

The *Times* Washington special says that private cable dispatches from Paris, confirm the press reports of the wholesale slaughter of Jews in Roumania.

J. D. Hover, for many years president and chairman here of the National Democratic Committee, and United States Marshal, under Buchanan, is lying at the point of death.

NEW YORK.—A brigade of the National Guard, consisting of four regiments, including the 9th under Col. Fiske, paraded Prospect Park yesterday, and afterwards marched through the streets of Brooklyn and New York, exciting general attention.

No steamers were discharging passengers at Castle Garden yesterday, except the steamer *France*, which had 700 Scandinavians on board, which class of emigration is becoming quite numerous. Ten thousand and five hundred emigrants have landed at the depot during the past four days, a number not exceeded in its annals.

The sufferers by the dreadful railroad disaster on Tuesday, at Patterson, N. J., remain in about the same condition; they are almost momentarily expected to die from their injuries.

Commissioner Delano decides that the managers of lotteries are liable to a tax of five per cent on the sales of tickets and policies to dealers who have not paid their special tax, and for whom bonds have not been given; he also decides that dealers are agents of the managers. Among the lottery dealers arrested yesterday on a charge of doing business without a license, were aldermen McBrien, Parsons, Linde, McCleeny and Marshall. The accused were held to bail before Commissioner Shields. It appears to be the determination of the government officers to kill the trade, by arresting all on whom they can lay their hands.

A cable dispatch states that the Ecumenical Council yesterday, decided that the dogma of infallibility shall be proclaimed on the 29th inst., in honor of the feast of St. Peter. Extensive preparations are being made to celebrate the occasion, and it is said the display of pomp and pageantry will surpass any demonstration of the kind ever witnessed in Europe. Immediately after the promulgation of the dogma the Council will take a recess until the 15th of October.

CHICAGO.—A crowd, estimated at five thousand people, witnessed the game of base ball in Dexter Park yesterday, between the Chicago club and the "Forest Cities" of Cleveland. The game was one of the finest ever played here, and was won by the former. The score was fifteen to nine.

The contest for Republican Congressional nomination, in the fifth Iowa district, between Palmer, the sitting member, and Kasson, which been unprecedentedly bitter, ended yesterday by the nomination of Palmer.

A fire at Winona, Minnesota, on the night of the 2d inst., destroyed some twenty buildings, including four small hotels. Loss, thirty thousand dollars, about one-third insured.

The *Times*' Washington special says the House reconstruction committee, by eight to seven, have agreed to amend the Georgia bill, so as to require the election of a new State Legislature during the coming fall.

McVeigh, yesterday appointed minister to Constantinople, is son-in-law to Senator Cameron.

The analysis of the vote of the House on the proposition to abolish the income tax shows that thirty Republicans and twenty-eight Democrats voted for, and a hundred and nine Republicans and seventeen Democrats, against. The debate on Beck's amendment, taxing Government bonds, was very sharp, and was principally between Gen. Butler, Beck and Eldridge, in favor, and Schenck against, the latter denouncing the proposition as flat repudiation. Twenty-nine Republicans, among whom was Sargent, voted in the affirmative.

CENTRAL CITY.—Leopold A. Kline was killed this morning, by Lem Tuttle, an idiot, known as "Crazy Lem." Kline had dug a ditch to keep teams off his garden, which Tuttle was filling up. Kline went to drive him away, and in the altercation he was fatally stabbed. Tuttle had hitherto been supposed to be harmless, but was in the habit of carrying a knife and pistol with him. He is now in jail.

WASHINGTON.—Mrs. Kelly, who was captured some time ago by the Sioux, and whose account of the most indecent and brutal outrages committed upon her by the savages, has so worked up her people, that some arrived here yesterday to look after her claims before Congress. It appears that the Indians now here were the perpetrators of

the outrages. Notwithstanding this, Mrs. Kelley, visited them and both parties seemed to be pleased with the meeting, and entered into a lively and apparently friendly chat.

Schenck's new tariff bill, which he proposes to offer, as an amendment to the bill, taxes teas 24 cents; coffee 4 cents; chocolate 7 cents; raw and clarified sugars two and three-fourths and refined sugar four cents, molasses five cents per gallon; wines, in casks, fifty cents per gallon, and bottles two dollars per dozen quarts, and one dollar per dozen pints; champagne and other sparkling wines six dollars per dozen quart bottles and three dollars per dozen pints; brandy and other spirits, not otherwise provided for, two and a half dollars; bitters, etc., two dollars per proof gallon; unbleached cottons five cents; bleached five cents, with ten per cent *advalorem*, colored five cents, with twenty per cent *advalorem*, wool delaines same rates as other wools; hemp, unmanufactured, forty dollars per ton; flax, not hackled, twenty dollars and hackled forty dollars per ton; steel railway bars eleven and a half cents per pound; live animals thirty per cent *advalorem*; furs cut from stain ten per cent *advalorem*, and dressed twenty per cent; linseed or flax seed twenty cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds.

ST. LOUIS.—Preparations are being made by the city council for a reception and entertainment of the Governor of the State and officers of Indiana and a delegation of the board of trade of Indiana, who with the prominent railroad men of the west will visit this city next week on the occasion of the opening of the St. Louis, Vandalla and Terre Haute railroad.

FORT MONROE.—Spencer Wright, colored, was executed at Eastville for the murder of M. Westcott in 1868.

SIoux CITY.—Gen. Hancock arrived here from Upper Missouri, where he has been engaged in distributing troops at the different Indian agencies. He reports all quiet along the river. In conversation with a gentleman here, in reference to the press reports from Washington, charging him with having treated the President with discourtesy on different occasions, while the latter was general of the army, and giving this as the reason why the President refused to assign him to the command of the Division of the Pacific, the General asserted that these allegations were in the main false, and he stated that he intends to take an early occasion to reply to them, now that they appear with a seeming impress of authority, thus offering him an opportunity, not hitherto presented, for a formal reply.

NEW YORK.—The *Herald* publishes the forthcoming report of the House foreign affairs committee, on Cuba. The report is very long, and opens by referring to the numbers of petitions on behalf of Cuba, signed by fifty-five thousand people of the United States, and recapitulates the history of the early stage of the patriots' struggle, the immense effort of Spain to crush them. Its figures, show the increase of the Cuban forces from the time of the declaration of independence at Yara, in October, to the present, when they have sixty thousand armed, and twenty thousand enrolled and drilled but without arms, and they claim that with a supply of arms they can put in the field 200,000 men. The actions of the Cubans since the declaration of independence is reviewed at length, and their courage, endurance and capacity are highly extolled. The report gives the details of official information, as to events in Cuba, received by our government as well as that of Spain, and declares that from the proximity of Cuba, which gives these events an importance not fully appreciable by another State, and from the fact that Spain seeks to reinforce her navy and war supplies, while the Cubans appeal to our people for sympathy and support, the Cuban question becomes an American question. Various outrages on American citizens, and acts of aggression on our commerce by the Spanish are narrated, and the cruelties of Spain during the progress of the war are cited, as showing the character of the struggle, and the interest which the United States has in the issues to be decided. The character of the Spanish volunteers and the outrages they have committed, not only on the Cubans but also; on Americans, in compelling American consuls to seek safety under the flag of foreign vessels are severely commented upon; and these men it is claimed, control the offices and government of Spain in Cuba.

The report says the events of the past eighteen months show that this condition of affairs is injuriously affecting,

in every way, the rights, interest and honor of the American Government. The condition of Cuba is one of anarchy, through a barbarous and bloody war. It declares that the Spanish Government in Cuba is unable to conquer the people, to suppress the rebellion, to enforce its authority or to secure the observance of its orders, even among the Spanish; it is unable to support its own officers, to protect the rights of citizens of a foreign nation, or to prevent crimes which the civilized world must condemn.

The report concludes, in view of all these facts, it is no longer a civil commotion, as it has been hitherto regarded by the United States, nor a mere domestic question, as represented by the Spanish Government; but a protracted civil war, and our first duty is to treat it as such, and in accordance with the law of nations, to declare and maintain, in regard to the parties engaged therein, a strictly impartial neutrality; and its record it says, would justify the Government in recognizing the independence of Cuba, or the declaration of war, but we propose only to provide for an emergency, to any extent required, but not to further it.

The report was completed last April and adopted by a majority of the committee, but no opportunity was afforded to bring it with accompanying resolutions before the House for final action. The report makes no recommendation regarding the murder of Americans, although it denounces, in strong terms, the cruelty and cowardice which caused their death. Voorhees and Logan will be prepared with resolutions, additional to that reported by Banks, authorizing and instructing the Executive to demand prompt indemnity from Spain.

NEW YORK, 4.—All the Washington specials, this morning, seem to agree in asserting that the new funding bill, as matured by the ways and means committee, is eminently distasteful to Secretary Boutwell, and that the members, generally, express the opinion that there will be no legislation on the finances at this session. Although the committee has been very reticent concerning its provisions, it has been learned that, first, the loan is for one thousand millions consolidated stock; second, the bonds are plain, four per cent, payable in thirty years. The obligations are free from all national, state or municipal taxation, except as imposed on incomes. A third of the deposits of gold in the Treasury, at three per cent interest, and the authorized proceeds of such deposits, are to be used in the redemption of the five-twenties, beginning with the earliest issues, those of 1862. This is the length and breadth of the scheme. The proposition of Boutwell, for foreign agencies, is left out, and there is not a word about banks in the bill.

District Attorney, Morrison, of King's county, has been found guilty, by the investigation committee of the Board of Supervisors, on charges of the misappropriation of public funds, and the committee recommend that a suit be instituted against him for the recovery of the money, and that the charges be laid before the Government for future action.

RICHMOND.—The grand jury has indicted ex-mayor Chaborn for forgery, and Johnson H. Sands and Richard S. Sanox, two ex-officers, for conspiring to defraud the State of \$700, the amount due it from the estate of Jacob Hamstine, deceased. Chaborn was bailed in forty thousand dollars; the others are being searched for.

CHICAGO.—During a thunder-storm to-day, three workmen engaged on a new building on North Avenue, were struck by lightning and instantly killed. Four of their companions were shocked.

Reports from various parts of the West say that rains fell last night and to-day; there has been very little rain for the past sixty days in this section.

To-day a woman was murdered and found on the railroad track near this city.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—A petition, asking Congress to aid the California Southern Coast railroad, not the Southern Pacific, has been numerously signed and will be forwarded to General Rosecrans.

The Boston party are the guests of General Ord. To-day they visited the fortifications and received salutes.

CINCINNATI.—A commotion has been caused among the distillers of the 3rd district, caused by recent seizures by Collector Williams, for the alleged violation of the revenue laws in 1867-8. Yesterday the Collector seized about half a dozen.

WASHINGTON.—The funding bill of the Ways and Means Committee will

prohibit banks selling gold or purchasing bonds. The clause requiring national banks to exchange their present bonds for the new four per cent bonds, is stricken out.

It is rumored that Hamlet will be performed, for the dramatic fund benefit, this month, with Booth and Fechter, both Wallack's daughters, Brougham, Jefferson, Showell, Barney Williams, Miss Lectery and Mrs. J. W. Wallack in the cast.

The school teachers arrived from California to-day; the excursion is under the auspices of the San Francisco Board of Education.

FOREIGN.

ROME.—The Pope has declined, on any pretense, to delay the deliberations of the Council, and even urges industry on the part of the fathers; and has suggested that the daily meetings shall begin an hour earlier than before.

MADRID.—The Liberal journals condemn the proposed law for the emancipation of the slaves in the Spanish colonies, because, by its provisions, the children of the present slaves are to remain, serving their owners too long. A modification of the bill in this respect is almost unanimously called for.

There are no tidings of the Englishmen recently captured by brigands near Gibraltar; the government is making every effort to hunt them down.

Dispatches from South America report that the rebellion in the entire Rios continues. There has been no fighting yet, but the forces are nearing each other. There is a reign of terror at Montevideo. Eight persons were murdered one night, and robberies and other outrages are frequent.

LONDON.—The cholera has broken out in Bengal.

LONDON.—The divorce court has decided that Sir Charles Mordaunt cannot continue proceedings for the divorce of Lady Mordaunt, insanity rendering her incapable of a legal reply.

The Fenian emissaries, Wilson and Davitt, were examined in the presence of a great crowd. The police were present in force to prevent a disturbance. Nothing important was elicited, and the prisoners were remanded. Bail was refused.

A concession has been granted for a telegraph cable between England and Spain.

PARIS.—A split occurred in the Left Centre of the corps legislatif to-day; 15 members resolved to oppose the ministry whenever its course differed from their programme.

The proprietor of the *Marseilles* has been additionally sentenced to three months imprisonment and 2,000 francs fine. The Emperor held a grand cavalry review, at Long Champs, to-day; immense crowds of spectators were there.

MADRID.—A riot occurred in a little village near here, yesterday, on account of an attempt to collect a tax for the maintenance of the clergy; no blood was shed, and the disorder was quickly suppressed.

DUBLIN.—The final passage of the land bill is regarded favorably by the Irish press generally; some of the papers are jubilant over the stringent measures.

LONDON.—The New York yachts and those of the Royal Thames club will compete, on the 13th inst., for the Doctorton cup; the course will be from Dover, England, to Boulogne, France, and back.

There is considerable apprehension in regard to the movements of the Fenians in England in consequence of orders having been issued to double the guard at all the dockyards and naval stations in Great Britain, and to keep fires banked on steamers, and other precautions calculated to facilitate the suppression of any revolt.

The alleged Fenians, Davitt and Wilson, were again before the court to-day. Some evidence of importance was offered, showing that the prisoners had been actively engaged in distributing arms in Ireland and in the north of England.

The government continues its precautions against Fenian violence.

The *Examiner* recommends the several provinces of Spain and Portugal to form a Union, based on the principles of the Constitution of the United States. Shirley Brooks succeeds Mark Lemon as active editor of *Punch*.

Mrs. John Wood, the actress, has received an anonymous gift of diamonds and a set of emeralds, valued at five hundred pounds.

The Americans in London are excessively annoyed by the slow and uncertain delivery of mails.