

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 1.—In the suit of the Pacific Mail company to recover from Richard B. Irwin, \$750,000 alleged to have been given to him to use in lobbying through congress a subsidy for the company, Judge Donohue affirmed, yesterday, the decision of the referee, dismissing the complaint. The referee's decision was based on the ground that the settlement between the company and Aldin B. Stockwell deprived it of all claims against Irwin. The new directors of the Pacific Mail company met yesterday. Payment of a note of \$15,000 due the Panama Railroad Company, was demanded, but as there was no funds on hand, Mr. Hart offered to advance the amount. A remittance of \$37,875 was received from Australia soon afterwards, and it was ordered that the note and other outstanding claims, amounting to \$12,875 be paid. Hart said that every dollar due the Panama Railroad Company would be paid as soon as a actual condition of the affairs could be ascertained. A special committee was appointed to make a thorough examination, and to report in detail all the outstanding claims, when maturing, how, for what purposes, and by what authority contracted, a list of real estate and other property owned by the company, its actual value at the present time, and other facts of interest. Hart said that the actual condition of the company must be learned by a searching investigation. Charges of irregularities have been made, which will be carefully investigated.

The *Herald's* London special says: It is now officially announced that the Berlin government has issued invitations for the congress of Europe, the powers to assemble on June 11. Bismarck will preside, and Baron Bulow, secretary for foreign affairs, will act as second plenipotentiary for Germany. This important assembly will meet at the ancient Radzewill Palace, lately reconstructed for Prince Bismarck's official residence.

The warm weather and opening of the season at the seaside has materially decreased the theatrical attendance. Gilmore's Garden also takes many away from the theatre, although attendance at the Garden is comparatively small.

Tom Maguire has signed a contract with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher for 10 lectures in California. Five will be given in San Francisco. Beecher is to receive \$11,000 in gold coin. Two lectures will also be delivered in Salt Lake.

Quite a large audience welcomed the return of the Lingards after an absence of five years.

Engagements have been concluded for the Fall season at the Fifth Avenue with Edwin Booth and Modjeska, under the management of D. H. Harkins and Stephen Friske. Modjeska contemplates adding "Masks and Faces" to her repertoire next season.

The Florences contemplate playing the "Mighty Dollar" in London this month.

John Stetson, of the Globe Theatre, Boston, lost \$12,000 this season.

Gilmore's Band continues to meet with splendid success in Europe. The *Irish Times* says: Beyond all question no band has ever been in Dublin to compare with this troop of musicians.

Count Johannes has had another circus. This time in Jersey City, where he and Miss Fairbanks attempted to play "Romeo and Juliet." The curtain was rung down about 9 o'clock, amid great confusion, fish horns being the only sounds distinguishable.

French, the owner of "Diplomacy," in America, says he will let Maguire go on, and sue him and Baldwin for their performance of "Diplomacy."

May closed with a record of 95 failures in this city alone, the total liabilities being more than \$5,500,000, the assets less than \$1,000,000.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Anderson, in a conversation, said he had a straight story to tell, and that he himself preferred to have Secretary Sherman present to hear it. This witness is relied upon by the democrats to furnish a basis upon which they hope to impeach Sherman. The story has been outlined in previous dispatches. The democrats hope to prove by him that Sherman made a proposition to him that he should do certain unlawful acts, and should be rewarded therefor, and that these acts having been done, Anderson,

through personal intercourse of friends of the administration, was tendered a public office.

NEW ORLEANS, 1.—A special says: Gen. McKenzie, commanding at Fort Clark, received information that Escobedo, with 250 men, took the Presidio and Rio Grande, yesterday morning, and the villages of Mordero and Saragossa in the evening. Col. Nunsio, with 120 government troops, went from Piedras Negras this morning to engage the Escobedo forces. Yesterday an officer and 25 of Nunsio's command were captured by Escobedo.

ALEXANDRIA, 1.—A schooner with about 25 pupils of Mr. Beach's school, of this place, and a number of guests on board, upset last evening in a squall, on the Potomac. Tugs and small boats went to their rescue, and all were saved except one pupil named Schunesan.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The report of the land claims committee on the claims of the heirs of Beaubien, sets forth that these heirs have no valid claim because they were merely squatters, and never acquired a right to the land they now claim. They were there merely by the sufferance of the United States, which never abandoned the land, it having been set aside for military purposes. The claim set up that the United States abandoned the land from 1812 to 1816 is incorrect, in that the military were forced to retreat and were massacred, but in that accident of war the government did not yield its right.

Secretary Sherman, to-day, sent the following reply to chairman Potter's letter, addressed to him, yesterday:

Treasury Department, June 1.

Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, Chairman, &c., House of Representatives:

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, advising me that the committee, of which you are chairman, will permit me as a person named in the resolution to be present where evidence affecting me is taken, and to be attended by my counsel and to offer evidence in my own behalf. My official duties will not permit me to be present at the meetings, but I avail myself of the consent of the committee to be represented by the Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, as my counsel, who will stand by me. He is instructed to assist you to make the investigation thorough and complete, and through the members of your committee to examine witnesses who will prove the allegations stated in my letter of the 20th ult.

Very respectfully,
JOHN SHERMAN.

The public debt statement for the month shows a decrease in the debt for the month of \$3,070,198, and the following balances in the treasury: currency, \$3,094,748; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency \$10,000,000; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates, \$35,705,000; coin, \$199,708,021, including coin certificates \$52,481,600; outstanding legal tenders, \$346,681,016.

MEMPHIS, 1.—An incendiary fire at Senatobia, Miss., last night, destroyed seven small stores and the post office. The loss is estimated at about \$20,000, with little insurance.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., 1.—A tremendous wind storm passed over Gardner, Ill., yesterday afternoon, doing a large amount of damage, demolishing dwellings, barns, and outbuildings. At St. James considerable damage was also done. An iron bridge, crossing a stream near by, was struck, and a considerable portion of it carried away. A number of houses in the course of the storm were badly injured. No lives lost.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The Potter investigating committee met to-day. All the members were present. Potter announced a sub-committee to visit Florida, Hutton, Springer, and Hiscock.

James E. Anderson, of Philadelphia, previously supervisor of registration of East Feliciana parish, Louisiana, was the first witness called, and Representative MacMahon began his examination. After giving a detailed statement as to the duties of the supervisor of registration, Anderson said he had seen the document known as the "Sherman protest," and that it had been altered, not being the same as when signed by him. In reply to a question as to the alterations, witness said there were two or three additional paragraphs in the docu-

ment, and that it was filled in in several places. Several documents were read giving detailed statements of the manner in which his (Anderson's) life was endangered. In an interview with Gov. Kellogg, he was asked how his (Anderson's) parish was going, and he replied about 1,500 democratic majority. Gov. Kellogg said "that will never do," and suggested that Anderson rally the colored voters of two polls and carry them, and let the remainder of the polls go democratic, remarking further, that the witness then get up a disturbance and in consequence thereof throw the democratic votes out. While in New Orleans he heard that John Sherman was in the city, desirous to see Don Weber and himself, whereupon they called at the St. Charles Hotel to see Sherman, but failed to find him there, but later succeeded in finding him at Molair's restaurant, Canal Street. Weber advanced, addressing Sherman. The latter remarked, "Gentlemen, I am glad to see you." Continuing (Sherman said: "Gentlemen, I want to see you, as I understand there is some difficulty in your respective parishes. This is a time when the assistance of every republican and true patriot is needed, and I trust you will stand by us." They were assured by Sherman that they would be cared for, as Hayes would control Federal patronage. After the lapse of a short time Weber and Anderson concluded to forward a letter to Sherman informing him that they were not satisfied after their conversation with him as regards being taken care of, and requesting that he inform them in writing as to whom they should look for fulfillment of his promises.

Hiscock, Butler and Cox, of the committee, objected to the reading of what was claimed by the witnesses to be a copy of the reply to their letter to Sherman, taking the ground that Sherman should first see the document, and if he recognized it as a copy of his reply, then, and not until then, should it be admitted in evidence.

Judge Shellabarger, counsel for Sherman, said, in reply to a question, that he had no knowledge of Sherman's ever having written such a letter.

Butler offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the paper identified bereceived, but not read until Secretary Sherman be called before the committee and have an opportunity to see it, whereupon Chairman Potter notified Sherman of the action of the committee.

A letter was produced, signed by witness, addressed to Weber, stating that Packard was raising hell because of the refusal to protest against the returns of their respective parishes.

Recess was then taken.

After recess Secretary Sherman appeared and the letter which was claimed by Anderson to be a reply to his letter, was shown to the Secretary who said: "Mr. Chairman, I believe from my responsibility of the views I have taken, that I never wrote such a letter. If I have written it, it must have been when the returning officers convened to count the returns, and I do not believe I ever wrote this letter."

A vote was then taken on the question of having the letter read, and it resulted affirmatively. It is in substance as follows: Your note of even date just received. Neither Mr. Hayes, myself or other gentlemen with me shall forget the obligations under which you will have placed us, if you stand firm in the position you are taking. From a long conversation with Mr. Hayes, I am justified in assuring you that you will be provided for as soon after the 4th of March as possible, and in case that you are compelled to leave the State that will not materially interfere."

The President, to-day, said he did not deny the truth of the statement attributed to him, that if any attempt was made to displace him from the presidential chair he would maintain himself, and at all hazards keeps matters in statu quo until his successor is selected according to the forms of law.

NEW YORK, 2.—The long promised new chapter in the Beecher-Tilton scandal appears this morning over the signature of James B. Mix, something of whose revelations were foreshadowed in the New York dispatches of the 2nd of May.

Mix opens by declaring his purpose to give a true statement of what he believes to be the origin,

progress, and denouement of a gigantic and elaborate plot concocted by a clique of free love propagandists, their object the rule or ruin of Beecher. The story begins early in 1870, when Tilton, Moulton, and Mix were all neighbors in Brooklyn Heights. Himself and Tilton were schoolboy friends, and grew up together. Tilton at a very early age developed an inordinate and impure fondness for female society in such a marked degree, as excited ridicule, despite his scholarly aptitude, which challenged general admiration.

In 1874 two coteries of social reformers attracted attention. Both had conventions favoring women's rights, one meeting at Steinway's and the other at Apollo Hall. Beecher presided at the former, which included such women as Grace Greenwood and Lucretia Mott. Tilton presided over the other, which included Victoria Woodhull, and was denounced for free love theories. At this time a conspiracy was organized to secure Beecher as high priest of the free love movement, or else to so compromise him as to compel his cooperation. The originators of the plot, Mix says, were Tilton and three women not named, because he reveals no woman's name unless she has already been before the public as implicated with Tilton.

Mr. Mix proceeds to narrate the proceeding of the free love coterie. The butt of all the women was Elizabeth Tilton. In the presence of a certain one of them whose edict was law, she gave up all claim to her husband, and when she remained all night at Tilton's house, which she frequently did, Elizabeth abandoned her sobs on the bosom of her poor blind aunt who slept in the basement. It was at the time of these doings that the Apollo Hall Convention was held and soon afterwards the plot against Beecher was organized. A combination of circumstances originally led Mix into its hatching house and brought him into frequent contact with the parties interested. He charges that Tilton's intimacy with Victoria Woodhull was formed for the purpose of using her as one of his instruments against Beecher. About the 1st of May, 1871, Mix was sent by the *Tribune* office to obtain from Woodhull a file of her weekly. On that occasion after waiting half an hour or more, he met Tilton emerging from her private room. This was long prior to the date of his intimacy with Woodhull's testified to at the Beecher trial. The acquaintance between Woodhull thus begun, was long continued, and resulted in his knowledge of many facts having an important bearing. The use made to Woodhull's advantage of the files borrowed by him drew out her explanation, showing that Tilton had already become so intimate as to be received in her boudoir.

He narrates various incidents to show that it contained, despite Woodhull's declaration, that another literary woman and reformer, with whom Mix had seen him at Long Branch, was his affinity, and despite Tilton's wife's indignant refusal during the summer of 1871, to accompany himself and Woodhull in a drive. For a long time Tilton and Woodhull were inseparable sometimes at night as well as day.

In early fall of 1871 Tilton inflicted upon Mix a disgusting panegyric of Woodhull, denouncing her detractors, and declaring his breast should be her shield, and he would smite all creation but that they should respect her. In April, 1872, Tilton realized that he had been fooled by Woodhull and was pursuing a phantom.

Up to this time no intimation of infidelity by Mrs. Tilton had emanated from any quarter except the Woodhull. Mix left Tilton's presence in a great quandry, and began to suspect him of concocting a plan against Beecher. Since then Mix has ascertained that for five months Tilton and Moulton, at every offered opportunity, brought somebody to the house to hear the true story.

Among these was Ethan Allen, the reputable New York lawyer, who was also Tilton's schoolmate; this was on the day of Greeley's funeral. Allen was for war, but Moulton opposed him, and reproached him for such council. Allen getting some light from Mix never helped the conspirators as they desired. At his request I copied a brief note, the original of which I have in his handwriting, wherein I was made to suggest the propriety

of a formal denial of the calumny. He then drew from his dressing gown a four-paged letter, the original of which I have in his handwriting, and signed by him; also an introduction to the letter for publication, likewise in his hand writing. This letter was to be inserted in all the papers that would print it in New York and Brooklyn, and was also to be given to the associated press agents. I agreed to carry out his instructions provided his wife approved of his course. He remarked that he would not think of taking such a step without it was her desire. Accordingly I handed it to Kennard Philip, of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, a copy of which appeared the day the letter was written, December 27th, 1872, in that paper. I was chagrined when I discovered that Mrs. Tilton had been very much effected by the appearance of the letter, so much so she was sick from mental anguish.

On December 31st, Tilton wrote to another mythical friend a long letter, which was subsequently deemed worthy of a place on Moulton's long statement, where it was produced, with the suggestion that it was not written for publication. Mix intimated broadly that this letter was written to some lady admirer, who was visiting his house at the time of writing, and because of whose presence his wife was again sleeping in the basement. Mix interviewed Moulton on the subject of the Woodhull letters. Moulton prevaricated by saying he did not know of ever having written to Woodhull. Mix replied to Moulton: It would seem that Tilton put up the job to inveigle Beecher to his house, where the Woodhull was to be, and you were unable to carry it out. This was the job put up by Tilton and Moulton to get Beecher to introduce Woodhull at Steinway Hall, on November 20, 1871, and which was a failure. Moulton's parting words were that he hoped Victoria would do nothing unhand-some, and endeavor to get Woodhull to destroy all these letters, 100 or more, but she insisted that some day they might be useful to her or myself. I was satisfied that Tilton had written the complaining friend a letter to keep the scandal alive, and thereby obtain money.

On Sunday, May 4th, 1873, the "Thunderbolt" appeared in a Brooklyn paper extra. This was a synopsis of Tilton's true story. I went to see Tilton at once, and he said he had not seen the papers, and asked what news. I told him. Then he began his heroics, and asked, "whom can I trust?" The passage alluding to Beecher's proposal to his wife he indignantly disclaimed, notwithstanding he had read those selfsame passages to me from his own manuscript. He crowned his lying and poltroonry by remarking that in one of my convivial moods I had perhaps given the "true story" away. A letter now in my possession will prove that Tilton induced a gentleman in Hartford to copy his "True story" for publication in a distant city. The letters which Beecher wrote to Woodhull were simply refusals on his part to countenance or aid her, though she showed the signatures and made improper use of them. Moulton, on the 13th of July, went before Plymouth investigating committee and read a statement. It was evident that at the eleventh hour he had determined to bone Tilton to fight it out himself. That night Tilton and Moulton had a lively scrimmage. Thelie was given, and as they were about to come together, Moulton's wife got between them, and ordered Tilton out, saying that she would send for a policeman if he refused. Soon afterwards the Chicago *Tribune* correspondent called on Tilton, and began copying Tilton's wife's letters. Tilton, by clever strategem, again involved Moulton in his plot through this correspondent. Mix reviews, at considerable length the Beecher trial and gives some reasons why certain witnesses were not called.

RICHMOND, Mo., 2.—A terrific cyclone passed over this place about four o'clock this evening, leveling to the ground over half the buildings in town. Over 100 houses were totally destroyed, and the loss to property will reach a quarter of a million. Whole blocks were completely swept away, and the debris scattered for miles. The storm came from the south-west, passed to the north-east, and was preceded by a heavy fall of rain. Trees were uprooted and carried through the air like a feather, as was also fragments of houses, and, in fact, every