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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.
DUTY CROCKET, Adelphi and Bowling.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston st.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—ADMISSION.
ATHENEUM, 585 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker streets.—JUMPY DUMPT.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—MORA.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—ART ROBERTS.
NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—MADRELL MOORE.
BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey.—THE WINNING HAND—OUR BOY FROM LIVERIE.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 314 Broadway.—BUFFALO BILL.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—THE CORSIAN BROTHERS.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bovey.—UGLY TOM'S CABIN. Matinee at 2 1/2.
RYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NEBRO MINSTERLEY, &c. Matinee at 2.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL, Third av., 634 and 636 st.—SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE, 5th st., between Lexington and 3d av.—OPERETTA AND LIGHT COMEDY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, June 3, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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OUR NEWS of this morning goes to show that the republican government of Spain is likely after all to find itself strong enough to put down the Carlists. On Saturday a battle was fought in the province of Barcelona, in which the Carlists, led by Tristany and Don Alfonso, were completely defeated. After a fight which lasted several hours the Carlists fled, the government troops pursuing them as far as Monistrol de Caldens. According to another despatch General Novillas, with twelve thousand men, holds all the mountain passes in Biscay, and is driving the Carlists in that province towards the coast. It is stated also, as the best authority, that in Barcelona, the great stronghold of the federal republicans, the various republican factions have sunk their distinctive views and formed a common union against the monarchists. With all these facts before us it is not wonderful that the Carlists begin to show signs of demoralization. Dorregaray has hitherto enjoyed the reputation of being one of the ablest, as he was one of the most fearless of the Carlist commanders. It now appears that, in consequence of recent defeats, Dorregaray has been deprived of his command. For the moment it must be admitted that the government troops are master of the situation. In a day or two we shall know the character and composition of the Constituent Cortes. Meanwhile it is safe to say that the opening speech of President Figueras was confident that the election of Oreze as President of the Cortes revealed republican strength, and that the victories of the government troops inspired

Peace in Louisiana—Governor McENERY'S Address to the People—Good Advice for the Two Races Throughout the South.

We are gratified with the intelligence of an address of Governor McEnery to the people of Louisiana counselling submission to Governor Kellogg, because we hold it to be the proclamation of an armistice which restores peace to that unhappy State. True, this address is a sharp indictment of the Kellogg government as a fraud and a usurpation, and an indictment against the President as exercising the arbitrary powers of a despot in upholding Kellogg and his associate officials; but, nevertheless, in advising the people to obey the orders of the President, embodied in his late proclamation in support of Kellogg, Governor de facto, we are well convinced that McEnery, Governor de jure, has pursued the only course of wisdom under the circumstances, and that peace and law and order are thus restored to Louisiana. Since November last the State has not only been demoralized in all its political, social and business relations from this embittered conflict between Kellogg and McEnery, but has been menaced repeatedly with that worst phase of a civil war, a war of races. This announcement of a truce, therefore, from McEnery we hail as eminently wise and opportune, for the simple reason that it means a suspension of warlike resistance to Kellogg and a return to the ways of peace.

But the Governor thrown out retires with an indignant protest against the Governor established in power, which shows that the contest between the belligerents is not ended, but only transferred to another field of action. Mr. McEnery complains "that the President is resolved, at all hazards and at all costs, to sustain, by the military arm of the nation, the present usurpation of the State government, ushered into existence by the midnight order of United States District Judge Durell, executed by United States bayonets, and presided over by Mr. William Pitt Kellogg;" "that you (the people) are required by the President to view with calmness and resignation the overthrow of the legal government of your State," and to accept a State establishment "whose only title to office rests upon the returns of a returning board without a single official return or vote before it to canvass or count, and predicating its illegal action upon affidavits, in many cases forged, certificates, statements, census returns," &c.; that the President has the power to enforce his mandates, but that the people, nevertheless, will find some vent for the expression of their sentiments against "the vilest usurpation ever attempted to be fastened upon freemen;" and Mr. McEnery advises them to give "these manly and patriotic sentiments form and shape through all moral and legal agencies possible to be devised."

These are manifestly the expressions of a man who believes himself and his political supporters wronged beyond forgiveness through the decisive intervention of the President in support of the other side. Mr. McEnery, therefore, in reference to this imbroglio, has said nothing more, perhaps, than any honest and earnest man would say reduced to similar extremities. We think, however, that in giving no quarter to the President he fails to present the case upon its exact merits. The President, upon the decision of Judge Durell, recognized the Kellogg government. He submitted the facts to Congress at the late session, with an urgent appeal for a settlement of the Louisiana entanglement by the two houses, notifying them, at the same time, that if they failed to reach a settlement in some way he should adhere to and sustain the Kellogg government. The two houses failed to reach a settlement. The Senate, from its ablest men on both sides, appointed a special committee of investigation on the subject, but after the investigation was made, the conflicting reports from the committee so befogged and bewildered the Senate that it threw up the case in despair, thus virtually authorizing the President to maintain his position. Under these circumstances no other course could have been reasonably expected of the President than that of adherence to Kellogg. His consistency in this course is maintained throughout, and he is fortified by the decisions of the Courts having jurisdiction in the premises and in the virtual approval of Congress. In our judgment the decision of Judge Durell, of which Mr. McEnery complains, was proved in the Senate to be a mockery of justice; in our judgment the Kellogg government was not elected by the people, and we hold that Congress in shirking this question betrayed its want of confidence in Kellogg's election; but still, in throwing the whole burden of the responsibility of action upon the President's shoulders, Congress left him only the course he has pursued.

Approaching next the practical and essential matters of Mr. McEnery's address, first, in reference to the President's proclamation, he says:—"I counsel and advise you (the people of Louisiana) to obey this preemptory order of the President." Next, after recommending a continued expression of opposition to Kellogg's government "through all moral and legal agencies possible to be devised," he says that in the meantime "I trust that peace and order may reign supreme throughout the State and that all our industrial pursuits will be unembarrassed by political difficulties," and, he continues, "especially do I urge upon the people of the two races, who are numerically nearly equal in this State, to cultivate, the one towards the other, nothing but feelings of amity, good feeling and a mutual understanding." These good words are fitly spoken. Nor do they stop here. Mr. McEnery says further, "the fears and prejudices that have been instilled into the mind and heart of the colored man against his white neighbor should give place to reason and judgment, if the people of the white race are frank and open in their avowals to concede to the colored race all the rights guaranteed to them under the law." In fine, good will and harmony between the two races, "indissolubly united with the fate of Louisiana," are urged as essential to the safety and good order of the community and to the prosperity of the State.

These seasonable counsels to the whites and blacks of Louisiana, in connection with the advice of submission to the powers that be, cannot fail in good results. The late sanguinary affair in Grant parish was the kindling of a war of races, which needed, perhaps, only a little industrious fanning on both sides in order to spread the flame into a reign of fire and

blood throughout the State. Anything but that should be accepted as a choice of evils by whites and blacks, not only in Louisiana, but throughout the South. The idea which was universal among the Southern whites under the institution of negro slavery, that the two races, on a footing of political equality, cannot live together, is not yet extinct; but it is fading away. The black Republic of Liberia owes existence to this idea. Henry Clay devoted the best energies of many years to the African Colonization Society, in view of the ultimate restoration to Africa of our black population with the abolition of slavery, because he was satisfied that, in the mass, whites and blacks could not here exist together in peace, except as masters and slaves. President Lincoln, under similar convictions, looking to the abolition of slavery, thought that the Central American States offered a more convenient asylum to our colored people than the distant colony of Liberia; but the fifteenth amendment has practically solved the problem against both Liberia and Central America, for the idea that the destiny of the two races in this country is "indissolubly united" now prevails through all our Southern States.

A paramount duty, then, resting upon the controlling white elements of the South, is the duty suggested by Mr. McEnery in the cultivation of relations of good will and mutual confidence between whites and blacks. Unprincipled carpet-baggers have done a world of mischief in their efforts to establish a distinct political party of the blacks against the whites. The Ku Klux Klan (now it is to be hoped extinct) did much mischief for a time in its senseless political persecutions of the blacks. Henceforward the leading white citizens of the South should exert themselves to harmonize the two races politically, upon the broad ground that their material interests are blended, and that political organizations in the distinction of color are not needed, and are worse than useless for the maintenance of the fifteenth amendment. From Delaware to Texas we are glad to perceive the tendencies of the influential whites in this direction. Rebel disabilities and the sore remembrances of the war have kept leading Southern men since the war too much in the background. Their disabilities are now so far removed, and their political future is so clearly indicated in the Union, that they have no longer an apology for indifference to the political affairs of their respective States. The case of Louisiana, as it stands, may not be an encouraging example of Southern restoration; but the only safety to the disappointed party, even in Louisiana, is submission to the powers that be, and an appeal for all grievances to the sovereign tribunal of the people.

The Spring Meeting of the American Jockey Club.

On next Saturday the lovers of flying horse-flesh in New York will stream outwards by the north to Jerome Park. There will be the acute being who knows the points of every horse upon the turf tread the same sward with the daintiest and simplest creatures ever robed in silk or grenadine, who can only distinguish the animals by the aid of a "card" and the jockey's colors. It is gratifying to think that this year the promise of fine running is greater than ever before. Never in American running annals has the enthusiasm of horse owners been so widely evoked. A better class of animals than in any previous year will be presented, and the glorious result of careful breeding and training made manifest. The mystery of "blood," as far as the horse is concerned, will be again investigated, and when our darlings of the avenue and the Hill have learned to venture into discussions about sires and dams the interest in the racing will be dashed with a new spice. Sooth to say, the pet of the paddock, when the rough blanket is stripped from his shining coat, is an object on which the most demure little divinity that ever was bashful at a German can lavish her admiration without any but delightful consequences. If she would only learn a little on the matter, so that her confidence in her opinion could not be easily shaken, what adroit flattery might not the otherwise innocent Augustus administer by agreeing with her! If his favorite won, how they could blend flushes and blushes over their perspicacity! If the wretched beast was distanced, how they could console by blaming the jockey or sagely remarking that such and such a "strain" could never be relied upon. The friendships ripened under the passing cloud of slight mischance are often the better for the flitting shadow. Of course it will be very gorgeous next Saturday.

A horse race is, perhaps, in itself one of the most exciting popular amusements that can be participated in. The fact that for three thousand years, perhaps longer, this sport has held its own against all changes, all inventions, all innovations, is a proof of it. We have no Homers now to give us an ideal picture of hippic perfection in sonorous verse. The heavenly couriers of Achilles or those of immortal strain yoked to the blazing chariot of the Sun are now but figures of symmetry, fire and fleetness, that fill us with a vague sense of equine speed and beauty, without teaching us what a thoroughbred should be. That, indeed, cannot be taught out of books any more than your clever virtuoso could have a full idea of the power of the pianoforte without hearing Rubinstein. A photograph of the mystic Bessarabian, with a laudatory notice on his performance of the "Moonlight sonata," would not assist much in conveying the charm of his playing. The racer may have his qualities predicated from his pedigree, and an opinion founded thereon strengthened as he comes out for his preliminary gallop; but it is in the homestretch, with every muscle strained, his nostrils expanded and his feet scarce seeming to touch the earth, that judgment must be given. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, of the cigar in the smoking, of the race horse in the "finish."

No wonder that to witness the struggle between aristocrats of the animal kingdom all upper tenement should deck itself in costly raiment, put on its sweetest smiles and most suave of manners. The being out of whom all ordinary enthusiasm has been refined, who can sleep during the finest sermon, chat during the singing of the "Casta Diva" or pass heedlessly by the glowing canvas of a master, rarely fails to experience an exhilarating thrill as the silken-coated kings and princes of the turf sweep by at whirlwind speed in a gorgeous phantasm of color to the winning

post, but there is something wanting to a race course that even the presence of wealth and fashion cannot give before the enjoyment can be gathered in its plenitude—that is, the presence of the motley "million." There are necessary pauses between the "events" of the day. The turfite proper—horse owner, jockey, pool seller, pool buyer or betting man—knows how to fill the pause with joy. The immense majority of those who go to the races are not of the turfites. For them the wait is tedious. The wave of excitement recedes, and a dismal blank too often follows at Jerome Park. The scene becomes but little removed from the calm of a Summer landscape under the most favorable weather circumstances. The varied life, the changing incident, the kaleidoscopic filling in of the picture, that can only come of the multitude, are wanting, and all because the public must pay to enter the precincts sacred to jockeydom. There is something painfully comic in the straggling group of Westchester folk that perch themselves on the bluffs outside Jerome Park, like hungry Israelites looking down on the promised land. Why cannot the gates be thrown open and the million allowed to enter free? There may be an ample field of holies reserved for the Club and its fair ones; the thousands who would pay for goodly places could be accommodated still, and the great heart of Gotham's humanity pulsating merrily around would make the gathering at Jerome Park what it should be, the national horse festival of America. This it cannot be without the presence of all classes. The race for the Derby at Epsom, in England, would not have its world-wide fame if the admission to the famous Downs was as low as sixpence a head.

We understand that Monmouth Park will be thrown open free to whoever lists in the coming meeting. It would surely be wise of the Jockey Club to take this one great step towards popularizing their useful hobby of improving the breed of horses in America. The events at the meeting on Saturday next will well repay a visit, and we may close in wishing all who travel thither fine weather and good sport.

Surrender of Captain Jack—Let all the Indian Murderers Hang.

The Modoc war is over. After a campaign marked by a series of surprising reverses to the troops operating in the wild lava region, success has suddenly crowned their efforts in the surrender of Captain Jack and the remnant of his tribe. The story of this achievement will be found in our despatches elsewhere. The news published yesterday from the lava beds prepared us, in some measure, for the final result. But to officers and men alike the credit of persistency and courage under adverse circumstances is due. Fighting in a country probably without its topographic parallel in the world, and with an active and sagacious enemy, well acquainted with all its intricacies and capabilities for defensive fighting, the soldiers (themselves ignorant of the country) had everything against them. We cannot, unfortunately, congratulate the military leaders throughout on their soldiery. The first attack, in which such a shameful defeat was inflicted on the troops, was, to say the least, a blunder. The peace negotiations which followed this sharp reverse, and which cost us the life of the brave soldier, Major General Canby, as well as that of Peace Commissioner Thomas, were sad blunders also. The attack on the stronghold or cave of Captain Jack was so loosely made that the wily murderer and his band were enabled to slip away to another stronghold. An attack on this second position resulted in another slaughter of soldiers, without any good result. After this it appears that, owing to discussions in the tribe itself, the Modocs separated into two bands, one of which shortly afterwards surrendered, and thus the wedge for their final defeat was entered. We have had occasion hitherto to call attention to that peculiar trait in the Indian's character which makes him so liable to panic in a moment of defeat. General Jefferson C. Davis was in command at the time of the surrender, and with his intimate knowledge of the Indian character, took his own course to complete the work of gathering in the Modocs. The surrender of some forty individuals of the tribe after the successful scout for them under the orders of General Davis will stand as a lasting credit to the personal daring and acuteness of that dashing soldier. When it was announced that he had started from his camp in such bad company as Bogus Charley, Hawker Jim, Steamboat Frank and Shack Nasty Jim, the gravest fears were naturally entertained for his safety. The fickle ruffians, however, appear to have held faith with General Davis, for he returned safe and sound from what appeared this side of the Rocky Mountains to be a rash and foolhardy experiment. In that scout they did not accomplish the desired end, but another soon followed, with what success has already been described. Thirteen warriors surrendered, and a day later Captain Jack, the murderer of General Canby, with his last remaining followers, laid down his arms and came in. Before yesterday's news it was indeed hardly to be expected that the end was to be so soon; and with this view General Davis will be deservedly lauded for the astute and singularly well carried out plan by which he turned Modoc war craft against the Modocs themselves. It agrees perfectly with our ideas of Indian weakness that, although having such wonderful chances of escape, they should succumb in the end without firing a shot when convinced that the troops fought with the determination to win, cost what it might. The end of the fighting has come, and we are thankful therefore, but the work of justice and punishment must now begin.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Congressman Roswell Hart, of Rochester, is at the Gilsey House. Judge Binstead, of Alabama, yesterday arrived at the Everett House. General N. B. Forrest, of Memphis, has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Colonel Audenried, of General Sherman's staff, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Professor Owen has been created by Queen Victoria a Knight of the Bath. Ex-Congressman J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, is staying at the Brevoort House. Colonel L. C. Easton, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel. The Garret vacant by the death of Lord Zetland has been conferred on the Earl of Leicester. The report that Mrs. Lyson, wife of Father Hyacinthe, has a son and heir is contradicted. Lord Nigel Kennedy has become a bankrupt with no assets. His are the mis-"Fortunes of Nigel." The Marquis of Westminster has given a site for a lecture hall to a workingmen's club in London. Lieutenant Commander J. J. Reade, of the United States Navy, is staying at the Everett House. The Shah of Persia's "much married" state is a cause of anxiety to Lord Sidney, the English Lord Chamberlain. Ex-Congressman F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont, and Milo Goodrich, of Dryden, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Lord Elcho proposes to try the monster British turret ship, Devastation, in a storm at sea by first taking out her crew. A Kentucky paper claims Captain Jack as a Kentuckian by birth. He was probably born on the "Dark and Bloody Ground." Parson Brownlow says that better men than Ben Butler have been hanged. And better preachers than the parson have been hanged. Edwin James was relieved of the necessity of passing an examination before entering lately the lower branch of his profession in London. R. Matsumara is arrived in the city yesterday. R. Matsumara is now at the Astor House, and Messrs. R. Matsumara and R. Takikawa are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It is announced that His Highness the Khedive of Egypt will arrive at Vichy, France, on the 15th of this month. Several *chateaux*, formerly occupied by Napoleon, have been secured for the use of the Viceregal party. A Major Colborne backs himself for £100 to walk fifteen miles in three hours on the Maidstone road, in England. He is to carry a brick weighing six and a half pounds in each hand, so as not to touch his sides. The bricks are likely to defeat the Major. One of them in an ordinary man's hat will usually induce him to perform marvellous pedestrian feats. A CARD FROM MR. BEECHER. The following is a letter from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, written yesterday, to correct impression which may have been formed regarding his friend, Theodore Tilton:—To the Editor of the Herald:—I have maintained silence respecting the slanders which have for some time past followed the name of my friend, not only for the sake of relieving another of unjust imputation. The document which was recently published, bearing my name, and which was published without consultation either with me or with Mr. Tilton, nor with any authorization from us. If that document should lead the public to regard Mr. Tilton as the author of the calumnies to which it alludes it will do him great injustice. I am unwilling that he should even seem to be responsible for injurious statements whose force was derived wholly from others. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

scalped if it only gave him the opportunity to crave mercy for a red-skinned murderer. We look at the matter in a different light. The difficulty of carrying out the famous extermination order of the President in its first form has been commented on in these columns; but we see no reason why the fact that the Indians surrendered rather than be shot should prevent them from being hanged. The form of law may be necessary; but the murderers of the settlers on the Lost River, of General Canby, Dr. Thomas and a long list of officers and men of the army, as well as other citizens, should and must meet their fate at the hangman's hands. The example of the repeated victories of the Modocs over our troops has already been pernicious enough among the tribes of the far West, and any mistaken leniency at this moment would, in all human probability, involve us in a dozen such wars as the one just concluded. By every title of ownership the surrendered Modocs belong to the gallows. Neither the fact that they are ruffians of the deepest dye, nor that they look picturesque when they are captured, nor that the tribe set up a plea of emotional insanity for Captain Jack in advance of his trial, do we regard as mitigating circumstances. The thrashing given the 'thieving Kickapoo, the punishment meted out by General Crook to the Apaches and the hunt of the Modocs by General Davis are instances of the proper mode of keeping the Indians in awe. The hanging of every buck among the surrendered Modocs will strike a wholesome terror into the Indians on the verge of revolt in the West, and will be the only atonement accepted by the people of the United States for the crimes of the fierce savages.

The Muddle in Arkansas.

The republican split in Arkansas yesterday assumed a definite form. For two months past Messrs. Brooks, Clayton, McClure, Yonley & Co. have been agitating for the removal of Governor Baxter, their principal object being to replace him *pro tem.* by Lieutenant Governor Smith, who is alleged to be much more pliable for general political purposes. Baxter took the alarm sounded by the friends of the above-named clique some three weeks since, turned out the old officers who were known to be in sympathy with his opponents, reorganized the militia, appointing new heads of departments, placed a guard on duty at the Capitol, and placed himself on the defensive in such a definite and determined manner that for the nonce the clique gave way and abandoned their project until a more favorable opportunity should be presented. The Governor had so organized the State forces that within a few hours, it was stated, he could have called twenty thousand men to the Capitol to defend him and maintain order. When it was discovered that Baxter would maintain the power in which the Legislature had confirmed him the Clayton clique pretended that the whole matter was a gigantic joke and that Baxter was acting on the fears of a nervous man. Subsequently the sentinels were withdrawn from the Capitol and the Governor returned to his home. No sooner had quiet begun to reign again than the Attorney General reopened the "joke" before the full Bench of the Supreme Court and now applies for the much talked-of writ of *quo warranto* on the ground that Baxter is nothing but a usurper in the Executive chair. According to our special despatch elsewhere the writ may possibly be granted, and then we may expect to see another reign of terror in that unhappy State. If Baxter refuses to recognize the authority of the Court and the latter persists in serving the writ there must of necessity be trouble.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1873. Award of the Court of Claims for Captured Cotton. The Court of Claims to-day rendered a number of judgments for suits brought under "The Captured and Abandoned Property Act" for the value of cotton taken and sold by government agents, the proceeds of which were placed in the Treasury. In the cases of Bynum, Houston and O'Grady, exco-cutors, it was deemed that the government had no right to withhold either the two per cent cotton tax or Custom House fees, &c., from the proceeds of the sales of captured and abandoned cotton, and judgments were rendered for the amounts so withheld. Judgment for \$35,500, the proceeds of captured cotton, was rendered in favor of the Home Insurance Company of Savannah, and in a similar case judgment for \$27,176 was given in favor of the Southern Insurance and Trust Company. These corporations were created by the Legislature of the State of Georgia while the said State was in rebellion against the United States, and the question raised was whether they were endowed with a legal existence, by which they were capable of owning the cotton captured and capable of suing in this Court for the proceeds. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion of the Court, answering this question affirmatively, holding that, under the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, that whatever act of the Legislature of a rebel State did not tend to further or support the rebellion or to defeat the just rights of citizens, but related merely to the domestic affairs of the people of the State as a community, aside from the connection of that people with the rebellion, is a valid act by a *de facto* though unlawful government, which will be sustained in the courts of the United States. Applying these tests to the charters of these companies it is, therefore, held that they have a valid existence and are entitled to the judgments above mentioned. The Court adjourned till Wednesday next, when a final adjournment is expected to the third Monday in October. Judge Bingham's Mission to Japan. The President has appointed John A. Bingham, of Ohio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Japan. The commission was signed this afternoon. Consular Appointments. The President has appointed Louis E. Crompton, Consul of the United States at Chemnitz, and William H. Short Consul of the United States at Cardiff. Law Regulating Bank Returns. The impression seems to prevail among certain collectors of internal revenue that the act of December 24, 1872, which requires persons engaged in banking to make returns to the internal revenue officers of their capital, circulation and deposits semi-annually instead of monthly, as heretofore, extends to the national banks, and, in some instances, national banks have been required to make such returns to internal revenue officers. This is incorrect. The law in question extends only to private and State banks. The duty on the capital, circulation and deposits of the national banks is payable to the Treasurer of the United States in the same manner as heretofore. The Internal Revenue Office has issued a circular informing the collectors in question that their action is not in accordance with law, and directing them not to report for assessment such returns as may have been received from national banks. The Devices of the New Silver Trade. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Mint, Dr. H. R. Linderman, to-day fixed upon the devices for the new silver trade dollar authorized by the coinage act of 1873, seven different sets of devices, prepared by the Philadelphia Mint, being submitted. The one adopted for its obverse a female figure, seated on a bale of cotton and extending the right hand, grasping an olive branch, toward the open sea. In the left hand is a scroll, bearing the word "Liberty," and at the base of the device is the motto, "In God we trust." The date of the coinage (1873) appears upon the obverse, together with the halo of thirteen stars. The reverse is the figure of an eagle, with the inscription, "United States of America," and the motto, "E Pluribus Unum." The weight and fineness, with the words "Trade Dollar," are also appropriately inscribed on the reverse. The working dies will be commenced immediately at the Philadelphia Mint, and the coins are expected to be ready about the middle of this month. Already there has been deposited in New York upward of a million of dollars to be exchanged for the new dollar, and this will be the first requisition filled. It is understood they will be shipped immediately to China and Japan. The Union Pacific Railroad Terminates Question. The Attorney General, on the 8th of May, in giving his opinion on the Omaha Bridge question, said that its determination did not involve the inquiry as to the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, and, therefore, the subject was not then and is not now before him. The Attorney General thinks, however, the matter can be settled by the Courts under the late legislation of Congress. Important to Mariners. The Lighthouse Board gives notice that the range of lights on the wharves of Newburyport, Mass., will be exhibited on and after the 1st of June. Competitive Examination Defended. The statement that the Board of Examiners for the Treasury Department resigned on account of the failure of the system of open competition is pronounced by them as unfounded. On the contrary, they say the system has proved successful, especially in regard to original appointments, and the Board so stated in their recent report to the Advisory Board. The character and ability of the persons appointed to \$1,200 clerkships from the examination is admitted by the heads of bureaus and all others having knowledge of the facts to be very superior, and the success of the recent examination for \$900 clerkships is even more marked. A Decision by the Spanish-American Claims Commission. The American and Spanish Commission has decided adversely to the claimant in the case of Senora Doria Paulina A. Mestre, at present a resident of New York city, on the ground that she was not a citizen of the United States at the time of the confiscation of her estates and other property in Cuba. Supply of the Internal Revenue Record. It is proposed hereafter to supply the Internal Revenue Record for the use of the agents, Collectors and of such gaugers and storekeepers as may be in active service, in addition to those to whom it is now sent. WEATHER REPORT. WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 3-1 A. M. Probabilities. For New England clear or partly cloudy weather and winds veering to easterly and southerly are probable; for the Middle States easterly to southerly winds and clear and partly cloudy weather, with possibly areas of light rain over the lower lake region; for the South Atlantic States, easterly winds, cloudy weather and light rain, the former shifting to southerly and westerly, over Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, with clearing weather from Northern Missouri to Minnesota and the upper lake region; southerly to westerly winds, generally cloudy weather, and rain areas over southern portions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and southward over Alabama and Mississippi; easterly and southerly winds and partly clear weather, with possibly rain areas, in the lower 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, 152 1/2 Broadway. 1872. 1873. 8 A. M. .... 60 60 3 P. M. .... 75 75 4 A. M. .... 60 62 6 P. M. .... 73 74 9 A. M. .... 60 73 9 P. M. .... 67 71 12 M. .... 69 80 12 P. M. .... 64 66 Average temperature yesterday ..... 71 72 Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 66