

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Herald Special Reports from Geneva.

The International Tribunal of Arbitration Assembled in the Swiss City.

Description of the Council Room and Personal Sketches of the Delegates.

Diplomatic Muster and a Solemn Official Organization.

The Crowns and Peoples Who Were Represented.

A Thirty Minutes' Session and Adjournment to Monday.

Huge Piles of Papers Borne Into the Room.

British Communication with Downing Street for Instruction.

A Momentous Crisis, with Hope of a Happy Result.

The First Laugh Produced by the Americans.

What is Thought of the Termination—Fraternity or Failure?

Important Despatches from Washington.

Chief Justice Cockburn's Compliments and Contentional Independence of Favors from Albion.

Swiss Citizen Compliments to the Delegates.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatches to the HERALD have been received from our correspondent serving at the seat of the Alabama claims arbitration court in Geneva, Switzerland:—

GENEVA, June 15, 1872. The members of the international tribunal commissioned to arbitrate the case of the Alabama claims case between the governments of the United States and Great Britain assembled at the Hotel de Ville in this city to-day at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

FORMAL ORGANIZATION AND THE FIRST SESSION. The Commission was organized in a formal, official manner, after which the members of the Court sat in consultation during a period of thirty minutes, and adjourned until Monday, the 17th inst.

THE MEMBERS OF THE COURT. There were present at the meeting:—His Excellency Count Sclopis, representative of His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, President of the Court of Arbitration.

Right Hon. Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice of England, representing Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. Hon. Charles Francis Adams, representative and arbitrator, acting on behalf of His Excellency the President and the people of the United States.

The citizen Jacob Staempfli, representative of the government of the republic of Switzerland and the people of the Swiss Confederation.

His Excellency Baron d'Itajuba, serving on behalf of His Majesty Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil.

The Secretary, M. Favrot.

COUNSEL FOR THE NATIONS.

The counsel acting on behalf of the arbitrating governments, England and the United States, were present in court. The case of the crown of Great Britain was watched by Sir Roundell Palmer and Lord Tenterden, with four secretaries on duty.

The cause of the people and Executive of the United States was in charge of Messrs. Caleb Cushing, William M. Everts, R. Waite, Bancroft Davis and Charles C. Beaman, Jr., attended by writers of minutes and note takers, so that the American party of Commission numbered eighteen persons.

THE COUNCIL ROOM.

The place of meeting was in the congress hall of the Hotel de Ville. It is an ordinary drawing room, with seats arranged in a semicircle, and furnished with stationary desks. The windows look out on a neat little garden, located in the very centre of the ancient city of Geneva. The room is elegantly decorated with upholstery in red, black, golden color and pure white. The desks are covered with green cloth, and all the surroundings appear brilliantly fine in the light of the sun of a splendid June day.

THE ANTEROOM AND ITS NAME OF OMEN.

The anteroom, through which the commissioners and secretaries entered the hall of congress, is called the Marriage Chamber, and

the designation is accepted as, and alleged to be, significant of the approach of a moment of happy union between two great nations—Great Britain and the United States of America.

THE LOBBY AND THE LIGHT OF THE PRESS.

Outside of the anteroom is a lobby, in which, near the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, to-day, were assembled twenty correspondents of the press, special from different countries in the Old World and the New.

A MOUNTAIN-BRED TILER OF THE SCHOOL OF TELL.

The door of the ante-room was guarded by a Swiss Cerberus, bristling in a go-to-fair cloak, and resplendent in scarlet and yellow.

ENTRY OF THE MAGNATES AND PHOTOGRAPHS AS THEY PASS.

Promptly, a few minutes before the hour of twelve o'clock, His Excellency Count Sclopis, President of the Tribunal, entered the room. The representative of the majesty and justice of the kingdom of Italy is a stout man, of large size. He has a round-shaped face and a frank expression of countenance. His head is bald of hair. He is a little taller in height than Favrot, the Secretary, who is a moderate-sized man, presenting an acute, sharp-looking face.

The Swiss citizen Jacob Staempfli is a short, stout-built man, with a fine-looking face, which has been made quite brown in color by exposure to the climate of his native mountains. His manner of address is hesitating.

Just five minutes later than Staempfli, after rushing hastily from the railway train, came in Messrs. Cushing, Everts, Waite and Beaman, for America, and in a few minutes after the Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, for the Queen of Great Britain and his fellow subjects in England. The venerable successor to the seat of Chief Justice Gascoigne—who was sufficiently independent to sentence a Prince here apparent of the throne to prison for insult—is a short-sized old man, with a long-shaped visage and red face.

Sir Roundell Palmer is a tall man, a blonde, wearing an amiable expression of countenance. His Excellency Baron Itajuba is a short-sized person, with a stooping gait of carriage, and very strongly marked features of countenance.

Mr. Bancroft Davis appeared very solemn, and remained perfectly silent.

PLENTY OF MATERIAL IN TONS WEIGHT OF BRIEFS.

At the head of this venerable and august body, marching in procession, were a force of porters carrying tons weight of printed briefs of the national cases, with other papers to be used during the progress of the deliberations. Summaries of the proofs and arguments in support of the cases of England and the United States were transmitted to the arbitrators by the respective agents of the two countries, Lord Tenterden and Mr. Bancroft Davis.

A CHEERFUL SOUND AND APPREHENSION OF AN AMERICAN JOKE.

The first sound which was heard from the congress hall was the reecho of a hearty laugh, produced most probably by the utterance of a joke by Everts at the very first subject brought before the tribunal.

SECRECY.

Further than the contents of the special despatch to the HERALD, the proceedings of the tribunal are kept absolutely secret.

ADJOURNMENT. The Court adjourned soon after its organization to Monday next at two o'clock in the afternoon.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Present Exclusion of the Newspaper Press from the Council Room—Lord Tenterden and His Portmanteau of Documents—The American Case Submitted, but the English Case Wanting—Consultation of the Britishers and a Queen's Messenger for London—A Perilous Experiment.

GENEVA, June 15—Evening.

The question of the propriety of admitting the representatives of the newspaper press to the Council Room of Arbitration on the Alabama claims was brought before the members of the Court for consideration by the formal application of the correspondent of the New York HERALD and of Mr. Lesage, of the London Telegraph, for entry to the room. After the lapse of a little time, which was evidently occupied in discussion of the demand, Secretary Favrot sent out a messenger charged with the duty of formally communicating to the representatives of the press, on behalf of the Court, that the arbitrators had come to the decision "not to admit reporters at the present session; but that probably they may reconsider the decision at a future day." Doubtless this response was intended in a diplomatic Pickwickian sense.

LORD TENTERDEN'S PORTMANTEAU.

Immediately after Mr. Adams arrived Lord Tenterden and the English secretaries came, the latter gentlemen bearing a few documents, enclosed in a small portmanteau, exhibiting in this respect a remarkable contrast in the bulk of the papers brought by the English in comparison with those which were carried on the other side.

THE FINAL PAPERS OF AMERICA.

The American agent, in accordance with the provision of the Treaty of Washington, laid before the tribunal the final papers and arguments of the United States in the case.

ENGLAND'S ARGUMENT WANTING.

The English argument was not presented, but, instead of submitting the proper papers, the English agent stated that he was unable to go on with his case without further conference with the Cabinet in London, and the

receipt of final definite instructions from the Queen's Ministry as to his course of action. He, therefore, requested sufficient delay for purposes of communication with St. James'.

As the conference of to-day is regarded as preliminary to the more serious work of the arbitration, the matter of this delay was granted him without difficulty, and the grand issue thus deferred for the next session of the Court.

CONSIDERATION AS TO THE RESULT.

The meeting of the Court is of a very uncertain character, and, now that the arbitrators have assembled, it is impossible to know what may be the result of the conference, it being remarked by a member of the Court that "it is a perilous experiment, no such vast affairs having ever been submitted to arbitration hitherto."

A SPECIAL MESSENGER FOR LONDON.

The result of the conversation which was had after the delivery of the English application was that the British Commissioners deemed it necessary to communicate by written despatch with their government.

It was, therefore, agreed that the meeting be adjourned.

ENGLISH DELIBERATION AND OFF FOR LONDON.

It was now the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, and, as the Queen's messenger was compelled to leave by the afternoon express train, Lord Tenterden, with the English Commissioners, was busily engaged in stating the different points on which Earl Granville's guidance was requested.

The English messenger took his departure by express. He will arrive in Paris at seven o'clock on Sunday morning and reach London the same night. He will convey the papers placed in his charge to Court immediately, and the answer is expected in Geneva on Monday in the morning.

The hour of the reassemblage of the Court being fixed at two o'clock in the afternoon instead of twelve o'clock noon on Monday, will afford time for the arrival by telegraph of the news of the disposition which the English Ministry has made of the application of their representatives. The Americans will not push the English to an extremity, handsomely recognizing, as they do, the honest purpose of the English Cabinet to bring matters to a satisfactory issue.

HOPE OF ADJUSTMENT.

I believe that, in consequence of what occurred in the Tribunal to-day, a more hopeful view is entertained by all parties than in the previous Conference. It is an even balance for and against the success of the arbitration. All depends on the answer of Earl Granville, next Monday, to the important query point which has been submitted expressly to him.

BRITISH POLITENESS AND AVOIDANCE OF COMPLIMENTS.

After the session to-day Chief Justice Cockburn lingered for a few minutes in the council room and exchanged civilities with citizen Staempfli, the Swiss arbitrator, who passed stilly away from him. Justice Cockburn then politely urged Count Sclopis, the Italian arbitrator, to use his carriage during his return to his hotel. Count Sclopis refused the invitation, and ordered that when his own horses arrived his servants should bear his documents and papers to the hotel.

Important Despatches from Washington—The Treaty Compiled With and Further Argument Improbable.

GENEVA, June 15—Night. Before the meeting of the arbitrators to-day the Americans received important despatches from Washington. They will absolutely refuse to request an adjournment of the arbitration. It is believed that England's difficulties in regard to the arbitration are insurmountable.

LATER.

The treaty has been compiled with by the presentation of the final arguments of both countries. No further argument is possible, except by the desire of the tribunal.

The Americans are confident that the tribunal will not accede to the English declaration of abeyance.

THE AMERICAN PLAN OF ACTION.

The American counsel and agent were closeted yesterday with Mr. Charles Francis Adams at his house discussing their course.

WHAT THE CHAIR MAY PROPOSE.

It is reported in some quarters and contradicted in others that Court Sclopis, the President of the Tribunal, will propose an adjournment of the Board.

CIVIC HONOR AND CITIZEN HOPE.

Geneva is gayly decorated with flags. An absolute failure of the arbitration is not apprehended by either side.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Destruction of a Store House and Elevator—Loss About \$45,000.

Shortly before eight o'clock last night it was discovered that store house 14 Atlantic Docks was on fire. Fortunately there was nothing but the wood-work about the floor to burn, as the building was empty, and its walls are of stone. The flames, however, communicated to the elevator attached to the building, and this structure, together with the machinery, was soon demolished. The building was occupied by General F. E. Platon, of 106 Wall street, New York, and owned by Mr. Robbins. The loss on the building is said to be \$15,000, and loss on the elevator \$35,000. The fire broke out in the engine room.

KILLED BY A RUNAWAY TEAM.

An aged German named John Moke, who had for many years lived in the village of West Farms, Westchester county, while attempting to stop a runaway team attached to a heavy brewery wagon at that place on Friday afternoon was knocked down, and the wheels of the wagon passing over his head, crushed it in such a shocking manner that death ensued shortly afterwards. An inquest was held by Coroner Meeks, when a verdict was returned in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was 'or sixty years of age.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from the Seat of Revolution.

General Trevino's Preparations for Another Onslaught on the Juaristas.

Reported Defeat of Rebel Detachments.

CANALES COMING TO THE FRONT.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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

CAMARGO, Mexico, June 14. Via BROWNVILLE, Texas, June 15, 1872.

According to news from Monterey General Trevino, the revolutionary Commander-in-Chief, is rapidly reorganizing his forces. A detachment sent by him to Montemorelos, to suppress the movement in favor of the government, was routed by the Juaristas and compelled to return to its starting place.

The Juarista General Sanchez Ochoa has also beaten the revolutionary force under Pedro Martinez, near Metapoula. Ayala, another Juarista chief, has routed a detachment of the pronunciados on the Guerrero road, killing their leader, Gregorio Ongillar, and capturing their arms and horses.

Letters from Matamoros to the revolutionists state that the rebel General Naranjo, with a force of 600 men—cavalry—is moving for the purpose of cutting off General Cevallos, the Commander-in-Chief of the government troops, from Matamoros. General Corella, who commanded the Juaristas and was beaten in the battle of Monterey, will start for the city of Mexico to-morrow.

It is reported that Canales, the Governor of Tamaulipas, has pronounced. Another rumor has it that he is about to take the side of the government.

Reported Pronouncement by Governor Canales in Favor of the Juarez Government—The Positions of the Contending Forces.

MATAMOROS, Mexico, June 14, 1872. Governor Canales, of Tamaulipas, who has hitherto abstained from taking any part in this war, has directed the National Guard to be organized along the whole frontier of the State, and Colonel Gregorio de la Sala is organizing the force, which is expected to reach 3,000. It is understood that Governor Canales, who has vacated his office temporarily, will take command in the interest of the government and operate against the revolutionists.

General Cevallos occupies Camargo and Mier, on the north, and Colonel Revueillas holds Saltillo, on the south of Monterey, where General Trevino appears to remain inactive since his recent battle, probably recruiting his force.

This city and the adjacent country are quiet. Business is entirely suspended, awaiting the next movement.

Arrival of Reinforcements for the Garrison of Matamoros—General Cevallos' Intended Advance on Monterey.

MATAMOROS, June 15, 1872. The steamer Tabasco arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande to-day with 375 troops, money and munitions of war for this city, which are being disembarked. Another steamer is reported coming, with 600 men for General Cevallos.

To-day's telegrams from Camargo confirm the defeat of the revolutionists under General Pedro Martinez at Camargo by General Ochoa, and that the insurgents had lost nearly all their horses, and were dispersed through the mountains. Upon the arrival of the troops expected on the steamer reported coming General Cevallos will be in condition to advance on Monterey, which is the only point of importance north of the Sierra Madre now held by the rebels.

CUBA.

The Cases of the American Steamers Edgar Stewart and Virginus—Miscellaneous News.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, June 15, 1872. The Diario publishes two statements relative to the steamer Edgar Stewart, one of which is that the steamer arrived at Aspinwall without being able to disembark her cargo or the filibusters.

The Diario says the commander of the ironclad Arapiles is discussing the Virginus question with the Venezuelan government, and it is expected that the matter will be amicably settled.

Captain General Ymasieda is expected to arrive in Havana to-day.

Heavy rains prevail throughout the island.

The Steamer Columbia in Distress at Sagua La Grande—A Son-in-Law of President Juarez Coming to New York.

A despatch from Sagua la Grande announces that the steamer Columbia arrived there out of coal and otherwise in distress. Her crew consisted of thirty men. An examination of her papers was made, and they were found to be correct. Her officers were not allowed to communicate with the shore until her status was clearly defined.

Bills of the denomination of one and three dollars were issued by the Spanish Bank to-day. Late New York journals received here contain an account of the hanging by the legs of insurgents. Nothing is known in Havana of any such executions, and the story is not believed. It is reported that several insurgents detected in an attempt to surrender to the Spaniards were hanged by Diaz. Delfin Sanchez, a brother-in-law of President Juarez, of Mexico, is a passenger on the steamer City of Merida, for New York. It is reported that he goes there for the purpose of purchasing more arms for the Mexican government.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15, 1872. On Saturday last a highwayman robbed Lewis Dotly in the mountains, near Colusa, and cut his throat from ear to ear, nearly severing the head from his body. Though the trochea and esophagus were completely severed, the man is still living, being fed through a silver tube.

Thomas White, the engineer of one of the trains in collision near Guyro, last week, died of his injuries.

Attorney General Williams started eastward on Thursday.

A great flood in the Colorado River is reported.

THE JERSEY CITY MURDER.

Cooney Convicted of Murder in the Second Degree. The trial of James Cooney, for the murder of Robert Gallagher at Jersey City, was resumed yesterday morning. Mr. Rowe, counsel for the defence, placed six witnesses on the stand and an examination of her papers was made, and they were found to be correct. Her officers were not allowed to communicate with the shore until her status was clearly defined.

ENGLAND.

Death of a Theatrical Manager.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 15, 1872. Mr. Booth, the manager of the Lyceum Theatre, is dead. He was a relative of Mr. Edwin Booth.

FRANCE.

German Reply to the Proposal for Army Evacuation—American Address to the Church Synod.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, June 15, 1872.

Count von Arnim, the German Ambassador to France, has presented to President Thiers the reply of the German government to the proposition for the evacuation of France as the condition of the war indemnity being paid. The German government accepts in principle the proposition of the French government, and requires the full payment of the indemnity before the 2d of March, 1874.

AMERICAN CHURCH ADDRESS TO THE SYNOD.

At the session of the Protestant Synod to-day the representatives of the American Presbyterians presented an address congratulating the Synod upon the fact that on reassembling in France they did so under a French republic.

SPAIN.

Policy of the New Ministry Towards Cuba.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, June 15, 1872.

Señor Gasset, the new Minister for the Colonies, has telegraphed the Governor General of Cuba to be firm in his resolution to uphold the integrity of the empire and chastise the enemies of the pacification of Cuba in all parts of the island.

AUSTRIA.

General Sherman's Visit to the Capital.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, June 15, 1872.

General William T. Sherman, who arrived here a few days since, has been visiting the places of interest in and near Vienna. He also made an ascension of Mount Schemering, and visited Hon. John Jay, the American Minister, at Reichenau where the latter is now sojourning. The distinguished visitor, accompanied by Colonel Audenreid, of his staff, leaves to-morrow for Paris.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15—7 P. M.

Probabilities.

Falling barometer; easterly to southerly winds and cloudy and possibly threatening weather for the Northwest, and will extend eastward over the upper lake region. Clear and partially cloudy weather for the Southern States, with light to fresh winds, and for the Middle and New England States, with light to fresh westerly winds, the latter backing to southerly over the lower lake region.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

Table with 4 columns: 1871, 1872, 1871, 1872. Rows include 3 A. M., 6 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., Average temperature yesterday, Average temperature for corresponding date last year, Average temperature for corresponding week last year, Average temperature for past week.

CENTRAL PARK METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The following is an abstract of the report for the week ending at two o'clock P. M. June 15, 1872:—

BAROMETER—Mean, 29.825 inches; maximum, at 9 A. M. June 15, 29.878 inches; minimum, at 3 P. M. June 15, 29.782 inches; range, .096 inches.

THERMOMETER—Mean, 69.8 degrees; maximum, at 5 P. M. June 12, 96.2 degrees; minimum, at 7 P. M. June 12, 60.3 degrees; range, 35.9 degrees.

REMARKS.—June 10, rain from 5:30 A. M. to 8 A. M.—amount of water, .10 inch; June 10, rain from 12 P. M. to 1:30 P. M.—amount of water, .01 inch; June 11, rain from 7:30 P. M. to 8:30 P. M.—amount of water, .01 inch; June 12, rain from 3:50 P. M. to 7:25 P. M.—amount of water, .30 inch. Total amount of water for the week, .14 inch.

Distance travelled by the wind during the week, 1,122 miles.

PRESENTATION TO GENERAL I. R. O'BRIENE.

An affair extremely pleasing to all the parties concerned came to last evening at the residence of General I. R. O'Brien, Eighty-fourth street, consisting of the presentation of a gold medal and of the gallant General by the workmen of the Post-Office building in recognition of the services he performed for them in assisting them to procure the eight-hour system and a remuneration for the overtime they have worked during the past few days.

The medal is of solid gold, beautifully inscribed with a shamrock in the centre, and an inscription on the back as follows:—"Presented to General I. R. O'Brien by John G. Graham, Arthur McLaughlin and Michael G. Daly, the Committee of Workmen appointed to wait on President Grant in 1871."

Mr. Graham, one of the workmen, in presenting the medal, said he was performing one of the most pleasing duties of his life. In the hour of the most pressing emergency General O'Brien came to their assistance and quietly and unostentatiously gained for them the recognition of their just rights. This should be placed on the medal on the General's breast amid the applause of the large deputations who accompanied him.

General O'Brien, in reply, said he felt deeply gratified at this mark of esteem from the class he most respected—the workmen. Apart from this, however, there was a deeper principle underlying the award. It was a grand lesson that the working classes were rising to the dignity of their position and asserting the rights of their manhood. In a few moments the grand lesson that the working classes were rising to the dignity of their position and asserting the rights of their manhood. In a few moments the grand lesson that the working classes were rising to the dignity of their position and asserting the rights of their manhood.

A JERSEY COURT IN A CURIOUS QUANDARY.

Can a Judge be Compelled to Wear the Ermine Against His Will?

Some months ago, as reported at the time in the HERALD, a queer question arose in the Newark Court of Quarter Sessions hinging on the presiding Judgeship. The Court is composed of three "jays" and one "law" Judge. The personnel of the Court, as now organized, is Law Judge, presiding, Frederick H. Tessey, say Judges, W. B. Guild, Hermanise and W. B. Harrison. At the time indicated Judge Tessey, in order that he might have more time to attend to a private lucrative practice as legal representative of a wealthy insurance corporation, sent in his resignation to Governor Parker. It was accepted and his successor duly appointed, a lawyer named Gilford being selected to fill the vacancy. Meanwhile, however, the question came up whether the Governor had constitutional power to accept a resignation and appoint a successor in this case. The constitution of New Jersey vests the power of creating judges of the grade named, and so relieving their bonds together, the Governor, Attorney General Gilchrist and one or two other State officers concluded the Governor had no power in the premises. If Judge Tessey had died or left the State the Governor, it was declared, would have a right to fill the vacancy, but not otherwise. Judge Tessey had, therefore, to take back his resignation and resign himself to his ermine. But it was irksome to him, and the result has been that the Court has suffered serious interruptions and has not been able to do its duty.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Democratic Delegates to Baltimore from the Fifth Congressional District.

Boston, June 15, 1872.

The democrats of the Fifth Congressional district have chosen Leopold Morse and Oliver Stevens, both of Boston, delegates to the Baltimore Convention, without instructions.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

Explosion of the Boilers of the Raft Boat McDonald.

About Twenty Men Killed and Others Badly Injured.

McGREGOR, IOWA, June 15, 1872.

The raft boat D. A. McDonald, under command of Wall Bigelow, passed here about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and when nearly opposite North McGregor her boilers exploded, and blew all above the boiler deck into fragments. The hull immediately sank in about sixteen feet of water. The Alameda, a transfer boat between Prairie du Chien and McGregor, fortunately was at the landing at North McGregor, and went to the assistance of the sufferers, and picked up eight of the crew, five of whom were seriously wounded. Two of them have since died. It is not definitely known how many were on board at the time of the accident, and it is impossible to ascertain at present, as the captain and owner of the boat remained in St. Louis. As near as can be made out from the stories of those saved there must have been between twenty-two and thirty-five.

The following is a list of the crew, as far as ascert