

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed. Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 177

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WILSON'S THEATRE, Broadway, between Prince and Houston st.—ROBBER.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—JANE EYRE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Beecher streets.—FIDELIA.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—GOLDEN BAY.—HARDY AND.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—MOR.

NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 725 and 730 Broadway.—MADRID MOBILE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—DEATH TRAP.—OUT AT SEA.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—THE SENSATIONAL DRAMA OF DIABLO.

WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—WINDING HANA. Attention and evening.

IRVING HALL, corner of Irving place and 15th st.—BILLIARD EXHIBITION.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SEVEN NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, 125 West Fourth-st.—CYRANUS AND LOAN COLLECTIONS OF ART.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—FOUNDER AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, June 26, 1873.

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THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT HAS EXPERIENCED another ministerial crisis, a Cabinet condition which has become almost chronic in Rome. Some few of the solid facts which induced to its repetition and continuance are set forth in the Herald.

GENERAL SHERMAN agrees with the Herald the folly of the government policy of trying to conciliate the Indians by turning loose convicted murderers because they happen to be the redskin persuasion. He says he has no more faith in them than in a pack of prairie wolves, and advises the Indian Department manage them without risking the lives of soldiers. We have already pointed out the etched judgment that dictated such an unwise course as the release of those demons, tants and Big Tree and our opinion is now emphatically endorsed by the highest military authority in the country.

General Grant and His Mexican Policy—What It May Be and What It Should Be.

It appears to be generally understood that there will be no trouble between our government and that of Mexico in consequence of General Mackenzie's recent invasion of Mexican territory in pursuit of a thieving band of Kickapoo from Texas. It is presumed that President Lerdo, considering the repeated provocations given our people and troops on the Rio Grande by the Kickapoos in their numerous raids from Mexico upon Texas, looks indulgently upon this overt act of General Mackenzie; and it is supposed that if Mr. Secretary Fish has not already voluntarily explained he will, upon a hint from the Mexican government, explain to its satisfaction this unlawful proceeding of General Mackenzie, and that thereby the friendly relations so long cultivated between the two governments will still be maintained.

We cannot dismiss this subject, however, upon these presumptions. Our history, like that of other nations, justifies the fear that, as was the case with England in the Russian war, we may drift into international complications that the honest mind of the country will regret. We have, unfortunately, become so much accustomed to exciting rumors from our Indian and Mexican frontiers; and our history shows so many armed raids upon the rich, inviting tropical countries of the Gulf and the Caribbean Sea; we have had such imperfect international observances at times with regard to Cuba, and this all led to such a spirit of immorality in the old times in the way of filibustering, that even now a hasty adventure across the Rio Grande makes a limited impression upon our public mind. We are strong, and these neighboring Spanish nations are weak, and their weakness has been supposed to justify any unusual proceeding upon our part, even to the invasion of their sovereign domain.

Remembering these national tendencies in other days, let us see where we stand in the light of recent notable transactions upon the Rio Grande. We can better pursue this inquiry also when we read the sketch we print of events antecedent to our war with Mexico. Impartial readers now see that the Mexican war, although pressed to an honorable and triumphant conclusion, and although in its results largely impressing our national character, educating us for the supreme struggle that came after, giving us a new empire, the control of the vast Pacific seas, and, perhaps, greater empires beyond, was not a war in every way worthy of the United States. It was an expedient of the audacious and powerful pro-slavery party to dominate the Union and extend slavery over the Continent. Notwithstanding the strength of the pro-slavery party in those days, we do not believe that the United States would ever have gone deliberately into the Mexican war. We drifted into it. Event followed event, aggression came upon aggression, until war became a fact, and the martial spirit of our people, easily aroused and ever ready to respond to the bidding of arrogance and ambition, could not be controlled. So the war began and came to an end. And, while we do not disparage any of its glory or patriotic self-denial, we could wish that the causes antecedent and the transactions leading to the strife were more to the credit of Mr. Polk and his administration.

We observe that before the war began President Polk violated Mexican sovereignty. There can be no doubt, we think, that General Mackenzie has in like manner violated Mexican territory by crossing the Rio Grande. We can understand that every provocation to this step existed. We know the General to be a gallant soldier. But the way to redress wrongs committed upon our people on our own territory is not to violate international law. International law is not meant for the strong nations at the expense of the weak. There is no law for Mexico and another for Great Britain. We must remember that when an army commander took Mason and Slidell under the cover of the English flag, returned them. When General Dix, expelled at St. Alban's raids from Canada during the rebellion, commanded our troops to cross the British frontier and pursue the rebels who had made the Canadian dominions a base of operations for war President Lincoln formally nullified and countermanded his order. This was done because international law gave Great Britain the right to demand that we should do it. Nor did the reasoning mind of the country censure Mr. Lincoln for any concession to English influences. What Captain Wilkes did with Mason and Slidell, what General Dix commanded his troops to do against the raids from Canada, General Mackenzie has done on the Rio Grande. The difference is this. Mr. Lincoln disavowed the acts of his subordinates, while, we understand, General Grant, through Secretary Belknap, approved the enterprise of General Mackenzie. The other difference is that in one case the nation offended was England, while in this case it is Mexico.

The first point that arises, therefore, is that, as a strong nation, with a great history and we trust an illustrious and splendid future, it is our duty to be, if possible, scrupulous in our international relations. The second is that we cannot in honor treat with Mexico with impunity and powerful England with consideration. We readily recall in the career of General Grant circumstances showing the tendency of his mind to take more than a usual interest in Mexico. As a young man he served in that country, and we can understand the impression that would be made upon his mind by the luxuriant fertility of its soil, the magnificence of its scenery, the prodigious wealth given to it by nature, only to be wasted by man. We remember also his expressed desire, expressed in a correspondence with President Johnson, in the time of Maximilian, that our army should actively interfere in Mexico, and that he should be permitted to send Sheridan with an army corps to drive out the Austrian Emperor. The sagacious, patient Seward overruled him; but we can easily divine, especially in the mind of a man as resolute and direct as that of General Grant, how a record like this would explain his willingness to accept an earnest policy with Mexico now. We have seen also in the mind of the President a tendency at times to adopt an irregular and impulsive course in dealing with serious questions of state. His manner of appointing the first Cabinet, his crude, helpless Civil Service expedients, his unique plans for the annexation

of St. Domingo, enable us to see, without surprise, an eccentric and impulsive policy as to Mexico.

It is against an eccentric and impulsive policy in regard to Mexico, however, that we protest. If General Grant means, in an insidious, blundering way, to precipitate upon the country a Mexican question—to allow us to drift into war as England drifted into war against Russia, then we say that he can only bring dishonor upon the country and upon his most honorable name. We cannot afford to conquer Mexico or any territory as England conquered British India, as Prussia conquered Silesia, as Austria conquered Poland, or even as Garibaldi overthrew the Bourbons in Italy. The strength, the glory, the exceeding great renown of our Republic—the reason that it is now a moral influence throughout the world and a minister of that republicanism which General Grant on a recent famous occasion expected to see spread over Europe—is because the principles established by Washington and the fathers were, that we should be just to all men and all nations. We have never departed from these principles without shame; for no matter what material success we may have gained, as in the Mexican war and in many of our transactions with the Indians, the shame remains and tinges our history and is remembered to our discomfiture and weakens our influence among the nations. We cannot afford to drift into any such situation—to oppress Mexico under circumstances where we yielded to the menaces of England.

If, on the other hand, General Grant means that the time has come for a resolute, magnanimous and enlightened policy in regard to Mexico, we shall support him. We have always held, and never more earnestly than now, that a policy of this kind is demanded. We believe that Mexico has failed in the fulfillment of every condition of self-government, and whether we call it "manifest destiny" or protection of our interests or the "Monroe doctrine," the world would applaud and the Mexican people themselves welcome General Grant as the chief of a protectorate over that country. A protectorate over Mexico seems to us to be the only solution of the difficulties that surround that people, paralyze the national energies and make her a scandal among the nations. But a protectorate must be established openly, with a due regard to the national rights and happiness. We cannot enter Mexico like a thief in the night, nor invade its territory under the pretense of punishing a troop of Kickapoo Indian robbers. Nor can we, in justice to ourselves and our national credit, permit the administration to drift into a situation that may lead to war. As it now stands there is neither honor nor justice in our recent transactions upon the Rio Grande. We have dealt with Mexico as we would not deal with England. There is danger that we may have a complication more unfortunate than St. Domingo—more scandalous than our Civil Service experiments, bringing in its train manifold evils—even war itself. At the same time there lies before the President a splendid opportunity. He may do a gracious thing for Mexico, for America, for civilization. To do this, it seems that he has only to frankly and kindly say that the time has come for the United States to fulfill a duty imposed upon it by every consideration, and in doing so to secure to Mexico the same freedom and prosperity that has been secured to Texas and California; to make the Republic renowned and prosperous by giving it a government worthy of the patience and valor of the people and the marvellous richness of their soil.

The Ministerial Crisis in Spain.

It is only a few days since Señor Pi y Margall came into power at the head of a Ministry which seemed equal to the situation. Already that Ministry has resigned and Spain is passing through another Cabinet crisis. Evidently things are far from being right in that unhappy country. Señor Pi y Margall has asked time to form a new Cabinet; and the debate on the policy of the government has been postponed until Friday. This Cabinet crisis does not promise well for the federal Republic. Another piece of news is to the effect that Marfori and De Rodas are in Lisbon, as if ready to appear on Spanish soil when the first opportunity presents itself. Then, again, Isabella has been to Rome seeking an audience of the Pope. Add to all this the fact that Serrano and other royalists, now on French soil, are conspiring against the present government. What does it all mean? Does it not seem to justify the statement made by Figueras to our correspondent—that the issue of the present state of things would be either the restoration of the monarchy, with Alfonso as King, or the establishment of the federal Republic. The federal Republic has been established. But it is by no means certain that the monarchy, with Don Alfonso as King, will not also soon be restored. The avowed object of Serrano and his friends is not the restoration of the monarchy, but the establishment of a unitarian Republic. It is undeniable, however, that the unitarian Republic means the monarchy. Such a conspiracy, directed by such men, indicates real danger to the Republic. The reaction which has taken place in France has, it would seem, prompted the Spanish royalists to make a bold and vigorous effort. We may have startling news from Spain at any moment. Everything depends on the army. Overtures have been made to the Carlist chiefs; but it does not seem as if the Carlists were quite prepared to give up their man. It was the opinion of Figueras that the Carlist officers were really fighting for Alfonso; and although the negotiations have not yet been crowned with success it will not surprise us to learn that the Carlist leaders and the Serrano party have united in the interest of the Prince of Asturias. It is a king which is wanted by the more prominent adherents of the Carlist party; and provided a king can be had it will be found to be a secondary question whether the King be Carlos or Alfonso. It does seem as if the revolution had spent itself, and as if reaction had set in with a powerful tide.

AMONG THOSE CONGRESSMEN who drew their back pay for constructive mileage some years ago after denouncing the same as "public robbery" are mentioned the names of Thomas H. Benton ("Old Bullion"), Andrew Johnson and Robert J. Walker. Two of them are dead, and the other—well, no matter. But that leak is now closed by act of Congress turning over all unexpended appropriations, after a certain time, back into the Treasury.

The Great Eastern.

As the Great Eastern, bearing the mystic thread which is to make a new bond between the New and Old World, approaches the American shore expectation is on tiptoe to learn the fate of her great voyage. On Monday her electrician reported her westward progress up to noon of that day to be latitude 53 deg. 35 min. and longitude 39 deg. 42 min. Her speed for several days has been about four and a half degrees of longitude or nearly two hundred miles. On Tuesday at noon she was in longitude 43 deg. 14 min. West. At this rate she will probably pass the meridian of St. Johns, Newfoundland, to-day, and with favoring current steam rapidly to her destination at Sydney, Cape Breton. She is already in position with the northerly Newfoundland or Labrador current to increase her speed, while all the weather indications encourage the belief that no storm or tempest, but rather a propitious northeasterly breeze, will greet her appearance off the American coast.

The weather reports yesterday mention no storm on the American lakes moving eastward likely to threaten the monster ship when she arrives off Cape Breton, or to disturb the quiet landing of the cable in the placid, hard harbor of Sydney. So far all goes well and the prospect is bright. Should no accident or delay in paying out the wire occur we may expect to hear in less than thirty-six hours that it is fully laid from shore to shore and throbbing with electric life.

Our Wheat Harvest and Our Growing Cotton Crop.

From the Agricultural Bureau at Washington we are glad to learn that the indications of a good wheat crop for the United States for 1873 are at least as promising as were the signs of last June for 1872, when the Department estimated the prospective yield at 220,000,000 bushels and the actual crop turned out to be 249,997,020 bushels. With equally favorable conditions to the end of the harvest this year the Department thinks the crop may be safely estimated at 250,000,000 bushels, notwithstanding serious losses to the Spring wheat in some districts. So far, then, we sail before the wind.

The official report from Washington touching the indications of the growing cotton crop are not so flattering. The area of the lands planted is twelve per cent larger than the acreage of last year, while the area cultivated falls considerably below that of 1872. Next, it appears that the average condition of the crop at the present time is about ten per cent below the indications of last June. Lastly, worms and caterpillars, appearing early at various points, are causing apprehensions of destructive ravages. No estimate is made of the probable yield; but we infer that this year's crop, under the most favorable conditions henceforward, will hardly be equal to that of last year. We do not apprehend, however, any serious loss to the planters from a deficient crop, for if the number of bales is diminished the price of every pound of the article will be increased. Still, for the "general welfare," a full cotton crop is always better than a short one.

It is too early yet to make any reliable estimates of the growing Indian crop, the making or marring of which mainly depends upon the rainfall of July and August. The comparative value to the United States of this all-important crop may be estimated from the census report for 1860, which in round numbers puts our wheat crop for that year at 170,000,000 bushels, and our Indian corn crop at 830,000,000 bushels. In this view we hope that July and August will be good for our millions of acres of growing Indian corn.

The Campaign in Massachusetts.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that General Butler has opened his gubernatorial campaign in Massachusetts by a speech on defence of the salary grab, "let him stick to it and against all odds. Let him ask the people to vote for him as its great defender, if not its author. We want to see the matter tested, and he is the proper man to put it to the test." Butler is now in a position similar to that he occupied in the beginning of the old coalition times in Massachusetts. He was then a democrat and the great defender, if not the father, of that coalition between democrats and free soilers which eventually led to the organization of the great republican party that has accomplished such startling results within the last thirteen or fourteen years. The coalition was very unpopular among democrats at the outset, and when in a democratic State convention held in Springfield the old hunkers, being in a majority, denounced affiliation with the free soilers and impugned the motives of those democrats who favored the movement, General Butler took the stand, and in his own vigorous and whirlwind style declared that he would "stick to what he had done, and if he was compelled to he would do it over again." So with the salary grab. He seems determined to stick to what he has done, but it is a question whether he would "do it over again" if he had the opportunity. The gubernatorial campaign in Massachusetts, we may add, has opened with considerable spirit for the republican nomination, Butler, as he did last year, taking the stump in advocacy of his own nomination.

THE CINCINNATI Enquirer (democratic) declares that the democracy of Ohio need counsel and advice, and calls upon Groesbeck, Ewing, Ranney and Jewett (who are said to be in favor of the newest new departure) to speak out. Perhaps they think it best for the Ohio democracy in seeking advice to "take counsel of their fears."

FRANCE, AUSTRIA AND ITALY.—The French and Austrian governments have jointly advised with Italy on the propriety of the execution of the law for the abolition of religious corporations in Rome. It is alleged, indeed, that the French and Austrians have formed an alliance against Italy. A press writer, speaking at the Centre of Unity, does not appear to fear the coalition, but, on the contrary, almost invites the confederated aristo-democracy to come on and win—if they can. The aspect of affairs in Europe and eastward may thus become very interesting.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS cannot draw their back pay after the expiration of two years subsequent to the time the appropriation was made, when the money goes back into the Treasury without any action on their part. Therefore those gentlemen who are of the opinion that they can rake in their salary grab

at any future period, meanwhile receiving credit for being honest and upright citizens, had better reconsider their determination—if they mean to demand the cash at all.

The War in Spain.

THE HERALD special telegram from Madrid, with other reports from the Spanish capital, which we publish to-day, supplies fresh evidence of the fact that the war between the republican forces and the Carlists is still waged with great animation at certain points of the territory, and that very many lives are lost and a large number of persons wounded and maimed in the combats. General Portilla gained, as we are specially assured, a very important victory over the Carlists on the 21st instant, the result of the fighting enabling him to break the cordon of military union and field communication which existed between the Bourbonists under Olo and Dorregaray. The routed Carlists may possibly reunite, but they were, at the moment, hotly pursued by the columns of the government army. The Carlists, in contradiction to a Madrid bulletin, assert that their soldiers were not beaten, but, on the contrary, gained a victory. The question of Cuba is still under consideration in the Spanish Cabinet. The provinces and cities of Spain remain in an excited condition. Barcelona has been disturbed by riot between citizens and government soldiers. In the meantime the Carlist agents appear to be very active in England, Queen Victoria's government having been just compelled to seize and embargo two vessels which are, it is stated, laden with munitions of war for the Iberian royalists.

THE SPRINGFIELD Republican affirms that James G. Blaine, of Maine, wants and means to be the next President of the United States, and that his only New England rival is General Butler. Has not Connecticut a candidate to put in the field?

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Countess de Dion is at the Clarendon Hotel. Secretary Robeson is yet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General F. D. Serrall, of Washington, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Bishop Wilmer, of New Orleans, yesterday arrived at the New York Hotel. Lieutenant Governor J. C. Robinson, is staying at the Metropolitan Hotel. Congressman William Cruikshank, of Chattanooga, Tenn., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Captain A. Minsing, of the North German Navy, has arrived at the Brevoort House. The Hon. P. Le Fort French, of the British Legation, is at the Westmoreland Hotel. General George A. Sheridan, Congressman at Sarge from Louisiana, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Captain Glencross, of the Twentieth regiment of the British Army, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Congressman C. B. Farwell, of Chicago, announces that he has returned his "back pay" to the Treasury. Minister Francis Thomas, our representative to Peru, arrived in this city yesterday on the steamship Henry Chauncey.

EX-GOVERNOR WARMOTH, with his father, Mr. J. S. Warmoth, of Mississippi, have returned from Long Branch and are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They start for the East to-day.

MR. J. H. LEVERICH, the Aspinwall agent of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, arrived yesterday per steamship Henry Chauncey and is now at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Captain John Gunner, of the Nineteenth regiment, and his wife were passengers on the steamship Russia yesterday. The Captain has been granted by the Police Commissioners sixty days' leave of absence.

When William A. Wheeler heard of his appointment as Commissioner in the Cornell Land investigation, he was enjoying his annual angling excursion on the Saranac. He therefore had to take in his lines and let them fall in less pleasant places. Whether it is John Mitchell Hoppie, or John Hoppie Mitchell, or Hopple Mitchell Hoppie, or John Hoppie Mitchell, or Mitchell Hoppie, a Western paper is puzzled to know. An Oregon exchange thinks the right name is probably John Hoppie Mitchell.

THE MARQUESE DE TRAUBMOR (Sister Gabrielle) has, with seven other Sisters of Charity, left France to minister to the convicts in New Caledonia. The Marquise was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor for her devoted care of the wounded during the war.

MR. HENRY MEIGS Keith, of Costa Rica, was a passenger on the steamship Henry Chauncey, that arrived yesterday, and he is now at the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. Keith is the projector of the Costa Rica Railroad, whose construction he superintended until he lately received the appointment of Consul General of Costa Rica at Vienna, whither he is now proceeding.

THE YOUNG PRINCE ARAMA, of Japan, yesterday returned to the St. Nicholas Hotel from West Point, where he had been for the past two weeks. The Prince was a student at the Annapolis Naval Academy until a short time ago, when, his health having failed, he had to resign. He is now suffering from a pulmonary complaint, and his frequent visits to this city have been to obtain medical advice. The Prince is desirous to return to Japan, where his relatives are among the highest dignitaries of the Empire, the Mikado himself being one of them; but his physicians have advised him not to undertake the voyage yet awhile.

LITERARY CHIT CHAT.

AN INTERESTING EXHIBIT of the comparative popularity of Dickens' works in this country is shown in the sales. "David Copperfield" stands at the head of the list. "Christmas Stories" second, "Pickwick Papers" third, and then "Nicholas Nickleby," "Oliver Twist" and "Dombey and Son." The "Tale of Two Cities" is at the foot.

A DESCENDANT OF EUGENE ARAM lives in California, and declares that great injustice was done his ancestor in Bulwer's novel.

NATHAN SALSBURY, of Washington, who was Commissioner of Customs under Mr. Lincoln, and was a veteran politician, has in press his "Reminiscences of Men and Public Events from the Commencement of Mr. Monroe's Administration to the close of Mr. Fillmore's" (1817-1853). It will be seen that the latest recollections of Mr. Sargent are twenty years old.

THE TABARD INN, the famous old English hostelry at which the Canterbury pilgrims assembled in the time of Chaucer, was sold at public auction on the 19th of June. The sale included the Tabard Inn and inn yard, with several more houses, in all 29,000 square feet of ground, in sight of London Bridge.

THE LONDON Standard is profane enough to hint that the chief object of the Royal Literary Fund is not the relief of literary men, but the perpetuation of the annual dinner.

MR. THOMAS WATSON has published "Pentalmania of English History," which contains specimens of the curious rolls of vellum formerly containing synopses of English history, in elegant penmanship, from the earliest times to the period at which they were written. They were usually illustrated with quaint drawings and colored illuminations of kings, queens, &c., which are here produced in fac simile.

A NEW PRINTING CLUB has been formed in London, under the name of "The English Dialect Society." It is devoted to publications illustrating the provincial dialects of England, which are as various as the aboriginal tongues of America, and far more curious. It will gather material for a complete vocabulary of all the dialects. The best now in print is Halliwell's "Dictionary of Archais and Provincial Words," two volumes, which has reached its fifth edition.

THE MODOCOS.

Composition of the Military Commission to Try the Savages—The Troops in the Field—Governor Grover After the Murderers of the Modocos—The Warm Springs to Be Mustered Out.

THE FOLLOWING despatch has been received from Yreka to-day:— "Colonel Elliot, of the First cavalry, Major Curtis and the Judge Advocate arrived here last night and will proceed to Fort Klamath to-night. Colonel Elliot will be senior officer on the Military Commission to try the Modocos, as Colonel Robert Granger, Twenty-first infantry, has been excused on account of illness. The Commission will probably not work until after the 4th of July. It is thought that it will take six weeks to conclude its labors. In the meantime it is probable that Colonel Mason's battalion of Twenty-first infantry and Captain Miller's battery of Fourth artillery will march to Vacoover's via Camp Warner and Harney, and Fort Walla Walla. Colonel Mendall with the rest of the artillery companies will probably return to San Francisco via Fort Troup. Harbort's light battery and two companies of the Twelfth infantry will remain at Fort Klamath until the Modocos are disposed of.

THE TWO MURDERERS who murdered four Modoc prisoners not having been identified, Governor Grover, of Oregon, has given orders for a searching investigation of the matter, in the hope of bringing the offenders to justice.

Mustered Out the Warm Springs.

THE FOLLOWING special orders from the Headquarters of the Department of Columbia, at Portland, have been received at the War Department:—The Warm Springs Indian scouts employed in the recent operations against the Modoc Indians, under Donald McKay, will be mustered out and discharged the service, on the day of their arrival at The Dalles, Oregon, about the 24th inst. All public property in their possession will be received and transferred to the proper officers of the Supply Department concerned. The muster and payrolls showing clearly the amount due to each Indian, including the per diem for the use and risk of horses, will be prepared and delivered to the Paymasters. First Lieutenant George W. Evans, Adjutant Twenty-first infantry, is charged with the execution of this order.

WEATHER REPORT.

FOR NEW ENGLAND light to fresh winds, mostly from the east and south, and generally clear weather are probable; for the Middle States and lower lake region light to fresh easterly and southerly winds and generally clear weather; for the South Atlantic States light to fresh and occasionally brisk northeasterly to southeasterly winds and partly cloudy weather, with rain areas over Georgia and Florida; for the Gulf States east of the Mississippi light to fresh winds, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain areas; for the upper lake region winds veering to easterly and southerly and partly cloudy weather; for Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and southern portions of Illinois and Indiana partly cloudy weather and occasional light rains.

THE WEATHER IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

Table with 2 columns: 1872, 1873. Rows for 3 A.M., 6 A.M., 9 A.M., 12 M., Average temperature yesterday, and last year.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mme. Albani is at present in Milan, and announces her intention of settling in Italy. London is anticipating a great actress in Miss Clive, who is soon to appear at the Queen's as Constance, in "King John." She is said to be without stage instruction—to be a born artist in fact, well, we shall see.

FRIEDELIN CLARE ZIEGLER, the German tragedienne, who has a long engagement at the Royal Theatre in Munich, is trying to get leave of absence in order to accept an engagement offered by Ulman for 100 performances in the United States, at \$1,000 each, beginning next September.

THE BAND of the Royal Saxon sharpshooters, which lately arrived in this city from Europe, will give a concert at the Academy of Music on Friday evening. The leader is Herr Hans Glud, who will not only wield the baton on this occasion but will also play two solos on the cornet a piston.

IN A PIECE entitled "Aristophanes," now playing at the Chateau d'Eau, a little boy, almost a baby, appears on the stage. This performer has his admirers, one of whom expressed approval by throwing not a bouquet, but a packet of bonbons at his feet. Oblivious of responsive bows or stage directions, the child sat down by the footlights and began to devour these delicacies, while the curtain falling left him alone with the audience, who appreciated the incident.

ANNUAL REUNION OF THE ALUMNI OF THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

THE ALUMNI of this institution of the Episcopal church met yesterday morning for divine service at Calvary church, and then adjourned to the Gramercy Park House, where a bountiful breakfast was served. Nearly one hundred members were present, among whom were Bishops Atkinson, of North Carolina; Potter, of New York; Robertson, of Missouri; and Lay, of Easton; Drs. Shelton, Van Kleeck, Hopkins, Dix, Smedes, Fairbank, Johnson, Coleman, Keels, Hodges, Moore, Tuttle, &c. A number of speeches were delivered and warmly received, all references to the seminary being enthusiastically applauded. At three P. M. the annual feast was read in the hall of the seminary by the Rev. F. W. Shelton, LL. D.

NORMAL COLLEGE PRIZE EXAMINATION.

THE COMPETITIVE examination for the Hunt gold medal was resumed yesterday at the Normal College, Fourth street, near Broadway. A very large attendance of interested spectators were present. The number of competitors was five, and the ambition and attention of each candidate was easily observed. Miss Clara Colliard proved herself a successful competitor by her proficiency in each branch of knowledge which the examination comprised. The second prize was delivered and warmly received, was given to Miss Mary F. Wright. The judges presiding yesterday were Doctors Howard and Crosby and the Rev. Drs. Cyrus and Post. The greatest interest seems to be felt in the result, and Miss Colliard consequently received many warm congratulations.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

HONORARY DEGREE CONFERRED.—The Commencement Exercises. Providence, R. I., June 25, 1873.

THE COMMENCEMENT exercises of Brown University took place to-day. The graduating class numbers forty-two. The following honorary degrees were conferred:— LL. D. upon Mr. Thomas Allen Jenckes, of this city; Mr. George Van Ness Lothrop, of Detroit, Mich.; both of the class of 1833, and on Mr. Henry Chapin, of Worcester, of the class of 1835. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the Rev. Dr. Henry Rowland, Governor of this State; Caleb Pike Harris, of this city, and Charles D. Bray, Professor in Tufts College. The degree of Bachelor of Philosophy was conferred upon William Whittman Bailey, of the class of 1864.

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