

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

LITTLE ROCK, 4.—The *Gazette's* special from Alma, Crawford County, gives the latest in regard to the Bender family. George Keafer and family, supposed to be the original family of Benders, of murderous fame, in Kansas, were arrested here, to-day, by Kansas detectives, who have been shadowing the Keafer family for quite a time, and are confident that they have captured the right parties. The detectives have been, for some time past, working as farm laborers in this county, quietly watching the movements of their game, upon whom they sprang the trap to-day.

CHICAGO, 4.

Respecting the rumor that it is the President's intention to call an extra session of Congress early in May instead of June, on account of an extra amount of necessary legislation, the President says he told the Pacific Coast congressmen that he should call a session on the 4th of June, and he knew no reason for changing his determination.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The following changes among army paymasters are announced: Major Broadhead, released from duty in the department of California, will report for duty to the commanding general of the department of Missouri; Major Potter will report to the commanding general of the military division of the Pacific and the Department of California for duty in the department of California; Major Wham will report to Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, and relieve Major Stanton, who, upon being relieved, will report to Salt Lake city and relieve Major Dewey.

NEW YORK, 4.—The *World* has received the following by cable:

"London, 4, 1877.

"I have this evening had a protracted interview with A. Oakey Hall, who now occupies lodgings in the neighborhood of Notting Hill Gate, a cheap locality, made up of small houses, mainly beyond Kensington and towards Wormwood Scrubs and Kensal Green, in a quiet cemetery of which latter district lie buried so many of the clever actors and lively men of letters with whose name and works Mr. Hall is so familiar, and with whom, in their life time and his latter days, he would have been so delighted to associate. The region has now, of course, a desolate appearance, and the houses are mostly inhabited by the pauper population of Spitalfields and Bethnal Green. In one of the poorest of these houses Mr. Hall has had lodgings since he reached London last Saturday. They seem to have been secured for him by previous arrangement, perhaps even before he left New York.

"After the receipt of your telegram asking that Mr. Hall should be seen and positively identified, I called at the office of the Associated Press and secured the address of the passenger by the steamer *Victoria*, who had been followed by the press agent to the house near Notting Hill Gate, as telegraphed you. Yesterday I called at this place, sending in a note addressed on the outside to Mr. Garbett, the name under which Mr. Hall now goes in his lodgings, but on the inside to Mr. Hall himself. I received a verbal message from Mr. Hall expressing his willingness to see me at any time.

"Early this morning a note came to me in Mr. Hall's own handwriting, with which I am perfectly familiar, reiterating his perfect willingness to see me at any time this evening, therefore I called, and was received by Mr. Hall in his rooms. We had a long interview, but he absolutely refused to make any explanations whatever as to his motives in leaving New York under such extraordinary circumstances, and seems altogether at sea as to his future plans. He is evidently much broken in mind and body, and says that he now only desires rest and peace. The general details of our conversation I am not at liberty to publish, but I venture to suggest that it is now only charity to an utterly broken man to say as little more about him as possible.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 4.—A courier from Spotted Tail's band, who arrived at Capt. Vroom's camp near here, to night, reports that Spotted Tail, with Crazy Horse and 900 of his warriors, camped on Belle Fourche, about fifty miles north, en route to the agency to accept terms of peace. Sitting Bull still

holds out, but has but few warriors. The report causes great joy here.

BOSTON, 4.—The New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened here this morning. The following resolutions were offered and referred to a special committee of five:

Resolved, That we are alarmed and filled with apprehension for the future, when we contemplate the practical sale of one of the great political parties of the republic by two politicians of that party, who have held and now hold very intimate relations to the President, thus sacrificing principle, party, and righteousness for the sake of temporary success.

Resolved, That we protest most earnestly against the action of the new administration in making terms with the chief of the Ku Klux and the instigator of the Hamburg massacre, M. C. Butler, and still more earnestly do we protest against the official recognition by the administration of that arch-enemy of the republic, who long since ought to have been hung for treason, Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, and who now, by threats and intimidation, under the very roof of the White House, as well as on railroad platforms and in other public places, defies the power of government and bullies the President into compliance with his traitorous and wicked usurpations.

The resolutions were received with applause.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—A *Victoria* press dispatch says the British gunboat *Rocket* has returned from a cruise northward in quest of the Indians who were supposed to have murdered the passengers and crew of the American steamer *General S. Wright*, some years ago. Four were arrested and brought back for trial. The *Rocket* was fired on by the Indians, and in return shelled and burned the Indian village.

NEW YORK, 5.—The *World's* New Orleans special says the republicans had a caucus, to-day, in the St. Louis Hotel, at which Packard made a speech, giving his views of the situation. He declared in an emphatic tone that he had been the regularly elected governor, and had been installed in accordance with the constitution and laws; that he intended to maintain his position; that his title to his office was identical with Hayes' title to the Presidency; that no one had made any proposition in the nature of a compromise or proposed to him to abdicate; that the nearest approach to such a proposition was the letter of Stanley Matthews, his reply to which was before the public. He wanted it understood that under no circumstance would he yield his position, accept any federal office, consent to any compromise, or any arrangement by which he would be compelled to abandon his title and his claim to the office of governor. He declares that there was no room or chance for any surrender on his part, and that it was utterly useless to appoint a commission to settle a question which already had been settled. His tone was bold and arrogant in the extreme, and he evidently counts on enlisting the active sympathy in his behalf of the republican masses. His followers do not show his spirit. It is very plain that they are dejected and hopeless. Every leading republican of intelligence admits the end is near, and that there is absolutely no hope for the Packard government. The temper of the Nicholls legislature is strongly against any compromise.

None of Oakey Hall's friends identify the woman with him who is so clearly described by the Associated Press London agent. It is evidently some entire stranger to them. Many of his friends here firmly believe him to be insane. Douglas Taylor, long intimate with him, thinks his insanity has been a long time impending and consequent upon his morbid sensitiveness growing out of his suspected connection with the Tweed ring, the consequent slights and cuts from many of his favorite friends, the action of the Union club against him, and his failure as an actor. Among the incidents indicating insanity was his recent declaration in open court, where his client had been convicted on the clearest evidence, that he would never appear again in a homicide case. Taylor said if Hall's departure was the act of a sane man, it was brutal, and those who knew Hall are well aware that it is not in his nature to take such a step. He lived in the eye of the public and liked the good opinion of his fellow-men. Despite the ru-

mors of unhappiness, he and his wife were devoted to each other, and he gave great attention to the maintenance and education of his children. His life is insured for \$60,000 in favor of his family. Mrs. Hall has some property of her own; one daughter has learned the trade of milliner, another is an accomplished music teacher, a third is an educated drawing mistress and one of the leading scholars of the Cooper Union Art School. The son, a bright youth of about fourteen years, is learning printing and phonography, and was being trained by his father in the general duties of editor and journalist. In addition to these special branches the children of Hall are finely educated.

This morning a fearful tragedy occurred in the office of Messrs. Jewett, white lead manufacturers, where a bombshell exploded, instantly killing George W. Jewett, of Port Richmond, Staten Island, the head of the firm, and the son of John Jewett. Orville Jewett, a relative, and also a member of the firm, had his hand shattered and suffered internal injuries. He was taken to the Chamber Street hospital. Jos. A. Dean, of Orange, N. J., had his knee pan fractured and suffered internal injuries. Both Mr. Dean and O. D. Jewett refuse to make any statement of the particulars of the terrible affair. Pistols and a large dagger were found among the trio. The explosion occurred in the office on the second floor. The windows are blown out, soot two inches deep is on the floor, and the office furniture is powdered to bits. Pieces of the bombshell are in the room. The body of Jewett lies in his private office fronting on Burling Slip. The corpse and carpet are bathed in gore. The coroner is investigating the case.

WASHINGTON, 5.—John S. Hoyt, of Michigan, has been appointed governor of the Territory of Arizona, and John H. Hammond, of Illinois, superintendent of Indian affairs for the Central Superintendency.

The following letter was sent to Major-General Hancock by General Sherman:

"Headquarters, Army of the United States, Washington, April 5th, 1877.

"To Major-General W. S. Hancock, commanding military division of the Atlantic, New York.

"General—I now have the honor to enclose you certified copies of the letters of the Hon. Secretary of War of April 3d, and of the President of the United States of the same date, ordering the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from the State House at Columbia, South Carolina, on Tuesday next at 12 m. Please cause this order to be executed precisely at the time and in the manner described in said letters, and report the fact promptly to these headquarters. I have the honor to be,

"Your obedient servant,

"W. T. SHERMAN,
General."

The Secretary of the Navy, prior to his departure for Terre Haute, last evening, issued the following circular:

"Navy Department,
Washington, April 3d, 1877.

"The Secretary of the Navy regrets that it has become his duty to announce to the officers of the naval service that the amount of money found by him in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriation for the pay of the navy is insufficient to pay the officers for the months of April, May and June. The Secretary proposes to retain as much as necessary of what there is in the Treasury under the pay of the navy for the purpose of paying the allotments to the wives of officers and sailors, while their husbands are abroad in the service of their country, and unable otherwise to provide for them, and in this purpose the Secretary feels that he will be sustained by every high-minded, honorable officer in the navy of the United States.

(Signed)

"R. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary of Navy."

The deficiency required is about three-quarters of a million dollars. The temporary clerks of the Navy Department will be discharged at the end of the present month.

IOWA CITY, Ia., 5.—Six men, supposed to be monte operators, attempted to abduct Mrs. George W. Watson, a wealthy and accomplished young woman of Massillon, Ohio, from the Rock Island train, be-

tween Rock Island and this place, last night. They entered the train at Rock Island, and under pretence that she was an escaped lunatic, kept her gagged and held her down at each station. She escaped from them at Wilton after a desperate struggle, during which she sprained her ankle, and persuading the conductor of her sanity was allowed to take rooms in a hotel here, where she is well known and respected. The object was probably money, as she was richly dressed.

NEW YORK, 4.—The following are the details of the bomb-shell explosion:

Portions of the shell, or hand-grenade, were found imbedded in the walls and ceiling of the room, and two revolvers and a dirk knife were found on the floor. The scabbard and belt corresponding to one of the revolvers were found on the person of Orville D. Jewett. Three clerks and the son of Mr. Dean were in an adjoining room at the time of the explosion, and were positive in their assertions that the shell had never been in the place after the war. A few shells picked up on the battle-field were sent to the members of this firm, who had them emptied into the East River. The clerks say the shell must have been brought to the office this morning by one of the injured men. The theory of the police is that George W. and Orville D. Jewett became involved in a dispute, and that the shell must have been used as a weapon. This theory is strengthened by the discovery of the revolvers and knife in the room. When one of the revolvers was found its barrel was warm, and one of the chambers empty, with the exploded cap on it. Mr. Dean, when asked for information, both by the police and the reporters, merely answered, "Don't ask me."

One theory advanced is that the shell was thrown into the grate, with the coal, and another that it was a percussion shell, and exploded while being carelessly handled. Orville D. Jewett served in the army during the late war, and it is stated that the shell was kept by him in the office as a relic of the struggle. Orville D. Jewett, who resides at Orange, N. J., was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, where, late in the afternoon, he was thought to be dying. The surgeon at the Chambers Street Hospital says that Orville D. Jewett had several shot wounds in the breast and in the abdomen.

A friend of the firm characterizes as cruel the rumor that the disaster was the result of some indirect way of a disagreement among the members. S. F. Rawson, of 54 Wall Street, states that his firm was the legal advisers of O. D. Jewett, and knew that the rumor was without the slightest foundation. It had been decided on January 1st that Orville D. Jewett should retire from the business, and a final adjustment of the matter was to have been made at Rawson's office, to-day. There was no bad feeling among the parties. The firm was composed of George W. Jewett, who was killed, J. A. Dean, slightly wounded, Orville D. Jewett, badly wounded, and Charles H. Jones, not injured.

The *Times*, to-morrow, will publish, from an authentic source, the true story of the explosion, revealing that the diabolical crime was perpetrated by Orville D. Jewett, who was admitted to the firm, of which his father when alive was a member, six or seven years ago, simply because of the relationship. He had been somewhat wild and paid little attention to the business, which seems not to have been to his taste. He had been absent last winter in Bermuda, yachting, and on his return recently expressed a desire to withdraw from the firm. His partners did not wish to make any change in the business, and opposed his retiring, but he persisted in his determination, and finally became so disagreeable that they conceded his request, and agreed to pay him \$200,000 for his interest. The necessary papers were drawn up, and were to have been signed to-day. Young Jewett, probably crazed with liquor, came to the office armed with a hand-grenade, a pistol and a dirk. Some angry words passed, and he pulled the grenade from his pocket, threw it on the floor, and the explosion followed. The uncle was killed, his own legs broken, he received three terrible wounds in the abdomen. He then drew the pistol and attempted to shoot himself through the head, but his aim was ineffective. He died this evening in the hospital. Dean, who was injured

by the explosion, is understood not to be in a dangerous condition.

FORT SMITH, Ark., 5.—Cherokee Tom Williams was assassinated at his home, at Tahlequah, on Saturday night.

The citizens of this place pursued into the Cherokee nation and there killed two white horse thieves on Saturday.

The Kansas detectives, with the supposed Bender family, passed through here yesterday. The family bore the name of Keoffer, and consists of John Bender, senior and junior, Kate Bender, and Mrs. Bender. A detective named Beard who, in 1872, discovered the bodies of their victims, has long been working up the case and effected their arrest without extraordinary trouble. The whole party deny their identity, but the evidence is overwhelming. They were good citizens, but were arrested under suspicion. They came to Crawford one by one, afoot, but always had plenty of money to buy farms, etc.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 5.—Crazy Horse and 1,500 warriors encamped north of Bare Butte Creek, last night, on their way to the Spotted Tail agency. They are in a destitute condition and anxious for peace. They state that Sitting Bull will accept no terms of surrender, and is making for the British possessions.

CHICAGO, 5.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says the government is inclined to compromise its judgment in the whiskey suits against A. C. Hessing, of Chicago, for the largest amount that he can raise, and papers to that effect have been sent to District Attorney Bangs, who has been instructed to push the suit against Rehm and the other crooks.

NEW ORLEANS, 5.—Packard, to-day, addressed an open letter to the President in which he says the instructions to the visiting commission either exclude or do not exclude inquiry on three essential points: First, Which is the legal government entitled to recognition? Second, Which is the legal judiciary? Third, does domestic violence and insurrection prevail within the meaning of section 4, article 4, of the constitution of the United States? On the first point the instructions say the service desired of and entrusted to this commission does not include any examination into or report upon the facts of the recent State election, or the canvass of votes cast at that election. This inhibits the commission from all inquiry as to who are entitled to the office of Governor and other State officers.

He expresses a desire for a searching investigation, and says he expects the nation to judge of his claim on the ground whether he was elected or not, on which point he is constrained to think the President is in doubt. He says: "I confess, that having received several hundred more votes than some of the republican presidential electors, I did not anticipate that my title would thus be put in question." He says, it is further important to know whether the supreme court, appointed by his predecessor (Kellogg), is a legal court; if so, it will assist in solving the difficulty. If the Nicholls court be found to be entitled to no more recognition than any other equal number of lawyers convened on the call of any other citizen of the State, the nation will surely declare it to be justice in the commission in so declaring. These two points being decided, the commission could readily determine whether sufficient domestic insurrection exists to warrant the use of troops. He refers to the decision of Chief Justice Taney in the case of *Luther versus Berdon*, and declares that it compels the President to determine which is the legal government.

He concludes as follows: "I earnestly urge that the investigation by the commission be not confined to the narrow inquiries of how Nicholls can be sustained and how Packard starved to death for lack of money to support his government. If the inquiry be thus restricted, a grave wrong will be done to those by whom I was called to the executive chair, and whose votes, cast often at the peril of their lives, have elevated your Excellency to the presidency of the American people. In their name and in their behalf I ask that the instructions given to the commission may be so amended that right can be ascertained, and that the government thus found to be republican in form and to have been chosen by a majority of the people according to the legal method sanc-