

rear car, and under the care of officers, was brought to this city.

NEW YORK, 17.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher declines the proposed public reception at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. In his letter of declination, he says such a reception would tend to keep alive feelings that ought to subside, to renew discussions of painful public transactions which should never have had an existence, and which it were well, both for public and for private good, to have removed, if not to forgetfulness at least, to obscurity. Too many hearts yet bleed, too much sorrow and scorching excitement has fallen upon kind, sympathizing hearts to make it wise to renew a public demonstration, which might be misinterpreted, and which might excite animosity, which any good citizen should seek to heal.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., 17.—The constitutional convention adopted a bill of rights to-day. The following section was adopted unanimously: "The people of this State accept, as a final established fact, that from the federal union there can be no secession of any State."

NEW ORLEANS, 17.—The equinoctial storm continues. Dispatches from the southwest pass report blowing hard, and thick and cloudy weather. The ship *Maria Greenleaf*, which has arrived from Reval, via the Delaware breakwater, reports encountering a terrific hurricane in latitude 25.28, longitude 84.40, commencing in the northeast and ending in the southeast. She lost her fore and main topsail, split her fore topmast, staysail and jib. There has been nothing from Galveston for forty-four hours; at last accounts the gale prevailed. The steamer *Geo. W. Clyde* was at the wharf, Morgan's steamer *Mary*, the *Harriet Lane* and several small vessels were anchored inside, and two large English steamers outside.

PITTSBURG, 17.—Dr. M. H. Frank, in prison and awaiting trial for counterfeiting U. S. notes, was detected on Sunday morning in an attempt to escape, having secured, through outside aid, possession of several tools for this purpose; they were found in the cell of another prisoner, to whom Frank had given them for safe keeping. Frank gave information, which resulted in the arrest, to-day, of two accomplices, Albert Stahle and H. Bowman, the former a saloon keeper in this place, the latter a bar tender; they have been committed in default of \$2,000 bail.

ST. LOUIS, 17.—General John McDonald, ex-Internal Revenue Supervisor in this district, and Col. John A. Joyce have been indicted in the western district for conspiracy with parties in St. Joseph and Kansas City to defraud the U. S.

Vineman & Co., of Kansas City, charged with revenue frauds, have compromised by paying the amount of revenue due; it is believed that it will cost them \$40,000.

CHICAGO, 18.—A Washington special says that one of the special agents of the pension office has just returned from the west, and his report, made to the commissioner, discloses a remarkable series of wholesale deceptions practised on the government. He found parties in the receipt of pensions, who were not disabled from earning their livelihood, and who can show no trace of wounds or of impaired health. Numerous cases were also discovered of parties personating dead men, and of women falsely representing themselves as the widows of deceased soldiers, and drawing pensions as such. The commissioner now states that he is convinced that the government is annually paying from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 to these fraudulent claimants.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., 18.—Last night a locomotive of a coal train on the Lehigh Valley road exploded at Stoney Creek, and John Kercher, engineer, John Dupler, fireman, and Benj. Hoffman, and W. W. Koelp, brakeman, all of Fairview, were instantly killed; George Owens, brakeman, was injured, but not fatally.

OMAHA, 18.—A dispatch from Kearney Junction says that a party of about twenty Texas herders came in last night and camped on the Platte at the bridge; during the night their horses got into a corn field belonging to M. Collins. He took up the horses, and this morning they came up and said they would settle. They came up town and got drunk, and went back and shot Collins five times, killing him almost instantly. The Texans have all been captured but two, and are now in jail at Kearney Junction.

It is probable that they will be lynched to-night.

CINCINNATI, 18.—The Cincinnati Zoological Garden opened to-day, with appropriate ceremonies, and with large numbers of invited guests in attendance. This garden contains sixty-six acres, is laid out in walks, drives, etc., and has a number of fountains and small lakes; the collection of animals, birds, etc., is the largest in the country, and the various accommodations and appointments are unexcelled.

NEW YORK, 18.—White & Douglas, produce commission dealers, have failed, and have assigned to Edward W. West; a speculation in hops caused it.

The creditors of Lee, Shepard and Dillingham, booksellers, made an agreement with the firm to-day to accept 70 per cent. on the dollar, to be paid in three installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months, without interest.

William MacMahon, proprietor of Deer Foot Park, near Brooklyn, was fatally shot last night.

PHILADELPHIA, 18.—Ford, one of the counsel for Westervelt, commenced his address to the jury this morning, and characterized the manner in which Westervelt's presence in Philadelphia was secured in April last, as kidnapping.

WASHINGTON, 18.—A statement showing the estimated annual production of gold and silver in the United States during the twenty-five years from 1849 to 1873, has been prepared by the Bureau of Statistics. The annual average production of gold, according to this statement, is fifty million eight hundred thousand dollars, and that of silver for the fifteen years from 1859 to 1873, thirteen million, three hundred thousand dollars. The highest annual production of silver given was in 1873, when it was thirty-five million, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The production of gold has, with the exception of one year, been annually increasing since 1856, and the production of silver has with the exception of one year, been increasing since 1859, the production of gold and silver in 1873 being almost the same.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 18.—The Red Cloud Commission spent most of to-day in reviewing the evidence adduced and in discussing the responsibility of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Secretary of the Interior for the frauds at the Red Cloud agency, the approval of claims rejected by the board of Indian Commissioners, &c. There seems to be no doubt that there will be two reports, one exonerating the officers named, and one holding them responsible for irregularities. Mr. Faulkner, of the commission, entertains views very unfavorable to Commissioner Smith and Secretary Delano, and will not hesitate to express them. It is also believed that Professor Atherton, who has given the subject a very careful consideration, and for some time past has been overhauling the files of the Interior Department, will also sign the minority report.

Postmaster General Jewell, to-day, sent the following telegram to Thomas A. Scott:—"Please accept the thanks of the department for the rapid dispatch of mail which was inaugurated on your lines on the 16th inst.; no other country except Russia can run postal cars 2,000 or 3,000 miles, or half those distances, at a stretch, without running off the edge. Considering the magnitude of our territory I believe our dispatch of the mails is now unequalled."

The Postmaster General has also sent a telegram to Wm. H. Vanderbilt, as follows:—"Please accept the thanks of the P. O. Department of the U. S. for the facilities you have given it this week. The accuracy, system and speed with which you are now transferring our mails are, I think, unequalled in the world, and I believe mark an epoch in our progress. I can already perceive and appreciate the advantages of rapid transportation by responses from our officials and the public, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi."

CARSICANA, Tex., 18.—A wind and rain storm from the north set in here at 10 o'clock on Thursday night, lasting until dark yesterday; the rain extended from the south of Dallas to the coast. Some little cotton was blown out, but no great damage was done to the crop in this section. Telegraphic communication with Houston, both by the Central and Great Northern roads is broken, but Houston Fri-

day evening papers, received here this morning, report the storm still raging there and at Galveston. On Thursday evening last the Galveston *News* reported that at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, when the last wire broke on the bridge, the velocity of the wind was reported there at 50 miles an hour, and increasing. The Galveston and Santa Fe bridge is washed away, and the Galveston and Houston bridge is broken, but part of it is still seen. Extending from the main land the water extends three miles inland, and is higher than in 1867, and a telegram from the Highland station at 4 p.m. on Thursday reports the wind a hurricane, and doing a great deal of damage. In Houston and at Harrisburg the water was within twenty inches of the top of the Navigation Company's wharf on Thursday morning, and rising an inch an hour. Grave apprehensions exist in Houston of serious disaster in Galveston. A night train broke through a bridge, thirty miles above Carsicana, last night, destroying thirteen loaded cars, and stopping traffic; the bridge and track will be repaired, and communication opened to-morrow. It is estimated that \$200,000 will cover all the losses. Commodore Morgan's fleet of dredge boats is reported driven ashore and a number wrecked. At Harrisburg and Houston there has been a terrific gale, and the water driven up from the bay higher than was ever known—a hundred miles to the north end of the island. Damage is also done at Indianola and the western ports.

Between Cimarron and Elizabeth town; he had been shot through the heart. His horse was found tied to a tree a short distance away; there is no clue as yet. At Fort Stanton, a day or two since, an old feud between John H. Reilly and J. Patson, resulted in the fatal shooting of the latter. It is reported that Reilly acted in self-defence, Patson firing the first shot. Tremendous storms have prevailed all through New Mexico, for this past ten days, and the town of Las Cruces was nearly destroyed by the bursting of what is called a water spout. Much damage is already done to the wheat crop by the continued wet weather.

NEW ORLEANS, 19.—The following was received at 10 o'clock last night, from Galveston: The storm has raged since the 15th; the water is high, but very little has been done to property or shipping. Only two lives have been lost, and those were at the extreme eastern point of the island, exposed to the full force of the storm. The railroads are only slightly damaged, and it is expected that trains will be running in a day or two.

TORONTO, 19.—Four boys, out sailing this afternoon, were drowned by the upsetting of their boat.

RIVER DU LOUP, Quebec, 19.—During a storm yesterday, twelve inches of snow fell, and much damage was done to the fruit.

NEW ORLEANS, 20.—The *Times*, from information obtained from papers and passengers, gives the following about the storm at Galveston:—

"To briefly summarize the disaster, the gale from the south, by Wednesday at mid-day, had reached such proportions that the captains of steamers, accustomed for a generation to traverse this portion of the Gulf, declined to put to sea. Almost simultaneously with this determination came the report that a ship yard at the extreme eastern end of the island had been inundated, and that the men were fleeing for their lives. The rapidly falling barometer indicated an increase of the storm, and the water of the Gulf, which is on the south side of the island and in the rear of the city, gradually commenced to encroach, and the gardens of the scattered residences bordering the beach were soon overflowed, the water, during the day, reaching a depth of two feet. All the day long, and during Thursday, it blew a hurricane, pushing the gulf water over the entire island, and covering even the highest elevations to the depth of two feet and a half. This ridge embraces an area of perhaps twelve blocks, extending from Mechanic Street to Market, a distance of two squares latitudinally, and from Centre street to Bath Avenue, about six squares longitudinally. In the entire rear of the east and west ends of the city the water rose to a sufficient depth to float large wooden edifices, many of which are very valuable. The resident portion of the city was most affected from Tremont street, where this

section begins, and for a distance of a mile and a half west every garden and every foundation is destroyed; domiciles are also scattered promiscuously in the centre of the thoroughfares, many of them being jammed together farther to the west. In the neighborhood of Oleander Park, where there are many small farms and a number of stylish residences, the water is reported to have reached a depth of from six to nine feet. A similar story is told of the eastern end of the island, which extends from Centre Street for a mile, and in the business section of the city, where large stocks of goods are kept on the ground floors, one can estimate the injury which thirty inches of sea water would involve. It is fair to presume that the earnings of the entire year will be exhausted in repairing the damage. Probably vegetation has been utterly destroyed, but that the island is involved in wholesale ruin we do not apprehend."

NEW YORK, 20.—The sixth annual session of the convention of national insurance companies opened to-day. Hon. W. Chapman called the body to order.

The case of Tilton vs. Beecher, which was No. 19 on the city court calendar, Brooklyn, to-day, was by consent of counsel put over until the next term of court; Tilton's libel suit against the Brooklyn *Eagle* also went over until next term by consent.

Within a few days a serious disease has broken out among the horses throughout this city; it borders on the nature of the famous epizootic, of two years ago. It is calculated that there are 10,000 horses suffering, the symptoms being precisely those manifested when the epizootic first showed itself.

LONG BRANCH, 20.—President Grant and his family will leave here in a special palace car on Thursday next, and will go direct to Colorado.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The U. S. steamer *Powhatan*, now at New York, will sail from there this week for Port au Prince, Hayti, in accordance with a request from the State Department. A short time ago the American minister there gave shelter to some parties, in consequence of which their adversaries threatened the minister, and the department deems it expedient to send the vessel there for his protection if necessary.

The following is the text of a telegram from Governor Ames to the Attorney General relating to affairs in Mississippi. It was made public to-day:—

"Jackson, Miss., Sept. 11. "Attorney General Pierpont, Washington.

"The necessity which called forth my dispatch of the 8th inst., to the President, still exists. Your question of yesterday, repeated to-day, asks for information, which I gladly give. The violence here is incident to the political contest preceding the pending election. Unfortunately, the question of race, which has been prominent at the South since the war has assumed a magnified importance at this time in certain locations. In fact, the race feeling is so intense that protection for the colored people by white organizations is despaired of. A political contest made on a 'white line' forbids it. The history of the colored people since reconstruction, and its bearing on the situation at this time, and a detailed statement of the troubles here cannot be condensed in a telegram. This State has been opposed to organizing a militia of colored men, as it has been believed that it would develop a war of races, which would extend beyond the borders of this State. The organization of whites alone, when the issue is one of race, would be equally ineffectual; the most complete protection would be found in strict non-interference. By the whites the contradictions will be as numerous as they were last December, but the report of the congressional committee proved the correctness of my assertions. I am aware of the reluctance of the people of the country to national interference in state affairs, though if there be no violation of law, there can be no interference; and I may be permitted to express the hope that the odium of such interference shall not attach to President Grant or to the republican party. As Governor of the State I made a demand, which cannot well be refused; let the odium in all its magnitude descend upon me. I cannot escape the conscientious discharge

of my duty toward a class of American citizens whose only offence consists in their color, and whom I am powerless to protect.

"(Signed) "ADELBERT AMES." **PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 20.**—The jury in the Westervelt case returned a verdict of guilty on the last three counts of the indictment; a motion for a new trial has been made.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 16.—A fire at Paderborn, Prussia, last Sunday, burned one hundred buildings, and made three hundred families homeless.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* announces the death of Signor Ronconi, the Italian singer.

The *Telegraph* has a special from Rome, stating that the Pope recently informed Cardinal Borromeo that the Vatican Council would reassemble, to complete its labors, in 1876.

The *Globe* has reason to believe that the Lords of the Admiralty contemplate a cruise for the inspection of the government works at Malta; the navy yards of France and probably those of Italy will also be visited.

The Earl of Huntington is dead. The foot and mouth disease among the cattle is spreading, but there is only a small proportion of deaths.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent reports that Turkey is placing her forces in Bulgaria on a war footing, and is preparing her fortresses on the Danube for any emergency.

BELGRADE, 16.—According to Serbian reports the Turks have persecuted the Christians at Orachova in northern Bosnia; six Christians were massacred.

KRAGUEVAC, 16.—The discussions in the committee of the Skupstchina, on the address in reply to Prince Milan's speech, have already commenced, and will probably last till Saturday; the members of the minority, who are in favor of war, it is believed, have already had in committee, attempts to secure a compromise before submitting a draft of the address, and it is feared that the party of action will be victorious, especially as the population is becoming more urgent for war. The ministry will oppose war, even if the committee report in favor of it, to the length of resignation; the peace party is less hopeful, but it has not yet abandoned its efforts. The Belgrade papers say that the Turks have again violated Serbian territory; the Serbian armament is continuing. Forty-two deputies oppose the government, and are in favor of war, but a majority appears to be secured for the address, which proposes to leave the question to the wisdom of Prince Milan. The government is most active in its efforts to maintain peace, and the immediate danger of war is consequently somewhat lessened.

BOMBAY, 16.—It has been heretofore asserted that the Nizam of Hyderabad refuses to accept the Viceroy's invitation to meet the Prince of Wales, on his approaching visit to India; this has caused much comment in the English and Indian press. The *Times* of India, however, announces, definitely, that the Nizam has accepted the invitation.

Le Bien Public, the organ of Thiers, admits the correctness of the following:—

During Thiers' interview with Gortschakoff the conversation related to the chances favorable to the maintenance of peace. Gortschakoff feared that France would yield to clerical reaction; he thought the solution of the eastern question would not be immediate, but would eventually consist in the granting of an autonomy to Bosnia and Herzegovina, under the Archduke Salvador or Server Pasha.

ROME, 16.—The *Voce della Verita* states that the Spanish ambassador in the Vatican has resigned, in consequence of the ministerial change in Madrid.

LONDON, 17.—The race for the Doncaster cup to-day was won by Fraulein; there was a dead heat for the second place.

ROME, 17.—In the Papal Consistory to-day, the Pope, after delivering an allocution, announced that Monsignors Antici, Mattei, Paccia, Randi, Seincione, Vitelleschi and the Archbishop of Rennes, whose names he reserved in *pectore* at the consistory last May, have been created cardinals; he also appointed several archbishops and bishops.