

artistic point of view, and we wish artists like Strauss to dissociate themselves from the inevitable ridicule which must fall upon those responsible for that noisy exhibition of bad taste.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Professor H. Silliman, of Yale College, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

United States Senator Flanagan, of Texas, is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Major J. H. Himmans, of Syracuse, has quarters at the Sturtevant House.

Captain John Macaulay, of the steamship China, is at the New York Hotel.

General W. S. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, is sojourning at the New York Hotel.

General J. M. Bickell, of Pennsylvania, is among yesterday's arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel.

Major John Sharp, an acute counsellor of Brigham Young's, yesterday made the St. Nicholas Hotel his temporary Zeyton.

Horace White, of the Chicago Tribune, is at the Brovost House, while in attendance on the "pow-wow."

The Japanese Embassy, headed by Iwakura, and accompanied by General Meyer, their clerical, and Charles Walcott Brooks, the Japanese Consul at San Francisco, reached the St. Nicholas Hotel last evening from Boston.

Ex-Governor J. D. Cox arrived from Cincinnati at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning, and took part in the "big talk."

Congressman A. A. Sargent, the United States Senator elect from California, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

President Grant, accompanied by General Horace Porter, passed through the city yesterday while returning to Washington to Long Branch.

President Grant, accompanied by General Porter, arrived from Washington this morning and proceeded to his cottage.

President Grant, accompanied by General Porter, attended the Jubilee and the meeting of the Peabody Educational Fund.

John A. Green. In Syracuse, N. Y., died, yesterday evening, General John A. Green, a prominent and well known citizen.

Henry Gifford. Henry Gifford, a prominent citizen and leading capitalist of Syracuse, N. Y., died yesterday afternoon, aged seventy-one years.

The readers of the HERALD will learn with pleasure that Mr. Frederic Hudson has completed a "History of Journalism," which will appear from the press of Messrs. Harper & Brothers.

The inauguration of the Palisades Mountain House—a New Country Resort for Summer Suffered Metropolitans.

The inauguration hop at the Palisades Mountain House last evening was a magnificent success.

The fact is that the Palisades have been heretofore an undiscovered region, as it were, for persons in love with the mountains.

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THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

British Press Report of the Proceedings and Prospect of the Arbitration in Geneva.

The Italian, Brazilian and Swiss Delegates Puzzled by the English Motion for a Lengthy Adjournment.

The President and Secretary to Remain at the Centre of Council.

Special despatches from Geneva to the London journals say the Tribunal of Arbitration was in session one hour yesterday.

It is confidently said that the treaty will surely be saved. Although the Court adjourned until Wednesday next, it may, in certain eventualities, meet again by arrangement on Monday, the 24th inst.

It is stated that Count Sclopis, the arbitrator on the part of Italy and President of the Board; Baron d'Alajuela, the representative of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and Mr. Jacob Staempfli, the arbitrator on the part of Switzerland, desire time to consult with their respective governments, as they themselves fear to assume the responsibility of rejecting or acceding to the proposition of Great Britain for an adjournment of the Tribunal Court for eight months.

If the prospects for a satisfactory conclusion of the work for which the Tribunal has assembled continue good, the American residents of Geneva will unite in a grand celebration in that city on the 4th of July.

The American Commissioners will go to Paris, and the English to London, during the adjournment of the Tribunal, in order to accelerate the progress of the negotiations for the removal of the differences now pending between England and America.

Count Sclopis and M. Favrot, the Secretary of the Board, are the only persons connected with the arbitration who will remain in Geneva.

It is reported very generally in the city to-day that more has been accomplished in the Geneva Arbitration Court than what is reported by the press to the public.

It is alleged in some quarters here that at the next meeting of the arbitrators it will be announced that the question of indirect claims is settled, and that the arbitrators will then proceed on the other points.

Disraeli's Motion of Inquiry Postponed.—The Anglo-Canadian Policy and North-western Boundary Question Unaffected.

In the House of Commons this evening the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli announced, in reply to a question from Mr. Osborne, that in consequence of the continuance of negotiations in reference to the Alabama claims he had concluded to postpone for the present his motion of inquiry into the relations between Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. Gladstone, in answer to inquiries by Messrs. Walpole and Gregory, stated that the result of the labors of the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva would have no effect whatever upon the questions of the Canadian loan or the San Juan boundary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1872. The long despatches received from Geneva yesterday were deciphered at the Department of State this morning, out, owing to imperfect transmission, the precise text is not yet ascertained, therefore some parts have to be repeated, and this necessarily causes much delay.

It is known, however, that they give the present position of affairs, and ask for instructions on points in the controversy.

FRANCE. President Thiers Firm in the Faith of a Permanent Republic.—The Indemnity Payments to Germany—Treasury Financing for Hundreds of Millions of Money.

PARIS, June 20, 1872. The delegates of the party of the Right in the Assembly had an interview with President Thiers to-day, but were unable to obtain from him any concessions. M. Thiers was throughout firm in the expression of sentiments favoring the continuance of a republican form of government for France.

CONDITION OF THE FINANCES. The negotiations looking to the final payment of the German indemnity and the evacuation of French territory by German troops have been completed. The first payment of the indemnity still due Germany is to be made by the 15th of February, 1873, and to consist of one milliard of francs.

The second payment, a similar amount, is to be made before the close of 1873, and the third payment, also a milliard of francs, during the year 1874. The departments of the Marne and Haute-Marne are to be evacuated as soon as 500,000,000 of the indemnity have been remitted, and the present force of the army of occupation is to be reduced by one-third after the payment of each milliard to Germany.

The French government is already negotiating for bills of exchange to the amount of 500,000,000.

ENGLAND. The Prince of Wales Presiding at an Exhibition Opening—Flow of Specie to the Bank and Reduction of the Discount Rate.

LONDON, June 20, 1872. The Prince of Wales went to Lynn-Regis yesterday, and presided at the opening of the Agricultural Exhibition. His Royal Highness was greeted with an enthusiastic reception by the inhabitants of the town, who had looked forward to his coming with great pleasure.

THE RATE OF DISCOUNT AND SUPPLY OF SPECIE. The rate of discount at the Bank of England has been reduced one-half per cent, and is now three per cent.

The specie in the Bank of England has increased 575,000 during the past week.

SWITZERLAND. French Payment of Army Billet Charges.

BERNE, June 20, 1872. The Swiss government has just received from the French Treasury an additional sum of 2,000,000 towards payment for the expenses incurred in maintaining General Bourbaki's army while it was interned in Switzerland.

The remainder of the sum due (2,500,000) will be paid shortly.

THE NATIONAL GAME. Contest Between the Eckfords of Brooklyn and the Boston Nine.

BOSTON, June 20, 1872. New Yorkers by the hundred to obtain scores from metropolitan succession and the thermometer.

MEXICO.

Report of an Officer of Surrender by Trevino and Quiroga.

Bandit Robberies in Matamoros—Policing the Place with Artillery—Marital Law Authority Against Travellers on the Rio Grande—Surrender to the Mexicans Under Force.

MATAMOROS, June 19, 1872. It is reported on credible authority that Generals Trevino and Quiroga, finding themselves unable to offer any considerable resistance to the government forces concentrating in Monterey, and powerless to hold so important a point outside of the State of Nueva Leon, have sent commissioners to the city of Mexico to arrange terms of peace on the basis of their pardon and subsequent submission to the Juarez government.

YESTERDAY EVENING a party of forty, supposed to be headed by the banit chief Portugal, appeared near this city and robbed several persons and committed two murders on the road, within cannon shot of the fortifications.

The guns of the fort opened on them, with no other effect than compelling them to leave. The garrison being without cavalry the bandits escaped without pursuit.

MARITAL LAW OUTRAGE. Yesterday a pleasure boat on the Rio Grande, between this city and Brownsville, containing Mr. Chase, Manager of the Telegraph in Brownsville, and Messrs. Girard, Mason and North, was fired upon by Mexican sentinels on the bank of the river as the men competed to land and surrender themselves.

They were taken to the military quarters, where they were detained for some time.

This is the first instance of Mexican authorities exercising surveillance over the river under direction of martial law, and has created considerable excitement, as it was attended by a wanton disregard of the lives of several American citizens in firing upon them when in pursuit of a lawful object on the river, over which Mexico has no right to exercise such authority.

CUBA. Return of the Captain General to Havana.

HAVANA, June 20, 1872. Captain General Valmaseda has returned to this city.

JAMAICA. Search for the Telegraph Cable Steamer Dacia.

KINGSTON, June 15, 1872. Fears are entertained for the safety of the cable steamer Dacia. Nothing has been heard of her since the 25th of May. The International has left Kingston for the second time in search of the Dacia.

THE DEAD FROM GETTYSBURG. Solemn Funeral Procession in Richmond Yesterday.

RICHMOND, Va., June 20, 1872. This evening one of the most imposing, sad and solemn funeral processions ever witnessed passed through the streets of this city, bearing to the resting place at Hollywood Cemetery all that remained of the bones and dust of 718 Confederate soldiers who fell at Gettysburg, to be laid at rest beneath their native soil.

THE REMAINS OF 718 CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS FINALLY INTERRED.

At five o'clock the procession formed on Main street, and proceeded to the depot, where it was met by the Mayor and a large number of citizens.

THE PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE. The Acting Secretary of the Treasury to-day appointed the following named gentlemen on the Commission to select the site for the new Post Office in Philadelphia.

THE FEES TO INFORMERS. Informer fees are to be abolished after the 1st of August next, so far as internal revenue is concerned.

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GERMANY AND HAYFL.

Prompt and Efficient Action of the Kaiser's Navy at Port au Prince—Bombardment of the Town and Capture of the Fleet of the Republic.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 15, 1872. The German fleet arrived at this port to-day. The commander reports that the fleet bombarded the town of Port au Prince for several hours, and boarded and captured the Haytian fleet.

These acts were committed in consequence of the Haytian government having refused to pay the indemnity due the German merchants of Hayti for interfering with their commerce and levying forced loans during the revolution.

THE ATALANTAS. Contest and Victory by One of the American Crew—Race for the Diamond Challenge Sculls at Henley.

LONDON, June 20, 1872. The regatta at Henley-on-the-Thames took place to-day.

In the contest for the Diamond Challenge Sculls the first heat was won by Goldie, of the Cambridge Boat Club. The second heat was won by Mr. E. Smith, of the Atalanta Boat Club, of New York, who defeated Chillingworth, of the Twickenham Club, by one length.

Mr. Smith was enthusiastically cheered by the spectators for his victory over Chillingworth. The decisive heat will be contested to-morrow by Smith and Goldie.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1872. A Pardoned Rebel's Claim. The Quartermaster General transmitted to Comptroller Brodhead for his decision a claim from a pardoned rebel for military supplies furnished in 1865.

It was claimed by the applicant that by recent decisions of the Supreme Court a pardon in his right to recover for property forfeited to or confiscated by the United States government.

That such an act of pardon is not merely prospective, but restoring a man personally to future credit, but returning to him or reimbursing him for goods, effects or credits heretofore forfeited or confiscated as the property of a public enemy.

The Comptroller was of opinion that such was not a fair deduction from the decisions of the Supreme Court, and remarked that while deferring always to the judgment of that great tribunal he thought there were two existing grounds on which claims of this character must at present be rejected by accounting and discharging officers.

The first is the general principle that money or credits which have reverted to the United States Treasury by force of law, international, martial or statute, cannot be withdrawn except by the action of Congress making an applicable appropriation. This is a constitutional provision (article 9, section 9).

The second is found in the joint resolution of Congress of March 2, 1867 (41 Stat., 571), which has never been repealed or modified.

A Costly Marshal. The reason for the suspension by the President of Logan H. Roots, Marshal of the Western District of Arkansas, was, that during one year he expended nearly \$240,000 for the expenses of the Court, or more than the expenses attending all the United States Courts in the State of New York.

His last requisition was for \$125,000. The Department of Justice ordered \$25,000 to be sent to him, but afterwards withheld the amount.

The President has appointed William A. Britton Marshal in the place of Logan H. Roots.

THE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR GENERAL OF STEAMBOATS. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., the new Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, took the necessary oath to-day and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Nimmo will remain in charge of the Tonnage division of the Register's office, Treasury Department, for several months yet, to complete certain important operations in reference to the organization of that office.

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JUDGE MCCUNN'S TRIAL.

The Impached Justice's Case Before the Senate.

THE ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL AND CHIEF-CHAT TO DAVID TIME.—THE CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST THE DEFENDANT.—THE INVESTIGATION TO PROCEED ON TUESDAY.—THE ANGRY SENATORS MAKE A CALL UPON THE COMPTROLLER.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 20, 1872. The President of the Senate called that body to order at ten A. M., twenty-four Senators responding at roll call. There were but eight persons in the galleries of the Senate chamber, little or no interest being felt in the case by citizens generally.

Senator Murphy, from the Committee on Rules, reported it had been agreed to allow counsel for both sides twenty minutes each for discussion. The report was agreed to.

Senator Lewis desired to be excused from attendance at the sessions of the Senate. This was objected to by the members, feeling that if the privilege was granted to one Senator many others would make similar requests, and the body thus be left without a quorum.

MR. PARSONS ASKED AGAINST ANY DELAY IN THE CASE. All the discussion thus far was to the effect that the Senate was sitting on a Court, but he could find no authority for such an assumption. He could find no authority giving the Senate the right to administer oaths to witnesses coming before them in such proceedings, or to call witnesses before the bar.

THE TIME FOR COUNSEL—TWENTY MINUTES—HAVING EXPIRED, MR. PARSONS WAS CALLED TO ORDER BY THE CHAIRMAN, SENATOR WOODIN, BUT ALLOWED TO PROCEED AGAIN, ON MOTION OF SENATOR MURPHY.

MR. PARSONS THEN REPLIED TO THE OBJECTIONS RAISED TO THE ADMISSION OF THE PRINTED TESTIMONY, and asked what right the accused had to appear as a witness upon the stand again, and hear the same evidence repeated, thus occasioning great and unnecessary delay?

In concluding his argument he quoted from the showing before the Committee on the depositions of John Johnson, seventeen, Jackson's case, deposing as a witness having died their evidence was held good and admitted by a committee of the Assembly.

THE SENATE CAN ADMINISTER OATHS. Mr. Cook, of counsel for the defense, said the Senate had the inherent right to administer oaths and receive and determine upon evidence by the common law. It had all the rights of the English House of Lords unless restricted by the constitution or a statute. There can be no doubt that when the constitution gives an officer public reputation and honor, and his tenure may depend upon the result, a hearing, if means simply a hearing upon the testimony, if the witness is not the defendant, and if the removal and Senate in no way interfere with the honor and Senate in no way interfere with the honor and Senate in no way interfere with the honor.

AT THIS POINT THE SENATE RESOLVED ITSELF, AT TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES PAST ELEVEN O'CLOCK, INTO EXECUTIVE SESSION FOR DISCUSSION.

AFTER AN HOUR AND A HALF SPENT IN EXECUTIVE SESSION the doors were reopened, when the clerk read the decision of the Senate, denying the motion of counsel for prosecution, thus refusing to accept the printed testimony as evidence.

MR. COOK, IN CHIEF OF HIS CLIENT, JUDGE MCCUNN, said that they were prepared to waive the right to demand a trial here, and were willing to accept the action of the Senate in any way it might determine.

A MOTION TO PROCEED WITH THE TRIAL HAVING BEEN MADE by the Senate it was adopted unanimously. Mr. B. N. Harrison, of counsel for the Bar, opened the case for the people, saying they were present to prosecute attorneys, but at the request of the Senate, who had invited them to come here and present the case. He related the proceedings in New York and the report of the committee of the Bar Association of New York, and reported unanimously in favor of their acceptance of the printed testimony as evidence.

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SEDUCTION AND SHOOTING.

An Infiltrated Father Shoots His Married Daughter's Alleged Seducer.

A WASHINGTON HIGH LIFE SCANDAL.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1872. For some time past, in fact for years, the cutting, shooting and murdering sensation with which Washington has been blessed has been mainly confined to incidents connected with the life of the colored population and the gamblers. To-day, however, there commences a new drama.

WHICH NOT ONLY STARTLED THE SOCIETY OF THE quiet city of Georgetown, but roused the very basis of fashionable society at the capital, or what remains of it at this season, with earnest and astonished excitement. The matter had been brewing for several months, and the incubated parties had been lulled into a sense of security by the delay of expected beligerent demonstration.

MR. EDWARD FRIBERGHOLD HARVEY, a New York merchant, was the prominent actor in the tragedy. He arrived here from the metropolis a few days ago, since which time he has busied himself seeking the presence of Wm. L. Davis, a Washington real estate agent. He found a object of his search in Georgetown, but he had no success.

ON RECEIVING AN AFFIRMATIVE ANSWER HARVEY drew a revolver and fired at Davis, who, starting to run, received the ball in his left hip or side. The shot did not cripple him, however, and he ran to the business place of a friend. On examination the wound was found to be severe, though not serious, and the ball was found to

HAVE PASSED THROUGH HIS NOSE and was discovered to have dropped into his boot. HARVEY attempted to pursue him, but was stopped by a policeman, to whom he surrendered himself, with the explanation:—"He ruined my daughter, and I intend to do so."

HARVEY was subsequently released on \$500 bail to await the result of David's injuries. The woman in this case was connected through her mother's family with the Pickenses, one of the most prominent and highly respectable of the "old families" of Georgetown.

WHILE VISITING THEM LAST YEAR she acquired a reputation for wit, beauty and other attractions which entitled her to the name of "Miss Pickens." She met Davis, her alleged seducer, and by him was introduced to a young man, Henry Bradley, son of Joseph H. Bradley, of Montgomery, Ala., and formerly a leading lawyer in Washington, whose name is familiar to the public through his prominence as the attorney of John W. Surratt. The result of her previous acquaintance with Bradley, and the fact that she gave birth to a fine boy, the paternity of which young Bradley firmly if not positively declared, as soon as she was able after her confinement to travel she was sent home to her father. The latter succeeded, after repeated entreaties, in obtaining from her father the name of her seducer.

THE CIRCUMSTANCE connected with the introduction of young Bradley to his daughter added to HARVEY's rage, and he determined to avenge the dishonor which he felt that she had brought upon the family. He accordingly, on the 22d of November last, within five months after the date of