

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

A MERICAN.

NEW YORK, 12.—Hon. Henry Watterson, who has been spending some days with Mr. Tilden, has written the following account of his visit for the Courier-Journal, in which paper it will appear to-morrow morning:

I have been spending a few days at Greystone with Gov. Tilden, and not merely because his old friends in the West and South have ever-present personal interest in him, but because his name is at this moment upon the lips of politicians of every class all over the country. I propose to give the readers of the Courier-Journal some particular account of him. When I parted from him a year ago, I never did expect to see him again. Indeed, I was also so skeptical of the stories concerning his restoration to health as to feel a delicacy about intruding on his privacy. He was good enough to send for me, and I went over to Gramercy Park in a somewhat sorrowful, sympathetic state of mind, my surprise almost exceeding my gratification. The old house is undergoing reconstruction and enlargement on a magnificent scale; but the old library is still the same, being held from the hand of despoiling splendor for the last, I take it, as a tribute of affectionate remembrance of old times and old books. There I found the Governor. If an apparition had stood before me I could not have been more astonished. The days of 1875-6-7 seemed to have come back. His low voice was firm again; his eyes were bright and his cheeks rosy; his intellect as sinewy and clear, and his wit as incisive as when he made nothing of riding Blackstone to Harlam and back, or driving his Kentucky boys from Gramercy Park to Greystone. He took me all through his new house, pointing out various changes, explaining his general design, and discussing the architecture and architects with characteristic intelligence. He quite tired me out. It was astonishing the way he was punishing his friends, climbing long stairs, meandering through labyrinths of decorated art, and treading tapestried and frescoed masses of corridor and chambers.

On current affairs he talked with his usual pungency and candor. When endurance had ceased to be a virtue, I said: "Governor, don't you think we have had enough of this?" He smiled, and in his dry, half-pitying, half-arcaistic way, replied: "If you are tired, we will go down stairs." At Graystone his life is of the simplest and busiest. He has a farmyard by, and no end of pigs, poultry and blooded stock. Of course, I had to be dragged over this farm, and the devices which the old gentleman put slyly forth to trap me into some unguarded treason to the butter and eggs of the blue-grass country were many and ingenious. I stood my ground like he. But it must be owned that the Governor's farming is, like everything he undertakes, thoroughly well done. I asked him whether he tried to make any money out of it. "Oh, no," he said; "it is easier made some other way." While I was at Greystone, not so much as the shadow or ghost of a politician crossed the threshold, or appeared upon the grounds. Surrounded by his nieces and his books, the old statesman and philosopher was as unreserved in his conversation as he was, and he is always simple and cordial in his hospitality. One of the young ladies told me that the little household had got through with over 200 volumes last winter. The governor is a voracious and versatile reader, no less than an attentive and wise observer of affairs; and we talked of everything from Thomas a Kempis to Thomas A. Hendricks. He playfully observed that the chief objection he had heard to the election of Mr. Carlisle to the Speakership was that in some recent volumes published by one Mr. Frode there was suspicion that he had mistreated his wife. Here I must stop.

I know that the public is most curious to learn what are Mr. Tilden's views of political affairs, current and prospective. I have little doubt that if I had the right to speak, I could, by faithfully reporting him, make myself at once entertaining and instructive; but the opinions of every man are his own, and his house is sacred. I never knew a man more entirely frank in his intercourse with his friends than this sage of Greystone;

but I am not his mouthpiece, and it is not for me to come all the way from Kentucky to New York to do that which he is so much better able to do for himself. I can say, however, for myself, that nothing passed which leads me to modify the opinion I have so often expressed, that no power on earth could induce him to accept the Presidency.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—A special to the Citizen from Tombstone says a courier arrived last night from Crook at Silver Creek. He reports that Crook was guided by Apaches; Modaski was captured before the expedition left; crossed the line, traveled 200 miles south and over the Sierra Madres. After 14 day's march found Charles's and Bonito's camps in the heart of the Sierra Madres. Most of the warriors were out on a raid with Jub; only 37 bucks and a lot of women and children were in camp. San Carlos scouts under Captain Crawford, Lieuts. Gilwood and Mackey, surrounded the camp and advanced from different points upon the camp. This created a panic, and nearly all surrendered; few escaped. Seven were killed. Five Mexican women and a little girl were captured, who were taken from Cuernem, Chihuahua, and are now with Crook. One hundred ponies, 40 loaded with plunder, and several thousand dollars, were captured, showing they had been successful on their raids. Three hundred and eighty-three prisoners were taken. Charley McComas is with the squaws in the mountains. Runners were out after him, and he is expected in hourly. None of Crook's men were lost or wounded.

CHICAGO, 13.—Governor Irwin, of Idaho, and Singiser, Delegate to Congress from that Territory, are in town and were seen by a reporter. In reply to the first question as to politics, both gentlemen offered the assurance that politics in Idaho turned only upon the Mormon question. The Mormon element is a strong one. A Mormon is subservient to the dictation of the priesthood. Slavery in the South was never half so dangerous and bad as Mormonism in Idaho. Edmunds' bill is all right as far as it goes, but being founded upon the basis that Mormons will not commit perjury, the provisions of the bill are inadequate to the situation. The machinery for carrying out the law reaches only to Utah, and Idaho therefore practically receives none of the benefits intended. There are several things needed, remarked Singiser, to break up this evil, and which I shall work for to my utmost. We need first a law passed by Congress prohibiting any man who obeys orders of the priesthood, from taking part in public affairs of any description. Also there should be a very stringent marriage law, compelling a complete record of every marriage, the birth of every child, and who are the parents. You have no idea of the looseness in morals and the illegitimate offspring that are born by wholesale, and the incest that is constantly occurring. These people ought to be disfranchised because the evil is so terrible that you cannot get a jacket too straight for them. The necessity for public schools is absolutely imperative to break up Mormonism. As to the cattle business there is no better field in the world for amassing immense fortunes. The cattle feed twelve months in the year on native grasses and hay which cures upon the ground.

"What is being accomplished in railroad business?" "Two years ago there was not a mile of taxable railroad property in the Territory. Now there are at least 600 miles and more to come. The Oregon Short line and the Union Pacific people are pushing their roads, while the Central Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande are surveying in several directions. In twelve months more, or within two years at most, we will have railroads reaching every mining camp in the Territory, and new fields are opening up."

Singiser leaves this evening for Washington, and Governor Irwin returns to Boise City in a day or two.

"Are the Mormons indifferent to the laws of the United States?"

"The Mormons are more disloyal to this government than the most uncivilized race on the face of the earth. In their processions they treat with contempt the flag of our country; they permit the stars and stripes to drag in the dust and the oath taken in the endowment house is more than disloyal. It is infamous and every syllable of it is impregnated with death to

the Government of the United States."

"Do they respect the chastity of their women, their wives and daughters?" "They have no more idea of purity of women than you or I have of the wardrobe of an angel. They are utterly and hopelessly destitute of any of the finer feelings of mankind. Polygamy is the smallest feature of their institution. Perjury, lust, theft, bigotry, ignorance and all that is terrible are planks in their platform. The leaders, of course, control the rank and file. To disobey one command from the leaders would bring upon their heads the wrath they all fear, every thought of which makes them tremble. The people of Chicago know no more of the true situation than the inhabitants of Greenland know of your best society. We need the assistance of the good people in this country, and we must have it, in order to wipe out the greatest disgrace that was ever known to mankind." In speaking of Idaho as a mining and stock country, both gentlemen were enthusiastic in their statements, and said there are larger, more valuable and numerous mines in Idaho than any other Territory in the great West.

CINCINNATI, O., 13.—Publication is made here to day of the arrest on Monday afternoon at Columbus, Ohio, of William Dierely, negro, charged with the murder of the Gibbons children at Ashland, Ky., December 24, 1881. Jennie and Robbie Gibbons and Emma Carico were found dead in a burning house. The girls had been outraged. Three men were arrested, Geo. Ellis, Wm. Neal and Ellis Craft. Ellis made confession upon which he was convicted and sentenced to hang, but was hung by a mob. Neal and Craft were also sentenced to hang, and now await the decision of the Governor as to the day of execution. The arrest of Dierely was made upon circumstantial evidence which it is claimed clearly implicates him and two other colored men, Dabney Jones and Ruben Kendall, warrants for their arrest are now out.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Congress having reduced the appropriation for the next fiscal year, the immediate discontinuance of the following named stations is made necessary, and ordered: Eagle Pass, Texas; Eagle Rock, Idaho; Keogh Fort, Mont.; Missoula Fort, Mont.; Pioche, Nevada; Punta Rosa, Fla.; Rochester, N. Y.; San Antonio, Texas; Santa Fe, N. M.; Springfield, Mo.; Tucson, A. T.; Visalia, Calif.; Wasakie Fort, Wyo.; Winnemucca, Nev.

The following named stations of the third class will hereafter be maintained as stations of the first class: Custer Fort, Mont.; Rio Grande, Texas.

WASHINGTON, 13.—In about fifteen minutes Deputy Marshal Fasset reported that Vernon was sitting up, and would soon be all right. Judge Wylie said, "I have a good deal of doubt in my mind regarding the consequences of this occurrence. This man has been drinking a good deal. He is a hard drinker. During the progress of the trial on one occasion, I had to take him aside and give him a pretty sharp admonition, and he promised to abstain; but I have observed that he has resumed his hard drinking, and I suppose confinement in the jury room and cutting off supplies of that kind resulted in this attack. I don't know that it is delirium tremens or mania a potu, but he is not fit to be on the jury now. I suppose the doctor will give him a prescription, and it will probably be brandy or whisky."

The Crier—He has given it to him.

Merrick—I suppose whatever the doctor prescribes for the juror can be taken by him, your Honor, undoubtedly. But the fact is, that prescriptions of this kind are apt to leave the mind in so shattered a condition as to create difficulty.

Deputy Marshal—He is all right.

Judge Wylie—Then the jury can come back.

The jury came in. Foreman Crane said: "Your Honor, one of the jury desires to ask a question of the Court. To most of us it seems a question of fact; but we prefer to let Harrigan speak for himself."

Judge Wylie—The Court will hear his question, and if it is a question of fact will not undertake to pass upon it.

Juror Harrigan then began in a confused manner to put a question to the Court of an almost unintelligible character, which seemed to relate to the date of certain orders made by Brady, and to the nature of the "stumbling block" which Brady says he found in his way.

Judge Wylie—These are questions of fact, and not law; and it is not for the court to instruct you in that connection. Now, gentlemen, you have had a sick number of the jury with you, and a disagreeable accident happened this morning. He seems to be in a measure restored, and I hope he will be able now to perform his duties. I don't propose to discharge this jury very easily. This is the second time this case has been tried. I don't wish to put any undue stress upon your mind, but the court thinks you ought to agree upon a verdict of some kind. You can retire again.

The Foreman—Your honor, we have not agreed upon the question of conspiracy in the case. If we should agree upon the guilt of any one of the parties, I wish to know if we can report to the court.

Judge Wylie—No, you must report a verdict as a whole, according to my instructions. You can decide upon any point in this indictment in any order of time, but the verdict when reported must be a complete verdict, not based upon part of the indictment, but upon the whole. There are substantially but two questions in the indictment. First as to conspiracy. On that you have the right to say whether defendants or any of them were concerned with Herdell in that conspiracy. If you decide that there was conspiracy with him you must say who was engaged in it. But that is not all. You must find at least one overt act following. If you find conspiracy and one overt act it is your duty to render a verdict as to the parties so found, and that covers the whole ground. You cannot say that you find a conspiracy and no overt act, or an overt act and no conspiracy. A verdict of guilty must be a general verdict in that way. A verdict of not guilty of course covers the whole ground, and that is the rule as to the whole or any number of defendants.

The foreman complained of the high temperature of the jury room, and asked to be permitted to walk to City Hall Park, to which request the court acceded, saying he would treat the jury well at present, but intimating that a resort might be had to the common law rule, "deprivation of light and food," if a verdict was not soon forthcoming.

The deputy marshal was instructed to allow Juror Vernon two drinks per day, but to prevent the circulation of a whisky bottle among the jurors, and the court took a recess until 10 a. m. to-morrow, with the understanding that it would meet to receive the verdict if the jury should agree upon one before that hour.

There has been some speculation to-day as to whether the mental condition of Juror Vernon will afford ground for successfully contesting the validity of any verdict which the jury may render. Counsel for the government do not think it will. They hold the rule governing the case of misconduct on the part of jurors to be that unless the misconduct is of such a character as to be prejudicial to the defendant or complaining party, it can not be held to be sufficient cause for setting aside a verdict, and that drinking intoxicating liquors by a juror when it is not improperly obtained and is not taken to excess is also insufficient to vitiate the verdict.

Merrick, leading counsel for the government, said to-night that the illness of Juror Vernon will not affect whatever verdict the jury may render.

Ingersoll, counsel for defense, said Vernon's illness would not affect the legality of the verdict, should there be one. He said he thought the juror's illness was of an epileptic character, and was not caused by excessive indulgence in strong drink.

The second Board of Instruction having reversed the findings of the first board and pronounced the Pinta seaworthy, she will sail from Norfolk July 1st, on her voyage via Cape Horn to Alaska. Her battery however will not be put on board until she reaches San Francisco.

The President was in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue this afternoon in regard to the proposed reduction of internal revenue districts.

A comparative statement has been prepared at the Treasury Department, showing the decrease in receipts the present fiscal year to June 1st, \$7,173,940. For the first quarter of the present fiscal year the receipts were about five millions in excess of the receipts of the corresponding period in the year 1881. There has been a gradual reduction

since that time, however, which is estimated will amount to nearly \$10,000,000 by the end of the present fiscal year.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 11.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Childers, in a speech at the annual dinner of the fund, pointed to the great progress of the press in America, and gave as an instance the publication in Chicago of the revision of the Testament the day after it appeared in England.

Lynch, alias Norman, informant repeated his testimony in regard to the doings of the conspirators previous to and after their arrival in England from America, which gave at the preliminary hearing.

The Times correspondent at Petersburg says there was a procession yesterday when the czar and zarina entered the city. They were followed by graduates and students. The party drove through the city very rapidly.

Michael Davitt has arrived in London had a conversation with Parnell and they came to an arrangement in regard to the manner in which the agitation in Ireland should be conducted hereafter. Davitt will go to America, but remain at home to carry out the Irish program.

In the chess tournament, Blackburne beat Blackburne, winning the first prize, £300.

In the House of Lords to-day a bill legalizing marriage with deceased wife's sister passed its second reading by a vote of 165 to 154.

A correspondent at Berlin says Von Benningsen favored the passage of the church bill in its modified form, while the rest of the National Liberals now seem determined to oppose further concessions to the Vatican.

The Times says that Ellis & Co., the largest merchants in Liverpool have gone into liquidation. Unfavorable results were expected, as it is understood that the firm has been unfortunate in operations in tea and sugar.

Birmingham, 11.—The celebration of John Bright's service as representative in Parliament for Birmingham for over a quarter of a century has begun. A procession of delegates from various liberal societies a mile and a half long passed in review before Bright. The chief feature of the day was the presentation of a gold medal to Bright in recognition of his services. Demonstrations at the railway station where Bright arrived during the day and throughout the night march resembled a royal pageant. The route of the procession, which was five miles long, was densely crowded with people.

Paris, 11.—It is stated that the authorities have warned the Chamber of Commerce that under the present circumstances it is advisable to recall the vessels from the Straits of Malacca and the waters of Cochin China.

Berlin, 11.—The Emperor gave a reception on Thursday.

Herr Von Bismarck has resigned his seat in the Reichstag.

The Landtag will be prorogued a week.

Last Saturday's sitting of the Reichstag was the 100th of the session, the largest number of sittings in any session on record. In the course of the event, two splendid bouquets were placed upon the president's table.

Rismarck had a long conference with the Emperor to-day.

Madrid, 11.—The government ordered the prosecution of the democratic journals El Liberal and El Globo, for conveying instructions regard to the Queen's departure from Bohemia. The proceedings are under the special press law by the Tories. This is the first time the law has been applied to Liberals have been in office. The publication of the objectionable articles, several democratic papers had editorials reflecting upon the sons of high rank. Several arrangements between editors and the government.

Boulogne, 11.—The aeronaut Hoste, who made an unsuccessful attempt Tuesday last to cross the English Channel in a balloon, returned the attempt early Saturday morning, and has not since been heard from. It is feared he was carried out over the North Sea, into which he fell and was drowned.

Harwich, 11.—In the regatta to-day the new cutter Marjorie won the Queen's cup. Among the competing yachts were Miranda, Sappho, Spendthrift and other boats.

Melbourne, 11.—Victoria and other colonies urge the Imperial