

of troop 10, 8th, cavalry, captured a Modoc battle flag and killed and scalped Scar-faced Charley. Meacham was improving rapidly and will get well. The savages mutilated the body of young Hovey fearfully. Dr. Semig says that our losses, up to the 17th, were twelve killed and a few wounded.

HALIFAX, 18.—MacDonald, collector of customs, has given judgment in the *Atlantic* case. He condemns the conduct of Captain Williams in leaving the deck at midnight, but recommended the conduct of that officer after the ship struck in consideration of his efforts to save life. His certificate is revoked for two years. The fourth officer, Brown, is suspended for three months.

MONTREAL, 18.—The rapid rise in the St. Lawrence River has flooded St. Paul Street. In Point St. Charles the inhabitants are using boats and ropes. The farms along Lachine road are submerged from three to eight feet deep.

NEW YORK.—A Washington special says the President has suggested alterations in several particulars in the civil service rules, so as to give more latitude in making appointments, and it is probable that the board will review the whole subject of civil service reform, and they will probably adopt a plan enabling the President to give the first preference in making appointments to those who are in active sympathy with the administration. Another stumbling block which the board has to encounter is that of continuing the practice of allowing women to compete for clerical positions. Several bureau officers have protested against it.

STONINGTON, R. I., 19.—A dreadful accident occurred on the Stonington and Providence railway this a.m. A steamboat train from Stonington, for Boston, fell through the bridge at Richmond switch; six cars were burned, and fifteen persons are supposed to have been killed. Six bodies have already been taken from the ruins. The accident was caused by a freshet.

At the Richmond switch the dam across a small mill stream has been carried away by the water from the Erie pond down upon the railroad bridge, located about 300 feet distance, completely washing it away. No one lived near the pond, so the breaking of the dam was not known until the train was thrown into the chasm. One of the rails on the opposite track was driven completely through the engine. Wm. Guile, engineer and George Eldridge died at their posts. Their remains have been taken from the wrecked engine. The killed are very much disfigured. Seven bodies have been recovered. The conductor, Orrin Gardiner, escaped. Thomas Kelan, the through brakeman, was seriously injured in the thigh, all the other brakemen escaped with slight injuries. The killed, as far as recognized, in addition to those mentioned, were Albert Allen, of Providence, Jerry Cameron, of Boston, and John Callahan, of N.Y. About thirty-five were wounded, some seriously. It is thought that several bodies have been washed down the stream, as the flood was probably at its height. The engine made a fearful leap, passing over the stream and embedding itself in the opposite embankment. Only three passenger cars were burned. The general estimate of the number killed is from 8 to 12.

GEORGETOWN, Del., 19.—George L. Burton, a negro, was to-day convicted of ravishing a little daughter of Mr. Lanks, white, and sentenced to be hanged on the 20th of June.

MEMPHIS, 19.—Lewis Vaughan, alias Frank Burdell, charged with the murder of General Hindman at Helena, Ark., on the night of the 27th of September, 1863, was brought before Judge Halsey, to-day, on *habeas corpus*. Mrs. Mary Hindman, widow of the General, testified that the following statement was made on the 15th inst. by Vaughan before Judge Morgan, Vaughan having arranged the meeting in a letter stating his ability to reveal the whole plot for the assassination of her husband. Vaughan said that the party who killed Hindman was hired to do it by John H. Moore and Dr. Linthicum, of Helena; that his motive for disclosing the fact was partly from conscience, but principally from revenge, as Dr. Linthicum had tried to poison him last summer when he was sick; that on the night of the assassination he and the man who fired the shot, after loading a double-barrelled shot-gun in a

blacksmith shop near the General's house, went into the yard, leaving Linthicum holding the horses outside. They saw the General through the window, sitting in a large rocking chair, smoking his pipe. His back was to them and they went to another window, where they had a view of his side face. When the gun was fired he heard her shrieks and would have given the world to recall ten minutes. He then mounted his horse and made his way to Morianna, and thence to Tennessee.

NEW ORLEANS.—A steamer has left for Colfax, with United States troops. The impression is gaining ground that the presence of federal troops will be required in every parish of the State to enforce obedience to the Kellogg government.

NEW YORK.—A special gives additional particulars of the Stonington disaster. The train left Stonington about thirty-five minutes late, and it was running at the rate of forty miles an hour. As it approached the bridge, the fireman and engineer saw the watery gulf before them, but too late to prevent disaster, or even to save their own lives by leaping from the engine. The locomotive jumped the gap, about thirty feet wide, and landed on the other side of the sand bank, plunging into it with such force as to wreck her completely. The engineer, Wm. Guild, when discovered, was between the driving wheel and the engine, there being but just enough of his body to identify him. The fireman, George Eldridge, was crushed to a jelly. There were eighty passengers, and the scene can be better imagined than described. As the overturned stoves and lamps set fire to the woodwork, cries for assistance rent the air from the smoking cauldron. Some escaped through the car windows, others were pulled out of the water below, while many more were writhing beneath the ruins. One man's body was partly out of the window, and he could extricate himself no further and was calling wildly, "Oh, save me, I am burning to death." His screams and moans were not heeded, and death put an end to his sufferings. When Mr. Allen met his death he was standing on the front platform of a car, and as the train struck his foot he was caught in the grappling iron, and in this condition he was burned to death.

Delegates from all the trades' unions of the city met last evening, and heard a report from the committee appointed at the last meeting, to ask the mayor, aldermen and heads of departments for the enforcement of the eight-hour law. They seemed to obtain no definite answer from either, and stated that the matter is under consideration by a committee of aldermen. The trades' union committee was instructed to wait on the aldermen for a reply, and to act further as they thought it expedient.

An express says that James Brooks has returned to Washington without finding any relief from his two weeks' visit to Norfolk. A consultation of physicians has concluded to administer nourishment every six hours by injections, as taking it in the ordinary way seemed to have failed almost entirely to give strength of body.

The bank statement shows a decrease of specie of \$17,900; the statement shows an increase in the reserve is over a million dollars; the specie shipments to-day were \$20,800.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—The epizootic is still increasing here. About 100 horses of the Sutter St. railroad company are down, also several belonging to Williams' circus.

YREKA, 19.—Hon. Luttrell arrived last evening from Orleans bar. The Indians of Klamath and Salmon seem to be fully posted in the Modoc war, even better than the whites. One Indian told him he had seen a Modoc, who told him all about the fight. It is evident that Modoc runners have visited all the tribes of Northern and Southern Oregon. From a strictly reliable gentleman who has been through the lava country we learn that there is a large cave six miles from the late Modoc stronghold, in a south-easterly course, the very direction taken by the Indians.

Nearly all the horses in town are down with the epizootic.

REDDING, 19.—Col. Mendenhall's battery, with two officers and sixty men on foot, and Captain Hasbrouck's battery, with three officers and 73 men mounted, accompanied by Dr. Bently, left at one p. m. to-day, for Fort Crook, in the north-western part of the country. There

are fears of a general Indian outbreak in that country, and should the Modocs make their escape to that section the troops will be in readiness to pursue the Indians and protect the settlers.

YREKA, 20.—Frank Merritt, of McConnell and Memanus sutler store at Camp Tule, has just arrived from the front, having left at 2 p. m. on Friday. He reports the Indians still in the lava bed, some of them having been seen where young Hovey was shot, evidently keeping open communication to the lake for water. A number of shots were fired along the line just before he left, and the troops are still remaining in the lava bed. Col. Perry, with one hundred men, started at 6 a. m., the day Merritt left, for the south side of the lava bed, on the Dicknor road, to cut the Indians off from the springs. The Indian found in Black's cave was Scar-faced Charley without doubt, from the description given, and he was dead instead of wounded, as before reported. Eugenie Hovey's body was buried near the camp on Friday p. m. It was so horribly mutilated as to be scarcely recognizable. From a note from Hon. J. K. Luttrell, who started out yesterday morning with a company of volunteers from this place, we learn that they organized yesterday noon at the foot of Goosenet mountain, by electing J. C. Burgess, captain, J. G. Halleck, first lieutenant, and A. Noble, 2nd lieutenant. They are well armed and mounted, numbering 18 or 20 men. They arrived at Ball's last night, and would leave for the lava bed at 2 this a. m., escorting the regular courier to headquarters. The epizootic had not reached the front, but it was bad at Ball's place.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20.—Rain commenced falling here about 11 a. m., and there were occasional showers during the day, and there is good promise of more to-night.

The Honolulu *Advertiser* of the second instant predicts a commercial and financial revolution in the islands. The question of reciprocity was still being agitated. The press suggests the propriety of the United States agreeing, by express treaty stipulations, never to encroach upon the independence of the islands. Leprosy was spreading among the native population with alarming rapidity. Dr. Oliver has been appointed government physician. The survey of Pearl Harbor was nearly done. The British commissioners had given a grand ball at Honolulu, which Queen Emma attended. The Hawaiian *Gazette* has ceased to be a government paper, and is now an independent journal. A native of Kuheletmoku was executed March 21st, for the murder of an old man and his wife, at Moai.

NEW YORK, 21.—A New York correspondent has had an interview with Don Carlos, who justifies his present course by saying that the act by which the throne of Spain was given to Isabella was a violation of the organic law of the kingdom, and therefore illegal, and he proposes to continue the fight for the rights of his house, begun by his grandfather. His programme of government is that everything shall be through a free Cortes, there shall be complete decentralization in everything but general politics. Castellar and Figueras, Don Carlos holds, are men of great ability, but a republic is never possible in Spain without assuming the wildest socialistic character of Thiers. As to Cuba, he holds the abolition of slavery to be indispensable, but gradual and not at the expense of the proprietors. No government, however, dare allude, in Spain, to the alienation of Cuba.

A call has been issued for a national convention of the producers and consumers of the U. S., to be held in this city, May 6th next, to promote, by co-operation, the interests of producers and consumers; also to consider what can be done to reduce the cost of transportation by rail and water between the west and the sea board. The Senate committee on transportation and routes proposes to be present in person or by delegates.

Henry Ward Beecher, in a sermon last night, invoked the Father of all mankind to remember in mercy the children of the forest, whose pent up wrongs had driven them to bloodshed and diabolical murder.

The public school war in Jersey City is becoming bitter, the interference of the School Board has been invoked.

A vessel has cleared from Phila-

delphia, which it is believed will be turned into a gun boat, to aid in freeing Cuba from Spanish domination.

CHICAGO, 21.—A Washington special says the present attitude of the government with regard to the Louisiana disturbances may be summed up as follows; acting Secretary of War has instructed General Emery, in command of the Department of the Gulf, not to use troops in any of the local troubles except to enforce the decisions of the United States circuit court, and in the event of the troubles becoming general, to await the requisition of the governor on the President for troops.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 17.—There is a rumor from Alexandria, that Sir Samuel Baker and wife, who took the Egyptian expedition up the Nile, have been murdered by the natives in the interior of Africa.

There was a severe thunderstorm in Wales yesterday; the crops were injured and several persons killed by lightning.

LONDON, 15.—There was a riot at Chatham yesterday, between the engineers and marines attached to the arsenal, in which many were wounded. Troops were called out and restored order after arresting many of the rioters.

LONDON, 17.—The rumored murder of Baker and his wife causes great uneasiness at the foreign office, though the government has received no information in relation to the occurrence. Granville has telegraphed to Alexandria, inquiring into the origin of the report.

ROME, 17.—The Pope is still suffering, and it is known that there is no improvement in his condition to-day. Those admitted to see him give the most contradictory reports in regard to his illness. The Italian government appears very anxious in relation to his illness. A courier left the Vatican for Germany, with instructions for the guidance of the Roman Catholic bishops there, in the event of the death of the Pontiff.

LONDON, 17.—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased 446,000 pounds during the past week.

PARIS, 17.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased a million francs the past week.

MADRID, 16.—Many Carlists in the north have surrendered in the hope of amnesty.

It is reported that the Duke de Seville, who recently joined the Carlists, was killed in a late engagement.

MADRID, 16.—The government denies the report of the revolt of the troops in Porto Rico; they simply asked and obtained an increase of pay.

MUNICH, 18.—Baron Justus Liebig is dead, aged 70.

ROME, 18.—The Pope is better, but is still confined to bed.

LONDON, 18.—The programme for the celebration of Shakespeare's birthday, at Stratford-on-Avon, is published; there will be a procession, oration and readings.

LONDON, 18.—A Berlin telegram says the death of the Pope is rumored there this morning, but the report is not credited here.

The remains of Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, who died at Florence, are in Westminster, awaiting transportation to the United States. The funeral services will take place to-day.

PARIS, 18.—The wife of Henrie Rochefort is dead.

MADRID, 18.—The railway between Barcelona and Tarragona has been cut by the Carlists.

The authorities of Tamanite in Huesca have been seized by the Carlists, who will hold them until the sum demanded of the town is paid.

MONTREAL, 19.—The lower part of the city is submerged, also the greater part of Griffintown, where floating boats are used on the sidewalks. In the streets at La Prairie a number of houses have been smashed by the ice; nobody was killed.

OTTAWA, Ont., 19.—A private dispatch was received here to-day, saying that the Pope died on Monday last, but the fact was kept secret to prevent public agitation respecting his successor, until the matter had been decided in Rome.

MELEOURNE, 19.—The ship *Alar-dus*, from Hamburg, with a number of emigrants, arrived here to-day. During the voyage thirty-two passengers died and the Captain committed suicide.

LONDON, 18.—A hundred thousand sovereigns were taken from

the Bank of England to-day, for New York; apprehensions exist that further shipments will lead to an increase of the bank rate of discount.

LONDON, 19.—A dispatch from Penang Straits, Malacca, dated, to-day, says the latest news from Sumatra is that the Dutch forces have retreated to Seabeach, where they have entrenched themselves. It is doubtful whether they can hold their position there long, as they are vastly outnumbered by the Achines, whose forces are constantly increasing. The losses of the Dutch in killed and wounded since the beginning of the rebellion are estimated at 500; the loss of the Achines is unknown.

PERPIGNAN.—The Carlists last week stopped a diligence in the province of Gerona, shot all the passengers and seized the mails. The library and cabinets of physics and chemistry, belonging to the seminary at Gerona, were pillaged by a mob last week. The Federal Republicans continue to rule the city of Barcelona. They make requisitions on wealthy citizens on the slightest pretext. The volunteers yesterday surrounded the church of Maria Delmer, on suspicion that the Carlist club had their headquarters there; the church was carefully searched, but nothing was found to confirm their suspicions.

BERLIN, 19.—Prince Albrecht, nephew of the Emperor, was married to-day, to Princess Mary of Saxe. The ceremonies were of a grand character. This evening the royal couple were escorted from the White Hall to the nuptial chamber by a torchlight procession.

ROME, 20.—The Pope rose at half-past ten this a. m. and said mass in his private chapel. He subsequently gave audience to a deputation.

BALTIMORE, 20.—Last night a fire broke out in the battery room of the W. U. telegraph office, and soon after it was discovered an explosion occurred, which was supposed to be one or more of the carboys of acid. The fire was confined to the room in which it originated. The operating room and the office of the associated press on the floor below, were deluged with water.

TEHERAN, 19.—The Shah left the capital to-day for Europe. The whole population flocked to the streets to witness his departure, and he received a most touching farewell from 80,000 loyal subjects.

PANAMA, 5.—Reports from San Salvador state that the authorities still persist in rebuilding on the same site, although this is the eighth time within 150 years that the city has been destroyed. Most of the people, nevertheless, have removed to Santa Tecla. The only building that stood the shocks with little injury was one of timber. The impulse, at present, is to import timber from California for the construction of such earthquake-proof houses. Aid in money has been tendered and sent from all parts of the republic. Everything has risen to exorbitant prices. The prisoners in jail were removed to other places, and the sisters of charity have been assiduous in their attendance on the sick and wounded. Captain Kennedy, of the British ship *Reindeer*, gave all the assistance he could, and offered her for the use of Biddell, U. S. Minister. The latter, as well as the government, returned letters of thanks to him. Great fears are entertained that the stoppages of sewers, exposure of the dead bodies uncovered from beneath the ruins, and other conditions, may bring on an epidemic. A fine bridge lately built across the river on the road to Layapongo was thrown down, and another bridge was rendered impassable by immense blocks of stone thrown down from the heights. The officers of the *Reindeer* report that the U. S. Consulate was a mass of ruins inside, though the walls were standing. Biddle, U. S. Minister, with his five little ones, had a narrow escape. During the two days the three officers remained at San Salvador they felt light shocks, and in some places the ground cracked a foot wide and very deep. At every shock all the cocks in the place began to crow, and the pigeons whirled about wildly in air. The English visitors consider it a temptation of Providence to rebuild the city on the same spot, as the crust below it is evidently a mere shell, as the ear when placed close to the ground hears a noise like running water, and falls of heavy stones produce a hollow sound.