its original acceptance of the mediation invitation that all factions in Mexico should be made parties to the proceeding.

The report of the withdrawal of the invitation to Carranza came on top of many disquieting rumors to the effect that the mediators were displeased with the way Carranza was acting and that they feared they were being used as a catspaw to accomplish the downfall of Huerta.

The decision of the mediators followed an inquiry from Carranza as to what the details of the mediation programme were.

This inquiry came to the mediators to-day and in it Carranza made it plain that under no circumstances would he participate in any proceedings looking toward a settlement of the difficulties between him and Huerta. He was willing to enter into the proceedings so far as they related to the situation between the United States and Huerta, but he drew the line at that point.

The mediators were considerably perturbed over this development and at midnight they were still in conference.

When the Argentine Minister, Senor Naon, was asked later regarding the reported withdrawal of the invitation to Gen. Carranza to participate in mediation he said:

"I can say nothing; I can say nothing at all. The Secretary of State is the mouthpiece of the mediators in all these matters."

Peace Not in Sight.

The refusal of Carranza to submit his troubles with Huerta to mediation and the intention of the mediators to ignore him will necessarily restrict the programme of the South American diplomats to a settlement of the acute situation between Huerta and the United States. For the present at least their plans for the restoration of peace and constitutional government in Mexico have gone overboard.

While the good faith of the United States in the mediation proceedings is not to be questioned, there is a suspicion in Washington that President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are not at all disappointed over Carranza's refusal to enter into in an armistice with Huerta.

Shorn of all pretences, the present plan of the United States is to bottle Huerta up as effectively as possible without an actual declaration of war and leave it to the Constitutionalists to accomplish his downfall as speedily as possible. This Government would have preferred a peaceful surrender and elimination of Huerta, but failing in this, officials here undoubtedly prefer to see the Constitutionalists finish the job as quickly as possible.

It is this situation that led to-day to disquieting reports of dissatisfaction on the part of the mediators. Having halted all hostilities between the United States and Huerta they find Huerta cut off from all supplies of revenue and ammunition through Vera Cruz, while the Constitutionalists are left to push their campaign with renewed vigor. As the situation stood until to-night Gen. Carranza, although declining to make any concessions, was to be received on an equal footing with Huerta's representatives in the mediation proceedings. The South American diplomats apparently found this situation intolerable.

Huerta Names Delegates.

The new turn in the Mexican situation came after Huerta had sent a formal reply to the invitation of the mediators to appoint representatives to confer with them. Huerta named D. Emilio Rabasa, a well known Mexican jurist, whom he had previously delegated to come to Washington as his personal representative, and Augustine G. Galindo, Under Secretary of Justice. Huerta informed the mediators that a third name will be submitted to them to-morrow.

Unofficial information reached Washington to-night that Carranza also had designated three representatives, Rafael Zubaron Capmany, Luis Cabrera and Jose Vasconcelas, to represent him in conferring with the mediators. No formal notice of these appointments had been received from Carranza and in view of the decision of the mediators to eliminate him, it is doubtful if the names are sent to Washington.

When Secretary Bryan was questioned to-night in regard to the reports of the decision of the mediators to eliminate Carranza he declined to make any comment. He added, however, that he saw nothing in the present situation to make him less optimistic.

The understanding in Washington to-night was that Huerta himself had made forceful protest against the situation in which he finds himself at present and had asked for some definite understanding as to Carranza's intention.

If as now seems likely the mediators restrict themselves for the present to a settlement of the Tampico incident, they will in effect become an international court of honor to decide whether or not the United States is entitled to reparation for the insults to the flag and what form that reparation shall take.

After the settlement of that point the question of indemnity may come up. The United States will undoubtedly ask that it be reimbursed for the expenses incident to the movement of the naval vessels and army to Vera Cruz. This question in turn is likely to raise the query whether the Huerta Government, which never has been recognized by the United States, could properly be held for an indemnity.

DE LA BARRA NOT INFORMED.

Knows Nothing of Plan to Name Him to Mediation Board.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, May 4.—Senor de la Barra, the Mexican Minister to France, said to-day that he had received no information to the effect that he had been appointed one of the Mexican delegates to confer with the A B C mediators and explain the position of his country. He says he knows nothing of any such appointment.

The Mexican Legation will be closed to-morrow and Wednesday on the anniversary celebration of the Mexican independence day.

500 AMERICANS WANT TO QUIT MEXICO CITY

Arrangements Being Made to Send Them to Vera Cruz or Puerto Mexico.

200 DECIDE TO STAY THERE

Quiet on West Coast—Railway Connections Have Been Restored.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The State Department learned to-day from the Brazilian Minister at Mexico city, Senor Cardoso, that 500 American refugees have gathered at Mexico city and that preparations are being made for transporting them to Vera Cruz or to Puerto Mexico.

The Department estimates that there are about 200 Americans in the Mexican capital besides this number, most of whom are reported to have signified to the Brazilian Minister intentions to remain even if war is declared.

A brief despatch from Admiral Howard on the west coast of Mexico received at the Navy Department to-day made no mention of the disturbance and mistreatment of Americans at Manzanillo, reported to the State Department last night. The Navy Department believes that order is being maintained along the west coast.

Secretary Bryan announced this afternoon that railway connections had been restored between Matamoros and Monterey and that lines are being repaired with a view to establishing train services between Monterey, Tampico, Torreon, Durango and Chihuahua.

Americans Not Harassed.

The day's announcements of the State Department follow:

"The Brazilian Minister in Mexico city has advised the Department of State that Americans there are in no way harassed by the Government and that in the few cases where arrests have been made release has been secured upon representations by Senor Cardoso.

"He adds that they are in no danger, but he has advised them to remain in closed quarters and to avoid public meetings until there are a sufficient number desirous of leaving to warrant sending out a train of several sections. Reports that there are 1,500 awaiting transport are said to be without foundation.

"On the morning of the 3d 160 Americans arrived from Guanajuato, all of whom expressed to Minister Cardoso their appreciation of the kind manner in which they had been treated and protected by Gov. Cuellar.

"Consul Canada reports that at a meeting of Consuls at the French consulate in Vera Cruz arrangements have been completed for the sending of a messenger to Mexico city each week with despatches.

"Consul Simpich forwards information received from San Diego that all Americans have left Guadalajara and vicinity. The management of the Southern Pacific Railroad has been turned over to the Mexican Government's railway inspector, Senor Pani, until matters are adjusted.

Trying to Restore Order.

"From Monterey the State Department is in receipt of advices indicating every effort is being made by Gens. Gonzales and Villareal for the maintenance of good order. The American Consul there also reports that a daily train service has been reestablished between Monterey and Matamoros; other lines are being repaired and connections being opened with Tampico, Laredo, Eagle Pass, Torreon, Durango, Chihuahua and other cities of northern Mexico. There is as yet no communication to the south.

"The American consulate at Lapaz has been turned over to the British Vice-Consul, and Consul Sullivan reports conditions quiet."

A Navy Department's bulletin from Admiral Mayo at Tampico said:

Steamship Camaguey sailed Saturday afternoon presumably for Vera Cruz. Have transferred all refugees to Cyclops; total 88; more expected to-morrow. Steamer Teesdale is expected to sail for Vera Cruz Monday or Tuesday. Tacoma arrived 6 A. M. Monday.

Admiral Badger reported as follows:

New York arrived 8 A. M. Monday. Ontario sailed for Puerto Mexico 6 A. M. Monday to get refugees there, but has been recalled on receipt of notification from Admiral Craddock that refugees arriving at Puerto Mexico from Frontera have left.

I have received information that 500 refugees will leave Mexico city 5 P. M. Monday for Puerto Mexico. Will send Esperanza down to get these people if they start.

SEES NO HOPE IN MEDIATION.

French Correspondent Says Huerta Accepted Only to Gain Time.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, May 4.—The Washington correspondent of the *Matin* cables that the mediation of the A B C Governments between the United States and Mexico cannot give any practical results and presents only an academic interest. The correspondent says innumerable obstacles separate President Wilson and President Huerta and the latter and Gen. Carranza, the leader of the Constitutionalists. President Huerta's acceptance of the mediation proposal, he says, was due to a wish on his part to gain time, hoping that something would happen meanwhile which would be in his favor.

President Wilson accepted mediation, the correspondent declares, because the word "mediation" was agreeable to his sentiments and those of Secretary of State Bryan and also because the Washington Government was glad to suspend operations in Mexico, which had already cost too much American blood. Besides this the President and Mr. Bryan are convinced that President Huerta's situation will soon become utterly desperate.

ARTILLERY REGULARS REPULSE "ENEMY" FROM TRENCHES IN BATTLE EXERCISE

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Artillerymen Repulsing Attack Fro m Trenches in Practice Battle on Long Island.

The 600 members of the Coast Artillery Corps who went into camp on Hempstead Plains on Saturday participated in a first part of the two weeks manœuvres laid first part o fthe two weeks manœuvres laid out by the War Department for the regular troops who have not yet been called to Mexico.

Four companies of the First Battalion opposed three companies of the Second, Capt. E. R. Tilton commanding the former and Capt. Percy Bishop the latter. Col. Adelbert Cronkhite, commendant of Fort Totten, where the men are stationed at present, and Capt. Clement, Inspector-General of the United States army, acted as umpires of the engagement, which will be continued this morning. No decision was rendered at the end of the day's fighting.

The coast artillerymen went into camp on Saturday afternoon, leaving Capt. Cooper and a small detail of men in charge of the fort. Early yesterday morning the first battalion established on the outposts. Immediately the men in Hempstead Plains. Trenches were dug for the advance guard and all preparations made for the advance of the "enemy."

The attack came a few hours later, the Second Battalion being sighted advancing onthe outposts. Immediately the men in the trenches opened fire. The fighting continued all day with little advantage to either side and at night the men encamped, sleeping on their arms ready to renew the engagement this morning.

BRYAN CLERK ACTS AS PRESS AGENT FOR VILLA

Biographer Employed to Draw Favorable Picture of Mexican Rebel Leader.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The State Department has gone to the trouble and expense of having compiled an authorized biography of Pancho Villa, the Constitutionalist military chieftain of northern Mexico. This compilation was made for the purpose of informing Senators and Representatives who may have some doubts as to whether Gen. Villa meets the modern requirements of a peer and a patriot.

Some of the statesmen of Capitol Hill who have read this narrative say they were informed that it was written by a representative of the State Department under instructions not to color it, but to paint Villa as he is.

According to persons who have read the biography of the revolutionist it is a much more favorable picture of him than that drawn by Senator Fall recently in a speech in the Senate. The biographer claims for Villa that he has mellowed under the civilizing influences of certain Americans, notably Gen. Hugh L. Scott, who has had more influence apparently with Villa than almost any other person. Gen. Scott, it is said, has persuaded the aggressive Constitutionalist that he could not hope to gain favor in the eye of civilization by carrying out the methods of warfare he originally adopted.

The biographer of Villa, who undertook the job at the request of the State Department, has painted him as a creature of environment who never killed anybody except when he was cornered and who was a barbarian because of the conditions under which he grew up.

PESQUEIRA WILL RETURN.

Head of Carranza's Diplomatic Corps to Go to Washington.

EL PASO, Tex., May 4.—The Constitutionalist government at Chihuahua completed arrangements to-day for joining in the conference with the mediators.

For that purpose three officials of the Constitutionalist government are now in Washington, Rafael Zubaron Capmany, Minister of Gobernacion; Luis Cabrera, legal adviser to Carranza, and Jose Vasconcelas, a member of the Constitutionalist diplomatic corps.

In addition it was announced to-day that Roberto V. Pesqueira, who ranks as head of the diplomatic corps, will leave for Washington to resume his duties at the Washington post.

BRUSSELS PARADE FOR MEXICO.

University Students Make a Demonstration in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, May 4.—Several hundred persons, chiefly students of the universities of Brussels and Liege, participated in a pro-Mexican demonstration last night.

It was organized by the Hispano-American committee and consisted of a parade through the streets to the Mexican Legation, where the students waved Mexican flags and listened to a speech by Carlos Pereyra, the Minister.

He declared that a community of interest between all Latin Americans in the face of foreign aggression meant the integrity of these States for the reason that a collective moral force is stronger than armies.

MEXICANS PUT MINES IN TAMPICO HARBOR

Admiral Mayo Reports That American Reentry Would Be Hazardous.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Word has reached Washington that the Mexicans have mined the Panuco River leading from the bay to the inner harbor at Tampico.

This intelligence has excited a feeling of disquietude among officials of the Government. The information that Mexicans laid mines in the Panuco River upon the recent withdrawal of the American warships is said to have come from Admiral Mayo.

It was said further that Admiral Mayo had advised the Government that if it becomes necessary for the naval forces to reenter the inner harbor at Tampico the movement will be extremely hazardous and may be attended by heavy losses.

Officials explain that vessels under the command of Admiral Mayo, which were anchored for a time in the Panuco River, were withdrawn as means of assisting in the escape of American refugees at that point. The presence of the war vessels there, it was said, was the cause of some irritation among Mexicans. Accordingly it was decided to withdraw them in the belief that such a step would result in the escape of American refugees without trouble or annoyance.

WILSON BLAMED IN ITALY

Federal Government Criticised for the Colorado Violence.

ROME, May 4.—The *Giornale d'Italia* in an editorial to-day declares the "massacre of Italians in the Colorado mine district was due to the failure of the United States Government to take proper precautions against violence."

The newspaper declares that Secretary Bryan's communications on the affair have been wholly insufficient.

BULLET SCARRED LINER HERE.

Guantanamo Was Between Fires at Tampico and Vera Cruz.

The Ward Line steamship Guantanamo, her upper works speckled with bullet holes, arrived yesterday from Tampico and Vera Cruz, bringing twenty American refugees. The Guantanamo had the liveliest time in Mexican waters of any merchant vessel.

She was first under fire as she was entering the harbor of Tampico. The Federals were on one side of the river and the rebels on the other, blazing away at each other. The Guantanamo passed between them receiving the fire of both sides.

Capt. Seeley ordered passengers and crew inside. The Guantanamo was under fire for half an hour and was hit by many bullets, but everybody aboard kept under cover and nobody was hurt.

From Tampico the Guantanamo went on to Vera Cruz, arriving on April 19. Everything was quiet there then, with a band playing in the plaza. On Tuesday morning the marines began to land and the Guantanamo again found herself in the line of fire. Shells from the Prairie's guns shrieked over her, while the passengers watched them as they fell.

O. E. McGaskill and John L. McCurdy, who were in charge of the telephone system of the Aguila Oil Company at Tampico, were ashore at Vera Cruz while the first day's fighting was going on.

"The marines were terribly harassed by the snipers," Mr. McGaskill said. "One of the places from which bullets seemed to be coming was the tower of a Catholic church. The marines looked up the priest, who promised that no one would be allowed to fire from the church. A few minutes later the firing from that direction was resumed. The marines entered the church and found the priest with a rifle in his hands and empty cartridge shells strewn about him. They stood him up against a wall and shot him. Two other priests were arrested on charges of sniping."

Jesse J. Barker of Philadelphia, who went to Mexico on a sightseeing trip, told of Mexican soldiers and snipers shooting from the room next to his. The marines answered, and bullets from American rifles began coming into Mr. Barker's room. He surrounded himself with bedding and baggage and was not hit.

Other refugees on the Guantanamo were Austin T. Sackett of 144 East Fifty-sixth street, Miss Lida Paige, Rosa Hayes, 3 years old; Miss Carrie Cooper, Mrs. Bessie Landon and her eight-months-old baby, Roy; Lawson Clagett, Edward W. Marshal, Lorenzo Giordano, Mrs. Francesca Giordano and Jose I. Isusi.

VILLA'S ARMY BEGINS ATTACK ON SALTILLO

Vanguard of Constitutionalists Arrives Before City—Held by 3 Federal Commanders.

JUAREZ, Mexico, May 4.—Gen. Villa's campaign against the combined Federal armies of Gens. Velasco, Maass and De Moure in Saltillo opened to-day with an exchange of rifle fire by the outposts. The preliminary skirmish marked the arrival of the Constitutionalist vanguard before the city. The movement of Villa's main army was well under way to-day and rebel officials predicted that before the end of the present week their cannon and machine guns, supported by the rifle fire of their army, would be pounding the Federal intrenchments.

Simultaneously word was received at the military headquarters that Gen. Panfilo Natero opened an attack to-day upon the Federal forces at Zacatecas.

The strictest censorship yet evolved by the Constitutionalist authorities went into effect to-day with an arrangement whereby all telegraph wires from the south enter the military headquarters and all commercial as well as news despatches must receive official scrutiny before crossing the border.

No salutes will be fired in Juarez to-morrow by rebel soldiers in celebration of the Mexican holiday Cinco de Mayo. The day commemorates the battle of Puebla, when Mexicans defeated the army of Maximillian. Ordinarily there is much firing of cannon and small arms by Mexicans in celebration, but to-day Gen. Avila, commanding the Juarez garrison, issued orders that not a gun is to be fired in the town. The order is to prevent the rebels having an excuse for firing across the border and causing complications with the Americans.

More than 2,000 Mexican Federal soldiers, with their wives and children, are on their way to-night to Fort Wingate, N. M., guarded by American soldiers of the Twentieth Infantry. They constitute part of the inmates of the Mexican prison camp at Fort Bliss. To-morrow morning the prison camp will be relieved of all of its Mexican inhabitants.

With the Federal prisoners are thirty-eight rebel soldiers who crossed the border at Las Vacas and were made prisoners by American troops on border patrol.

Jose Madero, uncle of the slain President of Mexico, reached El Paso to-day to join his nephew, Alberto Madero.

SAYS REVOLTS FINANCED HERE.

Alney Asks House Committee to Investigate.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Representative Alney of Pennsylvania, a Republican, declared to-day that most of the revolutions in South and Central America are hatched by big concerns in the United States.

Mr. Alney presented a resolution directing the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to ascertain and report whether any association or persons domiciled in or owing allegiance to the United States "have heretofore been or are now engaged in fomenting, inciting, encouraging or financing any rebellion, insurrection or other belligerent disorder in Mexico."

"The first step toward stopping revolutions which so frequently break out in Latin American countries is to adopt some strenuous means to prevent their being organized and financed in the United States," he said.

"It has been openly charged that the oil interests operating extensively in Mexico were concerned in the Madero revolution against Diaz and that they are the backbone of the Carranza and Villa rebellion against Huerta.

"It is high time that we adopt means to prevent such python eggs from being hatched out in our land."

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George G. Benjamin

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WILSON TO RECEIVE FUNERAL SHIP HERE

President and Secretary Daniels Plan Highest Honors for War Victims.

MAY ISSUE PROCLAMATION

Monday May Be Declared a Day of Sorrow for the Nation.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The highest honors within the gift of the nation are to be paid to the victims of the American occupation of Vera Cruz. President Wilson in person, if the state of public business will permit, will receive the bodies at the Brooklyn navy yard next Monday.

If he cannot go he will send a letter and a personal representative. Secretary of the Navy Daniels and a detachment of high officials of the navy will be present to honor the dead.

Secretary Daniels conferred with the President on the subject to-day. It was agreed that everything possible should be done to mark the solemnity of the home-coming of the heroes of Vera Cruz. It has not yet been decided whether an official proclamation shall be issued fixing upon Monday as a day of sorrow, upon which all flags on public reservations and buildings shall be displayed at half staff, but it is very likely that some such action will be taken.

Secretary Daniels will leave Saturday on the Mayflower and will meet the cruiser Montana, bearing the bodies of the dead from Vera Cruz, outside the Virginia capes on Sunday night. The Mayflower will convoy the Montana until somewhere off the Delaware coast, where they will be met by the Tennessee, which has been ordered from the New York Navy Yard.

It is possible that the battleships Indiana, Iowa and Massachusetts, now in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, will be ordered to act as part of the convoy for the funeral ship if their repairs can be completed in time. The national salute will be fired for the dead as the Montana enters New York harbor.

After the funeral exercises in New York the Montana will carry the body of Daniel A. Haggerty of Cambridge, Mass., from New York to Boston. The other bodies will be sent by the Navy Department according to requests of relatives. Following is the list of dead and relatives to whom the bodies will be shipped:

Navy Heroes.

BOSWELL, LOUIS FRANK, chief gunner's mate. To William H. Boswell, Coulterville, Illinois, his father.
DE FABBIO, GABRIEL A., gunner's mate, third class. To Thomas De Fabbio, 38 Center street, Batavia, N. Y.
DE LOWRY, FRANCIS P., seaman. To Richard C. De Lowry, 321 Darsie street, Pittsburg, Pa., his father.
DIVORICK, FRANK, ordinary seaman. To Mrs. Matilda A. Bailey, Blakesburg, Iowa, his foster mother.
FISHER, ELZIE C., ordinary seaman. To Mrs. Elsie Fisher, Forest, Miss., his mother.
FRIED, LOUIS OSCAR, ordinary seaman. To Matthew Fried, Gretna, La., his father.
FROHLICHSTEIN, E. H., ordinary seaman. To N. E. Frohlichstein, Mobile, Ala., his father.
LANE, DENNIS J., seaman. To John P. Lane, 339 East Forty-fifth street, New York, his father.
POINSETT, GEORGE, seaman. To William Poinsett, 5321 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia, his father.
SCHUMACHER, JOHN F., coxswain. To Mrs. Isabella Mackey, 74 Suydam street, Brooklyn, his mother.
SMITH, CHARLES ALLEN, ordinary seaman. To Mrs. Jennie Smith, 2168 East Sargeant street, Philadelphia, his mother.
STREAM, ALBIN ERIC, ordinary seaman. To Eric P. Stream, 227 Smith street, Brooklyn, his father.
WATSON, WALTER L., ordinary seaman. To Albert Watson, Orleans, Mass., a brother.

Marine Corps Heroes.

HAGGERTY, DANIEL ALOYSIUS, private. To Michael Haggerty, 16 Harding street, Cambridge, Mass., his father.
MARTEN, SAMUEL, private. To Mayer Marten, 1417 Taylor street, Chicago, his father.
PERCY, RUFUS EDWARD, private. To Mrs. Minnie Percy, 19 Deakin street, Concord, N. H., his mother.
SUMMERLIN, RANDOLPH, private. To H. F. Summerlin, Willacoochee, Ga., his father.

The next of kin in each of the above cases was informed by telegram of the date of departure of the Montana and her probable date of arrival. In addition they were advised of the offer of the Secretary of the Navy to inter the remains in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

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PLAN GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

Federal, State and City Authorities Confer on Details.

The national, State and municipal authorities were in communication yesterday regarding the arrangements for the funeral of the eighteen marines and sailors who were killed in the capture of Vera Cruz. The funeral will be the greatest demonstration since the Spanish American war.

The announcement of the programme will be given out at the Navy Department to-day, but the general plans became known yesterday after the details were submitted to the President and Secretary Daniels.

Every flag in the harbor will be at half staff when the funeral ship steams up the bay. The President and his Cabinet, the city officials and the national and State troops are expected to be at hand to participate.

The Montana, which conveys the bodies to this port, will arrive here about 10 o'clock on Monday morning. Two tugs from the Brooklyn navy yard will meet the cruiser. The bodies will be brought to the Brooklyn navy yard. The first ceremonies will be on the campus of the navy yard.

Two plans are being considered. One of these is to transship the bodies from the Montana to the navy yard tugs at once and bring them to Brooklyn by water, where services in their honor will be held on the marine campus. The other and most likely arrangement is to land the bodies in caissons at Ninety-sixth street and Riverside Drive, bring them through the city—down Fifth avenue—for the general honors and mourning of the city, over the Brooklyn Bridge and then to the Brooklyn navy yard for the religious exercises.

The battleship Texas, now at the Brooklyn navy yard, is to furnish 400 marines to act as a guard of honor. Several National Guard organizations, at least two regiments of the naval militia, a delegation of the Spanish War Veterans and a battalion of mounted police will also act as escort to the cortege if the procession down Fifth avenue is adopted.

Mayor Mitchel and Alderman Curran will confer this morning on the arrangements for the funeral.

O'Shaughnessy in Port To-day.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4.—The cruiser Yankton, aboard which is Nelson O'Shaughnessy, ex-Charge d'Affaires in Mexico city, was in the lower river to-night and will arrive in New Orleans at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning.

LB

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