

Bank \$50,000; the Faneuil National Bank \$10,000; the Tremont National Bank \$30,000; A. D. Hubbard et al \$15,000; the Central National Bank \$60,000; the Boylston National Bank \$15,000; S. Cushing, Jr., trustee, \$4,000; the Shoe and Leather National Bank \$4,000; Abigail E. Hildreth \$3,000; the Commonwealth of Massachusetts \$40,000; McFontarieve \$4,000.

NEW YORK, 22.—At a meeting of prominent importers, here last night, the question of reform in the revenue service at the Custom House was discussed, and a committee was appointed to report a plan for permanent organization.

Gen. Custar, who is in this city, says that his expedition to the Black Hills will leave Fort Lincoln, June 1st, and if the miners are going into the Hills in large numbers, as western papers report, it will probably take the whole summer to drive them out.

The committee of the Board of Trade on postal affairs, having received information from a large number of merchants in this city that the postal expenses on newspapers and letters, under the new law, have doubled, will, next week, confer with Postmaster General Jewel and the postmaster in this city upon the measures necessary to take for the repeal of the obnoxious law.

A dispatch from Milford, Pa., says that forest fires are sweeping over ten out of the eleven townships in Pike Co., and unless rain comes soon there will be great suffering and loss of life.

Jacob Young, living in the suburbs of Brooklyn, last night, murdered his second wife by cutting her head off with an axe; he then went to the cemetery and dashed out his brains on the grave of his first wife.

MANCHESTER, N. H., 22.—Col. A. M. Eastman, of this city, of the direct U. S. Cable Co., is in receipt of news that the completion of the line may be expected at an early hour. The *Faraday* is at Sydney, taking coal and waiting for the ice fields to clear away. Not more than half a day's work remained when she put into Sydney on account of ice.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The Sioux chiefs now here sent word to Commissioner Smith, to-day, that they had not taken among themselves enough yet, to be able to hold a council with him to-day understandingly, and requesting that the council be postponed.

TYRONE, 22.—Reports were received here, last night, that the fire was approaching Phillipsburg, and, in order to save the town, Mayor Burgess ordered the brush around the place to be set on fire. About two hundred and fifty men were sent out to fight the flames at the points from which most danger was to be feared. Osceola is levelled to the ground, and the smoking debris are all that is left of the houses. Neighboring towns are sending money and provisions for the relief of the unfortunates.

ALBANY, Y. N., 22.—Both houses of the Legislature adjourned to-day, *sine die*.

CHICAGO, 22.—A special from Dubuque, Ia., says that a company of the 7th Cavalry, from Alabama, passed through that city yesterday, en route for Yankton; they are well equipped, and intend to keep a vigilant eye on movements toward the Black Hills.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the President has ordered Quartermaster General Meigs to Europe on special duty, to be absent eighteen months; the precise nature of the mission is not known, but it is understood that he is to make observations on European military establishments. It is expected that the President will install Rufus Ingalls as acting Quartermaster General during Meigs' absence.

Telegraphic and mail advices from those portions of Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Minnesota, which were devastated by grasshoppers last season, and which have been visited to a greater or less extent by the same insects, this spring, indicate that but little damage has been done, except in parts of Missouri, and that the insects are diminishing in number, and but little apprehension is felt of any serious trouble from them.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, 22.—The body of Mrs. Jackson was recovered this morning, leaving one child yet to recover from the late boat disaster on Muskingum river.

OMAHA, 22.—There is no truth whatever in the report telegraphed from Council Bluffs, that the Union

Pacific Railroad would abide by the decision of the U. S. Circuit Court, in the mandamus to compel the company to operate the bridge as a part of its road, and the whole as a continuous line to Council Bluffs; the case will be appealed, as previously stated, and in the meantime the U. P. trains are made up this side the river.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., 22.—Three men were killed to-day at the Stanton mine, by the falling of the carriage in which they were being hoisted out of the mine; two men were also killed in a mine at Plymouth, to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, 22.—Ferdinand Dudenhofer, receiving teller of the Germania National Bank, was committed to prison to-day, charged with embezzling a hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

MAUNCH CHUK, Pa., 22.—Very severe mountain fires have been raging in Carbon county the past few days; an immense amount of lumber and sawed logs and a number of dwelling houses have been burned in the Hickory Run and Mud Run regions. Only a rainfall can extinguish the fires. The inhabitants of Mud Run have suffered terribly from the flames, numerous families only escaping with their lives, all their household goods and residences being lost.

Mr. Abel Kelley, of Hickory Run, lost his sawmills, house, barn and five tenements, with all their contents. Five sawmills and eighteen houses have been burned on Mud Run. Stephen Gould lost about three million feet of lumber. The lumbermen, with their wives and children, turned out to fight the flames. At Jeunesville, Beaver Meadow, and other mining villages, the flames had to be fought, all who were able turning out. At the back of Weissport and Parryville the fire is raging and spreading rapidly. The damage done in Carbon county will amount to half a million dollars.

WASHINGTON, 23.—Len Wines has been appointed postmaster at Kirby Valley, Elko county, Nev.

John Richards, Indian agent at the Wichita agency, has sent, through the Indian bureau, a reply to the statements reflecting on affairs at that agency, explaining the circumstances of the short rations. He admits that there has been a scarcity of provisions, but denies the statement that every means possible was not used to prevent suffering, and says there is no truth in the statement that there is danger of an outbreak among the Indians there.

The seven Sioux Indians, with Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, left the quarters provided them by the commissioner at the Tremont House, and went to the Washington House; it is not known what action the commissioner will take in the premises, but this step on the part of the Indians is considered a bold one. It is said that negotiations will not be accomplished so easily as the government anticipated.

Dr. Linderman will, on June 10th, begin a personal examination of the western mints, with a view to ascertaining the best locality for a new branch mint.

CHICAGO, 23.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says that some very curious correspondence was intercepted yesterday, between General Sheridan, the President, and the Governor of Texas. The U. S. military authorities have complained that the Texas officials on the Mexican border have caused the arrest, on a charge of murder, of the U. S. soldiers engaged in preventing the raids. The President, after reviewing the correspondence informs the governor that a repetition of such acts by the Texas people will result in the withdrawal of the troops from Texas. Texans who are in Washington say that the withdrawal of the troops would give such an impetus to volunteer companies as would lead to a border war.

Daniel O'Leary, a pedestrian of this city, completed, at West Side Park, this a.m., at 1:30 o'clock, the unparalleled feat of walking 500 miles in 153 hours, being three hours less than the time he had allotted himself for the task. During the walk he made the fastest mile on record, seven minutes and twenty-eight seconds. He walked 50 miles in nine consecutive hours. O'Leary was presented with a purse of \$1,000, and the receipts at the door must have amounted to \$2,500 more. The attendance, particularly during the last three days of his walk, was very large, not less than five thousand people being present yesterday.

The *Times'* Washington special says that General Hammond, who was sent west with the direction of Congress, to report on the real status of the New Ionia, Panoche Grande, and other valuable mining claims, has returned and sent in his report, which is a palpable attempt to obey the letter of the congressional command and to evade its spirit. A correspondent says that Hammond is the tool of Delano, and merely gives a few vague generalities as to the boundaries and elevations, while the great issues involved are carefully dodged.

The following dispatch has been sent by General Sheridan:

"Chicago, May 23rd, 1865.

"To Hon. A. W. Hubbard and others, Sioux City, Iowa.

"The Secretary of War has sent me your despatch of the 21st inst., from Sioux city. General Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, has directed that the Gordon mining party be released, if the capture was made outside of the Sioux reservation; but in case it was made inside, to require a promise from each individual composing it, not to violate the conditions of the treaty of 1869 with the Sioux Indians, which forbids any trespass on the part of the whites until the government gives permission. The Gordon party, or any other party, have no more right, under the treaty of 1869, to go to the Big Horn than they have to the Black Hills, and it might just as well be understood at once, that it, or any other party, will not be permitted to go to these places until the instructions which now govern the military are revoked.

(Signed) "P. H. SHERIDAN, "Lieut. Gen."

NEW YORK, 23.—The *Herald's* cable special from Mandalog, says that his majesty, the King of Burmah, is most anxious to settle matters with the British and Chinese governments amicably. Lefeeditie, the Chinese General supposed to have arrested Col. Browne's advance on the march for territorial explanation, arrived three days ago, the bearer of dispatches from the court of Burmah. The King denies all complicity in the failure of Col. Browne's expedition, a position which is confirmed by careful inquiry. No serious difficulty is anticipated regarding the Kaavenue question. The opinion which prevails in the public mind, in regard to the King's ill-treatment of foreigners, is quite unfounded. The rumors regarding the concentration of troops towards the frontiers are incorrect. Trade is depressed and almost at a standstill pending the question in dispute.

TYRONE, Pa., 23.—The destruction and devastation at Osceola are very much greater than has been reported. Nine tenths of the town are burned, leaving scarcely enough houses to mark where the town stood. In the midst of the conflagration thieves and robbers were playing their trade, breaking into trunks and appropriating articles of value. Money and clothing are needed, and a supply of food.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, 23.—Advices received from a large number of the principal towns in the State say there are no ravages in this State by grasshoppers, nor is there any danger anticipated. The crops were never in a better condition, nor the prospect for an immense yield more favorable.

CHICAGO, 24.—A Washington special says that the reason the Sioux chiefs now in that city changed their hotels yesterday, was that the Fremont House, where they were quartered, is a temperance hotel, and the noble redmen were determined not to stay where they could get no whiskey. There is a probability that the stay of the Indians in Washington will be prolonged a week or two on account of the absence of Man-afraid-of-his-horse, without whom negotiations or the cession of the Black Hills territory it is believed would fail. The absent chief has been telegraphed for.

General Sherman's Memoirs are creating a decided sensation among the army officers whose record in the late war he is said to have criticized with great freedom and considerable severity. Montgomery Blair is out in a letter, defending his brother, General Frank P. Blair, against Sherman's aspersions, and attacking Sherman himself. It is stated that Sherman has been offered \$80,000 by the Appletons for the copyright of his book.

The fine weather of the past ten days, and the promise of the con-

tinuance of the same, together with the final failure of the grasshopper crop, have had the effect to badly break the market for corn and wheat to-day, causing a great excitement; corn sold down from 70cts on Saturday to 65 $\frac{1}{2}$, and wheat from 101 to 96 $\frac{1}{2}$.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 24.

Spotted Tail and Red Cloud have returned to the Tremont House; the six other Indians remain at the Washington House, and assert that their rooms were too small at the Tremont House. Assistant Secretary Cowan has notified the proprietor of the Washington House that the government will pay no bills which the Indians contract at that place.

ST. LOUIS, 24.—A Sedalia dispatch says that three members of a family named Finly died of starvation in Cooper Co., last week.

A special from Jefferson City says that people who are arriving there from various parts of the State declare that most of the grasshopper talk is unfounded; the grasshoppers are very thick in some counties, but they are doing little or no damage to the growing crops.

NEW YORK, 24.—The memorial services held yesterday, at St. John's church, by the Rev. Dr. Held, for those who perished by the wreck of the *Schiller*, was attended by all the officers and seamen of the German vessels in port, the German consul, and a large number of the friends and relatives of the lost.

A Lackawaxen, Pa., dispatch, says that the rains on Friday night and Saturday were not heavy enough to wet the underbrush sufficiently, and the fires broke out again in several places on Sunday, and threaten more damage; but little is actually known of the real amount of destruction, as there are hundreds of isolated settlements and hundreds of mills in the counties where the fires have been raging. Bears, deer, pigeons, and all kinds of game have been driven by the fires on the Pocono range, into the inclosures with the tame cattle, and around in the settlements. In the region of Lackawaxen, for a hundred miles, forests have been burned, and it is now feared that the fire will gain headway, as the wood now standing is very dry.

A Phillipsburg, Pa., dispatch says that rain began last night, relieving the fears of the residents in that thickly wooded section. At Osceola, yesterday, a thousand rations were issued to the destitute. The Moshannan railroad is sufficiently repaired to allow trains to pass, and coal shipping will probably be resumed to-day. The greatest needs of the people is feed for such of their cattle as have not been destroyed, all the green food in the woods and fields having been burned.

The Brooklyn court room was crowded to-day, and Porter resumed his argument for the defendant. He referred to the letter of contrition, which was the only known instance in which a man had written a letter to himself. This man, who was the master of every intellectual department, when he came into Moulton's presence was like an untutored schoolboy. Another feature of the letter was that Beecher refused to sign it. Counsel referred to the two statements made by Moulton in regard to the scandal, and said he copied them from Tilton's drafts, or they were the result of a fortnight's work by Benjamin F. Butler. It was Tilton who gave directions for carrying out the schemes which originated in his fertile brain. Frank Moulton was a sham from the beginning. The declarations of Tilton, Moulton and Mrs. Moulton all bore the impress of Tilton's mind. That word "paroxysmal," referring to a kiss, was never heard from Beecher's lips, except by two persons—Theodore Tilton and Frank Moulton.

The words—"Standing on the brink of a moral Niagara," were no more Beecher's than were the words "moral haystack." The expression was Tilton's. The counsel commented on the form in which the letter was written. He quoted the expression—"I ask, through you, Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and humble myself before him as I do before my God; and he would have been a better man in my place than I have been." "Did Beecher write this?" said the counsel. "If he did, which did he mean would have been a better man in his place, God or Tilton?" The counsel argued that the language used in this letter precluded all idea of the charge against

Beecher being adultery, and the man who said that Beecher wrote it was a liar and was an untrustworthy witness. Counsel referred to the letter of May 3d, '71, written by Mrs. Tilton to Beecher, as her pastor. Was that a letter of an adulteress to her paramour?

Far more like the strain of a broken-hearted and contrite woman to a man whom she had falsely accused. Never did Henry Ward Beecher use the term "nest-hiding." He had written books, and the plaintiff's counsel had searched them all in vain for that expression. Though Judge Fullerton found, in "Norwood," a reference to a robin building her nest, and had paraded that before them. Counsel then asked what led Moulton and Tilton to lie as they said, for Beecher. Moulton said he lied from tenderness for Beecher and Plymouth church, and Tilton from a similar feeling toward his wife. Could Tilton have these feelings and those which led him to bastardize his own dead boy, and to seek to ruin his adopted daughter? The malignity shown by these witnesses, Tilton and Moulton, rendered their testimony comparatively worthless. Tilton had lived on black mail for a number of years, ready to accept in the form of benefactions or otherwise. Why did Tilton threaten to blow the roof off Plymouth church unless they acceded to his wishes? and was it not soliciting help from Beecher when, according to Mr. and Mrs. Ovington, Tilton said—"Elizabeth loves Mr. Beecher, and he ought to do something for her? That Elizabeth had done all she could for him, and he ought to come forward and help her." Tilton, and that was the reason he had speaking of his wife, said she would die for him if necessary. Was this the use Tilton put a woman to? Was this the school in which Mrs. Moulton had been reared? Frank Moulton said Beecher was a liar and libertine, broken faith with him. He admitted also that he had broken faith with Tilton; there was no person with whom he had not broken faith, and was this man, in whom no person seemed to place reliance, to be believed when he maligned Henry Ward Beecher? This man had threatened to shoot Beecher, but this was mere bravado, and a man who could make such a threat without intending it was of a low order of morals.

The court took the usual recess.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 20.—An article has appeared in the *Figaro*, suggesting that the revenge of France be postponed a hundred years, and causes a great sensation. It is asserted by *La Liberte* that the article has been made the subject of a Cabinet discussion.

MUNICH, 20.—Ex-Queen Amelia, widow of the late king Otho of Greece, died to-day.

LONDON, 21, 5 a.m.—Dudley Baxter is dead.

BRUSSELS, 21.—The tribunal at Liege, which has had the alleged plot to assassinate Prince Bismarck under investigation, has dismissed the charges against Duchesne.

LONDON, 22.—A dispatch to the *Standard*, from Rome, says the Italian government has ordered the removal of all bishops who have not received the royal executive endorsing of them; the Archbishop of Palermo has already been notified to leave his see.

DUBLIN, 22.—Judge Keogh, before whom the Morris election petition was tried, has decided that the late John Mitchell was disqualified from holding a seat, because he was a felon and an alien. The motion for an appeal to the Court of Common Pleas was granted, and the case comes up again next week.

BERLIN, 22.—The action of the Belgian tribunal at Liege, in dismissing the charges against Duchesne, of plotting to assassinate Bismarck, causes a sensation here, and it is generally believed that the finding will not be regarded by Germany as a settlement of the matter.

LONDON, 24.

The *Times* Vienna dispatch says that a dreadful accident occurred on the river Mur, at the town of Judenburg, province of Tyrah: a ferry boat having a number of Catholic pilgrims en route to visit the shrines on the other side the Mur, from Judenburg, sank in the middle of the stream; fifty-nine pilgrims were saved, but seventy-six are missing, all of whom are believed to be drowned.