

VICTORY.

Surrender of Hot Creeks and Modocs to General Davis.

Sixty Bucks, Squaws and Papposes Enter Camp in Funeral File.

MODOC CAPTIVES.

Shack Nasty Jim, Curley-Headed Doctor and Ten Others of "Jack's Own" Under Guard.

Mephistopheles Bogus Smiles Sweetly on the White Teepee.

The Bloodthirsty Villain as an Angel of Amiability.

DISARMED.

United States Troops Ordered to Kill All Who Attempt to Escape.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Dixie and Two Squaws Plenipotentiary Do the Diplomatic.

Redskins with Bleeding Hearts of Sorrow and Contrition.

Great Excitement Among the Troops and Warm Springers.

JACK'S TRIBULATIONS.

Mesdames Arta and Chokus Interview Mrs. Squaw Wachmetel, the Misses Boston Charley and Mamma Black Jim.

General Canby's Assassin Turns Chronometer Astrologer.

"You Shall Shed Rifle Bullets as a Duck Does Water."

DIVISION AND DEATH.

Frightful Mortality in the Shack Nasty Family.

The Lava Beds Chief Fleeting with Twenty Warriors.

Ellen's Man, Hawker Jim, Sr., and Steamboat Frank Dead.

HAWKER JIM, JR., A PRISONER.

Probable End of the Inglorious Campaign.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23, 1873. The following despatch has just been received in Yreka, dated Fairchild's ranch, May 20, four o'clock P. M.:

While General Davis, Inspector General Hardie, Colonel Green, Colonel Sumner, Colonel Gillem, Colonel Hoyt, Lieutenants Rockwell and Adams, with their escort, were on route to Van Bremer's, having left the lava bed about ten o'clock in the morning, a courier intercepted them and delivered a despatch to General Davis, whereupon the Warm Spring Indians and scouts in advance were recalled, and the programme instantly changed, and General Davis determined upon Fairchild's ranch instead of Van Bremer's for his future headquarters. The place is about twenty-three miles northwest of the lava bed.

CAPTAIN HASBROUCK'S GALLANT BLUE COATS. Captain Hasbrouck left Boyle's Camp May 7 and has been scouting ever since. His command consists of Battery B, Fourth artillery; Troops B and G, First cavalry, and Warm Spring Indians, numbering in all 210 men. Captain Jackson had charge of Troops B and G, with which he harassed the Indians. His men fought well in every instance, and paid little heed to hunger, so that they vanquished the Indians. Captain Hasbrouck specially praises the gallantry of B troop and a portion of G in the charge at Dry Lake. The men scaled a ridge twenty-five feet high in face of the Modocs, and drove them away. Captain Jackson led the right and Lieutenant Moss the left, and Lieutenants Boutelle and Kyle held other bold positions. Captain Hasbrouck has not lost a man since the Dry Lake engagement.

MODOC LOSSES TOLD BY SQUAW CAPTIVES. Arta, Chokus, Long Legs, One-eyed Dixie and two Modocs, residents of this ranch, last evening interviewed the five women captured by Captain Hasbrouck's command, and from them gleaned interesting accounts of Modoc operations during the last few months. The captives are Mrs. Wachmetel, Boston Charley's two sisters, the mother of Black Jim and one maiden whose relatives have attained no notable distinction. They report that Shack Nasty Frank, Shack Nasty Jake, Shack Nasty Bill, Steamboat Frank, Ellen's man, Hawker Jim's father, Boston Nick and several other Modocs, have been killed, and many wounded.

LEAD TOO HEAVY FOR THEM. Curley-headed Jack carried a piece of lead in his body several days, and when last seen was apparently booked for the happy hunting ground. The inability of Little John to travel at a rapid pace delayed the band Hasbrouck encountered and got the Modocs into this last difficulty. JACK'S CHRONOMETRICAL PROGNOSTICATIONS FAIL. The account of the disaffection among the Modocs after the battle is interesting. Jack consulted a stolen chronometer, and, after sundry gestures and exclamations, promised his followers that they would shed rifle bullets as a duck does water and escape unharméd. The confidence this statement inspired was rapidly dispelled by Captain Hasbrouck's encounter, when several Modocs were killed and others wounded. Indignation reigned supreme in Jack's household. The Cottonwood branch of the tribe from Fairchild's decided they would fight no more. This resolution led to Jack's clandestine departure. The Cottonwoods, numbering twenty warriors and fifty women and children, hurried to the Snow Mountains, at the Southern end of the lava deposit, preparatory to travelling to the Yainox reservation and imploring pardon from the Great Father at Washington.

MRS. "LIMPEY" SCALPED—"LIMPEY," JUNIOR, RESCUED. The sudden and unexpected advent of Hasbrouck's cavalry and Warm Spring Indians disturbed their peaceful meditations and caused them to run or fight. During the stampede Mrs. Hendricks, alias "Limpey," threw her six months old infant to the ground, in the hope of escaping, but was soon afterwards killed by a Warm Spring warrior. The babe was brought hither and turned over to a squaw. Arta also learned from the Modoc women that the Cottonwood Indians earnestly desired any action looking to the restoration of peace, and would yield to the soldiers if an opportunity were offered to them. THE WARM SPRINGERS STOP THE INTERVIEW. About this time the gentle Warm Spring Indians, who were outside the interviewing apartment, commenced singing one of their national melodies and drawing their bright knives across their neat moccasins, which caused an uneasiness among the squaws and terminated the consultation. ARTENA CHOKUS AND DIXIE AS PEACE EMISSARIES. Captain Hasbrouck said he was willing to have the Modocs surrender, and would afford them every facility for so doing. Arta, Chokus and Dixie, who have hitherto been of great service to the government, caught the idea immediately and wanted to be employed as emissaries. They were provided with horses and provisions for two days, and sent after the Modocs. They started on their mission early this morning. The results thus far achieved are in a great measure attributable to the conduct of General Davis. He found the officers and men disheartened by their terrible reverses and that demoralization had really commenced. GENERAL DAVIS REPORTS FROM KLAMATH RESERVATION. A second despatch, dated May 21, six o'clock A. M., says that General Davis has just returned from the Klamath Reservation. He says there is no disposition on the part of the Indians in that locality to join the Modocs. A few young men and "hoodlum" warriors on the reservation might have been induced to enlist under Captain Jack had he met with continued success, but his defeat has dampened their ardor. No trouble is now apprehended from the Modocs slipping into the Yainox agency and inciting the young "bucks" to mischief. A third despatch, dated Fairchild's ranch, May 21, eight o'clock A. M., says:— The latest order locates the headquarters at Van Bremer's, whither the infantry went yesterday. General Davis remains here for the present. RETURN OF THE EMISSARIES. A fourth despatch, dated Fairchild's, May 21, says:— Arta, Chokus and One-eyed Dixie returned at dusk this evening from the direction of Dorris' ranch. Mr. Fairchild, the gentleman who has cleverly engineered this consultation business, judged that the Modocs must be at least fifteen miles away. Both the women said in substance that they had travelled a long distance. The women were taken to General Davis' tent, into the presence of General Hardie, Colonel Gillem and Captain Hasbrouck, Fairchild interpreting. True to their nature, these women talked a long while and said but little. Finally Arta said the Indians were fifteen miles from here, and numbered fifteen warriors and fifty squaws and children. MODOC HEARTS BLEEDING. The Great Spirit had caused their hearts to bleed for the white people, and they all wanted to return to the fold and live in peace among the whites; but in the present condition of affairs a due regard for their lives prevented them from appearing within reach of the army. They wanted a peace talk, and said, Let the great white father (meaning

General Davis) come out and see them alone, and talk over matters. Through that medium the parties might come to an amicable understanding, but no Modoc would surrender without a peace talk. Dixie corroborated the statements of Arta. The interview lasted an hour and three-quarters.

GENERAL DAVIS OFFERS TERMS OF SURRENDER. At the close, General Davis told Arta and Dixie to go back to the Modoc's camp tomorrow morning and tell the Indians that he should not come out for a peace talk; that he did not believe in peace talks away from his men; that the Indians must come to him if they wanted to talk. He would allow them to surrender, and they had until Friday morning to make their appearance at his headquarters; after that time he should shoot every Modoc found with a gun. The women told Mr. Fairchild that they would not return to the Modoc camp. That question will be settled in the morning. Colonel Perry has arrived with his cavalry. Snow is falling.

REPORT FROM CAMP BOYLE. The following are the latest despatches received at Yreka:— BOYLE CAMP, ON THE PENINSULA, May 21—10 A. M. Nothing has transpired here since the arrival of the patients from the camp at the southern end of Tule Lake. All the wounded are doing well, save the Warm Spring Indian scout. He will die unless he consents to have his arm amputated.

INFANTRY ARRIVED ON WILLOW CREEK. VAN BREMER'S, May 21—2 P. M. The infantry arrived here last evening and have established a camp on Willow Creek. SCATTERING THE MILITARY LEADERS. FAIRCHILD'S RANCH, May 22—8 A. M. General Hardie, Colonel Gillem and Lieutenant Rockwell leave for Yreka; the former going north; the two latter to proceed to San Francisco.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER. The Hot Creek Band Surrender, including Bogus Charley, Shack Nasty Jim, Curly-Headed Doctor Frank and Others—General Gillem Superseded by General Wheaton. YREKA, Cal., May 23, 1873. From J. H. McCoy, who just came in from Fairchild's in eight hours and fifty minutes, we learn that the Hot Creek band were brought in by Fairchild's party and surrendered to General Davis. Their surrender was apparently unconditional. They gave up their arms and were put under guard. The band numbered fifty-five men, women and children, including fifteen warriors. Among the latter are Bogus Charley, Shack Nasty Jim, Curly-Headed Doctor Frank and others—the best fighting men Captain Jack had.

Boston is believed to have been killed. Troops are hunting for Hawker Jim. It is supposed there are twenty warriors with Captain Jack, whose whereabouts is unknown, though it is surmised that he is in the Pitt River Mountains.

GENERAL GILLEM SUPERSEDED. General Gillem has been superseded. Generals Wheaton, Hardie, Gillem, Lieutenant Rockwell and others are expected from the front this evening, when further particulars of the surrender will probably be obtained.

NO MORE PEACE HUMBUG. Mr. McCoy says General Davis was very bluff with the Indians, and gave them to understand that if they attempted to escape they would be shot by the guard.

MR. MEACHAM AT YREKA. Mr. A. B. Meacham, ex-Peace Commissioner, arrived this morning from Salem, Oregon. The object of his visit has not transpired.

PARTICULARS OF THE SURRENDER. SAN FRANCISCO, May 23, 1873. A special despatch to the Bulletin gives the following particulars of the surrender of the Hot Spring band of Modocs:— FAIRCHILD'S RANCH, May 22—3 P. M. At one o'clock this afternoon One-eyed Dixie returned to General Davis' headquarters at a slashing pace, his horse being completely blown. He made obeisance and at once let his tongue loose, reporting that the Indians were close at hand and ready to enter the camp under escort. All they asked was Fairchild to come out and meet them. No soldiers need come. The presence of Fairchild would be considered a guarantee of good faith.

"WHERE IS ARTENA?" asked General Davis. "Tied up," said Dixie; "long ride and no water."

The absence of Arta gave rise to suspicions of foul play, which were only dispelled by her sudden advent. She, too, reined her foaming cayuse before General Davis and said that the Indians were hovering about the hills near here yearning to surrender to the Teepee.

Fairchild Blair and two or three employés of the former, with whom the Indians were acquainted, mounted swift steeds at the request of General Davis and started with Dixie.

JOY IN THE CAMP. FIVE O'CLOCK P. M. The news of the intended surrender of the Indians spread through the camp like wildfire. Soldiers, Warm Spring Indians and scouts were alike elated at the prospect of a peaceful victory.

MODOC AFRAID OF THE SOLDIERS. Squaw Dixie told General Davis before she

started that the Modocs feared the soldiers would kill them the instant they entered the camp. It required a great deal of diplomacy to convince her that the soldiers dared not disobey his commands. Donald McKay, Captain of the Warm Spring Indians, also had to pledge his word that the scouts would not interfere.

MRS. DIXIE IN A TIGHT PLACE. Dixie would leave, but Dixie had very little choice. She was told that the government did not intend to trifle any longer. She might go to the Modocs or not according to her own wishes, but she must leave the camp. The Great Teepee wanted no squaws about here. She saw the point of the argument, and no longer hesitated. That is why she changed her mind this morning after she had decided not to carry any more messages to the Modocs.

"Here they come!" FAIRCHILD'S RANCH, May 22—6 P. M. "Here they come!" was the cry that startled the camp a few moments since and brought every person—citizen and soldier, old and young—to his feet, hurrying forward to the crest of the hill west of the camp. I secured an excellent view of the scene beyond the procession that was slowly creeping along in this direction. First came Mr. Blair, the manager of Fairchild's ranch, mounted; fifty yards behind him was Mr. Fairchild, and further still twelve Modoc bucks, with their squaws and papposes. Never did a procession move more slowly. The few ponies, ridden by the Modocs, were gaunt and weak, and seemed scarcely able to bar the women and children who were literally piled upon them.

APPEARANCE OF JACK'S BUCKS. Among the bucks were Bogus Charley, Steamboat Frank, Curly-headed Doctor and others of lesser note. They were dressed in motley garbs, nearly all of them wearing a portion of the regular uniform of the United States Army, and every buck carried a Springfield rifle. The women were dressed in clothes that had evidently been used by the fair sex within the confines of civilization. All of them entered camp at a funeral pace. The noise and bustle among the soldiers were hushed; few words were spoken.

The Modocs said nothing. No one approached them until General Davis came forward. He met the procession fifty paces from the house, and was formally introduced to Bogus Charley.

BLOODTHIRSTY BOGUS CHARLEY SMILES SWEETLY. Charles is a slender, athletic, intelligent warrior, of about twenty years of age. The man thoroughly understands and speaks English. The scamp smiled sweetly on the General, and shook his hand, and then all the leading warriors came forward and greeted him cordially. Then every buck laid his gun beside him and awaited orders.

General Davis said, "Give up your pistols and all your other arms."

Each buck said he had no arms.

"Then," said the General, "I shall give you a camp where you can remain to-night, and if you try to run or escape you will be shot dead."

The order was explained and all obedience promised.

MOTLEY CROWDS OF CAMP FOLLOWERS. The procession then moved across Cottonwood Creek to a clump of trees. At this point the trailings of the crowd came in. There were half naked children, aged squaws who could scarcely hobble, blind, lame, halt, bony and the scum of the tribe. There were sixty-three persons, men, women and children—twelve bucks, twenty squaws and their children.

Mr. Fairchild says there are twenty bucks missing from the Cottonwood branch of the tribe.

Bogus Charley said Boston Charley had been killed. The disaffection heretofore reported is corroborated by the Captain of the Modocs, who parted company with Captain Jack eight days ago.

Captain Ives is now drawing rations and arranging for a feast.

Captain E. M. Camp arrived from Van Bremer's this afternoon. Companies E and G of the Twelfth infantry will remain here on guard. Captain Kingsbury commands Company E.

General Wheaton and Captain Winters reached here this morning.

CAPTAIN JACK TO BE HOTLY PERSUADED. The artillery has been divided into squadrons and the Warm Spring Indians into small parties for the purpose of following Captain Jack's faction of the Modoc tribe, and the respective commands will start out in a day or two.

Probably the Modocs are in the vicinity of Ball's ranch. It is now well known that the Modocs have been within reach of the road from Ball's ranch to the lava beds for a week or more, and could have done an extensive business in the butchering line had they been so disposed.

HAWKER JIM SURRENDERS. SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M. Another Modoc has just entered the camp and surrendered. It is Hawker Jim, the Lost River murderer.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. SAN FRANCISCO, May 23, 1873. To General SHERMAN, Washington:— Colonel Davis reports that about half the

Modocs, being whipped and hard pressed by Hasbrouck, have surrendered unconditionally. Colonel Davis says he will push the pursuit of Jack and his party, and hopes to end the war soon.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major General.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, May 23, 1873.

The news of the defeat of the Modocs was officially received here at ten o'clock to-night, the telegram being addressed to General Sherman. In the absence of the General the message was taken to the Secretary of War, who was highly pleased with the news.

General Schofield telegraphed that he had received a report from General Davis, commanding our forces against the Modocs, and that about one-half of the redskins, being hard pressed by Captain Hasbrouck, had UNCONDITIONALLY SURRENDERED.

General Davis says he will push the pursuit of Captain Jack and his party, and hopes in two or three weeks to end the war.

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH THE PRISONERS has not yet been determined, but as they defied the government authorities, after peaceful overtures had been made, it is understood that they will all be hanged as murderers, that their fate may be a warning to all hostile tribes.

The prompt transmission of the news is the subject of comment, in contrast with the delays heretofore made in informing the War Department of what was going on.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL CANBY. The Remains of the Martyr Interred at Crow's Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis—Full Military Honors—An Immense Procession of Military, Clerical and Civic Dignitaries in Attendance. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 23, 1873.

The obsequies of General Canby took place from the First Baptist church this afternoon. The church was handsomely decorated throughout with emblems of mourning. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Day, of the Baptist church, assisted by the Rev. Drs. Bayless, of the Methodist; Kimler, of the Presbyterian, and Bradley, of the Episcopal churches.

After the ceremonies at the church the remains were taken to Crow's Hill Cemetery, accompanied by a very large procession, in the following order:— The City Police.

The General and Officers of State. Senators and Representatives in Congress from Indiana and other States. Judiciary of the United States and State of Indiana.

Faculty of Wabash College. Officers and soldiers of the war of 1812, Mexican war and the late war.

The Mayor and corporate authorities of the city of Indianapolis, and adjacent cities, and the navy and marine corps of the United States.

Officers and members of the Board of Trade. Among the most distinguished military men present were Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Ekin, Peouze, Callender, Carrington, Baird and others.

In the procession, and immediately following the hearse was the horse used by General Canby in the Indian campaign. The horse was led by an orderly, and the General's sword hung from the horn of the saddle.

Meeting of Officers of the Army to Take Action on the Loss of Their Comrades in the Battle of April 26. CAMP AT TULE LAKE, May 2, 1873.

At a meeting of the officers of the army on duty in this camp, called for the purpose of expressing their sense of the loss to the service of the officers who fell in the engagement with the Modoc Indians on Saturday, the 26th of April, 1873, and of which Major John Green, First cavalry, was chairman, and Lieutenant Peter Leary, Jr., Fourth artillery, secretary, a committee was appointed by the chairman, consisting of the following named officers, to prepare resolutions suitable to the occasion:— Captain John Mendenhall, Fourth artillery; Assistant Surgeon Henry McKelvey, United States Army; Captain Charles H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army; Captain Joel G. Trimble, First cavalry; First Lieutenant Erskine Field, Fourth artillery; First Lieutenant Erskine M. Camp, Twelfth infantry; First Lieutenant Charles C. Gresson, First cavalry; Second Lieutenant George H. Bacon, First cavalry.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:— Whereas, death has taken from our late beloved comrades and friends, Captain Evans Thomas, Fourth artillery; Lieutenant Thomas F. Wright, Twelfth infantry; Lieutenant Alphonse Howard, Lieutenant Andrew Johnston, Fourth artillery, while in the execution of their duty, conducting a reconnaissance against the Modoc Indians on the 26th of April, 1873.

Resolved, That we recognize in the courage that never failed, and the devotion to duty that faltered not for one moment, when face to face with death, one of the noblest instances upon record of heroism sustained by the enthusiastic and self-sacrificing gallantry of our brave men, under the deadly fire of an unseen foe and every disadvantage of ground, who, in the face of a certain and certain death, resulted in the death of the officers who made them and the circle of fire was closing around them, they calmly accepted their fate and died martyrs to duty. The last words of Captain Thomas—"I will not retreat, a step further; this is as good a place to die in as any," will be remembered as one of those utterances which thrill the heart with generous emotion. They were, indeed, faithful to death, and their deeds shall be our example.

Resolved, That we, who have known and loved them for their gentle and manly character, desire to express to their families and friends our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their sad calamity. And we humbly pray that He who alone has power may minister unto the wounded spirit, and that when the kindly hand of time shall have soothed the bitterness of anguish, they may be enabled to feel grief for their loved ones softened by the remembrance of their heroic end.

Resolved, That in the gallantry of those enlisted men who fell dead and wounded in the hopeless effort to support their officers in this day, we find a fitting exponent of the traditional courage of the regular army.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the Army and Navy Journal, the New York Herald, the Washington Chronicle, the San Francisco Bulletin, the Alta California and the Newark (Ohio) Register.

JOHN GREEN, Major, First cavalry, Chairman.

PETER LEARY, JR., First Lieutenant, Fourth artillery, Secretary.

FIVE THOUSAND WAR-PAINTED INDIANS ON THE UPPER MISSOURI. WASHINGTON, May 23, 1873.

A despatch received at the War Department by telegraph and mail from General Custer, dated Fort Randall, Dakota, May 14, reports the safe arrival of his command at that place after five days' march from Yankton, and contains the following statement:—

Falls, the guide sent to me from Randall, reports positively that 200 warriors and young men belonging to the Yankton Agency left their reservation a few days ago to join the hostile bands of the Upper Missouri, and that the Indians will muster five thousand warriors in the field this Summer.

Falls has lived in this country twenty-five years and is married to a squaw. I report this statement for what it is worth.

France. Herald Special Report from Paris. President Thiers' Calculation of the Government Majority in Parliament. A Moderate Minimum Fixed--Resignation to Follow Failure. War Office Preparation for the Preservation of the Peace. COMMENCEMENT OF THE DEBATE. The Chief of State in the Tribune Amid a Scene of Wild Excitement. Refusal to Hear Him and the Discussion Adjourned.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following special despatches to the Herald have been received from our correspondent in the French capital:— PARIS, May 23, 1873.

President Thiers expects to have a majority of fourteen after the division vote in the National Assembly to-morrow.

Should the government fail to obtain this majority His Excellency the Chief of State is prepared to resign.

MILITARY PRECAUTION AGAINST DISTURBANCE OF THE PEACE. The Minister of War, anticipating a disturbance of the peace, has ordered Generals Chanzy and Ducrot to rejoin their commands at Tours and Nevers to-night.

Commencement of the Assembly Debate. PARIS, May 23, 1873.

The debate on the interpellation introduced by the conservatives was commenced in the National Assembly at Versailles to-day, in the afternoon.

The floor of the hall was filled with members, and the galleries were crowded with spectators.

President Thiers, accompanied by several members of the Cabinet, was present.

The Duke de Broglie opened the debate with a speech in support of the interpellation.

M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, declared, on the part of the government, that it was now necessary to abandon the provisional regime and acknowledge the Republic.

PRESIDENT THIERS ASCENDS THE TRIBUNE—HIS VOICE DROWNED AMIDST WILD EXCITEMENT. President Thiers then mounted the tribune to speak.

Instantly a storm of objections and protestations came from the Right and Right Centre, which was met with counter cries from the other side. A scene of excitement and confusion followed which baffles description.

The President in vain endeavored to make himself heard; his voice was drowned in the uproar.

Finding the house would not hear him, M. Thiers descended from the tribune and consulted with the Minister of Justice.

M. Dufaure took his place in the tribune and, securing silence, said that he had been instructed to formally notify the Assembly, in accordance with the law adopted last session, that the President desired to address the House in person and requested an adjournment until to-morrow morning, when he would proceed to deliver his speech.

The Chamber accordingly adjourned.

PARTY CAUCUS. A special meeting of the Deputies of the Left has been called for nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

CONCILIATION. The Left are pleased with M. Dufaure's speech and conduct. No decisive vote was taken to-day, and the supporters of the government are hopeful of securing a majority of twenty against the interpellation.

SPAIN. Personal Ministerial Antagonism in the Republican Camp. TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 23, 1873. A special despatch from Madrid to the Daily News says differences have arisen between General Novillas, Minister of War, now commanding the troops in Navarre, and his associates in the government, who are anxious for the recall of the General to Madrid.

Ministerial Resolve for Electoral Right in Cuba. MADRID, May 23, 1873.

At a council of ministers yesterday it was resolved to postpone the measures for the holding of elections in Cuba.

HOLLAND. Turkish Protest Against the War in Achœn. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 23, 1873. The Sublime Porte has sent to the Dutch government its protest against the war with Achœn.

TURKEY AND EGYPT. Imperialist Cordiality Between the Sultan and the Khedive. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 23, 1873. His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey gave audience yesterday to His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, whose reception by the Turkish potentate is said to have been most cordial.

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