

not like it. This little unpleasant feeling, however, can be bridged over without any serious result. The fact is that New is disgusted with public life. He is rich enough to be independent, and he means to be, but it is pretty certain that he will relinquish the office he now holds as soon as he can do so conveniently, without embarrassing Secretary Bristow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 23.—The President has appointed R. S. Clapp, United States Marshal for the District of Nevada; Levi Dagne, coiner at the Carson City, Nev., mint; and Chas. Hopkins, United States Marshal for Washington Territory.

The Secretary has issued a call for the redemption of \$14,897,200 in the five-twenty bonds of 1862, of which \$14,830,550 are coupon bonds, and \$66,650 registered bonds. These include all the bonds issued under the act of February 25th, 1862, not heretofore called in for redemption.

FALL RIVER, 28.—The manufacturers here have declined to call a meeting to meet delegates of the operatives, the delegates being composed of outside parties; each treasurer or agent is willing to consult with his own operatives.

BOSTON, 28.—During the past three days there have been no movements of importance in wool. Supplies are coming forward quite freely from the west, and there is now a good stock on the market. The demand is almost exclusively for medium fleeces, and these are the only grades for which prices are sustained with any degree of firmness. Fine fleeces are dull and very little inquired for. Sales of combed and delaine fleeces at 52 @ 58½, as to quality, for washed, and 40 @ 46½ for unwashed; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces range from 47 @ 48 for X and XX, up to 50 for medium; and Wisconsin and Minnesota at 45 @ 48 per pound for X and medium; California spring is in moderate demand at 25 @ 39 per pound; and for super and X pulled the market is quiet at 40 @ 50 per pound, with small lots of choice eastern and Maine super at an advance on the latter rate.

ALBANY, 28.—Justice Learned rendered a decision discharging H. D. Denison, who refused to produce his books and papers as a witness before the canal fraud investigating commissioners.

ST. LOUIS, 28.—The St. Louis Evening Dispatch has a special on Springfield, Mo., stating that a report had reached there that Col. Wm. P. Ross, principal chief of the Cherokee Indians, and a candidate for re-election to that position, was assassinated yesterday, near Ft. Gibson, by a party of his political opponents; Colonel Bowdoin, who was in the Territory, is said to have fled north.

HARTFORD, Ct., 28.—A light shock of earthquake was noticed in this city at 4.10 this a.m.; it was felt with greater force in the west part of the State.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., 28.—A freight train going north, on the L. N. and Chicago Railway, this p.m., went through a trestle forty feet high, between Putnam and Cloverdale, killing engineer, conductor and head brakeman; the fireman had one leg and arm broken.

WASHINGTON, 28.—This afternoon the following was received by Surgeon General Barnes—

"Fort Barrancas, 28.—There have been five deaths since my report last evening. Dr. Sternberg is down. We have had no new case from Pickens for the last 36 hours. J. M. Brennan, Brev't Maj.-Gen'l U. S. A. Commanding."

TORONTO, Ont., 28.—The Globe has fifteen columns of special reports about the crops from different places in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. The following is a summary—fall wheat, although below the average, will be a larger crop than at one time expected; spring wheat is above the average; oats, barley and peas are heavier than for many years; in proportion to the area covered, corn is greatly improved, and will turn out better than expected; hay is an average crop; small fruits are abundant; apples are less plentiful than other fruits, and there will probably be a deficiency.

NEW YORK, 29.—The Trenton Bank Co., of Trenton, N. J., which lost \$160,000 by Jay Cooke's failure, loses \$100,000 by the suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

It appears that transfers of real estate have been made at the Register's office this week, on the part of Wm. Butler Duncan another

members of the firm to the amount of a million and a quarter dollars; the deeds just recorded date from 1868 to 1874; the name of the grantee is freshly inserted, in a different handwriting from the body of the deed.

MARIETTA, O., 29.—A severe storm passed over us last night, causing a heavy loss of property. The five story warehouse of the Marietta Chair Co., filled with furniture, was blown down, and with its contents destroyed; the loss is estimated at \$75,000. The whole country is submerged, and the crops greatly injured.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The Secretary of the Interior has rendered a decision in the case of the Magnolia Mining Co., and other claimants, against the application for a patent for the Mono mine in Utah, affirming the decision of the Land Office in regard to the Magnolia, and holding it to be a good adverse claim, that the Shoo Fly adverse claim had been waived, and holding that the adverse claim of Wm. A. Rooks must be settled in Court before the patent can issue for the Mono; also holding that the law is complied with in regard to citizenship if citizenship is properly alleged and not controverted, and that any state of facts which show that a person alleging an adverse claim has not the better right to the premises sought to be patented, or any portion thereof, then the applicant for the patent is a proper subject matter of an adverse claim, and then the property set forth should be treated accordingly.

The following dispatch has been received:

"Fort Barrancas, July 28. Lieut. Desher died at 4:40 p.m. to-day."

"Navy Yard, Pensacola, 29. Mrs. Lieut. Ingles died last night. Nineteen deaths at Barrancas out of 64 cases. All well in the yard."

The first auditor and treasurer have completed the settlement of the accounts of Treasurer Spinner, for the quarter ending Dec. 31st last, and report them entirely accurate.

CAIRO, Ill., 29.—Captain Sydney was shot and killed last night while sitting in his own house at Carbondale; the perpetrator is unknown, but is suspected to be one Williamson.

DENVER, 29.—A desperate escape by seven desperadoes was made from the county jail here yesterday p.m. Sheriff Willoughby and the jailer were absent, and two guards, Edward Haltz and Lee Sopris, were on duty in the ante room of the jail. The prisoners sawed off a bar and suddenly came upon the guards, when a desperate struggle ensued, the prisoners using an iron bar and a lung shot of iron in a sack. The guards were terribly beaten and locked in a cell. The prisoners armed themselves and left. Their names are Hall, Wilder, Leighton, Collins, McDonald, Straus and Martin Daley. The guard, Edward Holtz, will die, and the guard Sepris is badly injured. Pursuit was made by the County officers. Two hundred dollars reward is offered for each, dead or alive.

Later—Collins and Daley have been captured.

NEW ORLEANS, 29.—The Supreme Court of Louisiana yesterday passed on some important cases submitted to them in connection with the funding law; they decided that the acts numbers 32 and 115, under which the bonds known as the "four million levee issues" were made, are constitutional; most of these bonds are held in Europe, over a million dollars of which have been received in this city for funding.

OTTAWA, Ont., 29.—A Winnipeg correspondent of the Free Press telegraphs as follows: "Reliable dispatches received from the west state that the scene of the reported trouble is at St. Laurent, thirty miles east from Carleton. The plain hunters have seized and confiscated the property of hunters who refuse to comply with the regulations, and, under the leadership of one Drummend, they have set up a government of their own, declaring, however, loyalty to the Queen."

It is understood here that the Hon. Mr. Laird will be the first lieutenant governor of the new province in the northwest.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 28.—The House of Commons has fixed Thursday next for the second reading of Plimsoll's shipping bill.

The Earl of Shaftesbury has written a letter to Plimsoll, earnestly

sympathizing with him in his efforts to better the condition of seamen, and advising him to appear in the House and adhere to the views he expressed, but to signify his regret that excitement led him to violence of debate.

The Cunard steamship *Abyssinia*, and the Williams and Guion steamship *Wyoming*, from New York for Liverpool, collided yesterday, at New Brighton; both vessels were considerably damaged.

Plimsoll meets with warm support. A great number of letters of approbation will be published tomorrow. The government is evidently terrified.

In the House of Commons, today, various notices of motions and questions were given, all reflecting the depth of public indignation at the government's withdrawal of the shipping bill. Sir Charles Adderley, president of the Board of Trade, will introduce, on Wednesday, a bill further empowering the Board of Trade to prevent unseaworthy ships from sailing.

LONDON, 27.—Information has been received of the loss, April 14, of the ship *Mahneman*, on the voyage from Bombay; five of the crew have arrived at St. Helena, the rest, thirty-eight in number, were drowned. The survivors were thirteen days at sea in an open boat.

James MacIver, one of the proprietors of the Cunard steamship line, who retired from business some time ago, is dead.

The Right Rev. Cannon Thirwell, Bishop of St. David's, is dead.

An alarming state of things prevails at Oldham—only six out of one hundred and sixty-two mills belonging to the Employers' Association are working.

LONDON, 27.—The *Daily News* says there was a partial eclipse in the corn markets yesterday, following the complete change of the weather, which indicates a revival of the hopes respecting the harvest which the persistent rain of the previous three weeks seemed wholly to forbid.

The *Mark Lane Express*, this week, says that the average rise in wheat since last week has been fully four shillings here and in France. Much grain has been prostrated here by heavy wind and rain; but should the weather continue fine the crops may not suffer much in the yield, whatever may be the result as to quality. A return to the former low rates seems to be impossible with stocks so near exhaustion, but millers are not likely to purchase freely at high rates while there is a possibility of an improved prospect.

In the House of Commons this p.m. Disraeli, in reply to Dillwyn, refused to give precedence to Plimsoll's shipping bill, which, he said, despite the excellency of its motives, would only aggravate the evils it intended to remedy, besides, it would require too much time in its consideration. The bill of Sir Charles Adderley, president of the Board of Trade, would give the government more rapid and direct action in stopping ships from sailing. After a long debate the House, by a vote of 173 against 19, agreed to give the government bills precedence to-morrow.

VIENNA, 27.—The *Press* reports that the government of Boena has telegraphed to the Porte that the operations of the Turkish troops at Nevesigne and Belik have resulted in the dispersion of the insurgent bands near those places.

ST. PETERSBURG, 27.—The official crop reports represent wheat as a good average.

LONDON, 28.—Mr. Ricci, an agent of the Portuguese government, in a letter to the morning papers, states that he has received official dispatches from Lisbon by telegraph, denying that there is any famine in the province of Minho, but admitting that drought has caused some distress in Algarre; the government is employing needy people on public works.

Fifty mills have been closed in Ashton, and eight thousand operatives thrown out of employment.

The suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co. has no effect on the general market.

Three mills have been closed at Dundee, and 12,000 persons thrown out of employment; both employers and operatives are resolved not to yield. If the Oldham strikes extend to all the mills in that district, 30,000 persons will be out of employment.

The members of the American rifle team visited the arsenal and dockyard at Woolwich to-day, by special permission.

The trial Alexander Collie &

Co., on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, began at Guildhall this a.m., but at the conclusion of to-day's proceedings it was adjourned for a week.

LIVERPOOL, 28.—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s failure has but little effect here; it is reported that their shipments of cotton will be well protected.

GLASGOW, 28.—Grant's cotton mills have been destroyed by fire; several girls and two firemen were severely burned. Three hundred employees effected their escape with difficulty. Loss \$500,000.

LONDON, 28.—In the House of Commons, this p.m., Sir Charles Adderley, President of the Board of Trade, introduced a bill to further empower the Board of Trade to prevent unseaworthy vessels from sailing. In presenting the measure he said that Plimsoll's bill was not acceptable to the government because it was based on wrong principles. Here he was interrupted by cries of "No." Continuing his remarks, he said the bill was also objectionable because, besides punishing offenders, it actually takes upon itself the conduct of the marine service. The act of 1872 already empowers the government to stop unseaworthy ships, and since its passage 958 vessels had been stopped, of which 515 were found to be unseaworthy. The present bill was intended to strengthen the executive, to facilitate more rapid and direct action, and to provide a sufficient number of officers to effectually detain unseaworthy ships; it also allows the fourth part of a crew to demand a survey; and finally it was merely an earnest of fuller legislation to be had next session.

Sullivan thought the load line for stowing grain should be engrafted in the bill.

Roebuck denied that the bill would satisfy the country; he advocated continuing the consideration of Plimsoll's bill.

Various other members followed, more or less censuring the bill while wishing to extricate the government from its difficulty. Finally the bill passed its first reading; its second reading is fixed for Friday morning.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey are at Versailles.

M. Racoul Duval intends, in the Assembly, to ask the government why the indemnity due French citizens for losses sustained by them in the U. S. during the late war, has not been paid, while the claims of other foreigners have been settled.

A dispatch from Paris says that the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. spread consternation among the Americans in that city. Rothschilds gave notice early that they would not honor the drafts of the firm, and they even attempted to recover moneys which were paid to-day at their house here before it was aware of the failure. Their agent took a gentleman who refused to refund before Minister Washburne, who supported the latter in his refusal. The feeling among Americans is very bitter.

LONDON, 29.—The Bank of England, to-day, reduced its discount to 2½ per cent.

A grand banquet will be given this evening at the Guildhall by the Lord Mayor of London, to the various municipal heads of British and foreign cities and towns who have assembled in response to the Lord Mayor's invitation; the preparations are very elaborate, and it is said that the decorations alone cost \$50,000. A ball in honor of the visitors takes place to-morrow evening in the building.

In the House of Commons this p.m., Plimsoll read an apology for his conduct last Thursday. He said he retracted the unparliamentary expressions with reluctance, but not his statements of facts. He then submitted to the judgment of the House.

Disraeli asked that the order moving for a reprimand of Plimsoll be discharged; Bentinck and Newdegate objected, but the order was discharged by an overwhelming majority amid vociferous cheering.

In the race for the Goodwood cup to-day, Aventure won, Scamp second, Trent third.

PARIS, 29.—Many telegrams have been received here from Americans in various parts of the Continent holding letters of credit issued by Duncan, Sherman & Co., which have been dishonored. On inquiry about them it was rumored here to-day that English and American bankers would aid Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s circular notes, and there was much disappointment when the report was found untrue.

The Lee Trial.—The following was received yesterday evening from our special reporter:

Beaver, July 28th.

Isaac Riddle was living in Pine valley, twenty-two miles from the Meadow, in September, 1857; went to Cedar with a grist to the mill, while the emigrants were camped in the Meadow; saw Haight in Cedar, who told him there was a difficulty with the Indians, and he had better go back; left his wife, mounted a horse and rode home; went part of the way with the men from Cedar going to the scene of the massacre.

William Roberts heard W. H. Dame preach at Parowan and tell the people not to furnish the emigrants provisions; had a conversation with Lee, who took witness for another man of the same name, who had been talking about and blaming him for his participation in the massacre. Lee said what he did was done under orders, and that they were bad men, they had murdered the prophets, or some of them had.

The prosecution announced that they would rest. Hoge, for the defense, moved a continuance till morning. The prosecution made no objection, reserving the right to introduce one or two witnesses that were expected to-night.

Sutherland produced a telegraphic affidavit from the physician of B. Young and G. A. Smith, declaring that they were too feeble to travel, and offering to pay for a telegram to engage counsel for government at Salt Lake, and their fees, so that depositions might be taken. The court refused on the same ground as before.

The search of Lee's cell to-day by the marshal discovered a knife, saw file, butcher knife, hatchet, twenty feet of rope, and a complete outfit for escape.

The finding of the implements of escape in Lee's cell will doubtless result rather roughly for the old man. He has heretofore been treated very mildly by the officers in charge, but his attempt to take advantage of their kindness will work to his personal discomfort. The marshal is determined to hold the prisoner and will observe every precaution to prevent his escape. After the discovery of the tools in his cell the marshal gave orders that no one be admitted to the prisoner. This evening Emma, one of Lee's wives, appeared at the jail and demanded admission to her husband's cell, but the jailer, Thompson, refused to allow her to enter, when she savagely hit him with a rock. Complaint has been made against her, and to-night she will occupy a neighboring cell to that of her husband. Lee has been heavily ironed.

The Latest from Beaver. — The following was received this afternoon:

July 29.

Editor News:

Spicer occupied all the morning addressing the jury for the defense and has not yet concluded. He stated the theory of the defense to be that the emigrants, by their own misconduct at Corn Creek, so enraged the Indians that they sent runners ahead, gathering help from other tribes till at the Meadows they numbered four or five hundred; that the whites did sell supplies to the emigrants and treated them well; that Lee held no military or church office, but was simply a farmer to the Indians; that on the ground, he tried to protect the emigrants, and wept when the massacre was proposed. That not Lee but Wm. Bateman went with a flag of truce. Afterwards Lee went to the corral and stayed two hours, believing the treaty was *bona fide*; that while in the emigrants' corral, Haight, Higbee and Klingens Smith were plotting to kill them. That what the whites did was done through the fear of death at the hands of Indians, who threatened that if they didn't help kill the emigrants they would them.

The Mennonites settled in the northwest of Canada have met with disheartening failures. Their crops have been more than half destroyed by the grasshoppers, and a good deal of destitution is the result.

In Missouri women can now be notaries public.