

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

BOSTON, 14.—Dispatches from various points in Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut indicate a heavy frost last night, and much damage to crops.

WASHINGTON, 14.—According to Copp's *Land Owner* for June, the following are among the mining patents issued since May—Utah, Salt Lake Co., George Hardie, the Northern Light Lode; H. W. Lawrence *et al.*, the Gill Scott Lode.

It is expected that the London Syndicate will next month make another call on the Treasury Department for an additional number of new U. S. bonds, the money market being favorable to such an investment.

The department is confident that the proofs already obtained are sufficient to convict all the crooked whiskey distillers. The action of the government officers entrusted with the prosecution of the alleged offenders is entirely satisfactory to the department. Indictments have been found against some distillers in the west. The trials will necessarily be delayed by the adjournment of the courts, but in the meantime the government will fully prepare to make the prosecution effective.

CHEYENNE, 14.—The Sioux delegation left yesterday for the agency. Dr. Daniels, the inspector, furnished each with horse, bridle and saddle, in accordance with instructions from Washington.

A fire at Fort Russell, last night, destroyed over 400 tons of government hay.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., 14.—The Clearfield strikers, thirty-two in number, were convicted this p.m. of conspiracy and riot in this county, and will be sentenced to-morrow.

CHICAGO, 14.—The *Daily Courier* of this city, which for eighteen months has been an independent paper, has a double lead editorial this a.m., containing a scathing review of the republican party, and announcing itself a representative of the opposition party from this time forward.

NEW ORLEANS, 14.—Governor Kellogg has addressed a formal request to the Judge of the Superior Criminal Court, to extend the present term or to call an extra session, for the purpose of bringing the charges against State Auditor Clinton to an immediate trial; he has instructed the Attorney General to proceed without delay with the case.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 14.—A fire at Edgefield this p.m. destroyed an entire block of buildings; the loss is estimated at \$25,000.

Jesse Woodson, the murderer of Mrs. Jarrett, near Murfreesboro, on Wednesday last, appeared by counsel and in person before the criminal court to-day, and waived an examination; he was sent to Davidson county jail to avoid mob violence, which the sheriff believed would occur should he return to Murfreesboro for examination.

NEW YORK, 14.—Beecher told a reporter to-day that he was entirely ignorant of the things related in the *Herald*; they never occurred in his experience at all and, so far as the article referred to him, it was already denied by his oath, and was wholly untrue. The present proprietors of the drug store where Beecher is said to have purchased the poison say the story is highly improbable, and they don't believe that a druggist in the world would sell prussic acid to any person without a prescription from a reliable doctor. Tilton's lawyers have decided to take no action about the alleged new evidence.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—S. O. Houghton, of San Jose, has been renominated for Congress, from the fourth district of California, by the republicans.

Dispatches received last night from various parts of the State report that there were heavy cold rains yesterday and the night before in some places, doing material injury to the cut and standing grain; the weather is now pleasant.

CHICAGO, 15.—The *Times*' Montreal special says that alarm is felt for the safety of the mail steamer *Caspian*, of the Allen line, now sixty days overdue. The steamship *Ormus* has been ordered to hold herself in readiness to sail in search of her.

The *Times*' Sioux City special says that a miner named Z. Swearingen, well known in California

and Colorado, as an old miner, for over twenty years, arrived here from the Black Hills to-day. He and a party of seven others went up the river on the steamer *Josephine*, in April last; they left the river at Old Fort Pierre, and crossed over to the Hills. Upon their arrival there they came upon a party of nine others, who were mining in the Hills with fair success, the men making from three to five dollars per day in gulch digging. Swearingen came out after supplies, and brought a quantity of gold and gold quartz with him. He says it is the best country he ever struck, and he has staked out his claim, six miles west of the old stockade.

NEW YORK, 15.—The *Herald*'s newly discovered sensational stories against Beecher are regarded with great suspicion on the part of the press, as it is shown that their efforts fail to obtain confirmation. Shearman unequivocally denounces the whole as a tissue of falsehoods, and makes a strong case to show the impossibility of its truth.

It is privately rumored that the Vanderbilt Railroad Companies, and the Chicago and Northwestern, being dissatisfied with Jay Gould's course in the Union Pacific, are seriously proposing to take up and complete the Northern Pacific Railroad; another rumor is that Gould, failing to bring the Central Pacific to his demands, threatens to construct the proposed road from Ogden to the Columbia River, and so obtain independent connection with the Pacific. The efforts to market Central Pacific stock at remunerative prices are positively unavailing, the sales reported are not genuine.

In the U. S. circuit court yesterday, the grand jury presented several new indictments, charging complicity in the silk smuggling frauds, but the U. S. district attorney declines to make public the names of the indicted persons until they have been arrested.

J. E. Kipp's carriage shop was burned this morning; loss \$100,000.

The news that the Court of Appeals had decided in favor of Tweed and ordered his release caused great excitement here. Sheriff Connor has taken every precaution for re-arresting him on his discharge, and unless he can supply securities to the amount of \$3,000,000 he will be taken from Blackwell's Island to Ludlow Street jail.

ST. LOUIS, 15.—Indictments have been found against General John McDonald, ex-supervisor of internal revenue in this district, Col. John H. Joyce, Alfred Bevis, and Edward B. Frazier, and these gentlemen will appear in the U. S. district court to-day. The charge against McDonald and Joyce is marked on the docket, "Criminal, for destroying public records;" and that against Bevis and Frazier is, "Removal and concealment of spirits and failing to efface stamps and brands." Judge Treat fixed the bonds for McDonald and Joyce at \$10,000.

ITHACA, N. Y., 15.—This morning the store of Farrington Bros. & Co., at Newfield, was broken into; the safe was blown open, and the building fired, and the flames spread rapidly in every direction. Two dwellings, one hotel and every place of business in the village were burned. The safe contained \$500 in money, bonds, notes, &c., in all about \$150,000. The loss by the fire is large.

GALVESTON, Tex., 15.—A Brownsville news special says the raider casualties of the fight sum up 12 killed and one wounded. They lost besides eleven horses, saddles, all their arms, repeating rifles and pistols. Captain McNeely could not go after the raiders under Ricardo Flores, because his horses were broken down. General Cortina is incensed at the killing of his cattle thieves. The Mexican papers say the raiders were assassinated while asleep. Cortina swears that he will have revenge. Cortina is arming, and has been for more than a week. He received a peremptory order to report at Mexico, and, in the event of disobedience to the order, he will be arrested. General Feuro left Monterey this morning on the march to Matamoros. He had three thousand men. It is understood that he comes to attend Cortina. It is not known what the brigand chief will do. He may cross to this side and place himself at the head of the Mexican squatters and desolate the country and then cross to the Mexican side and get pardoned by the supreme government. Troops are on the alert, and the citizens of Brownsville are adopting defensive

measures. No one knows what a day or an hour may bring forth. There is no chance for a division of opinion. Everything precludes a doubt as to the accountability of the Mexican authorities. Mexican officials are watching Cortina's movements with anxiety.

CINCINNATI, 15.—Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, starts, to-day, in a special car for Philadelphia, where he will be invested, on Thursday next, with the pallium; he is accompanied by a number of distinguished clergymen.

WILKESBARRE, 15.—The miners who have been working at Paine's shaft were met by a large gang this morning and ordered to stay out. A posse was raised and they opened the way through the mob and those who wished entered the shaft; there was great excitement.

The long strike is ended, the miners of Lehigh and Wilkesbarre made an unconditional surrender through their delegate last night at the meeting with Mr. Parish. A dozen or more meetings were held yesterday at different places. At Ashley a delegation of seventy German miners went to the meeting for the purpose of voting for resumption; their object became known to the leaders and they were excluded from the meeting. The mass of miners favored going to work, but the leaders fought against it, but they finally agreed to go to work upon the companies' terms.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Jacob M. McGrew, of Ohio, for a long time chief clerk in the Sixth Auditor's Office, will be appointed, the present week, auditor in place of ex-Congressman Sheats, of Alabama. Sheats was appointed only about three months ago, and has been removed; he has been absent several weeks in Alabama, and will not return.

The President has addressed a letter to the Czar of Russia, congratulating him on the birth of a grand-daughter; this letter is in reply to one from the Czar, informing the President of the event.

OMAHA, 15.—Specials from all parts of the State and Western Iowa say that the ravages of the grasshoppers have been confined to a few counties and that the crop prospects were never better.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The Department of Agriculture, in its cotton report for June, states that the threatened reduction in area has not taken place, nor has the reduced area of last year been much enlarged; the report of the condition is most favorable in the past five seasons, with the exception of that of 1872.

The commission to treat with the Sioux has been increased to eight members, as it was not known who would accept, and as invitations were extended to more than were actually needed, eight finally accepted, as follows: Wm. B. Allison, of Iowa; F. W. Palmer, of Illinois; E. R. Ames, of Maryland; Gen. Alf. H. Terry; Hon. Abram Comingo, of Missouri; S. D. Hilman, of Dakota; G. P. Beauvois, of Mo.; J. R. O'Brien, of New York; J. W. Dwyer was appointed Secretary. The salary to each is \$8 per day, with expenses.

QUINCY, Ill., 15.—A tornado passed over the northeast portion of this city last night, killing one man, and doing damage to the amount of \$50,000.

NEW YORK, 15.—A cable dispatch to Kiernan's news bureau announces the suspension of the house of Alex. Collie & Co., Manchester, England, with liabilities of three million pounds sterling. There are rumors in London of other failures.

BOSTON, 15.—The schedule of the assets and liabilities of Abraham Jackson, the lawyer charged with being a defaulter, shows his liabilities to be \$417,720, and his assets \$151,618.

PHILADELPHIA, 15.—Wm. Taylor, superintendent of the city burial grounds, was to-day held in one thousand dollars bail, charged with trafficking in dead bodies.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., 15.—John McCue was arrested to-day, for putting two kegs of powder and a lighted fuse into a house at Kingston on Saturday night; the proof was strong against him, and he was held in \$10,000 bail.

ITHACA, N. Y., 15.—The loss by fire at Newfield, this morning, is estimated at \$80,000, insurance \$17,000. A reward of five hundred is offered by the sheriff for the apprehension and conviction of the burglars who started the fire.

ALBANY, 15.—In the Tweed decision the judges hold that the writ

of *habeas corpus* has always been construed in favor of, and not against, the liberty of the subject and citizen, and the reading must be the same, whether the benefit of it is invoked by the purest and best citizen of the State, or by the greatest sinner and the one most worthy of condign punishment. The law is no respecter of persons, and suffers no man, be he guilty or innocent, to be deprived of liberty except by due process of law, and the writ of *habeas corpus* is as available, even to the guilty and to him whom the popular voice would condemn, as it has proved against commitments by the king in council on commutative sentences. The judges state—"No warrant can be found for commutative punishment upon conviction of several offences charged in a single indictment. The aggregate punishment exceeding that prescribed by law for the grade of offences charged, the rule, as claimed by implication, calls for a single judgment for all the offences charged in the indictment, and of which the accused is convicted. It requires that offences joined shall be of the same grade, and subject to the same punishment, that is, not punishment of the same kind, but the same in degree."

CLEARFIELD, Penna., 15.—The thirty-two striking miners who were found guilty last evening of conspiracy and riot, were called for sentence this afternoon. Judge Orvis divided the criminals into 3 classes, and pronounced sentence as follows—the 1st class consists of John H. Joyce, President of the Miners' Union in this region, John Malony, Secretary, Ralph Parks, George McGowan, Thos. Burchdale, and Mathies Mayer, who were sentenced to pay the costs of the prosecution, twenty-five dollars fine, and to undergo imprisonment for one year; the 2nd class consisted of thirteen others, who were sentenced to pay the costs of the prosecution, to a fine of twenty-five dollars each, and imprisonment for 60 days; there were thirteen of the third class, on whom sentence was suspended, it being considered that they acted under the control of leaders.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—Advices from all parts of the State except the extreme northern and southern counties, from which nothing has as yet been heard, report heavy rains with a high wind last night and to-day; no definite information has been obtained as to the effect on the crops, but it is feared that much damage has been done to grass and grain.

Later advices from the interior report great damage to grain, both cut and standing, in the northern and central portions of the State. The rain still continues and harvesting is suspended for the present. The grasses in many localities are ruined. The storm is unprecedented for this season of the year.

NEW YORK, 16.—The *Times* says public opinion was not very much startled by the extraordinary character of Tweed's sentence, because it was obvious that its severity did not transcend the gravity of his crimes against society. But the sober judgment of the people will none the less applaud the vigor and justice with which the Court of Appeals has vindicated the claim of the law to be protected against judicial straining, even in an apparently good cause. There is no principle more necessary to maintain in a free community than that of implicit respect for the simple and literal interpretation of the law. If the law failed to provide a penalty adequate for the offences of Tweed, that was very good reason for amending the law, not for twisting it to meet the demands of an unprecedented case.

The *Tribune* says that so far as Tweed himself is concerned, there is no reason to lament the issue of the case than might at first sight be supposed. His discharge from the penitentiary does not imply a restoration to freedom; he will be rearrested on a civil process before he leaves the Island, and there is not the slightest probability of his obtaining \$3,000,000 bail, and he must go to jail to await the suits of the State for the recovery of the stolen money. There are other indictments against him which perhaps may be tried. For the present he merely steps from one cell to another, and pays a good round price for the change. If he is ever restored to free air and sunshine he will probably find himself a beggar, his home despoiled, his old associates scattered, and his friends ashamed to own him.

The *World* says the judges assert the sacredness of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the absolute paramount necessity for avoiding any action that tends to the breaking down of the elaborate safeguards that the law throws around a prisoner and citizen. It is the old maxim, that it is better the rogue should go free than the innocent possibly suffer; that it is not wise, in order to do a great good, to do a little wrong, and wrest the law to our authority.

The *Herald* says the decision will give a painful shock to the popular sense of justice. The twelve years for which Tweed was sentenced was a punishment not proportioned to the deep turpitude of his offense. The sentence is adjudged illegal, but the court will be thought rather to have condemned the law than to have freed the prisoner from the hardship of an unjust sentence. They have no doubt done their duty, and the elaborate opinion in which they have set forth the grounds of the decision will command the assent of the legal profession.

A Chicago dispatch says that Anna Dickinson intends to leave Chicago in two weeks, to go to San Francisco to make her debut there under a well known manager. She returned from the south some time ago, with enfeebled health, cancelled her remaining lecture engagements, and began to study for the stage. The first character she is to assume has not yet been announced. She goes to the far west to begin "an actress's life under the advice of numerous friends, who believe that she will succeed best by earning her laurels there first, rather than to run the gauntlet of the New York critics."

A dispatch from Baltimore states that the B. and O. directors have ratified the agreement with the Pennsylvania railroad, and their difficulties are settled.

WASHINGTON, 16.—In the Supreme Court decision, handed down in appeal from the U. S. Circuit Court for the eastern district of Missouri, on the equity suit of the foreign shareholders in the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, to restrain the collection of local taxes assessed in St. Louis county, the decision the lower court is reversed, and claim for taxes established. Justice Davis delivered the opinion. Perpetual exemption from local taxation is claimed under the act exempting the road from taxation two years after its completion, unless the road shall pay a dividend within less than two years after such completion, and prescribe the method of determining state taxation upon the basis of the limitation. It is claimed that this section covers the whole subject of taxation, and as it provides for state taxation only, it excludes all other. The Court holds that the special provision for ascertaining and for the payment of State taxes does not prove an intentional abandonment of all but State taxes. It would be a hard rule to apply to State legislation to hold that the circumstance of making an amendment to the charter of a railroad corporation a special provision for ascertaining the tax due the State, nothing being said about other taxes, works an exemption of the property of the corporation from all taxation not levied for State purposes. No law on such a subject can be construed as the waiver of a right in this regard there must be something said which is broad enough to show clearly that the legislature intended to relieve the corporation from part of the burthen borne by other real and personal property. This was not done in this case, and the claim of exemption from local taxation can not be sustained.

J. C. New, who succeeds General Spinner as Treasurer of the U. S. on the 1st of July, is expected here on the 25th inst., when arrangements will be made for the actual count of all the money on hand. It is believed that ten or fifteen experienced counters can perform the work in one week.

Acting Postmaster General Marshall was served with a summons to-day, to bring into court all the books and papers relating to the fraudulent mail contracts, to be used in the trial of J. J. Hinds. He informed the judge that he would need two or three wagons to bring the books to the court; the judge said he would require the defendant to designate the particular books and papers required.

John S. Collins, a post trader at Fort Laramie, has been appointed secretary of the Sioux commission in place of Joe W. Dwyer.