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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Payments on account of pensions for the present month are expected by the officers of the Pension Bureau to reach five millions. Last month they amounted to a little over four millions, and fell slightly short of the latter sum in March.

United States steamer *Pinta*, fourth rate, recently placed in commission at the Norfolk Navy Yard, after having been overhauled and rigged, has been ordered out of commission upon the recommendation of the Board of Inspectors. The *Pinta* was designed for service on the coast of Alaska. Lieutenant Commander White had been ordered to command her upon the voyage round Cape Horn. The Board, however, condemned her as unworthy.

D. M. Reardon, of the Navajo Indian Agency, demanded that they release all their slaves, some 300 in number, and the Indians complied. The Indian Bureau approved Reardon's act.

Secretary Folger has appointed James F. Melline, formerly of Cincinnati, Chief Clerk in the United States Treasurer's office, vice Chas. Lyman, resigned.

Secretary Folger has decided that where a township has been reserved as mineral in character, and is mineral for the greater portion of it, it raises the presumption that a tract situated therein which has been filed on as agricultural is mineral in character, and this presumption the agricultural claimant must overcome by affirmative proof.

The President has appointed Joshua F. Parsons postmaster at Tuscarora, Nev.

Wilson continued his address to the Star route jury this morning in behalf of Gen. Brady.

The Secretary of the Interior has referred to the Court of Claims for adjudication the claim of the Chickasaw Indians, pertaining to disputed disbursements made by the United States from the funds of said Indians, and certain wrongful payments made from the trust fund of orphan incompetent Chickasaws. The Secretary of the Interior also referred to the Court of Claims the claims of the loyal Creek Indians for losses alleged to have been sustained by them during the rebellion.

The president has accepted an invitation to attend the exercises incident to the opening of the New York and Brooklyn bridge on the 30th inst. He has also accepted an invitation to attend the public reception tendered him by the Mayor and Common Council of Brooklyn, which will be held in the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 24th instant. The President will remain in New York City several days, and possibly until the 30th inst., in which event he will participate in the public ceremonies of Decoration Day.

The President made the following appointments: United States consuls, Francis Houghworth of New York, at Naples; B. O'Neill Duncan of South Carolina, at Catania; and James Fletcher of Iowa, at Genoa.

INDIANAPOLIS, 15.—A cyclone of considerable magnitude passed south of this city last night; it damaged telegraph wires and other property. At Southport both Methodist and Presbyterian churches were demolished, and several farm houses in the vicinity were wrecked.

Galveston, 15.—*News Terrell* special: A terrific hail storm occurred last evening. Some stones penetrated the roofs. No casualties except killing a few stock. A stone brought to town two hours after the storm weighed half a pound.

Atchison, Kas., 15.—A heavy rain fell here and throughout Northern Kansas on Sunday. No heavy blows accompanied it.

Troy, Kas., 15.—Sixteen miles north of here is the only place in this section where any destruction was wrought. At Troy the house of Frank Milton was unroofed, fences, trees and barns overturned. A son of Mr. Orvalt was bruised by a flying board. The continuous rain did great good to the growing crops throughout Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska.

Albany, N. Y., 15.—The Ten Eyck mansion, on the Whitehall road, was destroyed by fire this morning. It was built 170 years ago by Gen. Bradstreet, who made the house his headquarters. It was Tories' headquarters during the revolution. For the past century it

was occupied by the Gansevort and Ten Eyck families.

New Bedford, 15.—The whaling bark *Alleboro*, of this port, went ashore in the gale on the Island of Mocha, March 24; totally lost. Crew saved; loss \$25,000.

Bracebridge, Ont., 15.—The house of John Pawson burned. Pawson attempting to save his children was burned to death; also a "son" aged ten.

Albany, 15.—The canal stable of Edward White, and adjoining property; also 35 horses burned; loss about \$50,000.

Galveston, 15.—*News Bonham* special: Miss Bragg, daughter of Gen. Bragg, to-day saturated her clothing with coal oil and applied a match. Cause, protracted ill health. She will die.

Cincinnati, 15.—The shoemakers lockout is enforced against all members of the Trades' Union; so far, there has been no disturbance reported. Between three and four thousand employees are deprived of work.

Boston, 15.—A colored servant girl attempted, on Saturday, to poison a family of persons, that of Rev. Dr. Fletcher. She was detected in time to prevent serious results.

New Orleans, 15.—The *Picayune* to-morrow will publish the confirmation of charges made May 2d, concerning the over issue of scrip under the McAvary contract. The statement made was according to official records furnished by the Commissioner of the United States Land Office, at Washington, 157,522 acres of swamp land had been approved to the State of Louisiana, and as McAvary could only ask for one-half this area in scrip, the statement by the Governor that scrip for 92,221 acres has been issued, showed that even the hard terms of the contract with John McEnery had not been complied with. Gov. McEnery in his second letter, claims that the *Picayune* had omitted two lists of land, one of 6,220 acres, and one of 2,227 acres in the list of lands approved. The Commissioner of the United States Land Office now certifies that these tracts of land were approved by Secretary Schurz in 1877, or three years before the date of the McEnery contract. Yet on these approvals 14,000 acres of scrip were issued to John McEnery, and this was the first issue under the contract. The *Picayune* denounces this public raid upon the public domain, and publishes documentary evidence of its position.

Kansas City, 15.—The trouble at Dodge City, Kas., is likely to assume a more serious form within a day or two. Luke Short, one of the gamblers recently expelled from town, is preparing to return, accompanied by a party of friends, and says he proposes to go to stay. The party will rendezvous at Topeka, and start from there to-morrow. It comprises eight men, the greater portion of them said to be the most desperate characters in the West. Each man has a record, and one or two of them have figured prominently in Dodge City history. Most of them are from Colorado. They say they have a right to go to Dodge City and stay there if they see fit; and if they carry out their purpose and are repelled by the Dodge authorities, a fight is considered inevitable.

Dodge City, 15.—There is much excitement here. The sheriff has been ordered by Gov. Glick to have 40 men and have them at the train to see that law and order is preserved on the arrival of Luke Short, who is supposed to be on his way here. Short is a prominent whisky and sporting man, and was by the authorities forced to leave the city. He comes, it is stated, on the governor's permission, and things this evening look threatening.

Harrodsburg, 15.—Hon. D. W. Voorhees spoke for the defense yesterday. Intense interest was manifested.

D. W. Voorhees concluded his address to the jury in the Thompson case on behalf of the defense, at noon. His effort was to show that Davis had no injured defendant as to justify his course.

Chicago, 15.—Mills, State attorney, made the opening argument in the prosecution of Jere Dunn for the murder of James Elliott, in the criminal court this morning, his address consuming 30 minutes. Dunn then commenced his speech for the defense, and will be followed by Storrs, also on behalf of the prisoner. Mr. Mills will then close for the prosecution.

CINCINNATI, 16.—Reports have been received of the ravages of Monday night's storm in Indiana and Ohio, showing that a cyclone

swept across, 12 miles in length about six miles north of Connorsville, Ind., with a path a few rods wide, striking the little village of Waterloo, and destroying every house but three in it, and doing great damage to farms in its path but injuring nobody. The fine iron bridge over the Whitewater River was whirled to pieces. In the southern part of Wayne County, adjoining, much damage was done to farm houses. The same storm passed through Preble County, Ohio, unroofing houses and barns, and doing damage estimated at \$70,000 to farmers. East of Germantown and Miamiburg there was a severe hail storm doing immense damage to vegetation. The fruit was almost wholly destroyed.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The annual report issued by the mint bureau upon the production of gold and silver for the calendar year 1882 is ready for the press. It will be a volume of about 600 pages, giving in detail the output for each State, Territory and mine in the United States. The grand total shows a decrease in the production of gold bullion for the year amounting to \$2,000,000. The principal decrease was in California, where it amounted to \$1,000,000, and in Dakota. There was some increase in Colorado. There was a large percentage of increase in the mines of the Appalachian range. The mines of Georgia showed an increase of fully 100 per cent, and those of North Carolina 50 per cent. The aggregate output from these mines is small, but the increase is so marked that it is expected an early day to be of considerable importance. The products of silver for the year showed an increase over the previous year of \$2,000,000. The principal increase was from the output of the Wood River district, in Idaho, and Lake Valley and the district in New Mexico. The mines of Nevada and Colorado have pretty nearly held their own. For the first time in the history of the country there was a shipment of silver bearing ores from North Carolina. In the opinion of officers of the mint bureau, based upon recent investigation, the mines of the Carolinas, Georgia and Virginia are attracting the attention of capitalists who will develop them to a degree unprecedented, and it is believed profitably.

HELENA, Montana, 16.—The local excitement over the location of the Northern Pacific depot, which has agitated the property holders in various parts of the city for the past two weeks has culminated in satisfaction to the greater portion of the business men of the city. To-day, Commissioner Lamborn located the depot in the northern part of the city, on what is known as the Montana Avenue addition. The Northern Pacific has invested heavily in real estate in Helena during the past week, the sums paid out aggregating ninety thousand dollars. The company now owns an entrance into the city a mile and a quarter in length and half a mile in width. A good portion of this ground will be used for building passenger and freight depots, round houses and extensive machine shops. On Saturday next the end of the track will be at the crossing of the Missouri River 35 miles distant.

It is expected that the road will reach Helena by the 20th of June. Preparations are being made for a grand celebration on that occasion.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The Society of the Army of the Potomac, whose reunion occurred here to-day, had all that could be desired in the point of weather for their street parade. During the forenoon the air was enlivened by the music of martial bands, and the streets were filled with uniformed bodies of volunteers and regular soldiery. The procession passed forty stanzas in front of the White House, and was reviewed by the President, Cabinet and members of the Society of the Army of the Potomac were received by the President at the White House.

A general business meeting of the Society was held this afternoon, and after the transaction of routine matters President Humphreys announced as the next business in order the election of officers for the ensuing year. Up to this point perfect order and unanimity had marked the proceedings. The scene, however, which ensued, and the discussion which took place in the course of the next three-quarters of an hour recalled most vividly the closing hours of the Forty-fifth Congress. Motions and amendments, calls to order, appeals to the chair, which the chair could not hear, and if he could, could not make himself heard to reply to, followed one another in rapid succession.

Nominations for president having been declared in order General Mann, of North Carolina, in behalf of the Sixth corps announced the name of that grand old soldier, General John Newton. As soon as the applause which greeted this announcement had somewhat subsided, Major Steiner shouted at the top of his voice the nomination by the Fifth Corps of Gen. Grant. Cheers and cries of "Grant, Grant," for some minutes made it impossible for the gentlemen who were on their feet to be heard. Then followed a running discussion as to Gen. Grant's eligibility. Some one from the stage declared he was an honorary member. A voice from the audience replied, "He hasn't paid his dues." Another called out "For 14 years declined to become a member of our society." It was moved to proceed to ballot. Gen. Mann then arose and stated that after consultation with several of his associates of the Fifth Corps, as there seems to be a general desire to elect Gen. Grant, he would withdraw his motion. This was a signal for renewed commotion accompanied by cries of "Good," "Don't withdraw," which was heightened when Gen. Barnum, of Connecticut, in ringing tones announced that he would withdraw the name of Gen. Grant.

Voice—What right have you to withdraw him? Gen. Barnum—As presiding officer of the fifth corps at their meeting to-day, and because I know personally that Grant, though he was thought not unworthy to command us at Appomattox, does not desire honorable duty in this time of peace, and would not permit his name to be the subject of controversy. If there is a single objection, I withdraw his name.

The president being utterly unable to make himself heard, Gen. Horatio C. King, the secretary, essayed to straighten matters, and finally the nominations of Generals Grant and Newton were renewed and balloting proceeded. After the appointment of several committees, the result of balloting for president was announced as follows: Gen. Newton, 155; Gen. Grant, 117; scattering, 7. Newton's selection was made unanimous, and with the exception of the president, the old officers were re-elected. Boston was selected as the place of the next reunion of the society, and the meeting adjourned.

The exercises in the evening at the National Theatre drew together an audience distinguished, enthusiastic and sympathetic. General Humphries, retiring president, opened the exercises by introducing Judge Edmunds. While Judge Edmunds was speaking General Sherman came on the stage from one of the wings. As he moved across to his seat in front, the veterans caught sight of him, and interrupted the speech and gave him welcome with three ringing cheers and a "tiger." Many veterans in their enthusiasm stood upon the seats and waived their hats. At the conclusion of Judge Edmunds' address the marine band rendered the "Star Spangled Banner," and then the President introduced George Alfred Townsend, who with much feeling delivered a poem, the reading of which was frequently interrupted by applause. Following the poet came the orator of the evening, Major Martin Maginnis, whose address was most eloquent in praise of the achievements of the Army of the Potomac. There were loud calls for Gen. Sherman, when Major Maginnis concluded. The veteran commander, stepping to the front of the stage, amid a storm of applause and ringing cheers, pleasantly alluded to the old saying of the army of the Potomac, that "They didn't want any bums," and said "I thought that was the person to whom your were referring." A laughing chorus of denials came from the veterans. The General proceeded to point out that the memories of the war were common to all soldiers of the war, to whatever army they belonged. They followed one flag, he said, and fought in one cause, and that cause the union of the country and the preservation of the Government transmitted them by honest forefathers. As Gen. Sherman retired the band played "Marching Through Georgia," members of the Society and guests rising and joining enthusiastically in the chorus. There were loud calls for Rosecrane, Schofield and Slocum. The latter responded in a brief speech.

Telegrams of regret at inability to be present, received from Gen. Hancock and Sheridan, were read. The exercises closed with "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle," by the band. At the Presentation Day exercises of the National Deaf Mute College to-day, a memorial bust of the President Garfield was unveiled with ceremonies. The bust, which arrived here from Italy only a few hours before the unveiling was erected by subscription received from deaf mutes throughout the United States, and cost \$1,500. About 25 ex-army Paymasters who served during the war of Rebellion, met this afternoon and organized a society to be called the "Association of Union Army Paymasters," by electing Gen. J. Brattle Paymaster General, President and ex-Paymaster Hon. Will O. Back, of Indiana, Gov. Fred. Rollins, of Maine, Hon. W. T. Strickland, New Jersey, Hon. Russell Errett, Pennsylvania, and Stephen A. Wacker, of New York City, Vice-Presidents. The object of the association is stated to be social, historical and patriotic. No intelligence is received at the State Department of a treaty peace between Chili and Peru, reported from Valparaiso. The Acting Secretary of the Treasury had a consultation to-day with Clay, collector of customs at Newport News, Virginia, in regard to the exportation of bonded whisky from that port to Bermuda. The collector said this business was increasing to such an extent that additional help was absolutely necessary. Five thousand barrels of whisky were now at that port awaiting shipment, and he estimated that certain exporters whom New York firms are acting as agents, expect to ship whisky from Bermuda at a rate of from 5,000 to 10,000 barrels per month. Clay said his present force could only gauge about 60 or 70 barrels a day and could not begin work until the exporting vessel arrived. The Acting Secretary informed him that a force of gaugers from Richmond would be sent to his assistance. The subject will be laid before Secretary Folger to-morrow. Postmaster General Gresham has issued a general order directing postmasters to co-operate with custodians of public buildings in aiding the Civil Service Commission in all reasonable ways in the discharge of its duties. The President recognized Gen. Edward Stanley as consul of the British Majesty for the States of California and Oregon, and Washington Territory, to reside at San Francisco. Breadstuffs exported in April 1883, were valued at \$12,465,300 corresponding month last year, \$1,908,180. Exported for the 10 months ended April 30th last, \$179,738,300, same period last year, \$157,619,000. Wilson began the 8th day of his address to the jury in the Star route trial this morning, and concluded his address in the course of the day. DETROIT, Mich., 16.—The 23d annual convention of the National Brewers' Association assembled this morning in this city, in Harmon Hall, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion with flowers and mottoes. The delegates formally received last evening, with a musical concert was given, and brief speeches of welcome made by Michael Marz, chairman, and Mayo Thompson, the latter giving them cordial greeting. H. B. Schuman replied gracefully in behalf of associates to the welcoming address. When the convention was called to order, Geo. Voight, in behalf of the local brewers and citizens of Detroit, welcomed the members of the convention to the city. This was followed by an address by President H. B. Schuman, of Brooklyn, closed with the statement that the principal business before the convention would be the adjustment of the hop tax question and reduction or abolition of the tax on beer. The report of the vigilance committee recited the canvass that led to prohibition in Kansas and Iowa, and the decisions of the courts validating the law; touched on the inequalities of the tariff commission in respect to granulated rice it practically effects an increase of 400 per cent. in duty, viz.: From 10 per cent. ad valorem to 2 1/2 cents per pound. Richard Cabe Mayor, of New York, read a report of the board of trustees, which states there has been considerable increase in membership, although a large number of the brewers have not yet joined. The importance of the association should secure the unanimous support of all interested in the business. Eight hundred firms