THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

Earl Russell's Motion for an Address to the Crown Praying for British Retirement from the Court.

His Lordship Denies the Justice of Indirect Claims and Speaks in Behalf of the Nation—"Extravagances" of the American Case—A Sop for Canada—A Sneer About the Trent—Granville's Defence of Free Interpretation of the Washington Treaty—Cabinet Rebuke to the Aged Ex-Secretary—General Debate.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 4, 1872.

In the House of Lords this evening there was a full attendance of peers, and the galleries were crowded.

Earl Russell moved his long impending address to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to cause instructions to be given to her representatives to retire from the Board of Arbitration at Geneva if the claims for indirect damages are not withdrawn by the government of the United States. Earl Russell spoke at great length in support of his motion. He reviewed the events of the war in the United States and the circumstances of the escape of the Alabama, and discussed the subsequent negotiations. The government, he said, should remember that England never admitted the justice of the indirect claims. What was the meaning of this delay, this mystery, this hesitation? The nation was in the same state of uncertainty as when the treaty was ratified. The honor of the government required that it should speak plainly. It should say to the United States, withdraw the indirect claims or no arbitration. There was no form of extravagance which was not to be found in the American case. He held the English negotiators responsible. He contrasted the conduct of the British government in relinquishing the Fenian claims with that of the American government in advancing its indirect claims. This country must feel humiliated by the manner in which the negotiators had mismanaged the business. He complimented the Canadians on the loyal spirit in which they had acted on the treaty, and concluded as follows:—"The nation must show, as it has before, that it is jealous of the honor of the British Crown. *It must treat the United States as it treated them in the Trent case.*" (Cheers.)

Earl Granville followed. He defended the right of the American government to place its own construction on the Treaty of Washington and to introduce the indirect claims. The only way to escape from the consequences of the opposite interpretations put upon the treaty by the two governments was through a supplemental article, and of this the government had availed itself, therefore Earl Russell's proposition did not touch the point at issue. He defended the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty, those who acted for the United States as well as those who acted for Great Britain. It was all very well to pick holes in a treaty which when first published was generally approved. The British Commissioners believed the indirect claims would be withdrawn, and they believed that the American Commissioners had so admitted. The aspersions on the government and the Commissioners were unfounded and unjust. He rebuked Earl Russell for his allusion to the Trent affair, declaring that it would be the cause of incalculable ill-feeling. Should the Treaty of Washington fail, an event by no means certain, England would stand the better for having exhausted the means of removing the misunderstanding. The government had been legally advised that the supplemental article was amply sufficient. If their lordships arrogated to themselves the treaty-making power they would have an enormous responsibility. If they required the President of the United States to do that which Mr. Disraeli said in his Manchester speech was impossible for him to do, they would destroy all chances of a settlement. He warned their lordships that there was no good, but much harm in irritating expressions and resolutions.

Earl Grey remarked that if the negotiations proceeded as at present the country would be committed to any mistake the government made.

Lord Denman thought their lordships were needlessly alarmed. Even if the indirect claims were passed, he doubted whether the Commons would pay the bill.

The Earl of Derby disclaimed party feeling on this question. He had been told that he should be careful not to offend the Americans. He could conceive of no poorer compliment to the Americans than the apprehension that a frank, plain statement might be a cause of offence. (Cheers.) He did not want to quarrel or break off negotiators. He wanted to know where they stood. The negotiations were either unable to see what was plain to everybody or had determined to make a treaty with their eyes shut. If the understanding is clear that the indirect claims are excluded, why are they not excluded in plain terms. (Cheers).

The Earl of Kimberley regretted that Lord Granville had constituted himself an American advocate. He seemed to be under the impression that the House had determined that the treaty should fail, and the real object and spirit of his speech was its defence. He must know that words whereby the indirect claims would be directly withdrawn could be inserted in the treaty with the consent of the American government.

The Marquis of Salisbury regretted that Earl Granville should throw the responsibility on the High Joint Commissioners. He particularly alluded to the selection the government had made of Commissioners for Great Britain, and hinted that they had been overmatched by the astute Yankees. He confessed he had no very active regard for the treaty, and declared his unmitigated hostility to the indirect claims. He ridiculed the idea that the Americans, if they felt they ought to withdraw the indirect claims, would not plainly do so.

The debate was continued by the Earl of Malmesbury in favor of the motion and the Marquis of Ripon against it.

Lord WESTBURY announced that he would vote with the government, because if the motion of Earl Russell prevailed it would kill the Supplemental Article and destroy all that had already been done.

The Earl of ROSEBERRY said he should follow the example of Lord Westbury, believing that the motion would crush any tendency on the part of the United States to give way.

Lord Cairns supported the motion. He did not think it would endanger cordial relations with America. He assailed with bitterness the treaty, the negotiations and the government. He was repeatedly interrupted by Lords Granville and Argyle. The debate became quite exciting, and there were some lively scenes.

The Lord Chancellor moved an adjournment, and Earl Granville, supporting the motion, characterized the speech of Lord Cairns as the speech of an advocate.

After some confusion the motion to adjourn was negatived by the vote of 85 to 125.

An adjournment was again moved, this time until Thursday, which was agreed to, and the sitting closed at ten o'clock A. M.

THE QUESTION IN WASHINGTON.

Cabinet Despatch to Minister Schenck—Granville Not Unreasonable—Indirect Claims Still a Difficulty—What Mr. Fish Says of His Communications with Minister Thornton.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1872.

After the Cabinet meeting to-day a despatch went to Minister Schenck reiterating the telegraphic statements of our position with respect to the supplementary article, and intimating that the British suggestion for postponing the business of the Geneva Tribunal, with a view to a better understanding of the article, was not unreasonable, and that our government is willing to bring about the adjournment of the arbitrators in either of the two ways pointed out in Lord Granville's communication of last Saturday; that is by a formal treaty concluded at Washington before our Senate adjourns, or by a joint application to be presented by the agents of the two parties to the arbitration. An important point in this connection is the wish of our government to adjourn the arbitration without first submitting the printed or written argument required by the fifth article of the Treaty of Washington, but the necessity of action on our side to reserve our argument till a later meeting is obviated by the pledge of the British Cabinet to Parliament not to proceed any further at Geneva till the indirect claims are withdrawn.

As these claims are not to be withdrawn till the Senate's article becomes a treaty, and as that treaty cannot be made till the article is discussed and explained by mail communication, the United States already possesses the desired privilege of withholding its preliminary argument with a view to eventualities.

It is understood by our government that if the British government should fail to enforce upon us any change in the proposed article of the treaty, it will at last consent to accept the new treaty in the Senate's own words, and to agree upon its meaning by an exchange of notes, in connection with the whole correspondence of the two governments, both before and after the Supplemental Treaty. These will supply the definition and limitation that Lord Granville is so anxious to impose upon the broadly stated proposition of the Senate.

Secretary Fish in his despatch regrets that in the conversations held between themselves, Sir Edward Thornton should have received from him any impression strongly enough to transmit it to London, there to be repeated to General Schenck, that he was of opinion that the Senate's article was capable of improvement. His position with regard to that article is such that he could not with any show of consistency have consented that the British representative should receive from him any impression that he was in the least dissatisfied with either the language or the spirit of the Senate resolution which embodied the agreement the President was recommended to make with Great Britain. On the contrary, he is anxious to place himself squarely with the Senate and the President in presenting the modified article as the uttermost concession to save the material interests that have been persistently urged upon the administration is entitled to regard, so far as they could be regarded without abatement of the dignity and honor of the country. The friends of Mr. Fish say that he stands as strongly as ever by our first case, but anxiety to save the treaty, to save the example and establish a principle of international arbitration, and to concede something to the actual commercial and financial feeling of the country, induced him to seek a fair equivalent for the original demand. This equivalent he considers to be gained to both sides in the supplementary treaty proposed by Great Britain and amended by ourselves, and if it were left to him he would not consent to any modification of the intent and meaning placed here upon the supplemental article.

The pending difficulty arises from the failure of the amended article to contain Lord Granville's definition of what constitutes indirect claims, and the British apprehension of the result of such an omission is that some of our claims, that are to be put to rest as indirect may reappear as within the scope of direct losses, or, failing that, that we may find it to our interest, in future changes of circumstances, to so enlarge the area of indirect damages, in the absence of an acknowledged definition, as to make the observance of neutral obligations of no pecuniary consequence when measured against the profits of privateering and the supplanting of a rival's maritime commerce.

IRELAND.

The Duke of Edinburg in Dublin—Loyal Reception of the Prince—Progress of the Cortege Through the Capital—Opening of the National Exhibition.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, June 4, 1872.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburg, arrived here to-day. He drove in an open carriage from the railway station to the Viceregal Lodge, and was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered on the way. He will open the National Exhibition to-morrow.

RECEPTION OF THE DUKE AND HIS PROGRESS THROUGH THE METROPOLIS.

His Royal Highness was received, on landing at the Carlisle pier, Kingstown, by Their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess Spencer in state. The journey from Kingstown to Westland row was performed by special train, and awaiting their arrival there were the Lord Mayor and members of the Municipal Council of Dublin, in their official robes. No address was presented on the occasion, that interesting proceeding being reserved for the occasion of the opening of the Exhibition to-day. A royal guard of honor, with band and colors, received the party on its departure at Westland row. Lord and Lady Spencer, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburg and suite, drove through the town to the Viceregal Lodge, where a dinner party in the evening took place.

OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.

To-day (June 5) the Exhibition will be opened by His Royal Highness, the progress from the Viceregal Lodge to Earlsfort terrace being in state.

The orchestral and choral arrangements promise to be very successful. The ode composed, with other appropriate music, will be performed in the Grand Concert Hall, in the centre of which a dais has been erected for the royal and viceregal party. After the inauguration of the Exhibition the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Spencer and the Duke will proceed to the lawn of the Royal Dublin Society, where the statue by Foley of the Prince Consort of England will be unveiled. A grand military display will be observed on the occasion, the lawn being filled with troops and military bands.

A SERIES OF FESTIVITIES.

In the evening Their Excellencies and their distinguished visitor will be present at a ball to be given by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House.

On the 6th the Royal Duke will attend the concert of the pupils of the Irish Academy of Music.

The other arrangements for the week include a State ball, given by Their Excellencies, and the installation, at the Viceregal Lodge, of the Earl of Kenmare as Knight of St. Patrick, taking the ribbon of the late lamented Earl of Mayo. The late Earl of Mayo, on his appointment to the Order, was an Extra Knight, but on the death of Lord Gough, according to the provision in the warrant of creation, he succeeded as an Ordinary Knight of Edinburg.

SPAIN.

Serrano Sworn In as Minister of War—Parliamentary Approval of the Army Amnesty Act.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, June 4, 1872.

Marshal Serrano has taken the oath of office as President of the Council and Minister of War in the new Ministry. These positions have been temporarily occupied by Admiral Topete.

LEGISLATIVE APPROVAL OF THE CARLIST AMNESTY.

The course of Marshal Serrano towards the insurgents in the Basque Provinces has been approved by the Congress—the lower branch of the Cortes. That body yesterday, by a vote of 140 against 22, passed a resolution declaring valid the amnesty granted by Serrano to the Carlists who voluntarily surrendered.

CUBA.

Capture of an Insurgent General—Ignacio Agramonte Wounded.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, June 4, 1872.

A telegram received here from Puerto Principe announces that the government troops have captured the insurgent General Yncian, formerly of the Mexican army, and his Adjutant.

The report that Ignacio Agramonte was wounded in the shoulder and leg in the action of the 10th ultimo is confirmed.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from Matamoros.

Corella a Fugitive at Mier with a Few Men of His Annihilated Army.

GREAT PANIC IN MATAMOROS.

Desperate Efforts to Defend the City.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The HERALD correspondent at Matamoros has forwarded us the following special despatch:—

MATAMOROS, Mexico, June 4,
Via BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 4, 1872.

Despatches reached here last night from Mier stating that General Corella arrived in that city with a few men—a small remnant of his army, which was completely destroyed by the revolutionists under Treviño. The telegraph line between Matamoros and Mier was cut to-day by the revolutionary forces.

GREAT PANIC.

The greatest excitement prevails among the inhabitants and the government troops in the city. The National Guard is being reorganized, the work on the fortifications has recommenced and the ferry restrictions between Matamoros and Brownsville have been re-established. The Juarez authorities are seizing all the private arms they can find and endeavoring to purchase others. Three hundred pieces of arms will be sent to General Cevallos to-morrow, under escort of a portion of the National Guard.

FRANCE.

M. Jules Favre in Protest Against the Tariff Tax on Raw Materials.

Cabinet Discrimination Against British and Belgian Interests—The Commercial Question Approaching a Crisis.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, June 4, 1872.

Telegrams from Versailles report that in the Legislative Assembly this afternoon M. Jules Favre made a powerful speech against the tax on raw materials. He pronounced it fatal to French trade and French manufactures, unproductive as a source of revenue and objectionable in a diplomatic sense, because it will alienate foreign Powers.

The Difficult Points of the Tariff Tax Crisis.

It has been frequently anticipated of late that the commercial policy which President Thiers is determined to insist on for France is likely to assume a very decided political interest. France has commercial treaties with Spain, Austria, Sweden and Switzerland, which do not expire for several years. Again, one which it has entered into with Portugal remains in force until the year 1879, and Germany, in virtue of the "favored nation" clause inserted just lately in the Treaty of Frankfort, can enjoy all the privileges of this treaty for the next seven years. When the French government announced its intention of reverting to the tax upon raw materials, and it was understood that a "transaction" had been entered into with the left of the Chamber by virtue of which the tax was to be voted, the Powers (England and Belgium) whose treaty rights were to be affected by the imposition of a duty thus at variance with the commercial obligations by which France is bound determined to protest against the act, and it was understood that at the weekly reception of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, which was held on Friday, a representation would be made to M. de Rémusat on the subject. Here the parliamentary affairs tended to prevent the action. The attitude which the Thiers government now proposes to take in the Chamber in this matter is original. In reply to the very natural curiosity of the Assembly as to how the duties are to be levied on raw materials, even if they are voted, M. Thiers replies, "Leave that to me; all you have to do is to vote me the power of obtaining the seventy millions from this source. I will undertake to levy that amount." It seems that the clause which the President relies upon to enable him to escape the obligations imposed upon the country by these treaties is the one permitting the levying of compensatory duties. In his opinion these are fiscal duties, and do not come under the letter of the treaty, being duties which the government has a right to raise for its own internal revenue purposes. The financial element in the French Chamber is the strongest it contains. There are many men of sound business capacity in the Assembly who already resist to some purpose the tariff scheme, and of the Paris press nearly all the leading journals express their opposition to the government policy in very decided terms.

ENGLAND.

Conservative Triumph at the Electoral Poll—Condition of the Crops.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 5—3 A. M.

John Morgan Cobbett, a conservative, has been returned to Parliament from Oldham, Lancashire, after an exciting contest.

PROSPECT OF THE HARVEST.

The weather throughout England to-day is wet and unfavorable to the ground crops.

GERMANY.

General Sherman in Berlin—Legislation Against the Monastic Orders.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, June 4, 1872.

General William T. Sherman, Colonel J. C. Audenreid and Lieutenant Frederick D. Grant, of the United States Army, have arrived in this city.

THE MONASTIC ORDERS IN RELIGION.

A bill will soon be presented in the Reichstag directed against the Jesuits. It is understood that it will deprive members of the order of the rights of citizenship.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, June 4—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money and 92⅜ for the account. American securities unchanged.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, June 4.—Rentes, 55f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 4—5 P. M.—The cotton market closed firm; quotations unchanged. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export.

TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—LIVERPOOL, June 4.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet, but firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL June 4—1:30 P. M.—The breadstuffs market is quiet. Wheat, 11s. 10d. a 12s. 1d per cental for red Western spring. Corn, 27s. 9d. per quarter. Peas, 37s. per quarter for Canadian. The receipts of wheat at this port for the past three days have been 27,500 quarters, including 18,500 American.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, June 4.—Tallow, 52s. 9d. per cwt. for Russian. Spirits turpentine, 36s. per cwt.

ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 4, 1872.

The night express train No. 3 on the Erie Railroad was thrown from the track at twelve minutes to seven o'clock this morning, at Savona station. The engineer, Richard Welch, had both legs broken and his skull fractured, and cannot live. A stranger on the engine was instantly killed. Several of the passengers were injured; none seriously. Further particulars have not been received.

TERRIBLE MURDER.

Captain Colvocoresses, of the Navy, Murdered and Robbed in the Streets of Bridgeport.

ESCAPE OF THE MURDERERS.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 4, 1872.

One of the most cold-blooded murders that have ever taken place in this part of the country occurred last night in this city. Captain George M. Colvocoresses, a retired naval officer, and member of the Retiring Board of the United States Navy, came down from his home, in Litchfield, Conn., on the Naugatuck train last evening, reaching Bridgeport at about nine o'clock. He went immediately down to the boat and secured a passage for New York, taking his stateroom key with him. He then came up town from the steamboat dock, called at the Sterling House and inquired if it was too late for supper. He was told that it was, and he went out, going, it is supposed, to some saloon in the neighborhood. He subsequently returned to the hotel and conversed with the landlord and clerk, and finally left, at about half-past ten, on his way to the boat. He carried with him an umbrella, a cane and a small satchel, which latter he guarded with extreme care, keeping it constantly with him and even taking it to the water closet instead of leaving it at the office, as is usual.

Between half-past ten and eleven the policeman detailed at the steamboat dock heard a pistol shot in the direction of Clinton street, which runs from Main street to Water, and through which Captain Colvocoresses passed on his way to the boat. Running in the direction of the sound, the policeman came upon the unfortunate man just as he breathed his last. He had a fearful wound from a bullet in the lower left breast, and a cut from some sharp instrument over the right hip. His sword cane, which he had evidently drawn, was bent nearly double, and the case was shattered in pieces, showing that he had made an effort for his life when assailed. Near him was found a large single-barrelled pistol, evidently the instrument of the murder. His satchel was missing and his watch was also gone, showing that robbery was the object of the murder.

The body was immediately taken to the station house and a jury of citizens empanelled, who examined into the facts in the case and brought in a verdict, at half-past one, of murder by some person or persons unknown. Mr. James E. Dunham, Councilman Kiefer and other members of the Common Council, which had just adjourned, acted on the jury, many of them being personal friends and acquaintances of the unfortunate gentleman, who was well known here. The following is the verdict of the Coroner's jury:—

The undersigned jurors being duly empanelled and sworn to inquire of the cause and manner of the death of a body, supposed to be that of Captain George M. Colvocoresses, whose death was sudden and untimely, and the cause and manner of which was unknown, having viewed the body of said deceased and considered the evidence given to us, do, on our oaths, say that said deceased came to his death by a pistol or gunshot wound in his lower left breast, by some person or persons to the jury unknown, at about eleven o'clock P. M., June 3, 1872, near the corner of Clinton and Main streets, Bridgeport, Conn.

JAMES E. DUNHAM, Foreman.

JACOB KIEFER,	G. C. HAMILTON,
F. A. KING,	J. S. READ,
S. W. THOMPSON,	D. HOLDEN,
P. SMITH,	M. TUTTLE,
E. OSBORN,	JOHN COGGSWELL,
F. SHERWOOD,	

From memoranda on his person it was concluded that Captain Colvocoresses had from eight to ten thousand dollars on his person, or, more probably, in the little satchel which he carried, and which was found opened and rifled this morning on the railroad track some distance from the scene of the murder. The theory is that parties either in Litchfield or in this city, knowing that Captain Colvocoresses had upon his person a considerable sum of money, tracked him possibly from Litchfield and dogged him about town till in the quiet and darkness of Clinton street they set upon him and completed the murder. The horse pistol which was found near the scene of the tragedy, a box of caps tied up in a piece of cloth and other traces will, it is hoped, lead to the detection of the murderers. Every effort that can be made will be, and the police are untiring in their endeavors.

The utmost horror was occasioned throughout the city by the announcement of the murder this morning, and many friends of the unhappy man have visited the remains at the station house. The family of the deceased has been telegraphed, and his wife and daughters are hourly expected. One of the latter was preparing to be married in a short time to a gentleman formerly associate editor of the *Standard* in this city, and now in the editorial department of Messrs. Harper & Brother, of New York.

It is stated here this morning that the pistol which was picked up near the scene of the murder was seen yesterday in the hands of persons in this city and has been identified. It was an old-fashioned horse-pistol and had a string tied around it, and there were other peculiarities about it by which it could be recognized.

Captain George M. Colvocoresses, the victim of this foul murder, was born in Greece, and came to this country when quite young. He was appointed to the navy from Vermont in February, 1832, and attached to the frigate United States in the Mediterranean squadron. He was promoted to passed midshipman June 23, 1838, and served on various ships till 1861, when he was commissioned Commander, commanding the sloop Saratoga, of the blockading squadron, till 1864, and the sloop St. Mary's, of the Pacific squadron, from 1865 to 1866. He was retired with the rank of captain in 1867. Captain Colvocoresses was a gallant and deserving officer, and took an active part in the late war of the rebellion, receiving a large amount of prize money from various captures in which he participated. He was a man of about sixty years of age, was a gentleman of agreeable manners, and was greatly esteemed and respected by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances the country over. He has a son in the navy an acting ensign. Mayor Goodsell, of Bridgeport, this morning telegraphed to Secretary Robeson of the Navy informing him of the murder of Captain Colvocoresses. The Captain had an insurance on his life to the amount of about sixty thousand dollars.

WEST POINT.

Examination of Candidates for Admission—Names of the Members of the New Class.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 4, 1872.

The examination of the "Plebes," which was completed to-day, resulted in the rejection of twenty-four out of a class of ninety-one. The examination of the graduating class will commence to-morrow. The squadron drill, which was to have taken place to-day, was postponed until half-past five to-morrow afternoon on account of the heavy rains. General Belknap, Secretary of War, with Representatives Stoughton and Sargent, members of the Board of Visitors appointed by the House, will arrive here by boat on Thursday morning. The grand ball will take place on the 14th inst.

The following are the names of the candidates for admission who have passed the necessary examinations. A few others who arrived to-day will be examined to-morrow:—

Adams, Granger, N. Y.	Harris, Samuel, Ind.
Andrews, George, Arizona.	Howard, William T., S. C.
Bacon, Alex. S., Mich.	Howland, Carver, R. I.
Baker, Jesse M., Penn.	Long, Oscar F., N. Y.
Bell, Joseph B., Ky.	Martin, David, Jr., Ind.
Blair, J. Drummond, Ill.	McCaffrey, John C., Penn.
Borup, Henry D., Minn.	McCormick, Loyd S., Ohio.
Bowen, Clovis H., R. I.	O'Hara, Matthew L., N. Y.
Boyle Joseph B., Md.	Pague, Samuel S., Ohio.
Brandon, Richard A., Tenn.	Palmer, George, Wis.
Brown, J. Oscar, Ga.	Parker, James, N. J.
Butler, William C., N. J.	Pitcher John, large.
Chalicon, Robert J., Penn.	Preston, Edward L., Miss.
Cochran, Sandford H., Ill.	Rains, Sevier M., Ga.
De Veney, James W., Ohio.	Rowan, Hamilton, large.
Dodd, George A., Penn.	Russell, William A., Tenn.
Dowd, Herman, N. Y.	Sanders, William A., Ohio.
Dravo, Edward E., Penn.	Satterlee, Charles B., Penn.
Dundas, F. W., N. Y.	Sessions, William A., Mass.
Everett, Edward H., N. H.	Sharpe, A. C., Iowa.
Foster, Charles, Mich.	Slocum, Herbert J., Ohio.
Foster, Herbert S., Vt.	Smith, Frederick E., Ill.
Fremont, Francis P., large.	Smith, Myron S., N. Y.
Garlington, Ernest A., Ga.	Spraker, Hugh M., N. Y.
Garst, Charles E., Iowa.	Swift, Eben, large.
Gayle, Edward E., N. C.	Tennis, Israel W., Ill.
Gibbs, Thomas V., Fla.	Tower, Charles P., Mass.
Gresham, John C., Va.	Tucker, Moses S., Mass.
Gross, John H., Ohio.	Ward, Frederick A., Ill.
Guilloyle, John F., large.	Webster, George O., Ill.
Hall, Charles S., Ind.	Wilhelmi, Louis, large.
Hamilton, Wm. R., large.	Williams, John R., large.
Hammond, Chas. L., N. Y.	Winfrey, Napoleon B., Mo.
Hardie, Francis H., large.	

REV. DR. HUSTON'S TRIAL.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 4, 2372.

The investigation of the charges against Rev. Dr. Huston was resumed to-day by the Ecclesiastical Committee, after a week's adjournment. Soon after assembling this morning the Presiding Elder stated the motion submitted by counsel for Dr. Huston previous to adjournment last week, namely, to quash all further proceedings and let the matter go before the General Conference for final adjudication, on the ground that the prosecution had utterly failed to sustain their case, had been considered and denied, and that the investigation would now proceed. It is said an offer was then made by Dr. Huston's counsel to submit the case as it now stood, on the ground of the vague and indefinite character of the remaining charges. This proposition was declined by the prosecution, and the investigation proceeded. It will probably be concluded to-morrow or the following day, and the decision of the committee will soon thereafter be given to the public. The present investigation is merely preliminary, to decide whether Dr. Huston shall be formally tried by the Ecclesiastical Court.

WASHINGTON.

Admiral Polo's Protest to the State Department Concerning the Edgar Stewart.

THE SPANISH MINISTER INDIGNANT.

The Steamer Known to Have Supplied Cuban Insurgents with War Material.

CONGRESS ADJOURNED UNTIL FRIDAY.

The Philadelphia Convention and the Vice Presidency.

THE PRESIDENT FAVORS WILSON.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1872.

Greeley's Friends Using Sumner's Speech.

Arrangements were completed to-day by the Greeley Campaign Committee to circulate 80,000 copies of Sumner's last speech, at Philadelphia, on Thursday.

Speculations on Wilson's Chances for the Vice Presidency.

The hope here in administration circles is that Senator Wilson may receive the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention for the Vice Presidency. It has been known for some time past that the President gave Senator Wilson his preference for the nomination with him on the Presidential ticket, and the personal friends of both parties have been zealousy engaged in promoting the Senator's chances for this nomination. The reason of the President's sympathy, however, did not transpire until to-day. The nomination of Wilson for the Vice Presidency is not only believed to be a popular card with the working class, but if elected would create a vacancy in the Senate from Massachusetts; and so strong is the belief that that vacancy is to occur that there are already two candidates for the position—George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, and Henry L. Dawes, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. The President is confident that Boutwell would be chosen, and that would leave him free to appoint a new Secretary of the Treasury, a freedom which Grant desires above all else to enjoy.

The House and the Tariff Bill—Adjourning for the Philadelphia Convention.

The House to day showed signs of a single purpose—the passage of the conference report on the Revenue bill. General Butler originated a pleasant play upon the name of Fish in connection with a resolution of the New England Fish and Salt Dealers' Association, asking legislation to carry into effect the provisions of the Washington Treaty relating to the fisheries. He alluded, too, to the fact that the fish dealer is the fish catchers' natural enemy as a point against the resolution.

The Revenue bill report finally arrived, and Mr. Dawes explained its provisions in answer to inquiries of different members. After an hour's debate the previous question was seconded, and the report was adopted without a division and with less than ten dissenting votes. The House then, at two P. M., adjourned till Friday, in order to give the members a chance to go to the Philadelphia Convention and be back in time to receive and act on the remaining appropriation bills from the Senate. The adjournment was made with the understanding that the House shall meet to-morrow at eleven o'clock, and no business is to be done, except to allow the Speaker to sign the Revenue bill. The bill will then go to the President, and probably be signed to-morrow.

The Tobacco Interest and the Tax Bill—A Stupid Omission.

In arranging the details of the Revenue Tax bill the rate on tobacco has been one of the chief obstacles to harmonious action. The interests of the plug and cutting manufacturers clashed, the former asking for a uniform rate and the other that the old tax—viz., sixteen cents for cutting and thirty-two cents for plug tobacco—should be maintained. The House, under the direction of the Ways and Means Committee, agreed to a uniform rate of twenty cents tax. This was amended in the Senate by inserting twenty-four cents. The Conference Committee on the bill fixed it at twenty cents, and it was so announced to both houses.

To-day a watchful manufacturer in the plug interest called on the Clerk of the Senate Finance Committee to see that the tobacco clause had been inserted in accordance with the views of the committee. The bill had not been ordered printed, and the original copy, he was told, was at the *Globe* office, in which paper of this morning the bill was printed *in extenso*. A careful examination disclosed the remarkable fact that the important clause had been altogether omitted. The plug man rushed back to the Senate, and Senator Johnston, of Virginia, had barely time before the bill was acted on to notify the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Sherman, of the omission. The same thing was done in the House, at the suggestion of Mr. Kerr and others, and the mistake rectified. This is regarded here as an outrageous piece of negligence, and will probably be the subject of inquiry.

Admiral Polo Declares the Steamer Edgar Stewart a Filebustero.

Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister, has filed at the State Department the declaration, supported by a number of affidavits, that the steamer Edgar Stewart, which cleared from New London and was recently menaced at Kingston, Jamaica, is filibuster, and engaged in furnishing arms and munitions of war to the Cuban insurgents. The Stewart cleared for Key West, a port which she never touched, and when first heard from after leaving New London was at Kingston, having been compelled to go into that port in consequence of dissatisfaction among her crew. The Spanish Minister alleges that it was known then that she had been guilty of violating our Navigation laws, and was not entitled to proceed to sea; that the protection given by a United States war vessel under the circumstances is equivalent to the government aiding and abetting an expedition against a Power with which we profess to be in friendly relation, and calls upon the United States to fulfil its treaty stipulations. The Treasury Department has been notified of the matter, and collectors of customs will be instructed to detain the Stewart should she enter any of our ports. It has been reported that since the Stewart left Kingston she has successfully landed a cargo of arms and munitions of war on the south coast of Cuba. The Navy Department has not received a word from the commander of the Wyoming, who was ordered to protect the Stewart, and the impression is that an officer was put on board and ordered to bring the vessel to Key West, and may have been overpowered. The report of Commander Davis is anxiously looked for, as the present understanding of the case is not regarded here as creditable to our government.

Public Documents in the War Department.

John Coburn, Chairman of the House Military Committee, visited the War Department to-day, and gave the archives his personal examination. He is satisfied that all the important papers are there, and that the statements made that valuable documents are missing is wholly untrue. The committee will be ready to report regarding the Buell records on Friday or Saturday.

The North Pacific Survey.

Congress having made an appropriation of $50,000 for the survey of the North Pacific Ocean, the Navy Department has commenced making arrangements for the surveying expedition, which is to be under the supervision of Commander Skerrett, an able and experienced officer. A great deal of work is to be done, and to thoroughly survey the routes and make the proper connection with parts already surveyed it would take two ships five years or more. Determinations of longitude are among the important duties to be performed by the expedition.

Congressman Cox Convalescing.

S. S. Cox is still confined to his room. The danger of his disease—pleuro-pneumonia—is believed by his physicians to be passed, and that he is safely convalescing. He will not be able to attend West Point as visitor. General Stoughton, of Michigan, and Sargent, of California, co-visitors with him, leave for West Point to-morrow. It is not probable that Mr. Cox will be able to take his seat again this session in the House.

Congressmen On to Philadelphia.

A large number of Congressmen and others left to-night to attend the Philadelphia Convention.

Protection to Immigrants.

The bill for the better protection of immigrants introduced by Mr. Conger, of Michigan, will fail to pass at this session of Congress for want of time to discuss it.

Internal Revenue Appointment.

Elizur Wagur has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger for the Twenty-seventh district of New York.

Pleading for the New Orleans Collector.

The Louisiana delegation waited on the President to-day to protest against the removal of Colonel Casey, speaking kind words in his favor and saying it was the wish and for the interest of the republican party that he should be retained.

No Japanese Loan Contemplated.

The rumor that Japan is negotiating for a loan is founded on a misapprehension. Minister Mori and Ambassador Iwakura are said to be decidedly opposed to any such scheme.

A West Point Cadetship for New York.

Representative William R. Roberts, of New York, has appointed the son of the late General Thomas Francis Meagher to a cadetship at West Point, and the young man has entered upon his studies. Mr. Roberts offers the appointment of cadet midshipman at the Naval Academy to the schools of his district, the selection to be made by competitive examination on the 25th inst.

Delegates and the President.

The Georgia and several other delegations on their way to the Philadelphia Convention had interviews with the President to-day.

Presidential Nominations.

The following nominations by the President were sent to the Senate to-day:—

Abram T. Hoyt, to be Register of the Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M.; William N. Granger, to be Register of the Land Office at Belmont, Nevada; Major Benjamin Alvord, to be Paymaster General and Colonel; Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General L. C. Easton to be Assistant Quartermaster General, and Colonel; Lieutenant Colonel Stewart Van Gliet to be Assistant Quartermaster General and Colonel; the following majors and quartermasters to be lieutenant colonels and deputy quartermaster generals:—Alexander Montgomery, Treadwell Moore, Hyatt C. Ransom, Asher R. Eddy and Rufus Saxton; the following captains and assistant quartermasters to be majors and quartermasters:—William Myers, Herbert M. Enos and Benjamin C. Cand.

Presidential Approval.

The President has approved the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to make certain appointments in the Quartermaster's Office, thus removing the cause of trouble heretofore existing on that subject.

OBITUARY.

Marshal Vaillant.

A telegram, dated in Paris at a late hour last night, informs us that Jean Baptiste Philibert Vaillant, Marshal of France, died to-day, aged eighty-two years.

The news of the death of this distinguished soldier reached us this morning. Marshal Vaillant related his own biography in a simple and characteristic fashion a very short time since. A shoeing-smith of Dijon, M. Vaillant, having written to the Marshal of France of the same name to know if they were not related, the latter has replied in an interesting letter, giving such particulars as he knows of his ancestry, in order to assist the writer in his researches. After referring to his deceased parents the Marshal concludes thus:—"I entered the Polytechnic School at sixteen, and on leaving it joined the corps of engineer. The promotion, from which I experienced the greatest pleasure in the whole course of my career was that of corporal at the school. I went through the Russian campaign and that of 1815. I was made prisoner at the end of 1813. I was at Waterloo, and wounded in the defence of Paris in 1815. I had my leg laid open by a shell at the siege of Algiers in 1830. My superiors said they were well satisfied with me at the siege of Antwerp in 1832. The Emperor told me that he was pleased with me at that of Rome. Such, sir, is my history nearly complete. If you find in all that any proof of community of origin between your family and mine I shall be well pleased. In 1851 he was raised to the dignity of Marshal of France. Since then he received the title of Count, and was made Marshal of the Palace. In 1854 he succeeded Marshal St. Arnaud, in the functions of Minister of War. Marshal Vaillant, as a reward for his services was, in 1853, appointed a free member of the Academy of Sciences. Though an aged man, yet, like the veteran war-horse, the blast of the trumpet always revived his military ardor, and there were few French generals in the field whose services proved more valuable.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Nevada will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

Burnett's Extracts.—Beware of Substitutes.

A.—The Most Tasty and Graceful Silvery Pearl Cassimere HAT for gentlemen's wear is manufactured and sold by ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 and 252 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

A.—Broadway Dress Cassimere Hat $5, equal to any, excelled by none, at HEBBERD'S, 418 Broadway, near Canal.

Article 47.—Ladies', Misses', Gentlemen's and boys' Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union square.