

## BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, 26.—Major Nickerson has been expelled from the Metropolitan club in this city.

—An error was made in the statement furnished the press last night, concerning the plan for reorganizing the internal revenue districts in California. The first information from the Department was to the effect that the First and Fourth Districts of California and the District of Nevada had been consolidated; whereas, the fact is the First District was left undisturbed and Chancellor Hartson retained, as collector. The only change made in California was the consolidation of the Fourth District with the District of Nevada, the new district to be known as the Fourth District of California.

The Treasury reserve, which has been steadily increasing for several days, amounts to \$142,481,930. It is stated the payments to be made the present month on account of pensions will not exceed \$1,125,000. The quarterly interest on the 4 per cent. bonds due July first next amounts to \$735,000.

The Hill investigation was resumed this morning. Supervising Architect Hill was questioned as to the standing of the United States Company, to which numerous contracts had been let for furnishing iron shutters, but was unable to give any definite information as to the status of the company. Secretary Folger was then sworn. He flatly contradicted that part of Hill's testimony where he swore he had shown the papers to the Secretary, containing the story of an offer of \$1,500 to Manly, Cooper & Co., to withdraw; he did not show witness such paper, but stated verbally that one of the bidders had made a proposition for Manly, Cooper & Co., to withdraw their bid. As it was reasonable to suppose that the lowest bidder would have the contract, no investigation of the alleged bribery was ordered. The amount of \$1,500 was not mentioned by Hill, nor was the name of the party who offered the bribery given. There was at that time no question respecting the bid. "I certainly understood that if the shutters of Manly, Cooper & Co. stood the test, they were to have the contract." In reply to further questioning, Mr. Folger said, "I knew before the contract was finally awarded that their (Manly, Cooper & Co.) shutters did not meet the requirements of the specifications in thickness. Hill made no written report on the subject. I would not undertake to say he and they pledged themselves to furnish the shutters as required within 25 hours, and that it should not interfere with the execution of the contract; nor do I remember that he told me the shutters of the next lowest bidders were also thicker than called for by the specifications.

Coleman, in the Hill investigation, owing to the fact that no chance, as often requested, has been furnished the prosecution for examination of the papers and accounts of Gen. Stinemetz, has been unable alone to prepare all the evidence they wished to present in the Bartlett-Robbins case. The prosecution, however, were ready to go on with another branch of the case, which would not require much time. Counsel then read as specifications under the general charges of fraud and corruption, that Hill, as Supervising Architect of the Treasury, in March, 1877, promised and agreed with James M. Wilbur, then having a claim against the government to the amount of \$40,000, for furnishing illuminating tiling for the New York postoffice, to pass said claim if he (Wilbur) would allow him (Hill) 10 per cent of said claim. Further, Hill, knowing Gannon to be associated as co-partner in the firm of Simons, Johnson & Co., in the transaction of business relating to the office in building material, refused to dismiss Gannon from his position in the architect's office, but permitted him to remain and use his influence in securing contracts for his firm.

Tyler, whose name has been mentioned in connection with \$1,500 to Manly, Cooper & Co., made a statement denying that he had any connection with the alleged offer. Tyler, however, proved indisposed to allow any information to be extracted from him, insisting on telling his own story. Adjourned.

Hill filed his reply to-day in answer to the charges against him

alleging fraud in connection with the Bartlett, Robbins & Co. contracts for work on the New York postoffice. Hill characterizes the charges as false and malicious, and alleges that he had no personal knowledge of the details of the work.

It is ascertained to-day that the effect of yesterday's executive order in regard to internal revenue service will be to reduce the total number of collection districts from 126 to 80, a reduction of 46 instead of 44 as erroneously announced at the Treasury Department yesterday when the information was furnished to the press. All changes in the present system were included, however, in the detailed statement telegraphed last night. The following statement shows the number of districts reduced in each State and Territory: Alabama 1, Nevada 1, Connecticut 1, Georgia 1, Dakota 1, Wyoming 1, Arizona 1, Pennsylvania 4, Virginia 2, North Carolina 1, Tennessee 1, Kentucky 2, Ohio 4, Indiana 3, Illinois 2, Michigan 2, Mississippi 2, Iowa 1, Missouri 2, Minnesota 1, West Virginia 1, Maryland 1, Massachusetts 1, New York 5, Washington Territory 1, New Jersey 1, Idaho 1, Montana 1; total 44. It is stated at the internal revenue bureau that it is probable the transfer of officers cannot be effected before the 1st of August. There will be an annual saving of \$200,000 result from the reduction.

The regular cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all except Frelinghuysen and Teller, both of whom are out of the city. The principal question considered was the relations of the alleged shipment of pauper immigrants to this country from Ireland by the British authorities. The result of the deliberation was shown in the subsequent action of the Secretary of the Treasury, who telegraphed instructions to the collector of customs at New York to co-operate with the commissioners of immigration at that port, to prevent all immigrants found to be paupers within the meaning of the law, from landing. In the event that such pauper immigrants may have already landed, as is reported to be the case with a large number shipped on the steamship *Furnessia*, the collector is instructed to take all practicable measures to have them reshipped to the port from whence they came.

Upon the recommendation of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, Secretary Folger referred to the Court of Claims for trial the case of Gen. Adam Badeau, U. S. A., (retired), now Consul General at Havana. The case involves the question of the right of a retired army officer employed in the consular service to receive pay for both offices. It also involves the general question whether the acceptance by retired army officers of a position in another branch of the government is not equivalent to the resignation of his commission in the army.

Senor Elmer, Peruvian minister here, in an interview said he had information confirming the press dispatches that the treaty between Chili and Peru is not yet signed. Being asked what, in his opinion, was Chili's motives in trying to establish Iglesias, the Peruvian minister replied, the government of Chili does not want to make peace; does not wish for peace; but only seeks a pretext for continuing her occupation of Peru, meaning that its act in setting up Iglesias is to create anarchy in Peru, to set the Peruvians to fighting among themselves so as to justify its occupation of Peruvian territory. Chili is seeking to make arrangements with Brazil and the Argentine Republic which will prevent these governments from giving her any trouble on account of her war conquest, and with this object is holding out to them inducements to become interested. Elmer and Secretary Frelinghuysen sometime ago submitted him a proposition for peace between the two countries which he (Elmer) thought would be acceptable to Peru; but of course Chili, which has not recognized Calderon, has thus far refused to accede to the wishes of the United States. "I think," said Elmer "that the good offices of the United States will finally be successful. Another thing; public opinion in Chili is, according to all information I have received, changing and setting against the outrageous policy of the Chilean Government. This information comes by the last mail. Public opinion may force the government to offer more reasonable terms to Peru; meantime the Peruvians continue firm in their recognition of Calderon and the Montep

Government, and the Bolivians stand firmly with them."

WILKESBARRE, Pa., 27.—Heavy rains the past few days and the bursting of a dam caused an extensive cave in the Altimore mines. Residents in the neighborhood are alarmed.

LANCASTER, Pa., 27.—A disastrous storm in this county, have in many cases, ruined tobacco and corn crops, and trains on the Pennsylvania road are detained, owing to embankments caving in.

CHICAGO, 27.—The daily *News* special from Charleston, W. Va., says: Belrine, one of the Richmond editors, was seen at Rancevort, this morning accompanied by friends, and it is thought his hostile meeting with Elam was about to occur.

Washington, 27.—It was reported at a late hour last night that Elam and Belrine, the Richmond duellists, were in this vicinity and would fight at sunrise this morning within ten miles of this city. As nothing has been heard from the front and the weather is stormy, it is presumed the encounter has been postponed on that account.

WASHINGTON, 27.—J. M. Wilbur testified before the Hill Investigating Committee to-day that he had an account against the government for work done at the New York Post office. At the hearing before the Senate committee, Hill appeared and opposed the claim.

Gannon took the stand for the defense, and swore that no proposition had been made by him to Wilbur for ten per cent. of his claim for passing it. The firm he was connected with never had a contract with the Government while he was in the Government employ. No reason was assigned for his dismissal from the department. The co-partnership of Simons, Johnson & Gannon was dissolved before Hill became Supervising Architect.

Hill then took the stand and said a portion of the testimony of Wilbur was true and part false. I never had any conversation with Wilbur in which it was either said or intimated that I would receive or permit any compensation to be paid for the settlement of his claim. The charge of Wilbur was absolutely false. Adjourned.

The statement prepared in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows the aggregate receipts during May, 1883, were \$846,818 greater than for the same month in 1882.

The following is a copy of the correspondence conducted by telegraph between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Collector of Customs at New York in regard to pauper immigration:

NEW YORK, June 28.

To Hon. Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury:

The Commissioners of Immigration notify me of the arrival per steamer *Furnessia*, after they are landed, of 66 families from Ireland. The Commissioners do not certify in language that the immigrants are unable to take care of themselves, but that they are from poor houses, their passage paid by the British government and nearly all heads of families are furnished with drafts for small amounts. The persons having landed, please instruct me what action, if any, I shall take under the law. The emigrants are being detained by the Commissioners. (Signed) A. H. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Treasury Department, Washington, June 28.

Collector of Customs, New York:

Though it is inferable from the report of the commissioners that the immigrants spoken of in your telegram to-day are within section 2 of the act of August, 1882, the section gives you jurisdiction only when the commissioners report a conclusion as well as or instead of the facts. Refer the case back to them for their judgment whether these persons are unable to care for themselves without becoming a public charge. If the commissioners report affirmatively, put the persons back upon the vessel, and do not permit them to land. If negatively, or if they decline to report a conclusion, let the immigrants depart. (Signed) C. J. FOLGER, Secretary.

Secretary Folger said in speaking on the subject of immigration, that the act of August, 1882, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may enter into a contract with the State Commission or a Board to be designated by the Governor of the

State and put upon the body so chosen the business of examining into the condition of passengers arriving by sea. The Governor of New York has designated Commissioners of Immigration at the port of New York to act in that capacity for the State of New York, and arrangements have been made with them to execute the law. They have been instructed in case they find any immigrant unable to take care of himself without becoming a public charge, to report the same in writing to the Collector of Customs, and such person will not be permitted to land.

Secretary Chandler has decided to permit Commissioner Frederick Smith, who was court martialed for duplicating his pay accounts, to resign. The Secretary said that although Mr. Smith had been found guilty of duplicating his account in more than one instance, he thought his actions were not such as should prevent his being allowed to resign.

The following correspondence has taken place between Generals Drum and Crook relative to the captured Apaches, which have been forced upon the reservation at San Carlos:

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, June 25, 1883.

To Crook:

The Secretary of the Interior has shown the Secretary of War a telegraphic dispatch from Agent Wilcox saying the renegade Indians were forced on the reservation on the 14th inst. As the Secretary of War in his dispatch of the 18th inst., gave special directions to keep the prisoners apart from the Indians who continued peaceful, he supposed of course that the agent is incorrect in his statement as given above; but if his orders in this respect have been misunderstood, he desires to repeat his instructions of June 18th, and have them fully carried out. (Signed) R. C. DRUM, Adj't. Gen.

Whipple Barracks, June 26, 1883.

Adjutant General of the Army, Washington:

The report that the Chiricahuas have been forced upon the San Carlos reservation is incorrect. The facts of the case are that those who have surrendered were sent forward with four companies of cavalry and Indian scouts, my instructions to Captain Crawford being that the Chiricahuas should be kept with the scouts until other arrangements could be made. The Chiricahuas who went after their families told me they would join the column at the line, or should we have gone too fast they would follow along the mountains and come in at San Carlos. We have no means of communicating with them until they come in at the agency, and if the first arrivals find those who started back with us are not with the scouts, we destroy all chance of ever reducing them to a state of peace. The Indians at San Carlos are in no danger of being contaminated by contact with the Chiricahuas. As a matter of humanity, I am anxious to get in the last of this band, so as to leave nothing undone for the recovery of the captive boy. (Signed) CROOK.

The President has approved the finding and full sentence of the court martial in Paymaster Wason's case. An order will be issued from the War Department to-morrow announcing his sentence, which is, to be dismissed from the army and to be confined for 18 months in some prison to be selected hereafter.

Information has been received at the War Department that Major Nickerson sailed for Europe June 18th.

Arrangements have been completed between the Postoffice Department and the Republic of Mexico for overland exchange of mails between the offices of San Diego and Tijuana, to commence the first proximo. The exchange for the present will be semi-monthly, and the mails sent from San Diego should include all correspondence for Tijuana and Real del Castillo, and that for other destinations in Lower California may also be forwarded in the exchange if especially addressed to go via San Diego, California.

The marriage of Lieut Hunt, of the navy, and Miss Drum, daughter of Adjutant General Drum, occurred this evening. President Arthur, Secretary and Mrs. Lincoln, and Secretary and Mrs. Chandler were present, as were also most of the prominent army and navy officers stationed here.

MILWAUKEE, 27.—The rumor that the barge *Argonaut* was burned at Kenosha was owing to the destruction of the Glenfiora Hotel, near Waukegan, the glare of the flames being reflected upon the water. The *Argonaut* passed this port at 9 o'clock Tuesday evening, and is supposed to be in Escanaba. The Glenfiora was unfinished and unoccupied, and flames were started by an incendiary.

Ashland, 28.—All work at the collieries is suspended, and unless the rain ceases ten collieries in the Mahoning Valley will be flooded. Traffic on the Lehigh road is suspended. At Shamokin all the collieries are suffering.

Mt. Carmel, Pa., 27.—A fire was discovered this afternoon in the heading in the breast at Monitor colliery, two miles from here. Several men overcome by gas were carried out of the mine. The colliery employs over 500 men and boys.

Portland, Pa., 27.—A terrific shower burst on this vicinity last evening, causing wide-spread devastation. The Bangor & Portland Railroad had a number of culverts and bridges washed away, and no trains run to Nazareth until to-morrow. In some places the washouts were 25 feet deep. Low estimate, \$20,000 damages. Nearly all the farmers between here and Nazareth suffered. It is still raining, and streams still rising; prospect of a flood in the Delaware.

Seranton, 27.—Rain has been falling most incessantly the past two days, doing great damage to crops and causing several dams to burst. At Strandsburg the gas works were flooded to a depth of several feet, and many cellars are filled. There is great loss near East Strandsburg, and a serious washout on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, causing a delay of several hours to all trains.

Galveston, 27.—*Mews* Jefferson special: Late last night a column of 1500 horsemen suddenly galloped up and surrounded the jail containing the negro, Douglas, guilty of raping a white woman, Mrs. Rogers, for which his companion, a negro named Lacy, was lynched yesterday morning. The deputy sheriff with guards, attempted resistance, but was instantly covered by his assailants, and the secured cell unlocked. Douglas was pinioned and placed on a horse. The band then disappeared as quickly and mysteriously as it arrived. This morning, two miles from the city, Douglas was found hanging from a tree, with four bullet holes through his head.

Philadelphia, 27.—Dr. Isaac J. Hathaway, in the cellar of his residence the remains of many infants were found buried, who were victims of having performed criminal surgical operations upon a servant girl in April, 1881, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and undergo imprisonment of seven years, the fullest extent of the law.

Chicago, 27.—Wm. Ray, proprietor of a boarding house at Pullman, a suburb of this city, shot and instantly killed Thomas Dowdle, and Geo. Fox, two young men this morning. The deceased had lived with Ray and had made threats against his life. The tragedy occurred in the home of Ray, and he asserts that the act was in self-defense. He surrendered himself to the authorities.

Nashville, 27.—The work of empanelling a jury for the trial of ex-State Treasurer Polk makes slow progress. Out of 200 persons summoned only one juror is yet secured, all the others having formed opinions in the case and declared incompetent. It is not probable that a jury will be secured before to-morrow.

Toledo, 27.—Chas. Bach, whose second trial for the murder of his wife in October, 1881, has been in progress at Bowling Green, Ohio during the two weeks past, has been convicted and sentenced to hang Oct. 12.

Vicksburg, 27.—At Rolling Fork Nathan Ayers insulted Mrs. Chalmers. He was killed by her son, Thomas.

New Orleans, 27.—*Times* Democrat Greenville special: News reached this place that two negroes who outraged a young lady named Jefferson were lynched to-day, and changed the other burned to death.

Chatanooga, 27.—*Times* special: William Mullen, Tom Hall and son were killed in an affray at Collinsville, Ala., to-day, and John Mullen fatally wounded. No particulars yet.

St. Louis, 27.—The river continues to fall slowly, and in all that section of country west of the Chicago & Alton railroad track at Newport,