

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 7.—Judge Fullerton, special counsel for the Lord family in the suit to dissolve Thomas Lord's recent marriage with Widow Hicks, declares, emphatically, that they would prove beyond a question that the old gentleman had been inveigled into the marriage and that his mental condition at the time was such as to preclude his entering into a contract of any kind. Prior to the marriage they had said nothing publicly about his weakness, simply because they had too much pride to parade their father's infirmities before an unsympathizing public. It was known months ago that he could not attend to the affairs of the estate, and the sons were only waiting for some method by which they could secure the property against loss and at the same time spare their father's humiliation of the public exposure of his weakness. Several months ago they endeavored to get him to sign a power of attorney or place his estate in the hands of a trustee, but without effect. The more the old gentleman could not manage his business the more he thought he could, and he was so set that there was no coming to any arrangement with him. Fullerton also said that many of the affidavits in proceedings, looking to getting the estate in the hands of a trustee were drawn before the wedding was suspected, as their dates would show. He was himself busy during the whole of the day preceding the wedding, in preparing the case for the court. This is no sudden proceeding on the part of the family, but one that had been contemplated for a long time. In reply to an inquiry into the truth of the story that the bride has already had \$400,000 of Lord's money, Fullerton said she has got nearly twice that amount. Why that woman only recently had a deposit of £100,000 in the Bank of England, money that she had wheedled out of him. It is his cash that she has been making this grand splurge on in London and Paris, giving dinners to presidents and noblemen, and making such a sensation wherever she goes. This whole thing is an outrage, and when the public once begins to understand it they will see her conduct in its true colors. We shall prove to the satisfaction of the commissioner and jury, not only that the old gentleman was unfit to take care of his property, but that at the time of the marriage he was incapacitated mentally from entering into such contract and that the so-called marriage is a mere nullity. We shall see whether she will come off the winner. She is a smart woman I admit, but she has overdone it this time. On the other hand, those who know Mrs. Lord say that she will fight it out to the bitter end, and that the family have got a formidable antagonist. "I should not be surprised if she should win," said a lawyer yesterday. "She has certainly proved more than a match for the whole of them so far." There is no question that Lord had long previously sought the widow Hicks in marriage, without success.

The *Moniteur*, the official journal of Hayti, of December 22, announces the difficulty between Spain and Hayti regarding the conviction and threatened execution of a Spanish subject in Port au Prince, for incendiarism, has been arranged to the satisfaction of both parties. The explanations made by the Haytian government through the British Minister resident, proves sufficient to the commander of the Spanish cruiser, who subsequently exchanged salutes with the shore and visited the President of the Republic.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The Secretary of War has designated Col. John H. King, 9th infantry, and Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Young, 19th infantry, as the two officers to serve with the citizens of Texas, appointed by Governor Hubbard to investigate the El Paso disturbances.

Recent information from Kingston, Jamaica, regarding an insult to the American flag by the British man-of-war *Blanche* is evidently incorrect, especially as it asserts that the American consul at that point took sides with the British authorities.

The official protest of consul Geo. E. Hoskinson has been received at the State Department, and shows that he joined with Prudence de Murgindo and other citizens of Baltimore, in a demand that the Ame-

rican schooner *Eva* and her crew should be allowed to proceed with their attempt to take a cargo of guano from the island.

The sub-committee on military affairs, consisting of Representatives Banning, Marsh, Brogg, Maish and White, this afternoon examined Col. W. R. Shafter, of the twenty-fourth regiment of infantry and commanding the district of Nueces, Texas, in relation to the affairs on the Rio Grande border. With respect to raiding parties the Colonel mentioned cases of six or seven persons murdered by Indians and Mexican raiders in 1877, and said the number of raids during the past two years was much smaller than previously. The object of the incursions was to plunder and make war. The Colonel said his troops first crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico in May, 1876. He was in search of Lipans, who were seven miles from the town of Sargossa and 45 miles from the Rio Grande. The result of this expedition was the killing and capturing of 19 Indians, the capture of stock and destruction of their village. He kept up his expeditions all the time, with the full consent of the local Mexican authorities. The well disposed Mexicans were anxious to be rid of the Indians. At the same time a large part of the lowest element thrives upon the plunder the Indians bring them. The first square co-operation of Mexican troops with those of the United States was under General Falcon.

In answer to a question: What number of troops would be necessary to protect American citizens, he said, if the Mexicans would exert themselves in that direction, we have more than enough troops, but if we are to cross into Mexico for that purpose, we have not troops enough. In his expeditions into Mexico he had always been treated with great cordiality by Mexican officers and by respectable citizens of the frontier towns.

He knew of no instance in which Mexicans have refused to surrender stolen property on application, but as a general thing the Americans do not go over for that purpose, saying it is useless. He did not think there were any persons on the other side of the river who assisted the thieves.

General Banning inquired whether there would not be danger of a collision resulting from obedience to the order of the War Department to pursue, overtake and punish raiding parties, as well as to take the stolen property on the Mexican side.

The Colonel replied: If in pursuance of that order it became necessary to follow Indians or Mexicans into a town garrisoned by troops, in sufficient number to successfully resist American interference, or if the citizens were strong enough to offer resistance it would result in a fight. Before, however, taking the responsibility of producing hostilities, he would prefer to let an unimportant stealing party go. He repeated that the most friendly and cordial relations existed between military officers of both sides. So far as professions go, General Diaz was trying to prevent raids and be a good neighbor, but the practice has not amounted to much.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The Secretary of the Interior, in a letter to S. A. Galpin, late chief clerk of the Indian Bureau, informing him that his services were no longer required, says the board of inquiry appointed in June, to investigate the accusations made against him by Wolff and others, failed to find most of the charges sustained, but the accusation of unjust and improper treatment of a subordinate is sustained. The secretary, in addition, accuses Mr. Galpin of neglect of duty, in that he neglected to inform the Secretary of the Interior of irregularities at the agencies. In this connection, Mr. Schurz says, You admit that while temporarily in charge of the Bureau of Indian Affairs you kept from the knowledge of the department, for a considerable period, papers giving information about fraudulent practices of the grossest character, which had been going on at the Indian agencies. The excuse you give in your testimony for such conduct, in a case of so grave a nature, appears to me utterly trivial and rather calculated to aggravate than to mitigate your offence. That dishonest practices in the Indian service are among the gravest and most dangerous evils we have to contend with; that the most vigilant and relentless prosecution of

corrupt men connected with the service either as agents or contractors, is one of the very first and imperative duties of this department, and that only in rare instances it is possible to trace such practices to the guilty parties cannot have been unknown to you, after your long connection with the service in an influential and responsible position. In the papers touching the Pawnee agency at least, we had information so circumstantial, so direct and so substantiated, that as soon as they came to the knowledge of the department the indictment of the parties could without difficulty be procured, and we hope to make an example of the evil doers. When, under such circumstances, an officer of this department keeps such papers for many weeks from the knowledge of his superiors, locking them in his desk, and then offers as his best excuse that he simply forgot them, I can simply say that such forgetfulness is most dangerous to the public interest, especially in the Indian service. I say that forgetfulness is the best excuse you offer, for in charity I will abstain from characterizing your other attempts at defence—that secrecy was essential to proper action upon that information, as if a prompt communication of papers to a responsible head of a department had not been the first necessary step to secure proper action; or that a change of agent at the agency was like to prevent further irregularities; or that inspectors were busy elsewhere at the time. In my judgment, an officer who fails to see the importance of a prompt and vigorous prosecution of dishonest practices, or who, seeing it, forgets and neglects it, cannot safely be entrusted with any responsibilities in the management of Indian affairs. Your services will, therefore, from this day be dispensed with."

CLEVELAND, 7.—A fire at Lagrange, Ind., to-day, destroyed property to the value of \$30,000, insurance \$11,000.

CHICAGO, 7.—The *Times'* Appleton Wisconsin special says: Fire, this afternoon destroyed a number of business houses. Loss, \$45,000; insurance \$30,000.

NEW ORLEANS, 7.—The United States dredge boat *McAllister*, which left Port Eads on January 2d, for the Sabine Pass, has disappeared, and vigilant search fails to discover her. Great anxiety is felt for her safety.

COLUMBUS, 7.—Governor Young's annual message shows the total State debt to be \$50,030,478. The message makes several practical suggestions.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 7.—A disturbance occurred to-day over the Homestake mine, No. 2, situated near Lead City. J. C. Ottinger & Co., of Chicago purchased this property some time ago, and the former proprietors tried to take possession of it with a large armed force, claiming that Ottinger & Co. had failed to meet their payments. A great many men, representing both parties have been arrested. Considerable excitement prevails and more trouble is expected. Ottinger & Co. still retain possession.

SAN FRANCISCO, 7.—The grand jury has found three indictments of misdemeanor against John Leighton and one against Leighton and C. E. Brooks, jointly, in connection with the affair of the Exchequer pool.

NEW YORK, 8.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Persons who claim to speak with knowledge of what is going to be done when the Senate again meets, assert that Senator Conkling will either offer himself, or will have offered a carefully drawn resolution, reciting that there are grave accusations made upon apparently good authority, involving the right of the President to the office held by him, and that such accusations ought to be set at rest by official inquiry into the alleged facts. The scope of the resolution, it is stated, will not attempt to implicate President Hayes, but it is asserted that it does involve Senator Stanley Matthews, Secretary Sherman, and Congressman James A. Garfield, all of Ohio. The impression is that Senator Conkling will not personally offer the resolution, but that it may be done by Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, or Senator Jones, of Nevada, and that its language will be carefully drawn as to make it difficult for the northern democratic Senators to vote against it. It is further claimed that Senators Thurman and McDonald, of the judiciary committee, with Judge Davis, of Illinois, who is counted neutral on all political is-

sues, will support the resolution. The opposition anticipated is from the southern democratic senators entirely.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Senator Patterson, in replying to a gentleman who asked him in regard to the current report of his intended resignation, said, "I shall not resign under any consideration. If I am to be sick I should be a fool to resign, because I can lie here and draw my \$13 a day. No, sir! I authorize you to say that I will not resign, and those fellows down there will not rob me yet of my seat. I am going to Pennsylvania when I get well enough to travel. Cameron has invited me to visit his farm, and I think I shall do so, but I am subject to relapses, and I don't know when another will come on. I have been worn out by hard work and harassed by South Carolinians, who went situations, until I am entirely broken down. I do not intend to abandon South Carolina if my persecutors will let me go back. My interests are in the State. I own property in Columbia and Charleston. I wish I did not. I would like to get out, but I cannot. The stories about my shamming sickness are false. I am unable to move, and even this conversation excites me and makes me fear a relapse. You are the only person, except Ben. Butler and my doctor, whom I have seen since I was taken sick." In response to the suggestion that the ride might be beneficial, Patterson said that such a thing would kill him, and he was seized with a sudden fit of trembling. The gentleman who visited him reports that he does not look sick, that his face is a good color, and that his eyes are bright and piercing.

Among the facts relied upon to show that the Louisiana electoral vote was bargained for are, it is said, the affidavits of Cassanave and Kenner, members of the Returning Board, who claim that they have not been dealt with according to the original bargain. The documents will also be relied upon to furnish the connection between the acquiescence in the count in the House and the promises entered into by Grant and Stanley Matthews. It is under pretense of an effort to relieve the republican party of complicity in the alleged bargaining that this examination is proposed to be made. It is said that proof will be brought to show that the visiting statesmen made certain promises to Packard and the Returning Board which have not been fulfilled. In fact the whole proceedings of the visiting statesmen are to be overhauled with the hope to cover them with dirt, or to expose what they have said, done, or promised.

Special Agent Mudge, of the Treasury Department, denies that, as has been previously stated, he charged incompetency or dishonesty upon any government officers at New York, and said he made no statement to the effect that government was defrauded. No reflection was made upon any inspector, with one exception, and in that case the man had held the position for only a short time and was not familiar with the duties required of him.

CHICAGO, 8.—The *Tribune's* London special says: Vague rumors of an approaching armistice are current in Vienna and Paris, but can be traced to no reliable source. The general belief here seems to be that England has succeeded in avoiding dangerous complications with Russia, and has opened the way for the beginning of peace negotiations, if Turkey feels disposed to make the first advances in the manner suggested by Russia. At present all diplomatic operations are following the same course as the army operations, there being a general lull in all European courts. Roumania will insist on having a voice in the peace negotiations commensurate with her sacrifices, while Greece, also, demands a place in any peace conference that may assemble. It is believed that Greece will endeavor to obtain the cession of Epirus and Thessaly, and Roumania will claim the Dobrukscha, including the mouth of the Danube River and the dismantling of Silistria, Rustchuk, and Varna.

A correspondent in Pera telegraphs that Turkey would agree to the cession of Batoum to Russia, the independence of Servia and Roumania, some changes of the Montenegrin frontier, and possibly the free passage of the Dardanelles, but having no knowledge of Russia's demands she cannot yet sue for peace.

PHILADELPHIA, 8.—The Board of National Bank Presidents, after a long discussion, has referred to the clearing house committee, with power, the resolutions adopted by the New York bankers on Saturday last.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the sentence of death passed upon the Molly Maguires, Hester, Tully, McCue, and Kehoe.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., 8.—Dennis, alias Buckeye Donnelly, the notorious Molly Maguire, has been sentenced to death for the murder of Wm. Sanger, at Raven Run, in September, 1875.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Ex-Governor Shepperd fell upon the ice near his house last evening, and broke his right leg above the ankle.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Commander Rogers, commanding the United States steamer *Adams*, writes to the Secretary of the Navy, from Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan, giving particulars of the revolt of the garrison there. The first murder committed seems to have been that of the captain of a company of soldiers, numbering about 100, who were regular artillery troops. They mutilated the captain in the most horrible manner, and then opened fire with artillery upon the Governor's house. The Governor, upon making his appearance, was knocked in the head and left insensible. He, however, recovered after some time, and made his escape. His family also escaped, almost naked, to the woods. The mutineers then released the convicts who, altogether, numbered nearly 200, armed with rifles.

The following day the mutineers committed the most incredible excesses in the way of wanton killing, burning, and sacking. Next day the mutineers deserted the place, carrying off all public funds and much private property. The mutineers burned all public property and a number of stores; in fact, the best part of the town is in ashes. The streets were strewn with the dead bodies of the killed. Most of the killed were soldiers, who had been shooting each other indiscriminately.

It is estimated that at least 50 people were killed. Many of the dead and wounded were burned in the buildings. The hospital was burned with five wounded men in it.

Commander Rogers says it was the intention of the mutineers to capture the steamer *Memphis* as soon as she was expected, but as her commander had previous notice of the revolt, he seized the soldiers, convicts and captain of the port, who rowed out to him, suggesting a fine anchorage under the guns of the fort. He then went to sea, and meeting with the United States steamer *Adams* reported the condition of affairs.

Commander Rogers took the mutineers on board his vessel and hastened to Sandy Point, where his presence was much appreciated by the Chilean authorities.

As to the cause of the revolt there seems no reliable information. It is reported and believed the Padre or priest of this colony has had much to do in instigating it, he being an enemy of the government, and he is now one of the prisoners on board the Chilean steamer *Magellanes*.

In the destruction of property not the slightest regard was paid to nationality. A 12-pounder shot was fired clear through the English consulate, and the Vice-Consul himself was pursued and fired at a number of times; however, he escaped in his own boat.

Before the sub-committee on military affairs Lieut. Bullis gave a circumstantial narrative of the results of his raids into Mexico in pursuit and punishment of Indian thieves. The total number of degrading Indians is about 235, divided into four different tribes. In reply to a question whether it would be possible for a sufficient force to annihilate them, he answered: "They are cunning; they hide their families in fastnesses, and it is almost impossible to reach and strike them. There were no officers anxious to bring on a conflict between the two nations unless with a just cause. The thieving Indians have no fear of the Mexicans. They go into towns and openly trade with them." The Lieutenant never knew Mexicans to take pains to return stolen property. It was in the power of the Mexicans to punish or exterminate those Indians, who are a source of almost all the troubles.

This afternoon, Lincoln Hall was crowded with spectators, principally women, at the opening