disinterment Col. Smith would not even permit Montreal photographers to take the scene.

Notwithstanding the departure of nearly all the Fenians, the Canadian troops are easily excited. The five or six hundred now at Eccles Hill were thrown into a state of alarm on Monday by the discharge of a single gun on this side, which proved afterward to have been fired by a hunter. An extra company had to do picket duty that night.

Six large wagon-loads of Fenian arms, uniforms, and ammunition, collected by the United States marshals, have arrived here to-day, and are taken care of by the troops. Two deputies are now in Fairfield, trying to unearth those which Col. O'Sullivan said he had hid away.

This evening 268 Fenians have passed through here over the Vermont Central, *en route* home. From Malone over 300 left this morning, some by way of the Rome and Watertown Road.

One company of United States troops left here to-day for Fort Preble, Maine, and the two others expect to leave on Saturday.

The excitement being over, Summer tourists are now beginning to come in. The scene of the late engagement is an additional attraction to the many which this beautiful section of the country already possesses.

THE CAPTURED STORES—EFFORT TO SEND THE DELUDED FENIANS HOME.

MALONE, June 1.—Twenty-five double wagons, loaded down with the Fenian stores captured at Fort Covington, have just arrived here. Several loads of stores, such as knapsacks, clothing, and equipments, were abandoned and burned for lack of transportation.

Three hundred Fenians left on the Western train this forenoon. Col. Leverich of Gov. Hoffman's staff has just arrived, and will arrange for the transportation home of all of the remaining Troy, Albany, and New-York Fenians, numbering full 300, who will leave on an afternoon train by way of Rutland. There will then remain about 300 destitute Western Fenians.

Col. Duryea's command left this morning for Sackett's Harbor.

ARREST OF GEN. STARR.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1.—Gen. Starr was arrested at his hotel here this afternoon by a Deputy United States Marshal, and taken before United States Commissioner Gorham, and in default of $10,000 bail was committed to jail. Bail will be tendered in the morning.

COLLISION BETWEEN UNITED STATES TROOPS AND FENIANS.

UTICA, N. Y., June 1.—A special dispatch to *The Morning Herald*, dated at Rome, 7:30 o'clock this evening, says: "There has just been a collision at Williamstown, north of Rome, between the Fenians and the United States troops. The troops fired on the Fenians, and drove them into the ears, wounding several of them."

FENIANS IN THIS CITY.

The last murmur of the Fenian war cry "On to the front" has ceased, and the crowds which thronged the recruiting stations during the past fortnight have disappeared. A dispatch has been received at Headquarters in Fourth-st., announcing the utter abandonment of further attempts on Canada for the present. The Executive Committee will take steps to assist the returning raiders in procuring passage over the railroads.

On the arrival of the Secretary of War yesterday, he was handed a dispatch, but there was not money enough in the treasury to pay the charges, and he was compelled to borrow the required sum.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE OF A MONUMENT TO BARON STEUBEN.

UTICA, N. Y., June 1.—The excursionists have just returned from doing honor to the memory of Baron Steuben. The gathering was immense for this locality. The people turned out *en masse*, and there must have been 8,000 or 10,000 on the grounds. They came from all directions, and in all manners of vehicles. The spot where the monument is to be raised is about four miles from Remsen Village, and about half a mile north-east of where the Baron spent his closing years. Ex-Gov. Seymour presided at the ceremonies, which were opened by a Welsh prayer by the Rev. Dr. Gorrett, who has been 25 years pastor of a Welsh church in the neighborhood, which was the recipient of the Baron's bounty. Addresses were made by S. Kapff and Gen. Sigel of New-York, Mr. Crowell of Rome, the Hon. A. Hubbell of Utica, and Prof. Avery of Hamilton College. The memorial address was delivered by ex-Gov. Seymour, who spoke for about an hour, at the conclusion of which he laid the corner-stone of the Steuben monument. After the ceremonies at the grave, an excursion party went to Trenton Falls. The affair has been a great success in every respect. The weather was delightful, and everything passed off pleasantly.

THE TURNBUND CONVENTION.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 1.—The Convention of Turnbund was busily engaged all day on Tuesday, and adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday afternoon. The Vorort or Executive Committee was again left in the New-York district, after a unanimous vote of confidence on the management heretofore, with the recommendation to reflect S. Spitzer of Williamsburgh, President, and Hy. Metzner, Corresponding Secretary. The great festival of the Bund in 1871 will take place at Williamsburgh, N. Y.

THE STAMPED ENVELOPE CONTRACTS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—The charges preferred against the Postmaster-General in relation to the stamped envelope contract are believed here to cover a design to abrogate the use of stamped envelopes, and, by getting rid of Government competition, to raise the price of envelopes furnished to the public. It is reported here that the Astor House Convention, professedly called to consider the award of the Postmaster-General, was in reality for the above purpose, and resulted in the adoption of a scheme for manipulating Congress against stamped envelopes. Business men here are apprehensive that if this scheme succeeds the price of envelopes will be largely augmented before the close of the year.

OPENING OF THE SEASON AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 1.—The new Union Hotel, the Messrs. Leland proprietors, has been completed, and was thrown open to the public to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

....The St. Louis *Republican* appeared yesterday morning in its original size, worked on the four-cylinder press which was saved.

....The annual meeting of the New-England Press Association was held yesterday, at Boston, and the old officers were reflected.

....Dodge, Moriarty & Weller, dry goods dealers, to-day, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Their liabilities are about $45,000.

....In the Massachusetts Legislature, yesterday, a bill was reported to abolish the State Constabulary and establish a new State Police Force of forty men.

....The stockholders of the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad held their annual meeting last night. A large meeting of citizens in favor of a State loan of $125,000, to complete the road, was held.

....The Directors of the Maine Central Railroad will meet in Lewiston, Me., on Thursday, and examine a route for the proposed extension of the Maine Central Railroad, from Danville Junction to the Kennebec section.

....The game of base ball yesterday at Rochester, between the Red Stockings of Cincinnati and the Flour City Club of Rochester, resulted in favor of the former by a score of 56 to 15. Eight innings were played. The Flour City's were short two of their best players and took substitutes from the field.

....At a meeting of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, Loring G. Barnes, Carl Zerrahn, and G. W. Warren were appointed a Committee to visit New-York and confer with the managers in relation to the Society's joining in the proposed Beethoven Festival in that city. A general feeling was manifested by the Society in favor of the project. Parepa Rosa has expressed her willingness to attend if the Handel and Haydn Society decide to do so.

WASHINGTON.

THE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS—EFFORT TO REPEAL THE INCOME TAX—SANDWICH ISLANDS TREATY—NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS AT A STAND-STILL—RECONSTRUCTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 1, 1870.

In the Legislative Session of the Senate to-day, the bill to change the Judicial Circuits was passed. The amendment of Mr. Ferry, to add Connecticut to the Second Circuit, was lost, so that New-York alone constitutes that Circuit. Maryland and Virginia are put in the Third Circuit, and the Seventh Circuit is changed entirely, so that if the House agrees to the Senate bill, the nomination of Judge Bond of Maryland for the Seventh Circuit, which has been pending so long in the Senate, will be disposed of without a vote. Mr. Drake succeeded in putting in an amendment, which he explained as intended in any possible future Impeachment trial of the President, to prevent the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from arrogating to himself the title of Chief Justice of the United States, which, he said, was done by Mr. Chase when presiding at the trial of President Johnson.

The House Committee on Appropriations, at their meeting to-day, began the consideration of the Senate's amendment to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. There are 258 amendments in all. Those increasing the salaries of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and the District Judges will be disagreed to. It is ascertained on examination that the increase of salaries of Judges and others in the bill will amount to upward of $300,000. The Committee do not think the present a proper time for making such increase. The appropriation of $500,000 for a new State Department and $500,000 to extend the Capitol grounds will also be disagreed to.

The House to-day in discussing the Tax bill reached the sections relating to the tax on incomes, and a very spirited scene continued for over an hour. A member of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. McCarthy, who disagreed with the majority in their report, which increases the amount of exemption to $1,500 obtained the floor as soon as the sections had been read and moved to strike them out, thus doing away with the tax entirely. As the five minutes' rule was in order there was a constant struggle for the floor, and the House was in great confusion, half the members being on their feet at once. It said that at least 25 members have prepared long speeches on the subject, and are much incensed that the five-minute rule prevails. Mr. Blair of Michigan followed Mr. McCarthy, arguing in favor of the bill. Mr. Ela of New-Hampshire also maintained its justice and equity. Mr. Kelley made an exceedingly strong showing in favor of entire abrogation of the tax, and gave facts and figures which seemed to have great weight with the House. Gen. Butler argued against the Committee's bill, affirming that no distinction was made between earnings, which he was not in favor of taxing, and incomes upon which he thought a tax should be paid. He believed in taxing the stock and bondholders and others, but not in taxing earnings. He favored the English system, and did not believe in our inquisitorial practices. Judge Davis opposed the tax, and several others, including Mr. Cox, also spoke against it. Mr. Schenck complained that the discussion was all on one side, but Speaker Blaine answered that Mr. Schenck had never failed to be recognized when he wanted to speak. Mr. Kerr of Indiana was the only Democrat who spoke in favor of the tax, and his speech was a very forcible and well-considered one. Mr. Schenck closed the debate for the day, ably defending the action of the Committee, and urging the continuance of the tax. No vote was taken, and the subject seems likely to occupy most of the session to-morrow. From what can be gathered of the sentiment of the House, the struggle between the advocates of total abolition and the advocates for a continuance of the tax will be a very close one. If the former have not strength to get what they desire they will compel, it is believed, a considerable increase of exemption, and possibly a reduction of the rate of tax.

Members of the Senate Finance Committee say there is no doubt that the Senate will pass a Tax bill this session, either the House bill or the one reported by Mr. Sherman.

The secret session of the Senate to-day, which lasted about three hours, was again taken up with discussion on the Sandwich Island Reciprocity Treaty. Speeches in favor of its ratification were made by Messrs. Sumner, Nye, Corbett, and others, and Mr. Chandler made a strong protest against it, using a map and cane to enforce his arguments. Very little interest was shown in the subject by the Senators, nearly half the number being absent when the vote was taken. The whole delegation from the Pacific slope voted for the treaty, but it was neither opposed nor favored by Senators from any other section as a unit. The vote stood 20 for ratification, and 19 against. Two-thirds not having voted in the affirmative, the ratification was defeated.

The President said to-day that he was glad he was going to leave the city to-morrow, for the reason that he was being bored to death in regard to the contemplated change in the Federal appointments in New-York City. The greatest interest seems to be manifested in these appointments, not only by the New York politicians, but by those of other States, and it is hinted that New-Jersey, not satisfied with a Cabinet officer and a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, has a candidate for Mr. Grinnell's place, in the person of ex-Congressman Halsey of Newark. Gen. Butler appears to be taking a lively interest in the matter, and, with Gens. Porter and Babcock of the President's staff, gives great strength to the claims of Mr. Thomas Murphy. There are a few men working in a quiet way for ex-Congressman Hurlburd, while the friends of Judge Robertson claim that he will receive the unanimous indorsement of the New-York Congress delegation. Collector Grinnell was here yesterday, and it was fully expected that he would tender his resignation to Secretary Boutwell before returning. It seems to be pretty well understood that Mr. Grinnell will soon resign, but nothing definite is known in regard to the appointment of a successor. Mr. Murphy's friends say that the President had promised them to appoint Murphy; but in the last day or two he has shown indications of weakness, and they fear he will change his mind. It is said that Mr. Cornell was tendered the Assistant Treasurership while here last week, but declined, preferring his present position. Gen. Cochrane, Stewart L. Woodford, and Abram Wakeman arrived here to-day.

If the Tax bill is disposed of in the House to-morrow, it is Gen. Butler's intention to report the Georgia bill and demand immediate action thereon. No changes have been made in the bill, it being similar to the bill admitting Virginia.

The House Reconstruction Committee will meet to-morrow, and the members hope to close the subject of reconstruction by maturing a bill for general amnesty, which will be hurried to a speedy vote under the pressure of the previous question. Gen. Butler is in favor of the Amnesty bill, and hopes to be able to report it with the unanimous approval of the Committee.

The President goes to Annapolis to-morrow, returning on Friday night. Next week he will spend a few days at Senator Cameron's residence on the Susquehanna.

Gen. Schenck, encouraged by his marked success in disposing of the Tax bill so rapidly, will soon offer the Funding bill to the House, and the Committee of Ways and Means held a meeting to-night having the subject under discussion.

Gen. John Cochrane, on the part of the Grand Army of the Republic, is here to confer with the Committees of the two Houses of Congress concerning the appointment of a national holiday for the decoration of the soldiers' graves. The House has already passed a bill fixing a day, but the Senate Committee have decided to report adversely thereon.

The Franking bill came up as the special order, but of course was laid aside, the Senate seeming to regard Mr. Ramsey's periodical appeals for action on it as nothing more than a good joke.

Next Monday an election will be held in this city for Mayor and Councils. The registration of voters closed yesterday. The total number registered is 18,490, of which 10,955 are whites, and 7,535 blacks, making a majority of 3,540 in favor of the whites. Last year the total registration was 15,535. The increase this year is thus shown to be 2,955. Two years ago the registration stood: White, 12,011; colored, 7,996; total, 20,007, which shows a decrease of 1,055 white and 461 colored votes since that time.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS TREATY NOT RATIFIED—JUDICIAL DISTRICTS—APPOINTMENTS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

The debate on the Sandwich Islands Treaty was continued by various Senators in a desultory manner, each speaking for a few minutes only until late in the afternoon, when Mr. Cole delivered an argument of half an hour's duration in favor of ratification, and Mr. Sumner closed the discussion with a brief speech on the same side of the question. The vote being taken, resulted—for ratification, 20; against ratification, 19, and two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the treaty was not ratified. A large number of Senators were paired one against one, and if they had been present the vote against ratification would have been still more decisive. The doors being opened, the Chair appointed Messrs. Conkling and Sawyer as visitors to West Point.

The following is an extract from a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to Collector Grinnell:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, May 25, 1870.

SIR: The result reached by me, after a careful examination of the papers relating to the subject, is that the establishment of what is known as the "Cartage Bureau" in New-York is an act of doubtful legality, and that, as a branch of the Customs revenue service, it is not advantageous to the Government or to the business interests of the city. I am therefore of the opinion that it should be abolished, with such delay only as may be necessary to reorganize the business in a proper manner. Very respectfully, GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

To the Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, Collector of Customs, New-York.

The bill to change the Judicial Circuits of the United States, as passed by the Senate this afternoon, constitutes the various circuits as follows: First, Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; Second, New-York; Third, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia; Fourth, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas; Fifth, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Tennessee; Sixth, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and West Virginia; Seventh, Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin; Eighth, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri; Ninth, California, Oregon, and Nevada. The Supreme Court Justices, except the Chief-Justice, are required to reside in their respective circuits, and the Chief-Justice is to be known as the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The following nominations were sent in to-day:

E. Peshine Smith of New-York to be Examiner of Claims for the State Department.

John A. Cogswell to be Postmaster at Ipswich, Massachusetts.

Wm. Pollard to be Assistant Engineer in the Navy.

Capt. Philip R. Tendall to be Brevet Major in the Marine Corps.

First Lieutenant Geo. B. Haycock to be Brevet Captain in the Marine Corps.

A War Department order issued to-day enlarges the Department of the Lakes, by the direction of the President, so as to extend it to Ogdensburg instead of Lake Champlain.

The Senate, in Executive session, to-day confirmed the nominations of Henry A. Badham of North Carolina, to be Consul-General at Tampico, vice Pike, declined, and Watson R. Wentworth, to be Collector of Customs at Tappahannock, Va.

Walcott Hamilton of Maine was to-day appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue vice Ira M. Harrison resigned. Mr. Harrison has charge of the State of New-Jersey.

The President, to-day, signed the resolution to provide for the appointment of an Examiner of Claims for the Department of State, and for additional clerks; also the act for the relief of the officers and crew of the ship Nightingale.

Master Charles O. Allison is ordered to duty at the Portsmouth Navy-Yard. The orders of Lieut.-Commander Charles McGregor to the practice squadron are revoked, and he resumes his duties at the Naval Observatory.

The Commissioner of Patents has extended the reaper patent of J. J. and H. F. Mann for seven years from June 3, 1870.

About the 3d of March the Collector of New-York issued an order depriving certain owners of warehouses at the steamship docks of the Bremen, Hamburg, and Cunard lines of the privilege of the general order system. The Secretary of the Treasury having investigated the question partly in convention with that of the Cartage Bureau, he will doubtless decide the question in the same liberal view to the commerce of the City of New-York as he has in relation to the cartage system, which it is known he has abolished, observing in both cases a strict regard for the interests of the Government.

In the case of Joseph H. Bradley, the belligerent lawyer, who recently assaulted Judge Fisher, Judge Humphreys requires $5,000 bail from Bradley to keep the peace.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Debt Statement just issued shows a reduction during May of $14,301,962.

The amount of coin in the Treasury is	$106,789,731
Currency in the Treasury	14,243,816

The following is a recapitulation of the Statement:

Debt bearing Coin Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
Bonds at 6 per cent	$221,509,500 00	
Bonds at 5 per cent	1,886,353,900 00	
Amount outstanding	$2,107,863,200 00	$47,091,451 14
Debt bearing interest in lawful money.		
Three per cent Certificates	$45,540,000 00	
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00	
Amount outstanding	$59,540,000 00	$426,193 71
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.		
Amount outstanding	$3,721,317 35	$481,030 68
Debt bearing no interest.		
Demand and Legal-Tender Notes	$356,107,221 00	
Fractional Currency	30,508,057 29	
Certificates of Gold deposited	25,195,000 00	
Total	$431,811,078 29	
Total amount outstanding	2,602,215,505 74	$47,997,675 53
Total Debt—Principal and interest to date, including interest due and unpaid	$2,645,124,271 27	
Amount in the Treasury.		
Coin	$106,789,731 85	
Currency	14,243,816 97	
Sinking Fund in U. S. coin interest bonds, and accrued interest thereon	35,463,228 50	
Other U. S. coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon	82,605,122 27	
Total	$238,561,899 49	

Debt, less amount in the Treasury	$2,406,562,371 78
Debt, less the amount in the Treasury on the 1st ultimo	2,420,864,334 35
Decrease of debt during the past month	$14,301,962 57
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870	31,599,195 29

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING THE CENSUS.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The following circular has just been issued:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1870.

It is deemed expedient to call the attention of Marshals, and Assistant-Marshals specially, to the rules which are intended to govern the enumeration of youth absent from their homes for the purpose of education. At the eighth census the instructions of the Department required that such persons should be reported at their family homes. Only those members of a school or college were to be reported in the town where the institution was situated who belonged to families there resident. Examination of the census returns on deposit in the Department exhibits the fact that, contrary to instructions, almost the entire number of students in many colleges, academies and boarding-schools of the country were returned in a body. The instructions for the ninth census have therefore been drawn with a view to what is believed to be the more natural method of reporting persons absent from their homes for the purposes of education. Upon page 9 of the pamphlet of instructions for the guidance of assistant marshals, issued from the Department of the Interior under date of May 1, it is directed that "children and youth absent for purposes of education on the 1st of June, and having their home in a family where the school or college is situated, will be enumerated at the latter place." The large number of persons habitually absent from their family homes for purposes of education, renders the observance of these instructions a matter of great importance. This rule will embrace not only students of colleges, academies, &c., who board and lodge with some family of the town, but also those who occupy rooms in the public dormitory buildings, taking their meals in common in clubs or in private families. In a word, all the students of institutions will be reported in the town where it is situated, except such as have homes in adjoining towns to which they habitually return at night. It will, therefore, be incumbent upon Assistant Marshals of sub-divisions in which such institutions are situated to take care that the students are fully returned, according to these instructions; and upon all Assistant Marshals of subdivisions to leave out from the returns of families the names of all members thereof who, on the 1st of June, were absent, having a home other than the family home for the purposes of education. J. D. COX, Secretary.

To the Superintendent of Census.

THE WOODSTOCK (CONN.) CELEBRATION—THE PRESIDENT'S PART THEREIN.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Senator Buckingham and Henry C. Bowen of *The New-York Independent* called at the Executive Mansion this morning, and, in behalf of the citizens of Eastern Connecticut, completed arrangements with the President in regard to the proposed Fourth of July celebration at Woodstock. The President informed the gentlemen named that he most cordially accepted their invitation, and that he proposed to take Mrs. Grant and the children with him; also, several members of his staff. Mr. Bowen stated to the President that the several members of the Cabinet had been invited, when he said he would be glad to have their company. The Presidential party propose to leave on Friday evening, July 1, for New-York, and on Saturday proceed to Hartford and remain over the Sabbath as the guests of Gov. Jewell. On Monday they will leave by an early train via Plainfield and Putnam for Woodstock, to attend the celebration. At its close they will go to Norwich as the guests of Senator Buckingham, who will give a reception in honor of the President. Thence they will go to the Pequot House, New-London, and thence direct to Washington. It is understood that arrangements have been made on a grand scale for this celebration at Woodstock, and if the day should be fair, one of the largest gatherings even seen in New-England may be expected. Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Stewart L. Woodford of New-York will deliver the oration, and the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, and the Rev. Henry W. Beecher, have accepted invitations to speak. Senator Buckingham will preside.

THE STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 1.—A meeting was held to-day at the State Inebriate Asylum to elect 40 trustees for the ensuing year. Mr. Ausburn Birdsall holding proxies of stockholders, reflected the Board of last year, with a few exceptions. The Commissioners of the Land Office claim the charge of the institute under the authority of the Legislature, and have directed the Treasurer of the old Board to retain the custody of the funds subject to their further order, and to pay no bills of the Asylum, with certain specified exceptions. It is thought there is more trouble in prospect.

PERSONALITIES BY TELEGRAPH.

....Gov. Hoffman left Albany yesterday, to visit Clinton Prison.

....William B. Rogers, President of the Institute of Technology at Boston, has been obliged to resign on account of ill health.

....Charles W. Kimberly, a well-known reporter for the press, and for the past 16 years connected with *The American*, died in Baltimore yesterday, age 45.

....Miss Jeanette Fenton, daughter of ex-Gov. Fenton, was married last evening at her father's residence, Jamestown, N. Y., to Mr. J. N. Hegeman of New-York City.

....The Hon. John Cramer of Waterford, N. Y., the only surviving member of the Jefferson Electoral ticket died last evening in the 97th year of his age. He was a State Senator for several years, and also represented his district in Congress for eight years.

THE INDIANS.

ARRIVAL OF RED CLOUD AND HIS CHIEFS—INTERVIEW WITH THE COMMISSIONER—PARTICULARS ABOUT THE RED MEN.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Gen. Parker officially received Spotted Tail and Swift Bear, with two of the warriors of their tribe, to-day. These are a part of the Sioux Nation of Indians, which are divided into about 20 tribes, scattered over a large territory, called the Sioux Reservations. The great difficulty is that the Sioux will not remain on these reservations, but encroach on the lands of the pale faces, and doubtless, in turn, the settler encroaches on the reservations. Spotted Tail stated his grievances to Gen. Parker in round terms. He said that our Government does not fulfill its promises, and that supplies promised and money owed was not forthcoming at stated times, and that white men wherever they could find many buffaloes or gold come to the Indians' land and take the Indians' ponies, etc. Gen. Parker made a long explanation in reference to the difficulties the Indian Bureau had to contend with in obtaining its moneys through Congress, and the difficulties a great Government had in conducting its affairs. He assured Spotted Tail that all the promises made in the treaties would be observed, that they should receive their provisions, &c. He also said they must not fight among themselves, one band with another, nor must they fight against the people of the United States, nor steal their cattle or horses. Spotted Tail said he was glad that the Great Father was going to treat them right, but took good care not to say that he would discontinue fighting or horse-stealing. They then retired to have another talk some future time before seeing the Great Father, the President. Gen. Parker regards Spotted Tail and Swift Bear as being pretty well broken in. They are great fighters, but have been for some time past peaceably disposed. The last deed that Spotted Tail committed was to kill Big Mouth, a chief of another Sioux band. At 6 o'clock this morning the greatest chief of the Sioux nation, and commanding the largest band in the tribe, arrived in this city in charge of Gen. Smith U. S. Army. His English name is Red Cloud. He is accompanied by the following chiefs of his tribe and some other bands of the Sioux tribe: Red Dog, Brave Bear, Little Bear, Yellow Bear, Setting Bear, Bearskin, Black Hawk, Long Wolf, Sword, Afraid, Red Fly, The-one-that-runs-through, Buck Bear, He Crow, Swing Bear, and Red Shirt. Four squaws accompany them: "The World Looker," wife of Black Hawk; "The Sans Arc Women," wife of Yellow Bear; "The White Cow-Rattler," wife of Sword; "Thunder Skin," wife of "The-one-that-runs-through." John Richards, an American interpreter, but who has been living among these bands of the Sioux for the two years, and a half-breed Sioux, named McCloskey, are the companion interpreters of this party, and are continually with them. These two men will be used as interpreters during the big talk with the Indian Commissioner and the President. Gen. Parker has also secured the services of Mr. Beauvis, a well-known merchant of St. Louis, and Col. Bullock of Fort Laramie, as chief interpreters in the big talks, so no deception will be practiced, and no mistakes made. These two gentlemen have traveled from Fort Laramie with Red Cloud and his brother chiefs, and will return with them after the talk is over. Gen. Smith reported his arrival to the Secretary of War at an early hour this morning, and Secretary Belknap at once notified Gen. Parker, and placed Red Cloud and his band under charge and direction of the Indian Bureau. Gen. Parker provided them with good quarters at the same house where Spotted Tail and his men are staying, and the whole party were not long in fraternizing. Red Cloud, the greatest war chief of them all, is a perfect Hercules, about 6½ feet high, and large in proportion. Indeed, there is not a small man among them. Large features, high cheek bones, high foreheads, and a general knock-knee gait, denote the real savage. Painted faces in all imaginable styles are the rule. Pierced ears for gaudy ornaments are the style with the men as well as with the women. The most magnificent buffalo robes, ornamented and bejeweled, are worn by them all. Red Cloud wears red leggings, beautifully worked and trimmed with ribbons and beads, while his shirt has as many colors as the rainbow. His robe is trimmed and crossed with silks and seal strips; his mocassins are pronounced the handsomest ever seen here. The women are ugly, wear short frocks, have big feet, and pug or flat noses. Red Cloud did not bring any of his wives with him, as he was told that it was not the general rule for Congressmen or other great men to bring their squaws here. Gen. Parker has forbidden the interviewing of this great chief by the reporters. McCloskey, the half-breed interpreter, Gen. Parker says is not to be relied on, and his statements about Indians must be taken with great allowance. Doubtless this enterprising Bohemian will startle the world with the great deeds and daring of Red Cloud and his brother savages. Mr. Beauvis and Col. Bullock report to Gen. Parker that the band are much fatigued with their long travel, and need several days' rest. They will be left alone to rest and do as they choose until next week. Gen. Parker will, in the mean time, make arrangements to receive them himself, and to have them see the President, the Secretary of War, and Gen. Sherman. The statement that next Monday was the day fixed for them to see the President is erroneous. No time has yet been named. Mr. Beauvis, at the request of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, gave some interesting information in reference to the Sioux. He says that Red Cloud is about 45 years of age, that he is very uncertain, that not much confidence can be placed in his promises or pledges, but as this is his first visit among the pale-faces in their own country, it may be of great service in changing his op