

the President and party has been furnished by the officers of the road:

The train was proceeding at the usual speed, and when entering a cut the engine struck a cow, throwing her from the track against the bank, the engine, baggage and mail car passing safely, when the cow rolled under the wheels of the smoking car; the train stopped about 100 yards from where the cow was struck. The smoking car was filled with passengers and was thrown off the track, completely wrecked. The second car mounted the smoking car and rested on it right angles; at this was badly damaged but was not broken up. The next car ran on the wreck and into it a few feet, and was considerably damaged. The only persons injured were on the first and second passenger cars; the number is stated at eight. Of these Samuel Wield, a German gentleman of Atlanta, was the only one seriously hurt. He was very badly bruised about the face and head, and will probably lose one eye. There were several other persons more or less bruised and cut. C. W. Wells, of Albany, was somewhat injured, but was able to keep on his journey home. Mr. Evans, of Alexandria, was brought here and carried home to Alexandria. The train also brought in one man from Georgetown slightly injured; one colored woman had her head badly cut and three colored men were bruised. G. W. Clapp, of this city, received a scalp wound. R. J. Peggett, an Internal Revenue officer of New York, was slightly wounded in the head.

As soon as the accident occurred, much solicitude was felt as to the safety of the President and party. Some of the passengers who proceeded to the rear car said they found the President peacefully smoking on the platform, not aware of the extent of the disaster.

McCann the brakeman on the train had his left leg broken. The darkness of the night added to the horror of the situation as it prevented the uninjured passengers from seeing the full extent of the disaster. The embankment at the point of the accident is twenty feet high.

New York.—An Atlanta dispatch says the Sheriff of Norris Co., effected the arrest of eight persons implicated in the late murders. Robert Toombs will defend the prisoners.

Eight negroes now hold office in Georgia who qualified before the Superior Court.

A train on the Long Island Railroad, with about 100 delegates from the Baptist Convention, was thrown off the track at Green Point yesterday afternoon. No lives were lost, but seven were badly bruised.

Albany.—On Monday night last, at Johnstown, Montgomery Co., Michael Fannagin assailed his wife with a hatchet and literally cut her head to pieces; he has been arrested.

President Huntington, of the Central Pacific Railroad, started this afternoon on a sleeping car from Jersey city; he intends to go all the way to the Pacific coast. He has on board Messrs. Hooper, Brooks and Marshall of the House Ways and Means Committee, the other members are to be taken on at Pittsburgh, several ladies will also accompany the party.

Augusta, Ga.—The parties arrested in Warrenton by the military, have been released by the Court on their giving bonds. Judge Andrews of the Circuit Court has forbidden the Sheriff at whose instance the arrests were made to act, or in any way assume the functions of his office. Quiet has been restored and a good feeling exists between the citizens and the military.

An official proclamation has been made of the ratification of the additional article into the extradition convention between the United States and Italy, applying to persons guilty of embezzlement.

President Grant, who went to West Point by boat this afternoon, says, his entire family escaped injury in the railroad accident last night. He was in the third passenger car, he says the party thrown into confusion, but sustained no injury whatever. He describes the accident as a very serious one.

Montgomery, Ala.—The Haynesville Examiner of to-day reports that the dreaded bolt worm has made its appearance on a plantation in Houndes County, carrying destruction to the cotton crop.

Jackson, Miss.—The trial of E. M. Yerger for killing Col. Crane commenced to-day before a military commission, Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger, being President. The counsel for Yerger filed an objection to the trial by a military commission, which will be argued to-morrow. Yerger plead not guilty to the

charges and specification. Eminent counsel are engaged in the defence.

New York.—Police Officer O'Brien, while endeavoring to quell a disturbance last evening, in a liquor store, in Front street, was brutally beaten and stabbed. Two of his assailants, named James Quigly and Alfred Vidette, were subsequently arrested.

At a meeting of Polish exiles last evening, resolutions were adopted to celebrate the annexation of Lithuania to the kingdom of Poland on the 11th of August next. The celebration will be general throughout the principal cities of the Union. A medal is to be struck in Berlin to commemorate the event.

Boston.—Millard Osmore, while reading in bed at New Port, N. H., last night, upset a lamp and was burned to death.

Chicago.—The Republican's Washington special says, it is understood here that the question has already been raised with regard to Cuba; whether since the virtual deposition of General Dulce by the Spanish volunteers there be any colonial government with which our Consul or agents there, or authorities here can hold official relations.

The Spanish Minister is known to be very much troubled about the turn affairs have taken, Espinar being only the creature of the mob, it is doubtful whether he should be recognized. Cuban agents are not slow to take advantage of this, they are urgent in pressing upon prominent persons here that no government now exists in Cuba, but that of the Republic. It is ascertained from other sources than the Cubans, that the Republicans estimate that they have obtained recruits for the Republic, in the United States, Mexico and South America, to the number of five thousand men, and have been furnished enough experienced officers from the United States alone, to command the entire number from Colonel to subaltern; also that the aid thus derived from the countries named is slight, compared with the assistance furnished in subsistence, clothing, ammunition and arms, so great is the activity of the Cubans now in this country, so confident are they of speedy success.

A recent order of the Commissioner of Public Lands announcing that settlers on the Osage lands in Kansas whose claims were made prior to the treaty of September 29th, 1865 might purchase the same, was accompanied by a big decision as to those rights which it is thought will go far towards reversing one reserving railroad lands to the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston road, and U. P. Southern branch, made by Secretary Browning, about the rightfulness of which there has been some question. The odd sections on the track known as ceded lands were withdrawn from the settlement in November 1867 under the Secretary's decision. Commissioner Wilson decides that settlers who were on said odd numbered sections prior to the withdrawal had acquired possessors' rights under the treaty. This is considered as a practical revocation of the order of the late Secretary Browning. A very large proportion of the odd numbered sections were occupied prior to November 1867, and will therefore pass into the farmers' hands. About fifteen thousand persons are interested in this decision. Lands are very valuable and fertile, well timbered and watered, the settlers obtain them at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and have until April 10th 1871 to purchase them. There are two tracts, one containing 960,000 acres out of which Nessho and Labette counties are formed; the other known as the Osage treaty lands 750 miles one way and 20 the other containing 3,200,000 acres. This is the tract over the proposed sale of which by treaty to the railroad contractor, so sharp a debate occurred in Congress, resulting in the passage, by the House of Resolutions declaring the Senate had no Constitutional right to dispose of Indian lands or public domain under the treaty power.

San Francisco, 11.—The official accounts of the military operations in southern Arizona, published during the last three months, show that forty warriors have been killed and a number of their families taken captives. Immense quantities of Indian supplies, stock, etc., have been captured or destroyed. In relinquishing the command of the troops south of the river Gila, Gen. Devin expresses his gratification at the energy and perseverance displayed by the officers and men in the recent campaign against the Apaches, and at the results obtained by such a small force.

Senators Pascoe and Conkling, Hon. B. F. Wade and Gen. Boynton left Omaha to-day for the Promontory. A large number of tourists and pleasure seekers

are fairly started for the mountains and the Pacific.

The body of Frank P. Woodall, an insurance clerk, who has been missing for ten days, was found to-day floating in the bay, with a large scalp wound on his head. He was probably robbed and murdered. He served during the war as a Colonel in an Illinois regiment.

Louisville.—The remains of Lieut. P. J. Terrill, an officer in the Fenian organization, was refused burial rites by Roman Catholics, because the Fenian Brotherhood appeared in church in regalia. The body was taken from the church and followed to the cemetery by a large concourse of Fenians. The action of the priest has caused a profound sensation.

Boston.—The President will leave New York on Thursday night and arrive at Boston on Wednesday morning; he will attend the Peace Jubilee, review the military and pass the night with Secretary Boutwell at Croton.

Richmond.—A duel growing out of an article in the Petersburg Index, denouncing Robt. W. Hughes, contributor to the Richmond State Journal, a Republican organ, was arranged for to-day at Chester, near this city, between Captain W. E. Cameron, editor of the Index, and Mr. Hughes; the police arrested the seconds and Hughes near the fighting ground. It is thought the fight will be renewed in another State.

Cincinnati, O.—A fire, this morning at two o'clock, broke out in Wigley & Baldwin's steam saw mill and shingle factory, at the corner of Sixth and Horne streets, and destroyed it, with a lot of shingles and lumber; loss \$20,000. The flames extended east on Sixth Street, burning a two story frame dwelling and several brick buildings, besides a number of small houses. Twelve or fifteen lines of telegraph wire, running west, were broken; there are rumors afloat that three children perished. Eight or ten poor families, about fifty persons in all, are rendered homeless, all their furniture having been destroyed.

Waterville, Ks.—The mail carrier from Salt Marsh reports that one Swede and a boy were killed by a small party of Sioux, on Wednesday; the settlers generally are well armed. More trouble is apprehended. The Superintendent of the New York colony is here to-day; he says the colony, with the exception of some twenty who enlisted, have come in as far as Washington, most of them taking up homesteads in that vicinity.

Chicago, 13.—The appropriations required for the city government for the current fiscal year; amounts to \$4,069,812.96, \$300,00 of which will be received from miscellaneous sources and the balance by direct taxation. Over \$1,200,000 of this amount goes to the Board of Public Works, to be expended on streets and other improvements.

The Cuban Junta is preparing to issue bonds, payable on the acknowledgment of Cuban independence, at seven per cent. interest.

The case of David Groesbeck against the Trinity Church Corporation, came before Judge McCune yesterday, Groesbeck demands the appointment of receiver on behalf of the Anneke Jaus' estate, and accused the present Rector of Trinity Church with preaching false religion and diverting the property of the church from the intention of its founders. A large amount of property is involved and the case excites much interest.

The Republican's Washington special says it is rumored that the British Minister, Thornton, will be sent to Madrid and will be superseded here by an English diplomatic representative of the highest ambassadorial rank, who will through a liberal hospitality, ascertain the Senatorial sentiment before further negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama question are undertaken.

Reports from Warren county show that a judicial injunction, restraining Sheriff Morris from making arrests, had been issued; the efforts of the military authority, acting through the civil officers, to break up the insurrectionary organization seem thus to be brought to a stop.

It is stated that the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents has been again strongly urged upon Secretary Fish. Mr. Ruiz, Secretary to Leniur, the Cuban agent, had a conversation with him recently, in which he argued that, considering the recent acts of the volunteers in Havana, Spanish domination in the island had ceased and that the Cuban government is certainly more of a *de facto* institution than one so completely revolutionized as the Spanish government. Secretary Fish said he would return an answer in a few days. Ruiz feels quite sanguine

that his government will be recognized.

Gen. Sickles has been granted leave of absence for one year in order to allow him to accept the Spanish mission without resigning his rank in the army. The question has arisen whether Sickles and Badeau can retain their positions in the army after accepting foreign appointments. The law provides that when an army officer accepts foreign appointments or a civil office he thereby vacates his commission in the army, but some government officers doubt whether this applies to Sickles and Badeau, who are on the retired list.

Army officers applying for extended leaves of absence are informed that a compliance with their request will throw them out of their regiments.

Admiral Porter has bought a fine house in Washington, formerly occupied by the British Minister; he no longer has any official connection with the Naval Academy, but gives his whole time to the Department.

Boards of examination are to be appointed for all the bureaus in the Interior Department.

Washington, D. C.—The commission on Indian affairs has directed that the Indians who fail to come in and locate in permanent abodes upon the reservations will be subject wholly to the control and supervision of the military authorities, who, as circumstances may justify, will, at their discretion, treat them as friendly or hostile. Care should be taken to inform the Indians claiming to be friendly that they must not violate the laws of the United States by acts of murder, theft, or robbery, for such crimes, tribes will be held responsible, and their annuities will be withheld until the offenders are delivered up to be properly punished. Applications for the use of the military against lawless members of any friendly tribes will not be granted unless the determination to commit outrage be too strong and the combinations too great for superintendents or agents to subdue with the means at their command. At present, neither goods nor provisions will be given to roving Indians or Indians in hostility to the government, but when they come in and locate on the reservations with a view of becoming friends to the government and cultivating the arts and habits of civilized life, then every assistance, practicable in the way of clothing, provisions and agricultural implements will be given them.

Judge Blatchford in a decision to-day sustains the action of President Grant in revoking the pardons of Jacobs and Moses Dupuy, who will be obliged to serve out their terms in the Penitentiary.

The Secretary of War has issued an order directing that all enlisted men in the general service, who have been detained for duty as clerks, and all other clerks in the War Department and other Bureaus, not authorized by law, be discharged on the 15th inst., with leave of absence for one month. By this order between 300 and 400 men who receive a compensation of nearly \$100 per month, will be discharged.

Chicago.—Messrs. Hooper, Marshal Kelly, Maynard, Moorhead and Brooks, members of the House committee on ways and means, arrived at this city to-day en route for the Pacific Coast.

General Emory having declined the appointment of Governor of the Soldiers' Home, the official order assigning him to that duty has been revoked.

Twenty-four persons have mysteriously disappeared in this city within two weeks.

Twenty thousand stand of arms are being shipped for the Turkish government, which, it is said, has also purchased several ocean steamers here.

Washington.—Commissioner Delano made a decision upon the question submitted by the board of brokers of New York, as to their liability to pay a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent upon all sums received by them for the negotiations of sales. He decides that they are liable as commission merchants on all sales in excess of \$50,000 made by or for them at the rate of one dollar for each thousand dollars except those made through other wholesale dealers who tax as such and sell on commission and consequently are liable on such sales made through commercial brokers. Commercial brokers are also liable upon all sales negotiated by them at the rate of 50 cents on each thousand, excepting those made by or through another broker.

Washington, D. C.—Col. O. A. Meak, aide-de-camp to the Secretary of War, vice Gen. Pelonza, will assume his duties on Monday next. Brevet Major General Carroll has been retired on the full rank of Major General.