

of Simeon Draper, of New York, who was the cotton agent of the government, are receiving particular attention; but it is discovered that many of the books and papers kept by him, which were supposed to be in the Treasury Department, are missing. Some of the attorneys who assisted the government in its suits against captured and abandoned property have been examined; when their testimony is made public it will contain remarkable disclosures. The use of large sums of money arising from sales of property of this character by the late firm of Jay Cooke & Co. is also receiving the attention of the committee.

Mrs. David Dudley Field died at Baltimore yesterday.

WASHINGTON, 20.

In regard to the testimony of Whitley and ex-Attorney General Williams before the committee on expenditures in the Department of Justice, yesterday, Williams, in conversation to-day, said—"In 1872 the President came to me after his return from a trip to New York, and said he had examined the work of Davenport in preparing a perfectly accurate list of voters in New York, and that he was deeply impressed with its importance, and that when the list was completed it would be an effectual preventive of fraudulent voting; that the expense of making the list was great, and that he wished I would assist Davenport by paying out of such funds as could properly be used such sums of money as would insure the completion of this important work. Accordingly I did pay Davenport, with the express understanding that the money was to be used for no other purpose than that of completing this registration, in all about \$35,000, running through a period of nearly five years, from '71 to '75. I had authority under the existing statutes to pay money to prevent fraud at elections, the work done by Davenport has been a saving to the government of many thousand dollars, and Davenport can properly show where every dollar of the \$35,000 was expended."

OMAHA, 20.—Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, arrived from the east at 10 a. m., and left in a special car attached to the Pacific Express at 12.20 p. m.

COLUMBUS, O., 20.—Governor Hayes has issued a proclamation for circulation in the Tuscarawas Valley coal regions, where a strike is now pending, declaring, in the most emphatic terms, that the reign of terror now existing in that region must come to an end, and good order be restored; that the miners who are willing to work must not be interfered with, and declaring, further, that whenever the civil authorities inform him that they are no longer able to protect peaceable miners in the pursuit of their calling, he will at once order a sufficient military force to the scene of trouble, with instructions to disperse the rioters and protect all who are disposed to labor in the mines or elsewhere.

WASHINGTON, 20.—In further explanation of the alleged corrupt use of public money by the President, ex-Attorney General Williams said—

"There was nothing wrong in this transaction, and the President will not hesitate to say that he directed the money to be paid to Davenport for the purposes I have explained. The records of the department show that the payments to Davenport began under Attorney General Ackerman, my predecessor, who, like me, had free authority under existing laws to make such payments."

PITTSBURG, 20.—This morning the jury in the case of Frederick Myers, charged with the murder of August Dorn, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree; the murder was committed in Myers' saloon, on Third Avenue, in February last.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 20.—It is announced that the Ballou Manufacturing Co., a large corporation, whose mills are at Woonsocket, have made an assignment.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20.

The Chronicle continues the publication of charges of fraud and mismanagement at Mare Island, and now alleges that last year the crop of grain harvested on the Island is more than sufficient for the wants of the establishment, but that it is appropriated as pin money by the officers of the yard, and that the grain required for use there is purchased in the market; also that expensive white and live oak, and teak ship timber, brought from the

east at a heavy cost, has been used for firewood, and allowed to lie about the yard unprotected from the weather and rotting, involving a loss to the government of half a million dollars.

FORT LARAMIE, 20.—Mr. Milligan, of Scranton, Pa., arrived here this p. m. He says that while coming in on the morning of the 18th, his party was attacked by Indians in Red Cañon, near the Cheyenne River ranche, about fifty miles from Custer. A few of the party escaped to the ranche. Mr. and Mrs. Metz, of Laramie City, Wyoming, were killed. A colored woman was taken prisoner; a man named Simpson was also killed. The bodies were buried the next day. Mrs. Metz had been ravished. Three men were wounded—Mr. Gricham, from Missouri, was mortally, and Mr. Felton from Missouri, and C. W. Bergessir from Virginia City, Nev., were seriously wounded, and it is feared the wounds may prove fatal. The wounded men are at the Cheyenne river ranche, the place where the attack was made, which is about one hundred and twenty miles from this post.

A party from the Black Hills to-day, says that about ten days ago three wagons were found at the entrance to Buffalo Gap, on the Yankton route, destroyed, and the stock gone; the signs of a fight were numerous. The wagon covers had been shot to pieces, and parts of the material of the wagon had been taken away.

SAN FRANCISCO, 21.—The Weekly Bulletin, this morning, publishes a complete crop report from nearly every agricultural county in the State. All the dispatches agree in reporting that the prospects for the grain crop were never better, and that an unprecedentedly large yield may be expected. With a continuance of reasonably favorable weather fruit also promises well, though in some districts it has suffered somewhat from late frosts.

NEW YORK, 20.—The yacht club, to-day, accepted Gifford's challenge for the Queen's cup; three races will be had in July and August.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 20.—The Senate has confirmed Schaeffer Chief Justice of Utah.

Caulfield, chairman of the committee on expenses in the Department of Justice, has written Bristol, saying that it is wholly unnecessary for him to appear before the committee, as he stands exonerated even of a suspicion.

QUINCY, Ill., 20.—The break in the Hannibal levee is more serious than ever. A vast amount of farming land has been inundated and the crops destroyed; the water is falling now, but it will be many days before the lands can be cultivated and the people can return to their deserted houses.

INDIANAPOLIS, 21.—The Evening News calls on Blaine to ask an immediate investigation into the charges of his obtaining \$65,000 from the U. P. Road, and announces, upon authority, if not done, that J. E. Harrison, of this city, will go before the judiciary committee of the House, and, as a government director of the road, demand the investigation of the matter.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Trenor W. Park testified before the foreign relations committee to-day, that by the purchase and sale of the stock of the Emma mine in 1872, £16,700 sterling was realized. According to his understanding Genl. Schenck was entitled to one half, but Schenck refused to take more than £1,894. Schenck was interested to the extent of 2,035 shares.

General Schenck read a statement, showing that his investments on account of the Emma mine aggregated \$53,200, and for this amount Schenck has received dividends and holds stock as follows—dividend thirteen months, near 1871 and 1872, \$8,500; 475 original shares, \$3,000; total \$11,500, leaving clear loss, as nearly as can be estimated and remembered of \$41,700. The examination of the subject is now closed with the exception of the receipt of certain papers from London in connection with it, and the committee adjourned until next Tuesday week.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to the House information that the Apaches at Camp Bowie, Arizona, have broken away from the reservation there and are going toward Tulerosa, having killed several persons, and stolen cattle; also that the Apaches are leaving Canada Ajamosa, and are stealing cattle, because there is no food or supplies for the Indians at the agencies, and they must leave or

starve. There is no game in the country, and the military are prohibited from issuing provisions to the Indians. Gen. Pope, who furnished the above information, says the cavalry in that region are in the field, but have only power to force the Indians to starve peacefully or be killed violently. A dispatch from General Schofield reports the killing of two men by Chiricahua Indians, and their pursuit by troops, and says that Gov. Safford, of Arizona, believes the whole tribe has broken out. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs submits an estimate of \$50,000 for the purchase of subsistence supplies for the above named Indians, in order that they may return to their reservation.

The House bill for transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department passed, 139 to 93.

The impeachment managers of the House have directed subpoenas to be issued for Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, to appear on Thursday, before the court of impeachment. This indicates that the managers indulge in the belief that the Senate will overrule Belknap's plea of want of jurisdiction.

The story that Mrs. Avery has implicated Babcock, Luckey and the President in the Davenport expenditures is false. She appeared before Pierpont to plead for the pardon of her husband; she was incoherent and wandering, and it is feared that she will become insane.

NEW YORK, 21.—Ex Congressman Dickey died to-day, at Lancaster, Pa.

John R. Dolan, the condemned murderer of James H. Noe, was executed in the Tombs prison this morning; he died without a struggle, and walked to his doom with self-possession.

The World's Washington special says that Caulfield's committee sent to the treasury department to-day, and secured the book in which are the secret service accounts. Audited official figures show that in 1872 alone there were expended over \$140,000 in Grant's behalf instead of \$45,000.

LITTLE ROCK, 21.—Of the six men hung at Ft. Smith to-day, one was a full blooded negro, one a full-blooded Choctaw, one a full-blooded Cherokee, and one a white man; they were all sentenced at the late term of the U. S. Court for the West District of Arkansas; on the 3d of Sept. last six others were hung. These six were executed on the same scaffold.

The doomed men rose early this morning, and all partook of a hearty breakfast, after which a reprieve from the President for Sanders was received.

FORT LARAMIE, WY., 21.—In my dispatch of yesterday, about the Red Cañon massacre, I mentioned the three wounded men being left at the Cheyenne River Ranche; this morning General Bradley, commanding this district of the B. & O. Hills, sent a detachment of cavalry and an ambulance to bring them to the hospital at this post.

CLEVELAND, 21.—A man named Peter Hart, a pile driver at the Willow Street bridge, was yesterday caught between a pile and the hammer, and mangled so frightfully that he died almost instantly.

CHICAGO, 21.—It is now proposed that Hon. Thos. Hoynes, who received a large majority of the votes cast for mayor at the recent city election, should at once apply to one of the judges of the State Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus, requiring Colvin, the usurper, to surrender the office of mayor to Mr. Hoynes. It now seems probable that this will be done, or that the new common council, as soon as it shall have organized, will declare the office vacant, and elect one of their own members mayor, as in such case provided by the new city charter.

SAN FRANCISCO, 21.—The coal and stores of the Pacific Mail Company were attached to-day, by the Panama Railroad Company.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 22.—Intelligence was received in this city this morning, that the Methodist camp meeting grounds at Tarentum, Pa., have been destroyed by fire. The fire broke out about 12 o'clock last night, and the cottages being all frames, the flames spread with frightful rapidity. The Tarentum grounds have been owned by the Methodists of this vicinity for many years, and the cottages belonging to members of the church in this city are numerous. The grounds probably contained one hundred and fifty cottages, which were generally of four or five rooms, of neat architectural de-

sign, and many completely furnished, except bed clothing. The only buildings saved, according to present advices, were the tenant house occupied by the superintendent, and the Camp Hotel. The fire will prove a very disastrous one, and will very seriously interfere with the arrangements for the national camp meeting, which was announced to be held on the grounds in August. The origin of the fire is at present unknown, but it is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss is about \$50,000, insured \$20,000.

NEW YORK, 22.—The creditors of Duncan, Sherman & Co., to-day, elected Chas. E. Strong assignee.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 17.—The demonstration in Hyde Park, to-day, in favor of the Tichborne claimant, numbered from ten to twelve thousand persons.

A desperate fight took place in the streets of Limerick to-day. Butt and O'Shaughnessy, members of Parliament for the city, had announced their intention of addressing the people from the base of O'Connell's monument; a procession numbering some thousands consequently marched to the place, when a body of nationalists, armed with sticks, who had previously taken possession of the monument, attacked the procession; the nationalists were overpowered after a fight, in which many persons were badly injured. The police and military were under arms, but abstained from interference.

The Standard's correspondent at Limerick says the home rule procession numbered 4,000, and consisted of Trade guilds, with bands and banners. Butt, O'Shaughnessy and O'Sullivan occupied a carriage in the line of the nationalists, only a few hundred in number, but they were well armed with stones, bludgeons and knives, and had evidently been drilled for a fight. The nationalists in the first onset succeeded in smashing the musical instruments, and destroying the banners of the home rulers, but they were at last driven into a public house, which was completely wrecked. The cause of the riot was discontent at the nationalists, who form a remnant of the Fenian party, at what they declare to be the utter neglect of the home rule question by the so-called home rule leaders during the present session of parliament. The intended demonstration in favor of Butt was a failure; the crowd which was expected from the country did not come in, and the speeches could not be heard, as the nationalists renewed the disturbances. More fighting was feared during the night, and there was considerable alarm, as the nationalists were known to have revolvers. Police consequently patrolled the streets, and at ten o'clock some arrests were made. It is thought that over 100 persons were wounded in the riot, of whom forty were seriously and six fatally injured. At the meeting Butt spoke hopefully of the prospects of the cause. He pointed to the efforts of the party during the session to obtain reforms in connection with parliamentary and municipal franchise. He declared that if Ireland had a native parliament to foster Ireland's industry, Galway and Limerick would each have transatlantic packet stations.

The ship Victory, from Shields for San Francisco, is undoubtedly lost, with all on board; Captain Jones' body has been found, also much wrecked stuff. The ship Earlshburn, from Dundee for San Francisco has arrived at Plymouth; the crew were refractory because the vessel was undermanned.

ROME, 17.—The negotiations between Spain and the Vatican are suspended; the Spanish Government announces that it will accept the Concordat of 1851, except the clause decreasing religious unity. Spain will await fresh proposals before resuming negotiations. It is announced that the Pope has written an autograph letter to King Alfonso, reminding him of the promises to maintain the religious unity of the Concordat.

BERLIN, 17.—The Porte again calls the attention of the powers to the attitude of Servia, whence it is stated the insurrection is continually drawing supplies. Slavonic advices state that an engagement between Turks and insurgents resulted in the defeat of the Turks.

PARIS, 17.—The Algerian insurrection is ended.

An official decree has been issued announcing that a universal exhibition of the fine arts will be held in 1878, simultaneously with the industrial and agricultural exhibition already announced.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 17.—It is stated that Russia supports the demands of the insurgents; the Porte, however, refuses to discuss their action.

Mukhtar Pasha, with 17 battalions, left Galako on Saturday to retieveul Niczia.

RAGUSA, 17.—The insurgents fell on Mukhtar's rear guard on Friday, and drove it to Dauga; Mukhtar's army is surrounded.

LONDON, 18, 2:30 p. m.—Consols, 94 13-16 for money and account; winter states bonds of 1865 sold @ 108 1/2; '67s, 108 1/2; ten-forties, 105 1/2; new fives, 105; Erie, 14; Preferred, 25.

The Stock Exchange here and the Bourse in Paris have been firmer to-day than for the past fortnight; the Berlin and Vienna Bourses are unsettled and prices are lower.

LONDON, 18.—There has been further fighting between Egypt and Abyssinia, and it is alleged that the Egyptian army is in great difficulty; that King John demands the abandonment of the country and the cession of Marsowah; as Hamaseen is Egyptian territory, and Marsowah is the port of communication with it, further fighting will probably be preferred.

A Vienna dispatch says the Herzegovinian insurgents captured all the provisions lately sent for the Turkish troops, on the road from Ragusa to Trebinje.

It is reported that Andrássy, in conversation with his colleagues, expressed his conviction that for a year at least the peace of Europe would not be endangered.

The Hungarian journals assert that the Servian army, headed by a Belgrade brigade, is on its way to the frontier, and will rendezvous at Roupriga.

Pillip Grass, the sculptor, died at Paris.

BERLIN, 18.—The Emperor William has arrived at Coburg, to visit Queen Victoria.

VIENNA, 18.—There has been an important battle near Trebinje. The insurgents stormed all the Turkish entrenchments simultaneously. The Turkish garrison at Niksik made a sortie, but were repulsed. The insurgents are very sanguine of the result of their operations, but their sympathizers fear that their ammunition and supplies will fail.

RAGUSA, 18.—Slavonic advices report a sanguinary battle at Presjeka, north of Niczia; the insurgents captured the Turkish entrenchment and drove the Turks to Osina and Pagliana. The reports that Mukhtar Pasha's forces have been surrounded are confirmed. The losses are heavy on both sides. Niczia cannot be retieved. The insurgent's are receiving supplies of war material.

LONDON, 19.—A Vienna dispatch says that the insurgents in Herzegovina expect that Mukhtar Pasha will be compelled to capitulate, as after the battle of Pesjeka, which lasted two days, he was completely surrounded, and a sortie which was made by the garrison of Niczia on Sunday to relieve him was repulsed.

A special from Paris mentions that a report is current there that the United States contemplates the annexation of Hayti.

BERLIN, 19.—The weekly statement of the imperial bank of Germany shows an increase of 11,859,000 marks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 19.—The Minister of War has received a telegram from Mukhtar Pasha, dated Tuesday. Mukhtar says—"We have arrived at Gatzko. Victorious engagements have been fought continually during the six days occupied in advancing towards and returning from the neighborhood of Niczia. We gained striking advantages, although the rebels, who are 14,000 strong, are twice as numerous as we. The Prince of Montenegro has openly made war upon us; about seven thousand well armed regularly organized Montenegrins having joined the insurgents."

An official telegram from Mosar coincides with the foregoing, and states that Mukhtar had returned to Gatzko, after leaving provisions for Niczia in Fort Prejeka which is three hours march to the northward of Niczia.