

says he has long been persecuted by partisans like Blaine for political reasons, though the records show that there is no ground for such persecution. This attempt to prevent reconciliation of sections will, he says, deceive few. The published facts of an attempt to suborn Wirtz, when under sentence of death, by promising him pardon if he would criminate me in regard to Andersonville prisoners, is conclusive as to the wish of the Government to make such a charge against me, and the failure to do so shows that nothing could be found to sustain it. "May we not say the evidence of my innocence is such that the suborned witnesses, &c., dared not make this charge. However, Blaine made it for the Presidential nomination." He relates what efforts were made on the part of the Confederates to secure exchange. He directed Gen. Lee to interview Gen. Grant, under flag of truce, to represent the suffering and death of Federal prisoners, owing to causes beyond control, and to urge in the name of humanity the observance of humanity. These and like other advances were refused a hearing. Whoever may forget his efforts in this direction, he says the prisoners themselves and delegates whom he allowed them to send to President Lincoln to plead for exchange would not. This calumny, though directed at him (Davis), was intended as an arraignment of the South, in whose behalf his deeds were done. His congratulatory orders to the army, in which he commended their kindness to the wounded and captives, would show the feelings of soldiers and officers. He says that though the South had not adequate supplies for their captured, yet they did the best they could. "It appears from reports of the War Department that though we had 60,000 more Federal prisoners than they had Confederates, 6,000 more of Confederates died in Northern prisons, and the want and suffering of men in Northern prisons caused me to ask for permission to send out cotton and buy supplies for them. The request was granted, but only on condition that the cotton should be sent to New York and the supplies bought there. Gen. Beales, now of St. Louis, was authorized to purchase and distribute the needed supplies. Our sympathy rose with the occasion and responded to its demands, not waiting for ten years, then to vaunt itself, when it could serve no good purpose to the sufferers. The Southern people have forgotten and forgiven much under the mellowing influence of time, and if their invaders have done less it is but another example of the rule that the wrongdoer is less able to forgive than he who has suffered causeless wrong. Unrelenting vindictiveness comes, however, not from the brave and generous soldiers, but from skulkers, the Blaines, who display their flag on an untented field. When closely confined at Fortress Monroe, I was solicited to add my name to those of many esteemed gentlemen who had signed a petition for my pardon, and an assurance was given that on my doing so the President would order my liberation. Confident of the justice of our cause and the rectitude of my own conduct, I declined to sign the petition and remained subject to the inexcusable privations and tortures which Dr. Craven has but faintly described. When, after two years of close confinement, I was admitted to bail, as often as required I appeared for trial under the indictment found against me, but in which Mr. Blaine's fictions do not appear. The indictment was finally quashed on no application of mine, nor have I ever evaded or avoided a trial on any charge. I have no view of the future which makes it desirable for me to be included in an amnesty bill." He would, as an abstract matter, like the repeal of all laws inflicting the penalty of political disabilities. "Discrimination made against our people is unjust and impolitic." To remove political disabilities which there was not legal power to impose was not an act of so much grace as to form a plausible pretext for the reckless diatribe of Mr. Blaine. The papers preserved by Dr. Stevenson happily furnish full proof of the causes of the disease and death at Andersonville. It is hoped they will soon be published. He alludes to the excitement occasioned by the recital of Confederate soldiers who returned in a deplorable condition, as he states, from northern prisons. He was censured for not inflicting on feder-

al prisoners barbarities similar to those inflicted upon the Confederates. "The sufferings were probably exaggerated by both parties, but we did not seek by reports of committees with photographic illustrations to inflame the passions of our people. How was it with our enemy? Let one example suffice. You may remember a published report of the commissioners of the United States Congress, which was sent to Annapolis to visit some exchanged prisoners, and which had appended photographs of some emaciated subjects which were offered as samples of prisoners returned from South. When a copy of that report was received, I sent it to Col. Ould, commissioner for exchange of prisoners, and learned, as I anticipated, that the photographs had been taken from men who were in our hospitals when they were liberated for exchange, and whom the hospital surgeon regarded as convalescent, but too weak to be removed with safety to themselves. The anxiety of prisoners to be sent to their homes had prevailed over the objections of the surgeon. But this is not all, for I have recently learned from a priest, who was then at Annapolis, that the most wretched looking of these photographs was taken from a man who had never been a prisoner, but who had been left on the sick list at Annapolis when the command to which he was attached had passed that place on its southward march. Whatever may be said in extenuating of such exposure because of the exigencies of war, there can be no such excuse now for the attempt of Mr. Blaine, by gross misrepresentation and slanderous accusation, to revive the worst passions of the war, and it is to be hoped that, much as the event is to be regretted, it will have the good effect of evoking truthful statements, in regard to this little understood subject, from men who would have preferred to leave their sorrowful story untold, if the subject could have been allowed peacefully to sink into oblivion. Natural respect is needful for common interest, is essential to a friendly union, and when slander is promulgated from high places, the public welfare demands that the truth should strip falsehood of its power for evil."

NEW YORK, 7.—Late last night a fire occurred in Frank Rhoney's furniture store, 82 and 84 Bowery and in a short time the wall fell on the roof of 86 and 86½, crushing it and setting fire to the building, which with 83 and 84 were burned, and 80 was much damaged causing a loss of \$150,000, insured for 50 per cent. Rhoney's loss is \$45,000, insured for \$33,000. Loss on buildings \$50,000, rest of loss distributed among a number of occupants.

Among the passengers on the steamer *Wieland* were Mrs. Thomas, wife of the author of the Bremer Haven dynamite disaster, and her four children. She expressed unwillingness to talk about the cause of her unpleasant prominence, particularly in the presence of her children, who as yet are ignorant of the whole affair. She proposes to seek retirement in her own home in this country.

John Dolan, convicted of the murder of Mr. Noe, was to-day resented to be executed. March 24 was fixed as the date of execution, to give Dolan's counsel time to prepare points for argument before the court of appeals.

One million dollars in silver is now en route from San Francisco to London.

ST. LOUIS, 7.—General Babcock appeared in the U. S. circuit court this morning to answer the indictment charging him with complicity in whiskey frauds. He was attended by Judge John K. Porter, of New York, Emory A. Storrs, of Chicago, Ex-U. S. Attorney General Williams, Judge John M. and Chester H. Krum, of St. Louis, as counsel. His father-in-law, U. S. Marshal Campbell, for the northern district of Illinois, and his brother C. W. Babcock, of Kansas, sat in the court room near him. District Attorney D. P. Dyer and special counsel James O. Broadhead for the government. It was General Babcock's first appearance in the court since his indictment, and the formality of pleading not guilty was gone through with, the jurors remaining on the old panel and those specially summoned for this case were called over, but only half of them responded, they having been selected from outside of St. Louis county, and some of them not having had time to arrive. Storrs stated that the counsel for the de-

fense very much need another day for consultation, also to await the arrival of important documentary evidence. Counsel for the government made no objection to the delay. After brief consideration Judge Dillon announced that the case would go over until to-morrow morning, but that at 2 p.m. the jurors would be called again that it might be seen who were present.

FOREIGN.

ROME, 31.—Cardinal Simeoni has been instructed to quit Madrid if the government assents to an approval by the Cortes of the clause of the proposed constitution relating to liberty of worship.

MOSCOW, 1.—The German *Gazette* in this city is informed that the reason of the departure of merchant Brodsky is that he was the author of alarmist telegrams, letters and dispatches to Berlin and London, with the object of depreciating Russian stocks and raising the price of wheat.

LONDON, 1.—The mission of M. Outray to Egypt for the purpose of fostering French influences is regarded as a failure. The *Times*' Cairo letter says M. Outray interfered between the Khedive and English and French capitalists, who are competing in negotiation for further advances to Egypt. The Khedive inclines to the English, but wishes the conduct of operations on a purely commercial basis, and will select the party offering the best terms. This displeased M. Outray and there has been a consequent disagreement with him and the Khedive.

The well-known Methodist divine and author, Rev. Jabez Burns, is dead.

The weekly *World* says Prof. John Tyndall will shortly marry a daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Claud Hamilton.

The *Times*, in an editorial to-day, considers that Secretary Fish's calling on the European powers to co-operate with the U. S. in relation to Cuba, is a virtual surrender of the Monroe doctrine.

BERLIN, 1.—A special contains the following—The St. Petersburg *Mir* newspaper, says the Russian authorities, finding their 40,000 men insufficient to suppress the rebellion, have asked for the immediate dispatch of 5,000 reinforcements to Taskend. According to latest advices from Kyokand the insurgents have been joined to Kashgar soldiers, calling themselves deserters, of Kakeob Beg's army, while the Ameer of Bokhara has gone to Shari-bek, where he is collecting troops. His presence there has excited an armed rebellion in the neighboring territory of Zerogahau.

BOMBAY, 1.—Sadish Rav, the nephew of the deposed Guicowar and claimant to the throne, has been banished from Baroda for inciting rebellion. Serious and bloody feuds are announced as having occurred among the tribes on the Sende frontier.

The *Times* of India fears a general rising throughout Beloochistan.

It is reported that the Indian government contemplates occupying Khetal and deposing the Khan.

LONDON, 2.—Brodski, the Odessa merchant, has been directed to reside at Kalagua, near Moscow. He will not be permitted to return to Odessa.

An inquiry into the loss of the *Harvest Queen* was opened at Liverpool yesterday.

The report presenting the results of the investigation into the Bremerhaven explosion has been published by the Bremen authorities. According to his own deposition, the name of the perpetrator was Wm. King Thompson, born in Brooklyn, in 1830. His parents immigrated from Hamburg to America, and are living in Virginia. He was taken prisoner when running the blockade in the late war in the United States. He escaped and fled South, where he passed under the name of Thomas. He mentioned a Midlers Skidmore, of New York, as an accomplice, but made no reference to other accomplices. His wife supposed his name to be Alexander. There is no evidence that he entered into relations with underwriters or plotted against the safety of vessels previous to 1875, nor is there any evidence, except the insurance of 30,000 marks on the barrel which exploded, that he insured any goods to be shipped by the *Mosel* or *Deutschland*. Observations by him point to the conclusion that he intended to hand a small box to the officers of the *Mosel*, declaring that

it contained greenbacks, and that he intended to have the box insured. In June, 1875, he insured goods on the steamer *Rhein* for £90,000, through Barings of London. His wife's evidence shows that previous to his departure in November, 1875, he anxiously awaited a letter from England, which he concealed when it arrived.

The details of the proposed international rifle contest are not capable of so easy arrangement as at first supposed. There was an implied understanding when the national association accepted the American challenge that the team selected would be the only one from Great Britain. The attempt of the Americans to induce teams from Scotland and Ireland to go out will lead to the opening of the whole question, if not the withdrawal of the rifle association from the field altogether. A meeting will be held to reconsider the matter and unless the team is strong enough to satisfy Sir Haery Halford it can be relied upon that the association will certainly not send any representative.

The statue of Lord Palmerston, in the Palace Yard, Westminster, was unveiled to-day. There was no ceremony.

VIENNA, 2.—The *New Free Press* reports that the Turkish ironclad squadron has received orders to proceed immediately to Crete, where disturbances are apprehended.

MADRID, 2.—General River has captured the Carlist position near Estella. The Carlists in Biscay are retreating upon Forioza. General Martinez Campos is at Elizardo.

BERLIN, 2.—It is said that the negotiations for a compromise between church and state have come to a complete standstill, and ultra-montanes are again disposed to show their old bitterness in opposition to the present government. Reichensperge's pamphlet will urge the church to insist as a condition of compromise, upon the deposition of Doctor Falk, Prussian minister of ecclesiastical affairs and public instruction.

LONDON, 2.—The Oxford University authorities have resolved not to accept Max Muller's resignation, but to appoint a deputy and divide the salary equally between him and Muller, who will be allowed to uninterruptedly prosecute his studies of Indian literature.

Sir John Glover has returned from Paris. His proposition to buy the French fishery rights in Newfoundland was declined. He stated that the French authorities show considerable resentment at the discussion of the subject by the English press.

A special from Lisbon announces that the Chamber of Peers has voted the abolition of slavery in St. Thomas and the Gulf of Guinea.

A dispatch from Pesth says, the people by thousands are flocking to take a last view of the remains of M. Deak. Members of the Hungarian Diet watch the body.

PAGUSA, 2.—Slavonic advices announce that Ali Pasha sent an envoy to Cetinje requesting the Prince of Montenegro to recall Peko Paulovich, the insurgent commander, and prevent Montenegrins from joining the insurgents. The Prince received the envoy coldly and declined to interfere.

NAPLES, 2.—Great preparations are making here for the carnival, the first since the overthrow of the Bourbons.

Indications of a speedy eruption of Mount Vesuvius are steadily increasing.

BAYONNE, 2.—Many Spanish families are fleeing to France.

The Carlists continue to shell San Sebastian.

LONDON, 3.—A Berlin dispatch states that the northern powers have again jointly remonstrated with the Prince of Montenegro for countenancing the insurrection and for allowing an indiscreet address threatening war with Turkey to appear in his official journal.

A special dispatch of the *Times* from Berlin says Russia has cautioned the Sultan against going to war with Montenegro.

The Russian telegraph agency has special advices from Constantinople that the Porte, in order to eradicate the insurrection, is disposed to recognize the independence of Montenegro and cede to it a portion of the Adriatic.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope report that the Zambesi mission has succeeded in placing a steamer on Lake Nyanza. Seven hundred natives were employed to carry the vessel past Murchison cataracts.

It is said that the Princess Bea-

trice is betrothed to Prince Louis —, who is now with Wales in India, and that Parliament will be asked for dowry.

The report that the National Rifle Association will shortly hold another meeting to reconsider its acceptance of the American challenge because of the efforts of Americans to induce other teams from Scotland and Ireland to go over and compete, is pronounced untrue.

F. R. Plunket, now secretary of the British legation at Yedo, has been appointed secretary at Washington.

DUBLIN, 3.—Father Tom Burke, the well known Dominican father and orator, is improved in health, which was seriously impaired.

Stanley Leighton has been elected to Parliament in place of Armsby Gare, created a peer.

BELGRADE, 3.—The Skuptchina closed to-day.

TASHKEND, 3.—A special envoy from the Emir of Bokhara has arrived here to explain the recent armament.

BERLIN, 3.—The small town of Ostrow, where Cardinal Ledochowski is imprisoned, is filled with sympathizers, gathered to testify their joy at his celebration to-day. Among those present are many high Polish nobility, including the Emperor's nephews, Princes Edmond and Ferdinand of Pradville. There will be special thanksgiving services to-day and the town will be illumined.

The *Parren Courier's* statement that Cardinal Ledochowski will be interned at a fortress at Torgan, on the frontier of Saxony, is disbelieved. Should it prove correct, an appeal will be made to the Emperor. Legal proceedings will also be taken, since the imposition of any further restraint upon the Cardinal, without further judgment, would be unlawful.

The Cardinal, upon his release, proceeded by rail in the direction of Breslau. He was informed that if he entered the provinces of Silesia or Posen, or the districts of Frankfurt on Main, or Marienmarden, he would be interned at Torgan.

LONDON, 3.—The Cambridge University boat club, to-day, decided to decline the challenge of the rowing association of American colleges in consideration of the invitation from Philadelphia to take part in the centennial regatta, postponed till after the Oxford and Cambridge race, when an effort will be made to get six oarsmen to visit the United States, but on their own responsibility, not as representatives of the University.

BERLIN, 3.—Negotiations between Prussia and Lauenburg for the incorporation of the latter with Prussia are completed.

PESTH, 3.—The funeral of M. Deak took place to-day, and was the occasion of the most imposing demonstration. The Archduke Joseph, the Archduchess Clotilde and an aid-de-camp of the Imperial Staff, sent to represent the empire, assisted at the ceremonies. Delegations were present from all parts of Hungary. Herr Shiegy, President of the Hungarian Diet delivered the funeral oration.

VIENNA, 3.—Prince Wrede, consul general and diplomatic agent of Austria at Belgrade, has arrived here. He says the situation in Serbia is menacing. The warlike propensities of the people are no longer restrainable. An Austrian squadron has left Pola. Its destination is believed to be Kl-k. It is certain that Austria will not hamper diplomatic action at Constantinople by advancing any complaint in regard to the Turkish men-of-war which recently fired upon the insurgents from Austrian waters.

LONDON, 4.—The inquest on the railway collision near Huntingdon resulted in the return of a verdict by the jury, who add that they consider the practice of the Great Northern Railway Directors in conducting their passenger and mineral traffic over the same line highly reprehensible.

A dispatch from Calcutta to the *Times* states 300 troops will go the Yunnan frontier to escort the Grosvenor mission through Burmah to British Territory.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Ragusa telegraphs the following—"I am enabled to state, on excellent authority, that the report that the Prince of Montenegro has agreed to recall his subjects from Herzegovina, in consideration of the cession of territory, is an entire fabrication. The Turkish army remains inactive near Zulze."

Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £61,000.