

provide for the wants and comfort of the new arrivals from European shores. Many of the gentlemen of the new Board have been long identified with emigration matters, and if they add to their experience a sincere will to make the department a model one there will be no more complaints or unpleasant charges from the temporary home of the emigrant.

OUR NEW APPOINTMENT BILL.—The new Congressional Apportionment Bill introduced into the Legislature by Mr. Husted, of Westchester, seems to give general satisfaction throughout the State. The additional Congressman, which obviates the necessity of the election of a Congressman at Large, is very properly given to the metropolis, while the changes in the country districts are not of that character which can be considered "gerrymandering," as what changes are made possess no especial or partial political significance. The bill will no doubt pass.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

William H. Seward, Jr., of Auburn, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Vicomte de Thurey sailed for home on the Rusta, yesterday. The late Captain C. F. Ball was once a seal engraver in Cincinnati. General J. N. Knapp, of Governor Dix's staff, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Frank W. Bird, of Boston, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Judge Edwards Pierpont left Washington for New York last evening. Ex-Governor W. B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, is at the Brevort House. Colonel Harry Peters, of the British army, has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel from Halifax, N. S. Mr. Gregor Turnbull, a member of the City Council of Glasgow, Scotland, has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel. Dorman B. Eaton was yesterday elected Chairman of the Advisory Board of Civil Service at its session in Washington. Laura D. Fair has obtained judgment in \$90 against the lessees of a San Francisco hall who refused the use of their hall for one of fair Laura's oratorical efforts. A couple in Rochester celebrated their fiftieth anniversary of their marriage last week. They have eighteen grown-up children, nearly all of whom reside in Rochester. Comte de Béarn, of France, yesterday arrived at the New York Hotel from San Francisco. The Comte is returning home from Japan where he has been attached to the French Legation. Senator Conover, of Florida, is in Washington looking after the interests of his constituents. He intends to devote the summer to the work assigned him as a member of the select Committee on Transportation. Just because one of the sermons of the Rev. Robert Collyer, who was formerly a blacksmith, has been appropriated by a brother divine in Western paper asserts that Mr. Collyer's iron is good material for stealing. The Khedive of Egypt is about to make a European tour, accompanied by a large suite. He will first visit Constantinople, where he will settle his lately married daughter and her husband in an elegant residence near his own palace on the Bosphorus, and will then join the Sultan in Vienna. Leaving his Foreign Minister, Nubar Pacha, to attend upon the Sultan, the Khedive will go on to Vichy, where he will remain for several weeks, and whence he will, probably, journey to Paris.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Without a Heart" at the Union Square Theatre. The critic seldom fails to take an introspective glance on the question of gallantry when he sits down to witness a play written by a lady. He squares the matter with his conscience as best he can, and looks and listens with every faculty on the *quæ sit* for points of excellence. So did we take our place in the cosy theatre at Union square last evening to assist at the first performance of Mrs. Sheridan Shook's emotional drama, "Without a Heart." The following, however, is the result:—The title describes the piece as well as the heartless heroine. It may, indeed, be said to be also without heart. To go on describing its wants in this way would fill a catalogue of all the literary requirements of a good play. Whatever gorgeous setting, rich costumes and good acting could bring to the aid of the author was lavishly supplied. It was no use, therefore, saying that the most liberal-minded could call "nice" to make its naughtiness at all bearable. We do not mean to say that on the Seventh Commandment it was nearly so flagrant as the French plays to whose meretricious school it belongs. The French dramatists are more daring, but they mask their characters' sins in deep emotions which link them to humanity. In the second act, the daughter of an old Scotch reprobate, by questionable means she is enabled to enter good society. She is who she is, a heart. A rich young man, named Robert Marston, wants to marry her. Having higher aspirations she refuses, and hires a strange woman to assist her in marrying Sir William Broughton, an English baronet. This strange woman is the cause of much agony to the audience. She is taken with cholera in the second act, and has small-pox in the three years' interval before the third act, and until the fall of the curtain goes about the stage with red spots all over her face, showing through a black veil. The small-pox is the only startling originality in the piece. There are diseases, such as gout, lameness and rheumatism, which are somewhat admitted before the spotlights as comic maladies. The inoculation of small-pox into the emotional drama is, therefore, notable. The danger of ever becoming popular is that disgust is the emotion it mainly produces on the spectator. The various remote processes a desire for revenge on the baronet who jilted her years gone by but her natural timidity continually prevents her from putting up and to the criminal of the adventures. Her kind and the play. This is regrettable, as it gives the heartless adventures time to snare away the rich young man from his little wife. In the end, after its numerous stilted threats, everybody except the good, forgiving little wife and her adoring husband is made permanently miserable. The language is generally poor, and often as yells against elegance, at least from the high social standard chosen for the characters. It is said when I read the play, "Miss Grimsby found you were lost to me," is curious English. Miss Maude Granger, who made her debut in the character of the heroine, exhibited in her presence, with youth, eloquent and good looks, she spoke her unfortunate lines well, and gave good promise, which is all we can say. Miss Grimsby, as the rich young wife, was better than her part. The male characters were especially finely drawn, and Messrs. Hartman and Mackay are, therefore, to be commended.

Musical and Dramatic Notes. Mr. George Macdonald, the poet and novelist, who sails for Europe on Saturday, will give a farewell lecture on "Hamlet" this evening. The Jubilee singers from Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, are received with great favor in England. They are called "artists in their art," and all that sort of thing. The rector's garden of flowers, in the first and last acts of "Engage Arms" at the Lyceum Theatre, is said to be the prettiest and best prepared garden ever placed upon the London stage. William Shakespeare has become the secretary of the Barton Dramatic Association. William is not a playwright, being only a tyro at the dramatic art, though he is a "tyro" by profession. Mr. John Simpson, who has been Dan Bryant's treasurer since the organization of the troupe, is to have his first benefit at Bryant's Opera House this afternoon. His service covers a period of seventeen years, and his friends say they will give him a "bumper." Mrs. Charles Keen, since her retirement from the stage, occasionally shows her sympathy for the art she long adorned by giving aid and suggestions to young and rising artists. The latest recipient of her attentions in this direction is Miss Annie Baldwin, with whom Mrs. Keen has read the play of "The Wife's Secret." Miss Baldwin is studying the play with a view to its production.

WAR ON THE HERALD.

Arrest of Leopold A. Price, the Havana Herald Correspondent.

SPANISH DOGBERRIES IN CUBA.

Reports by the Consul General—The Governmental Action.

O'Kelly on His Way to Havana.

Cowardly Indignities Heaped Upon Him in Manzanillo.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, HAVANA, May 21, 1873.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, New York:—

Mr. Price, of the HERALD, was arrested at five o'clock this morning. The cause is as yet unknown.

A. T. A. TORBERT, Consul General.

The Arrested Correspondent Cut Off from Communication—The Charges Unknown.

HAVANA, May 21, 1873.

Mr. Leopold A. Price, the New York HERALD correspondent here, was arrested at five o'clock this morning, by order of the government, and placed in Fort Cabana.

INCOMMUNICADO.

No one is allowed to communicate with him.

The charges upon which Mr. Price was arrested are not known.

The Consul General's Report to the Government—Orders Sent for the Procurement of Mr. Price's Release, if Possible.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1873.

Consul General A. T. A. Torbert, at Havana, to-day telegraphed the State Department that he had been reliably informed of the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Leopold A. Price, the regular HERALD correspondent at that place. He did not wait to see Mr. Price, and could not give the reasons for this procedure, but asked what he should do.

THE GOVERNMENT INSTRUCTIONS.

He was promptly instructed by telegram not to delay his efforts to secure, if possible, the immediate release of Mr. Price, and report progress to the Department.

The action of the Consul General and the ready instructions of the Acting Secretary of State create the impression here that the arrest of Mr. Price will not be lightly treated.

The Imprisoned Havana Correspondent of the Herald.

Mr. Leopold A. Price, the HERALD correspondent in Havana, was born in Germany in 1836, and is consequently about thirty-seven years of age. He came to New York in 1840, where he remained until he became a agent and obtained his naturalization papers. In the Fall of 1860 Mr. Price went to Puerto Principe, Island of Cuba, and engaged in the jewelry business. He prospered so that in a few years he was able to purchase his partner's interest and to control the entire business of the firm. He married into a wealthy Cuban family at Puerto Principe. In company with his brother-in-law he bought a large sugar plantation and laid the foundation of what promised to be a handsome fortune. Mr. Price was on the high road to prosperity when the insurrection broke out, and the Spaniards seized his plantation and burned the mills and sugar houses. The land was literally devastated. Mr. Price has a heavy claim before the Spanish Commission at this time. After the destruction of his property Mr. Price acted as American Consul at Nuevas during the temporary absence of Mr. Richard Gibbs. This was during the second year of the insurrection. He then removed, with his family, to Havana, and was appointed a correspondent of the HERALD and has since that time served his employers faithfully. His brother, a merchant in this city, was greatly surprised to learn of the arrest of the HERALD correspondent, and stated that he could not in any way account for it. He said that in late letters received from Leopold A. Price mention had been made of his trip to Manzanillo and of his visit to Mr. O'Kelly at Fort Gerona. He had also announced his safe return to Havana, and in his letters had not given the slightest intimation of any apprehended trouble. There is no question of Mr. Price's ability to prove himself an American citizen, as he has both his naturalization papers and passports.

THE CASE OF O'KELLY.

The Herald Commissioner on His Way to Havana.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 21, 1873.

Mr. James J. O'Kelly sails this afternoon for Havana.

Story of Mr. O'Kelly's Transfer from Manzanillo—Contemptible Outrages by the Spaniards.

HAVANA, May 17, 1873.

"National honor" has another example in the manner in which the "chivalrous" Spaniards have removed your correspondent, Mr. O'Kelly, from his prison, Fort Gerona, at Manzanillo, to the Morro fortress, situated six miles from the city of Santiago de Cuba. It would be idle, perhaps, to protest against the repeated indignities heaped upon Mr. O'Kelly. If the sense of honor which these people lay pretensions to does not sufficiently punish them for their contemptible conduct towards Mr. O'Kelly no written words would be likely to cause them any regret or shame.

The fiscal informed Mr. O'Kelly about seven P. M. of the 16th inst. that he was to be taken to Santiago de Cuba in the night, but refused to allow him to communicate either with the Consul or Commander Hipsley, of Her British Majesty's gunboat Plover. At eleven o'clock at night Mr.

O'Kelly was roused from a sound sleep and ordered to prepare to march. He dressed quickly and placed himself at the disposal of his jailers. To his infinite disgust he was informed that for the sake of safety it was considered necessary to bind him, and, as he wields so powerful and ponderous a pen, twelve armed soldiers and three "illustrious swords" guarded him on the road to the steamer. This homage to his prowess was, however, but a poor satisfaction for the ignominy of being led through the town like a common criminal or malefactor, his arms closely pinioned behind his back, and a soldier, to make assurance doubly sure, holding on the end of the rope, while his fellows surrounded him with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets. Thus he was conducted on board of the steamer which took him to his new prison. Since his arrival Consuls Young, Hamden and other of his friends have been very attentive to him. The French Consul also paid Mr. O'Kelly a visit and kindly offered him his services, undoubtedly in recognition of Mr. O'Kelly's old bonds with "La Belle France."

THE POPE.

His Holiness Said to Be in Danger of a Sudden Death—The Cardinals Preparing for a Conclave Emergency.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, May 21, 1873.

A special despatch from Rome to the Independence Bells says the Pope has had several severe attacks of illness recently, and that he is in danger of death by suffocation.

The Cardinals are assembled in the Vatican, under the presidency of His Eminence Cardinal Constantine Patrizi, Dean of the Sacred College and Prefect of the Congregation of Rites, ready to provide for any emergency which may arise.

SPAIN.

Carlist Assault on a Government Garrison—Surrender of the Loyalists—Bourbonist Batteries of Volunteers—Personal Hostility in Ministerial Duty.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, May 21, 1873.

The Carlist force under the command of Don Alfonso made an unexpected attack yesterday upon the town of Sanahuja, Province of Lerida. The insurrectionists met with a desperate resistance from the garrison, but the commander of the government troops finally surrendered upon condition that the lives of his men should be spared.

Notwithstanding the terms of capitulation, the Carlists butchered 150 volunteers in parties of six and eight in the streets of the town.

REVISING THE DEATH ROLL.

The first report received here of the massacre of surrendered volunteers by the Carlists at Sanahuja was greatly exaggerated. A later despatch from that town says only sixteen volunteers were butchered by the insurrectionists.

THE MINISTRY IN MADRID.

Señor Oreiro, Minister of Marine, tendered his resignation yesterday, but subsequently withdrew it.

THE PRESIDENCY.

It is reported that the government will propose that the President of the Republic be elected by a plebiscite.

The Anglo-Royalist Loan Project Denied.

LONDON, May 21, 1873.

The report that the Carlists were about to introduce a loan in the London market is false.

AUSTRIA.

The Prince of Wales Takes Leave.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, May 21, 1873.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will leave to-morrow for home.

HOLLAND.

Ministerial Tenders of Portfolio Resignation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE HAGUE, May 21, 1873.

The Ministers have tendered their resignations to the King.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

The French Atlantic Cable Repaired.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 21, 1873.

The French Atlantic cable, which was broken 208 miles from Brest, has been repaired.

CHOLERA.

Appearance of the Disease in Prussian Territory.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, May 21, 1873.

Cases of cholera are reported in East Posen.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND MURDER.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 21, 1873.

A shocking murder, the particulars of which have not yet come to light, was perpetrated last night in the northwestern outskirts of this city. Early this morning the body of an old man, evidently a farmer, was found lying in what is known as "Whiskey Point Road," with the skull fractured and pockets rifed and turned inside out. The belief is that the man was a farmer, on his way home from market, and that the murderers not only secured all the valuables on his person, but likewise stole the team and wagon. The vicinity where the crime was committed is notoriously bad, and a number of robberies have been committed there.

CHOLERA SCARE IN THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 21, 1873.

Some anxiety was produced here to-day by the announcement in the afternoon papers that there had been three deaths from cholera on board the steamer John Kilgour, bound from New Orleans to this city, one having occurred between Vicksburg and Memphis, another at Paducah, Ky., and a third before reaching Evansville. Dispatches from Louisville tonight state that Captain Stein, commanding the John Kilgour denies that there had been any deaths from cholera on board his vessel. What grounds there may have been for these rumors can only be ascertained after the arrival of the steamer, which will probably be to-night or to-morrow morning.

SUSPENSION OF AN ALABAMA BANKING HOUSE.

SELMA, Ala., May 21, 1873.

The banking house of T. K. Ferguson & Co., suspended payment to-day. Their liabilities and assets are unknown. A meeting of their creditors will be held to-morrow.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, May 21, 1873.

Freights firmer; per box of sugar loading at Havana and ports on the north coast of Cuba for the United States, \$1.50; per hhd. of sugar loading, as Havana for United States, \$2.50; per do. do. for Europe, \$3.50; per cask (outside) for the United States, \$1.50; per hhd. of coffee, from ports on north coast of Cuba for the United States, \$4.50; to Palmont and orders, \$5.50; for vessels loading at other ports of the north coast of Cuba.

FRANCE.

Parliamentary Organization Under a Rigid Party Test Vote.

Sharp and Excited Contest, with a Thiers Triumph—Presidential Hope of a Complete Defeat of the Oppositionist Coalition.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 20, 1873.

The members of the National Assembly convened in session at Versailles in the afternoon to-day. There was a very numerous attendance. The Legislative Chamber proceeded to complete its organization by the election of Vice Presidents.

THIERS' TRIUMPH.

There was an obstinate contest over the fourth Vice-Presidency, for which office M. Martel, the avowed supporter of President Thiers, was nominated by the Left. Two ballots were taken without result, none of the nominees having a majority.

On the third ballot M. Martel was elected by a majority of seven, receiving 330 votes to 323 for his opponent.

The announcement of the result caused a profound sensation in the Chamber. Although clear, the vote is a decided reverse for the powerful conservative combination in the Assembly, which made the election of M. Martel a test question.

HOPE OF COMING VICTORY.

It is now believed that M. Thiers will have a majority of thirty in the vote on the interpellation, notwithstanding the coalition of the Bonapartists, Legitimists and Orleanist members against him.

Both sides are making efforts to bring out all their strength, and pressing summons have been sent to all absent members to come to Versailles.

Among the speakers will be President Thiers, M. Cassimir Perier, the Duke de Broglie and the Duke d'Audiffert Pasquier.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22—A. M.

Probabilities.

For the Middle States, southeasterly and northeasterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather and rain, clearing in Virginia in the evening; for New England and Canada, southeasterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather and rain; for the lake region and the Northwest and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, low barometer, southeasterly and southwesterly winds, partly cloudy and temporarily clearing weather and occasional rain; for the Gulf and South Atlantic States rising barometer, southeasterly and southwesterly winds, cloudy weather and occasional rain in the latter. Reports are missing from the Upper Mississippi Valley.

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:—

1872. 1873.

3 A. M. .... 65 53 3:30 P. M. .... 70 65

6 A. M. .... 59 54 6 P. M. .... 60 54

9 A. M. .... 64 56 9 P. M. .... 68 60

12 M. .... 73 57 12 P. M. .... 64 50

Average temperature yesterday, ..... 63%

Average temperature for corresponding day last year, ..... 66

WASHINGTON CHRISTIANITY.

Large Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association—Addresses by Dr. Hewitt and Others.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1873.

The Young Men's Christian Association held their twentieth anniversary at Lincoln Hall to-night. A densely packed audience was present, notwithstanding the rain which fell throughout the day and evening. The exercises were exceedingly interesting. Governor Cooke presided, assisted by President Smith, of the Association. There were on the platform a large number of prominent citizens, including most of the clergy and several prominent officials. The Rev. George H. Hopworth, of New York, made a very eloquent and stirring address, in which he spoke in thrilling words of the progress of the cause of religion and of the unification of all sects in the common cause of Christianity, as taught by the Master Himself. He was most heartily applauded. George Shepard Page, of New York, also spoke most forcibly, giving touching accounts of the work among the children and the degraded young men and women of the metropolis. He exhorted the young men of Washington to continue unflinchingly to the cause of Christ. After a substantial collection, the Rev. Dr. Tilton closed the exercises in a fervent appeal, and the audience separated with the singing of the songs. A large number of new members were elected.

OHIO.

Meeting of the State Republican Convention—The Full Ticket Nominated—Platform and Resolutions Adopted.

COLUMBUS, May 21, 1873.

The Ohio State Republican Convention reassembled to-day, and James Monroe, of Oberlin, was chosen permanent Chairman. The following ticket was nominated:—For Governor, E. T. Noyes, of Hamilton (a renomination); for Lieutenant Governor, Alphonso Hart, of Portage; for Supreme Judge (long term), William White, of Clark (renomination); for the short term, Walter F. Stone, of Erie (renomination); for Attorney General, John Little, of Greene; for Comptroller of the Treasury, John W. Foster, of Portage (renomination); for member of the Board Public Works, Philip Herzog, of Auglaize (renomination).

The following platform was adopted:—

First—The principles of the party, as heretofore expressed in its conventions, are reaffirmed, and it is declared that events have proved that their practical enforcement is essential to the welfare of the country and the maintenance of the interests, rights and liberties of the people.

Second—We reaffirm our confidence in President Grant, and in the wisdom, integrity and success of the administration of his high office.

Third—There should be a rigid economy in the State and national administrations, and taxes should continue to be reduced in both as rapidly as consistent with good government, the maintenance of public credit and the most judicious management of the State and national debt.

Fourth—Public lands being to the people and should be further preserved, and no lands should be granted to corporations.

Fifth—Adequate provision should be made by law for the protection of persons engaged in mining and other hazardous forms of labor.

Sixth—The producing, commercial and industrial interests of the country should be protected by the cheapest modes of transportation possible; and while capital invested in such means of transit, whether by railroads or otherwise, should be permitted the right of reasonable remuneration, all abuse in their management, excessive rates, oppressive discriminations against localities, persons and liberties, should be corrected by law, and the people should be protected from such wrongs and all improper and arbitrary use of the growing power of railroad and other corporations.

Seventh—We heartily applaud the active measures of the late Congress in ferreting out and exposing corruption. We have seen with profound regret, in the developments made thereby, evidence of political and official corruption and the abuse of responsible positions by men of all political parties to the detriment of the people.

Eighth—We demand the punishment of unflinching public men, who, having betrayed the confidence of the country, shall not be permitted to be shielded from the disgrace of their acts by any partnership of ours, and we denounce all credit and other transactions whatever by their firm.

Ninth—When retrenchment is required to lighten the burden of taxation and to continue the reduction of the public debt an increase of salaries is unwise. We condemn without reserve the voting for or receiving of increased pay for services already rendered, and demand that the provisions of the late act of Congress by which the salaries were increased should be promptly and unconditionally repealed.

Tenth—We cordially welcome to our shores the oppressed of all countries, and remembering with pleasure that our adopted fellow citizens have always proved loyal to the flag of the Republic, we favor such a modification of the naturalization laws as to materially shorten the time of probation before voting.

LAND SLIDE IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., May 21, 1873.

A land slide of the extent of an acre occurred at Bradley's Stream, on the Seaboard road, five miles from Portland, this afternoon.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Captain Jack Out Again and Fighting.

AN INDIAN ALLIANCE.

The Modocs, Pitt Rivers and Pintes Acting in Concert.

SHAVE-HEAD'S COUNCIL.

Ammunition in the Hands of the Pitt Rivers.

FIGHT ON ANTELOPE CREEK.

Five Modocs Reported Killed and Ten Squaws Captured.

SHARPSHOOTERS TO THE FRONT.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21, 1873.

A despatch received at Yreka states the Modocs left the lava bed about two days after the attack on Captain Jackson's force. The last stronghold is abandoned. Captain Jack is making his way towards the Pitt River Indians. The Warm Spring Indians and the troops under Perry and Hasbrouck are pursuing them.

THE MODOC QUARRELLING.

It is reported that a quarrel has broken out among the savages, two-thirds declaring they will fight no longer.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF TROOPS

in the lava bed is quite useless at present. A courier was shot at close to Van Bremer's. Batteries A and K, Fourth artillery, remain in camp at the lava bed.

A FIGHT AT ANTELOPE CREEK.

Another despatch states the Modocs are scattered in the country. A battle was fought at Antelope Creek on Monday. Hasbrouck overhauled the Modocs, and a lively fight ensued in the hills close to Fairchild's.

THE MODOC WERE DRIVEN

southward, on the Tiednor road, towards the timbered buttes. Five Modocs are reported killed in the battle and ten squaws and papooses captured.

THE TROOPS IN PURSUIT.

The troops, on Tuesday, were hurrying towards Van Bremer's, still in pursuit of the Modocs. The report makes no mention of loss on the part of the soldiers.

AN INDIAN ALLIANCE EFFECTED.

A later despatch received at Yreka this afternoon states the Modocs are still going towards the Pitt River country. Trails have been discovered showing that the Modocs and the Pitt River Indians have been in constant communication. It is believed that the latter are with Captain Jack now.

THE PITTES ARE OUT

of their country also. Twenty-five were seen in Surprise Valley, but suddenly disappeared.

THE PITTS RIVERS SUPPLIED WITH ARMS.

It is reported that large quantities of ammunition have been sold to the Pitt River Indians. Several councils were held by them, at which their attitude was threatening. Old "Shane Head" tells them they must fight or go to the reservation.

A Company of California Sharpshooters Organized and Accepted by General Schofield.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20, 1873.