

The colonial government steamer *Georgette*, employed in carrying mails to King George's Sound, was armed and dispatched after the vessel.

NEW YORK, 7.—The *Herald* is informed that the recent escape of Fenian prisoners from Australia was planned in this city and carried out by parties sent from here. Money to defray the expenses was also raised in this city. The breaking of the cable between Java and Australia was part of the plan to prevent pursuit.

The *Times'* Boston dispatch yesterday, stated that Blaine did not read all the letters contained in the package obtained from him, and would not do so. He noticed the fact that the letters read did not correspond with the memorandum, and says that five letters were read which were totally irrelevant, and five which had a direct bearing upon the matter under investigation. The rest were not read.

ELIZABETH, 7.—The coal and wood yard of A. Reeve and the dyeing establishment of Martin & Co., was burned this morning; the total loss is \$83,000, insurance \$32,000.

NEW ORLEANS, 7.—The Morgan steamship *Austin* struck a snag and sunk in the river, twenty-two miles below the city yesterday afternoon; she was from Havana, with 700 hogsheads of sugar and other cargo, valued at \$80,000. Vessel valued at \$125,000. Total loss. No insurance.

CINCINNATI, O., 7.—Geo. R. Frintz, clerk in the post office, was to have been married last evening. The guests were assembled. Frintz did not make his appearance. A friend called at his room this morning found him upon his bed. Without saying a word he (Frintz) drew a revolver and shot himself through the heart. The motive of the suicide is unknown. The President nominated Wirt Sykes for United States consul at Cardiff, Winthrop W. Ketcham for United States district judge for the western district of Pennsylvania, and David Wilson for register of the land office at Bozeman.

SAN FRANCISCO, 7.—A dispatch from Portland says that Oregon will undoubtedly go democratic. The democrats claim a majority in the legislature of twelve.

A dispatch from Carson, Nev., says, the anti-coolie men continue their demonstrations, demanding the discharge of Chinese laborers, but as yet have committed no violence.

OMAHA, 7.—The following dispatch was received at the department headquarters to-day, from the commanding officer at Fort Laramie:—"Spotted Tail, Chief of the Brules, arrived here to-day on a visit. He reports that his people are at home and will not go out on the war path. Large numbers have gone from Red Cloud and other agencies on the Missouri river, all concentrating on Powder river for a fight. The chiefs are haranguing the men, urging them to stay in camp until the troops come and not to go out in small parties. He reports over 1,700 lodges collected together."

ST. LOUIS, 7.—Alfred Bevis, B. Frazer, G. Binsbery and John S. Bernecker, illicit distillers, were sentenced to-day to pay a fine of \$1,000 and one day's imprisonment.

A gang of counterfeiters, having their headquarters in and about Mount Vernon, was broken up last night by the arrest of six persons at Mount Vernon, two at Ashley and one at East St. Louis. A considerable amount of bogus fifty cent currency, and various implements used in its manufacture were also captured. Those captured at Mount Vernon are connected with old and respectable families at that place and vicinity.

SAN FRANCISCO, 7.—Three of the leaders of the recent anti-coolie movement in Carson, Nevada, were arrested this morning and jailed. Their followers threaten to tear down the jail if they are not released. To-morrow is the day set for stopping the Chinese labor. Trouble is anticipated; the streets are crowded; nothing else talked of.

Manager Bert, of Wade's Opera House, brings suit against the lessees of the California Theatre and Jarrett & Palmer, for \$10,000 for enticing from his employ Wm. Voegtlin, scenic artist, to assist them in the representation of Henry V. He also sues Voegtlin for \$20,000 for breach of contract.

Last evening Jarrett & Palmer presented Hank Small, the engi-

neer of No. 149, with a handsome gold medal, purchased in New York, with the intention of giving it to the engineer who should most merit it.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The following is the copy of a telegram received by Knott on Thursday, and which he has furnished for publication—

"London.
"To the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Washington:

"I have just read in the New York papers Scott's evidence about our bond transaction, and I can fully corroborate it. I never gave Mr. Blaine any Fort Smith railway bonds, directly or indirectly.

"I have three foreign railway contracts on my hands, which make it impossible for me to leave without great pecuniary loss, or I would gladly voluntarily come home, and so testify. I can make affidavit to this effect and mail it if desired. (Signed)
"JOSIAH CALDWELL."

The scene between Knott and Blaine to-day in the room of the judiciary committee was at times of the most exciting character, especially on the part of the questions asked by Blaine, which Knott supposed impugned his honor.

After the sub-committee adjourned, Knott, approaching Frye, a member of the committee, and who has been in attendance as an advisory friend of Blaine's, said to him, "Mr. Frye, your friend Blaine is the *God-da-em-est* scoundrel in America."

This remark, or its equivalent, having already found its way into print, it should be added, that Frye replied, "You forget yourself, Mr. Knott." "Yes," said Knott, "I do," and thereupon he immediately withdrew the remarks and apologized for having made them.

Blaine made a speech saying that the Luttrell resolution lay dead and dormant for ninety-two days, until the Tarbox resolution was passed. He asked Mr. Frye upon the passage of the Tarbox resolution to go and ask Knott to put northern democrats and not southern rebels on the sub-committee.

I want Mr. Knott, he cried, with a dramatic flourish, to tell me why, if that Luttrell resolution was so important, nothing was done under it for three months.

Here Blaine raised his voice, and demanded peremptorily of Hunton, whether he would now inform him, as he had promised to do in the House, whether he knew of the reception of that cable dispatch from Caldwell by Knott.

Knott replied that the sub-committee was far too busy to do anything about the matters referred to it, under the Luttrell resolution, during those three months.

Knott was then closely cross-examined by Blaine, on the subject of the cable dispatch. I want to know, Blaine shouted, whether you intend to produce that dispatch before the House?

Knott—I never had any other intention than to produce it before the judiciary committee.

Mr. Blaine—During these five days that you had it, have you not denied to newspaper men that you had it?

Knott protested against being interrupted, and went on to make about the same explanation he made before. He had never sent a cable dispatch in his life and did not know that the cable company kept the address of the sender.

Since he thought he had no means of testing the genuineness of the dispatch by telegraphing back to Caldwell, he went on to say that he informed Lord, McMahon, Jenks and Lynde of it; and as to his not giving it to the press, why if the dispatch had said Blaine got the bonds, he would not have given it to the press before verifying it.

Blaine coolly intimated that he thought he would.

Knott—(walking up menacingly to Blaine)—"What, do you mean to insinuate that I should do you that injustice?"

Blaine said, Yes; you would not have kept back long any testimony of a damaging character.

Knott went on to explain, when Blaine interrupted him, saying, I know that in the case of the Cheesebrough dispatches.

Hunton reproved Blaine and said he must not interrupt.

Knott protested that he intended to lay the dispatch before the committee.

Blaine—When?

Knott—I did not find any time.

Blaine—Was it not suppression not to give it to the press?

Whereupon Knott defended himself as well as he could.

Blaine—Well, you are a lawyer, I suppose. You must be, as you are the chairman of the judiciary committee. If you received the dispatch from Caldwell, what is the presumption, that it came from Caldwell or that it did not? (Laughter.)

Knott—That depends on circumstances.

Blaine then cross-examined Knott on the manner in which the judiciary committee intended to deal with the dispatch and on the time they intended to publish it.

Knott declared that he proposed to do business in his own way.

Blaine—You say the cable dispatch was no evidence. Will the affidavit that Caldwell proposed to send be no evidence?

Knott—An *ex parte* affidavit taken in London, would not be.

The scramble continued, and Blaine, waxing wroth, wanted to know, (in a voice trembling with rage) whether Knott meant to insinuate that he (Blaine) had been in communication with Caldwell, to make him send that dispatch. Here a personal encounter was impending, but Knott disavowed such intimation.

Blaine—Because I have heard that you have been rumaging the telegraph office to find a dispatch from me to Caldwell.

Knott—(Furiously) Then you have heard a lie.

Blaine—Well, I want the country to know that for all those days Lord, McMahon, Jenks and Lynde knew of this dispatch and never gave it to the world.

The scene was very exciting, and it was generally expected that Blaine and Knott would come to fist cuffs, but luckily, Hunton and Lynde interrupted them with long statements, during which the combatants had time to cool down.

Blaine then returned to the charge, saying that Knott had never done anything to ascertain whether the dispatch was genuine or not.

Knott—that is not true.

Lynde—If that dispatch was spurious it would be no test to telegraph back to London.

Blaine—Every American registers at the cable office, and if you had telegraphed back to inquire whether the sender was Josiah Caldwell or not, you could have obtained the whole police of London to look up this matter in six hours.

The examination by Blaine of the whole judiciary committee went on in the same strain, until the committee adjourned, as he disclaimed all knowledge of the dispatch because he said it involved the honor of the committee. Blaine especially required correspondents to send this examination of the committee in full. "Let's have that out," he exclaimed jubilantly.

Commodore Sherfeldt, Chief of the Bureau of equipment and recruiting, testified before the committee on naval affairs to-day, that Secretary Robeson never interfered in any manner with purchases or prices, or men who should be favored, directly or indirectly.

The President to-day signed the act granting a site for an observatory to the trustees of the Lick Observatory of the Astronomical Department of the University of California.

The receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ending with June, estimate, from customs \$146,027,536. Internal revenue \$116,045,507. Miscellaneous \$23,108,534. Expenditures \$263,138,853. The receipts show a decrease from the estimates from customs of over ten millions; internal revenue over four millions; and an increase in miscellaneous of over three millions. The expenses are considerably over five millions inside of estimates.

CAEYENNE, Wy., 7.—An Indian, named Hand, reports to Fort Laramie to-day, through Little Bat, the Government scout who was with Egan on his last expedition, that he met some northern Indians, who report twelve hundred lodges near the mouth of Tongue river. They moved north to meet Crook. Another band (that which has been before reported by Egan), was struck by Terry's command, the news of which drew reinforcements from the main Indian force, who, with them, engaged Terry during the whole day. One company of the Fifth Cavalry arrived in this city to-day; four more will be here to-night.

CHICAGO, 7.—The stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and

Pacific Railway, at a meeting here to-day, elected the following directors for three years: John F. Tracy, Hugh Riddle, David Dows, P. L. Cable, and Wm. M. Scott. Subsequently the directors elected officers as follows—President, John F. Tracy, Vice-President, Hugh Riddle; Secretary and Treasurer, F. H. Tows; Executive Committee, John F. Tracy, William L. Scott, Hugh Riddle, T. H. Tows and David Dows.

A private dispatch from Boston received by the agent of the National Fast Freight Line here, announces that the managers of that line have made the following reductions from Boston to Chicago—On first, second and third class freight, which formerly were open-ended, have all been reduced to 20 cents; and the fourth and special classes which were 45 and 35 cents have been reduced to 16 cents. This is another aggressive step on the part of the Grand Trunk.

NEW YORK, 8.—Wm. F. Veltman, bookkeeper for Bryce and Smith, liquor dealers, yesterday deposited four checks on different banks, aggregating \$20,000, in the Merchants' National Bank, and soon after obtained a certification of the check for \$1,275. Before the close of banking hours the checks deposited were returned to the bank with notice that the drawers had no account. Bryce & Smith professed their entire ignorance of the clerk's transactions, and the latter was arrested; he refuses to give any explanation.

The *World* has a long editorial, which may be summarized by the following extract—"We repeat that the whole chapter of the Pacific Railroad legislation is most disgraceful in the history of Congress. At the head of the men who fastened upon Government this series of iniquitous acts, we find Blaine. His correspondence with Fisher shows that he was a leading spirit in Congress, and still has vast power; that as Speaker, he made decisions for the purpose of aiding jobbers like Caldwell; that he called attention to these decisions as a reason for pecuniary advantage, and that he did have advantage. How can such a man expect to be a candidate for the presidency?"

It is said that a dead lock between the Senate and House will begin on the legislative appropriation bill passed to-day. There are about 900 amendments in the bill. It now goes back to the House, which, it is said, will not recede.

OMAHA, Neb., 8.—A dispatch received at the department headquarters this morning, dated Fort Laramie 7th, says, that an Indian courier from Red Cloud, brings the report that just before he left, an Indian arrived from the mouth of Tongue river, who found three twelve hundred and seventy-three lodges, under Sitting Bull. Crazy Horse and others were on the way to Powder river to fight Crook. On his return he met the same band that Egan saw on May 17th. They told him they met Custer's troops and had fought them all day. Many were killed on both sides. No result reported. This occurred about eight days ago.

RICHMOND, Va., 8.—Jos. Flaherty shot and killed Chas. Childs, last night. The only reason Flaherty gives was that Childs pulled his coat. Both were intoxicated.

CONCORD, N. H., 8.—Governor Cheney was inaugurated to-day. In his message he recommends the abolition of religious tests, and a change from annual to biennial elections.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 6.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says he can vouch for the correctness of the following—The Grand Vizier had issued a letter, declaring: "The Porte accords full amnesty to all insurgents who will offer their submission. To give them time to do this the Sultan grants a six weeks armistice, subject to movements necessary to maintain the concentration of the troops and the revictualing of Nicisic."

The above has been communicated to the Duc De Cases, minister of foreign affairs. The same correspondent says it is now known that most complete accord exists on the general basis agreed to by the powers upon which negotiations at Ems will be pursued. These basis are the integrity of the Ottoman empire, and the necessity of ending the constant agitation by effective and legitimate concessions.

LONDON, 7.—A Vienna dispatch says although the statement of the Prince of Montenegro had notified Baron Radich of the conclusion of the alliance between Montenegro, Serbia, Roumania and Greece proves totally unfounded, it becomes more and more evident that Serbia is drifting into war.

The Turkish forces facing Serbia have been reduced to 27,000 men in consequence of a detachment being sent to quell the Bulgarian insurrection. The Servians now under arms, according to the lowest estimate, number 75,000.

A Vienna dispatch says that in consequence of the remonstrances of the powers, all danger of a breach of the peace by Serbia has been removed for the present.

A telegram from Constantinople reports that Turkish bonds to the amount of eight millions of Turkish pounds were found in the treasury of the late Sultan and handed to the minister of finance. The bonds will not be put into circulation.

A Madrid special states that the minister of war read in congress to-day the bill fixing the strength of the permanent army at 10,000 men.

A dispatch from Vienna says the united efforts of the Powers might still succeed in making Serbia respect an armistice, if one was concluded with the insurgents.

Prince Gortschakoff's recent telegram, cautioning Prince Milan, of Serbia, seems to be without effect.

A dispatch from Berlin says the *Isolot*, the organ of the Serbian cabinet, declares war is unavoidable, now that Turkey has triumphed and the programme of the Northern Powers rejected.

The official Russian paper, the *Invalide*, says that the insurgents are not likely to accept an armistice.

Queen dowager Josephine, of Sweden, is dead.

Dispatches from Berlin say that considerable uneasiness has been created there by the sudden return of Prince Bismarck from Lauenburg, for protracted conferences with the Emperor. The uneasiness is increased by the announcement that the Emperor's departure for Ems is postponed.

The *Post* prints extracts from the *Cologne Gazette* and the *Berlin Tribune* depreciating a too close adherence to the views of Russia.

PARIS, 7.—Estefette reports that the Russian army is marching to the frontier; when it arrives at the Pruth the Servians will commence hostilities.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 30.—The events of the past two weeks have all been in favor of the government, and indicate the unmistakable approaching failure of the revolution. The insurgents have suffered reverses everywhere and their sympathizers are rapidly decreasing in number. Gen. Alatorre gained a great victory on the 29th in Vaxaca, over the revolutionary forces, the latter lost nearly 2,000 men killed and wounded, and many were taken prisoners. Among the latter were Generals Mirand Terran and Shemadona. They also lost two pieces of artillery. The government casualties were 600 killed and wounded. Among the latter is Gen. Corella. The federals gained another important victory in Flaxico. There are about five thousand federal troops at Orizaba, and in the neighborhood. *Te deum* was sung in the cathedral here over the defeat of Diaz in Tamaulipas. Trains are now running regularly on the Mexico and Vera Cruz railroad. There has been no interruption for two weeks.

Cortina, who was a prisoner has broken his parole, escaped, and issued a pronouncement. The presidential problem is no nearer a solution.

PARIS, 7.—The funeral of M. Mautin, the French consul who was murdered at Salonica, and whose body was brought to France, took place here to-day. The remains were buried at the expense of the state, with great ceremony and military honors. The Duc de Cases and deputations from both Chambers attended the funeral.

BELGRADE, 8.—The Servian Government has declared that it will follow the recommendation of Russia not to enter hostilities against Turkey.

—The *Pall Mall Budget* gives, as one of the principal reasons why duelling is going out of fashion, that there is no satisfaction in it. Duellists dare not kill each other for fear of the gallows.