

A CHARACTERISTIC DISPATCH.

The following dispatch was sent by President Lincoln to General Hooker, while the latter commanded the Army of the Potomac:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1863. Major-General HOOKER.

Yours of to-day was received an hour ago. So much of professional military skill is requisite to answer it, that I have turned the task over to General Halleck. He promises to perform it with his utmost care. I have but one idea which I think worth suggesting to you, and that is, in case you find Lee coming to the north of the Rappahannock, I would by no means cross to the south of it. If he should have a rear force at Fredericksburg tempting you to fall upon it, it would fight in intrenchments, and have you at disadvantage, and so man for man, worst you at that point, while his main force would, in some way, be getting an advantage of you northward. In one word, I would not take any risk of being entangled upon the river, like an ox jumped half over the fence and liable to be torn by dogs front and rear, without a fair chance to gore one way or kick the other. If Lee would come to my side of the river, I would keep on the same side and fight him, or act on the defence, according as might be my estimate of his strength relatively to my own. But these are mere suggestions which I desire to be controlled by yourself and General Halleck.

A. LINCOLN.

EXPLAINS ITSELF.

[Telegram.] WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1863. Major-General HOOKER, Falmouth, Va.: Mrs. General Hays is here, and wishes to join her husband. Can you tell me where he now is, or where she can meet him?

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief. [Reply.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 9, 1863. Major-General HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

General Hays is supposed to be on his way to Richmond, wounded and a prisoner. Mrs. Hays's most direct way would be via City Point.

JOSEPH HOOKER, Major-General Commanding. [NOTE.—General Hays was the Pennsylvanian of that name, formerly colonel of the Sixty-third regiment from that State.]

NO AMERICAN SHIPS.

The New York World sent its mathematical reporter down among the docks on the morning of the Cleveland funeral, and he found, after close calculation, that flags of mourning floated at half-mast from fifty-seven ocean steamships, fifty-three ships, two hundred and forty-six barks, forty-nine brigs, and one hundred and eighty-nine schooners, lying in the port of New York, and making a total of five hundred and ninety-four vessels. Of the ocean steamers every one, and of the other vessels two-thirds displayed the flags of foreign powers. In this connection it should be remembered that we constitute a nation of fifty millions, and, on this particular day, it so happened that in the port of our great metropolis, which has a population of about a million and a half, and represents countless millions of capital, not one American flag floated over the fifty-seven ocean steamers. And we never shall see our flag properly represented upon the ocean until the people insist upon the proper legislation for the building up and protection of our shipping interests. Congress has the power to apply the remedy. Let it act and without delay.

ALL SORTS.

The following is stated as the cost of some celebrated modern buildings in Europe, reduced to American dollars: The Paris Grand Opera House, \$8,000,000; the Paris Hotel de Ville, \$8,000,000; the Paris post-office, \$6,000,000; the Brussels Palais de Beaux-Arts, \$6,000,000; the Brussels Palais de Justice, \$8,000,000; the London House of Parliament, \$17,500,000; the London Foreign Office, \$2,750,000; the London Law Courts, exclusive of special fittings and not yet completed, \$4,500,000.

Some interesting statistics of mortality among railway travelers appear in French journals. With commendable candor, France is given the first, and of course least enviable, place on the list, her railways killing annually one in every 2,000,000 passengers, and wounding one in every half million. English railways kill one in every 5,250,000, but surpass those of France in minor casualties, wounding one in every third of a million. Belgian railways kill one and wound one in every 9,000,000 and 2,000,000 respectively, while Prussia only kills one in every 21,500,000, and wounds one in every 4,000,000. Roundly speaking, French railways kill five times as many as English, English not quite twice as many as Belgian, and Belgian nearer three than twice as many as Prussia, which are much the least fatal of the four.

In the next four months the commissions of postmasters at about five hundred presidential offices will expire. President Arthur will have the filling of the vacancies.

Ex-Attorney-General Williams is a candidate for United States Senator from Oregon to succeed Grover. Mr. Williams was formerly a member of the Senate, and regarded by even such men as Charles Sumner as one of the very best lawyers in that body.

The Springfield State Register makes memoranda to the following effect: Illinois ranks first of any State in the Union in the amount of meat packed, lumber traffic, malt and distilled liquors, miles of railroad, and corn, wheat, rye, and oats raised; third in the amount of coal mined; fourth in iron and steel manufactures; fifth in printing and publishing; fourth in potatoes and hay, and twelfth in barley and tobacco; first in horses and hogs; third in mules; fourth in cattle; fifth in milk cows, and eleventh in sheep.

The production of cotton for the year ending September 1, 1881, reaches the unprecedented figure of 6,589,329 bales. This is an increase of 82,000 bales over the crop of the previous year and 1,515,000 bales over that of two years ago.

There are 13,000,000 cows in the United States. This is more than is kept by any nation of Europe, Germany having the highest, 8,962,221.

WHO IS MASON?

The St. Louis Republican, quoting Mr. H. V. Niemeyer, a citizen of St. Louis, who recently returned from his old home in Norfolk, Va., declares that the real name of Mason, the soldier who shot at Guiteau, is John Whitehurst. He was born in Portsmouth, Va., just across the river from Norfolk, where his married sister and his brother are still living. "At the commencement of the rebellion John Whitehurst, then a young man, joined a company known as the Virginia Defenders, and served a while in the Third Virginia regiment. When everything began to grow dark for the Confederacy he deserted, and his relatives knew nothing of him until sometime after the close of the war, when he returned to Portsmouth. He was not cordially received by his relatives, desertion being then considered most disgraceful. He again disappeared, and next heard of him was when his brother saw him among troops at Fortress Monroe. He had enlisted under the name of Mason, and, under that name, as his brother learned afterward, was made sergeant. After the news of his promotion, the next definite information received of him by his family was when he shot at Guiteau. Mr. Niemeyer, who knew John Whitehurst well, says that there can be now doubt of his identity with Mason. From his youth up he was of a harum-scarum, reckless disposition, and just the man to make such an attempt.

REDUCTION IN THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a recapitulation of the statement of the public debt of the United States for the month of September, 1881:

Table with columns for debt types (Interest-bearing debt, Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, Debt bearing no interest, etc.) and amounts in dollars and cents.

EX-SENATOR JOHN C. ABBOTT.

General John C. Abbott, ex-United States Senator from North Carolina, died on Saturday, at Wilmington, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He was born in Concord, N. H., July 15, 1825, and having studied law, was called to the bar in 1852. From 1852 to 1857 he owned and conducted the Manchester (N. H.) Guardian; was quartermaster-general of militia from 1855 to 1861, and in the latter year he raised a regiment of troops for the war, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel. In 1863 he was made colonel, and in 1865 was brevetted a brigadier-general for gallant services in the capture of Fort Fisher, soon after which he settled in North Carolina and engaged in the lumber business. He was a delegate to the State constitutional convention of 1867, was elected to the State Legislature early in 1868, and in the same year was elected a Senator in Congress for the term ending in 1871, and served on the Committees on Manufactures, Military Affairs, the Pacific Railway, and Enrolled Bills.

REUNIONS.

Sixty-five members of the old Thirteenth Connecticut met in New Haven last week, and enjoyed a delightful Reunion. The attendance was larger than for several years. Among those present were Colonels Blinn, Sprague, and Warner, Majors Wells and Perkins, and Captains Cornwell, Schleiter, Baldwin, Averill, and others. At the business meeting officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, General H. W. Birge; vice-presidents, Chaplain Henry Upton, Colonel H. B. Sprague, and Captain C. H. Cornwell; secretary and treasurer, Captain J. C. Kinney, of Hartford; executive committee, Major N. W. Perkins, of New Haven, Captain A. N. Sterry, of New London, and the secretary. The dinner was served at the Tontine, after which the association returned to the hall and listened to excellent speeches from Chaplain Upton, Colonels Sprague, Warner and Blinn, Majors Wells and Perkins, Dr. Clary and others. It was voted to republish the history of the regiment, Colonel Sprague agreeing to revise it, and a finance committee was appointed to provide for the expense. The next Reunion will be held in New London on the first Thursday of October, 1882.

The members of the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers held an annual Reunion at Woburn, October 5. About 155 were present. The next Reunion will be held at Natick.

AN OLD M. C. DIES.

John G. Floyd, twice a member of Congress from Oneida county under the administrations of Van Buren and Tyler, and again from Suffolk county under Fillmore, and who was a grandson of William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, died recently in the old Floyd mansion, at Mastic, L. I., in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He represented Suffolk and Queens counties in the first Senate convened under the Constitution of 1846. When practicing his profession of a lawyer the late Mr. Floyd attained much prominence.

Iowa elects the Republican State ticket by 35,000 majority.

SENATORS IN THE CITY.

The following Senators are in the city: Messrs Johnston, of Virginia, 606 Thirteenth street, northwest; Harris, of Tennessee, 515 Eleventh street northwest; Morgan, of Alabama, 401 G street northwest; Ingalls, of Kansas, 613 Thirteenth street northwest; Pugh, of Alabama, 217 East Capitol street; Jones, of Florida, 1116 G street northwest; McMillan, of Minnesota, Ebbitt House; Saunders, of Nebraska, Riggs House; Miller, of California, 1218 Connecticut avenue; Blair, of New Hampshire, 205 East Capitol street; Teller, of Colorado, 1011 M street northwest; Garland, of Arkansas, 519 Second street northwest; Plumb, of Kansas, National Hotel; Call, of Florida, National Hotel; Jones, of Nevada, corner of New Jersey avenue and B street southeast; Vest, of Missouri, 205 East Capitol street; Gorman, of Maryland, 823 Fifteenth street northwest; Hill of Georgia, 21 Grant Place; Lamar, of Mississippi, Metropolitan Hotel; McPherson, of New Jersey, 22 Lafayette Place; Walker, of Arkansas, 519 Second street northwest; Davis and Camden, of West Virginia, Arlington Hotel; Pendleton, of Ohio, Wormley's Hotel; Jonas, of Louisiana, Portland Flats, corner Fourteenth street and Vermont avenue; Allison, of Iowa, Wormley's Hotel; Morrill, of Vermont, Wormley's Hotel; Cameron, of Pennsylvania, at the Attorney General's; Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, Riggs House; Butler, of South Carolina, Metropolitan Hotel; Logan, of Illinois, 812 Twelfth street northwest; Beck, of Kentucky, Ebbitt House; Kellogg, of Louisiana, Willard's Hotel; Bayard, of Delaware, Wormley's Hotel; Anthony and Aldrich (successor to late Senator Burnside), of Rhode Island, Arlington Hotel; Miller, of New York, Arlington Hotel; Sawyer, of Wisconsin, Arlington Hotel; Hill, of Colorado, Wormley's Hotel; Williams, of Kentucky, Riggs House; Frye, of Maine, Riggs House; Coke, of Texas, National Hotel; Cockrell, of Missouri, National Hotel; Groome, of Maryland, Willard's Hotel; Saulsbury, of Delaware, Willard's Hotel; McMill, of Iowa, Willard's Hotel; Sewell, of New Jersey, Willard's Hotel; Farley, of California, Arlington Hotel; Lapham, of New York, Arlington Hotel; Ransom and Vance, of North Carolina, Metropolitan Hotel; Platt, of Connecticut, Arlington Hotel; Hampton, of South Carolina, Metropolitan Hotel; Davis, of Illinois, National Hotel; Grover and Slater, of Oregon, National Hotel; Conger and Ferry, of Michigan, National Hotel; Edgerton, of Minnesota, National Hotel; Mahone, of Virginia, Portland Flats, Fourteenth street and Vermont avenue; George, of Mississippi, Metropolitan Hotel.

UNION PRISONERS OF WAR.

The National Association of Union Prisoners of War will hold its next meeting in Springfield, Oct. 19th and 20th. The Illinois State Association will also meet at the same time and place. Arrangements have been made with railroads for reduced rates.

FROST DESTROYING CROPS.

The frost of Tuesday and Wednesday nights of last week entailed heavy losses to many Long Island farmers and forced them to hasten in gathering the crops. Mostly all tender vegetables and flowering plants left exposed were destroyed. Great damage was done to the cranberry beds in Suffolk county. Since the frost the worms, which have made sad havoc with the cabbage, have burrowed under the leaves and are now eating the heads from underneath. The worms have now attacked the turnips and the farmers are using Paris green to destroy them, and cabbage are given a top dressing of salt. Much fruit was destroyed by the cold, the crop being light and the warm weather holding on, growers deemed it unsafe to store their orchard crops, and as a result much has been lost.

THIS, THAT, AND THE OTHER.

The aggregate expenditures in the Post Office Department for 1881 have been \$39,251,736.46, and the receipts \$36,785,397.97, leaving a deficiency of \$2,466,338.49. The deficiency for the previous year was \$2,786,240.96, showing a deduction in the deficiency for the year of \$320,002.47. The sales of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, wrappers, and postal cards for the year amount to \$34,835,745.10, an increase of \$3,341,624.95 over the previous year.

It has been decided that the monument to General Burnside shall be an equestrian statue, and that it shall be set up in Providence. Citizens of Bristol, R. I., offered to contribute from \$5,000 to \$10,000 providing the statue was erected there.

Surgeon-General Barnes has appointed Dr. Hawkes, who prepared the Garfield boys for Williams College, an acting assistant surgeon in the army. During the late President's illness, and at a time when he was expected to recover, he requested the Surgeon-General to make the appointment.

It is reported that President Garfield made the request before he died that President Arthur appoint Col. A. F. Rockwell Quartermaster-General of the Army. Other similar reports will be published so soon as received.

Secretary Blaine is said to have agreed to write a biography of the late President for a Hartford publishing house. The publishers, however, wanted the copy within six months, and for that reason the project fell through.

A Berlin dispatch says: Herr Krupp has contracted for the delivery in America of 15,000 tons more of steel rails.

The Portuguese court goes into four days' mourning for the late President Garfield.

The Journal de St. Petersburg (official), commenting on the reports relative to an international convention for the extradition of political criminals, says: "The Russian government has no intention of exercising a pressure on any quarter. It regards the action of such criminals against society as threatening all States alike, and, therefore, thinks that defensive measures against the scourge should be collective. Russia has invited all the other governments interested to come to an arrangement. As a matter of course, each power is at liberty to act as the circumstances of its legislative institutions require. From a moral point of view, however, the maintenance of social order is a matter that concerns all civilized States.

SOLDIERS' REUNION AT NEW HAVEN.

The Army and Navy Club of Connecticut was started in the spring of 1879 by some twenty old soldiers, who met in response to a circular inviting the co-operation of those who favored an organization which would be open to Union veterans of the State, wherever residing now, and to those of other States now residing in Connecticut. It has no regard to regimental, department, or corps divisions, nor to State lines, except as stated. With no effort at recruiting, it has grown until its membership now reaches nearly three hundred, and includes representatives of every State organization which served in the Union Army, of the Navy, of every great army corps, and of a dozen other States. General Edward Harland, of Norwich, was the first president, and was succeeded a year ago by General William B. Franklin. The first and second Reunions were held at Fenwick, and were largely attended, and afforded great enjoyment. A special meeting was held in New Haven on the evening of Battle-Flag day, and a winter Reunion on the 22d of last February.

The third meeting was held October 7th at the New Haven House with the largest attendance ever had. The business meeting took place in the parlor at 8 o'clock, General Franklin presiding.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Gen. J. R. Hawley; vice-presidents, Col. Daniel C. Rodman, Groton; General F. S. Greeley, New Haven; Colonel C. D. Blinn, New Milford; and Captain V. B. Chamberlain, New Britain; secretary and treasurer, Captain J. C. Kenney, Hartford; secretary executive committee, the president; secretary, Colonel J. W. Knowlton, of Bridgeport; General L. A. Dickinson, of Hartford; and Colonel F. D. Sloat, of New Haven.

Colonel Homer B. Sprague delivered an eloquent oration of about three-quarters of an hour on the "Poet Soldiers;" referring to the military spirit in literature.

The dinner followed in the dining room of the hotel, and was an excellent one. The only invited guests were Governor Bigelow and staff.

When the cigars were brought on, General E. S. Greeley, toast master, called to order, and the speaking began, the responses being interspersed by songs under the lead of Colonel Charles A. Jewell. The principal toasts were as follows:

- 1. The Memory of President Garfield—Response by Captain V. B. Chamberlain (7 C. V.) in the unavoidable absence of General Hawley.
2. The President of the United States—Response by Colonel David Torrance, of Birmingham.
3. The State of Connecticut—Response by Lieutenant-Governor William H. B. Bulkeley.
4. The City of New Haven—General F. D. Sloat.
5. The Army and Navy Club—General Franklin.
6. The Struggle for the Union—Major B. P. Learned.
7. The Army—Response by Colonel Homer B. Sprague, of Boston.
8. The Navy—Sherman W. Adams, Esq.
9. The Rank and File—Captain A. D. Beers.
10. Our Dead Comrades—General E. Blakeslee.
11. Comrades of Other States—Response by Professor John E. Clark, of Yale.

The responses were altogether appropriate and well received, and the society adjourned at a late hour to meet again at the next anniversary of its organization.

SLOW AND EXPENSIVE.

A naval officer sends us a very strong protest against the statement made that the Lancaester is "a masterpiece of naval architecture." He says: "The Lancaester, now off Staten Island, has been visited by a number of naval officers, and the general opinion is that she is a very great failure in all respects, save her battery, which is modern. Her speed is under ten knots, a most ridiculous result in these days. She is nominally a ram, but as her motive power will not enable her to overtake any modern vessel, it is a little difficult to see how the ram can be brought into play. The ornamentation of her cabin and officers' quarters is of the barber-shop style. I beg pardon—most barber shops in these days are ornamented in good taste—the ornamental work of the Lancaester is loud and vulgar to the last degree. I am told it will all be painted over shortly, yet it has cost the Government a mint of money, and the ship herself, as she stands, has depleted the United States Treasury to the tune of over a million dollars. That is, I am told, a modest estimate. And what is she, after all? A wooden ship with the speed of a canal boat! If we must have wooden ships, at least let us have ships like the Trenton and Vandalia, which have respectable speed."

The New York Herald reports that Admiral Porter has transmitted to the Navy Department, with a vigorous indorsement of his own, the report of the Board appointed to inspect the Lancaester. The Board are dissatisfied with the engines of the vessel. In one case a slide valve required fourteen men of the engineer force to open and shut it, and this is now being removed to be replaced by one designed in 1863 and used in the Navy during the rest of the war. The one now being put in can be worked by two men. The Board also finds great fault with the manner in which the battery is mounted on board. Special carriages for the ten-inch and eight-inch rifles were designed by the Ordnance Bureau, with the pneumatic buffers and slides, and were built at a Boston iron company's works and at the Washington Navy-yard from the drawings furnished and at great cost. The Board reports on these that they take so much room on the gun deck that there is actually no room to manœuvre the whole battery at once, and it is almost impossible to work the ship on the same account. Fault is also found with the ship in other ways, but Captain Gherardi and the executive officer, Lieutenant-Commander Casper F. Goodrich, are commended for the drill and discipline of the crew and the appearance of the ship.—Army and Navy Journal.

The United States Court of Claims will convene on the last Monday in November.

NEWS ITEMS.

The distinguished visitors from France, Count Rochambeau and party, were visited soon after their arrival in New York by committees from the Chamber of Commerce, Guard Lafayette, and Historical Society, who tendered a banquet to them. It was accepted, but the date was not fixed, and it will not take place until after they return from Yorktown. The party next visited the Union Club, after which they were shown the practical workings of the fire department.

The President has recognized Domenico Giocchio as consular agent of Italy at St. Louis, Mo.; Francisco Spies, consul of Ecuador at New York; Alexander Olorowsky, consul general of Russia at San Francisco; C. Wilson, consul of Denmark at San Francisco; A. J. Landauer, consul of Belgium at New Orleans; Francis Wells, consul of Paraguay at Philadelphia.

Mr. Le Duc's tea farm turns out to be even a greater failure than was at first supposed. For the \$15,000 put into the venture the Government has an iron safe which cost \$400 and some no-account tea-plants.

Mrs. Jennie McGraw Fiske, who lately died at Ithaca, left a fortune of \$12,000,000. She was building a residence to cost \$2,000,000, intending to make it the finest in the United States. While in Europe last year she was married to Professor Fiske, of Cornell University.

Practical jokers at Hemlock Lake, New York, waylaid a guest—supposed to be a boastful coward—while he was riding through the woods with a young lady. They demanded his money or his life, and what one got was a bullet in his body, while the other was rewarded with a broken arm.

General William B. Franklin, of Hartford, Connecticut, is a great-grandson of Captain Jonas Simonds, of the artillery at Yorktown.

Mr. Walker Blaine, the son of the Secretary, intends, it is reported, to be a candidate for nomination to Congress in the Third District of Maine next year.

Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, is Grand Commander of the Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

President Arthur has asserted that the whole year's salary of the President's office shall go to Mrs. Garfield. He will thus serve the Government for six months without pay. His gift is the largest and noblest that has yet been contributed to the fund.—Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman.

Mr. Reuben Clements, the last survivor of the company of Petersburg volunteers in the war of 1812, died Thursday night at his residence in Petersburg in the ninety-first year of his age.

A gentleman in Richmond advertises for confederate bonds, and offers the following rates: One dollar for \$1,000 bonds, fifty cents for \$500 bonds, and twenty-five cents per hundred stamps.

Additional reports from the tobacco sections confirm to the fullest extent the information of the disastrous effects of the recent frost on the crops. Letters and telegrams received on Saturday state that very little of the crop had been housed, and all that was out was more or less injured, much of it killed outright. This has had the effect of causing holders to withdraw their stocks in large measure from the market.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, accompanied by his staff, the members of the Legislature, judges of the Supreme and lower courts, the mayors of the various cities of the State, and the Pennsylvania National Guard, numbering 700 men, will leave Philadelphia on Tuesday, October 18, for Yorktown on board the steamer Galatea, arriving at the latter place the following day. The militia will go into camp at Yorktown, but the Governor and party will remain on the boat.

It is said that a New York company has paid \$750 for the exclusive privilege of selling newspapers on the Temple farm grounds, Yorktown. A photographer paid \$400 for the privilege of operating his instruments on the grounds. Other privileges have been sold by the association for about \$500.

Another of the great patent monopolies of the country—the McKay leather sewing machine—has expired, having been in operation since 1860. The number of pairs of shoes made in America by this machine is estimated at 500,000,000, and of late years nine-tenths of all the shoes made in the United States have paid tribute to this patent, the personal income of the inventor of the machine having been about \$1,000,000 yearly. In no country are inventors so fully given the benefit of their labors as in America.

The survivors of the Forty-seventh regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers are to hold a Reunion at Easton, on the 20th of October.

The men who robbed a passenger train on the Iron Mountain Railroad pleaded guilty to fourteen indictments, making the term of punishment seventy-seven years for each man.

The following army officers have been ordered for duty on the staff of Major-General Hancock during the Yorktown celebration: Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Clarke, W. D. Craighill, A. J. Perry, and C. G. Sawtelle; Majors W. G. Mitchell, Richard Arnold, A. B. Garner, and H. C. Corbin; Captains S. S. Wharton, J. P. Sanger, and L. C. Forsyth; First Lieutenants T. H. Barber, Eugene Griffin, E. M. Cobb, G. S. L. Ward, H. W. Hubbell, jr.; and assistant Surgeon L. H. S. Turill.

The first vignette of the late President which will appear among the Treasury issues will be upon the checks for the six per cent bonds continued at 3 per cent. These checks embrace the first issue which can be utilized for that purpose. In the Post-Office Department the vignette of the late President will be placed upon the five-cent postage stamp.

On Friday the French and German visitors on their way to Yorktown were received at the Capitol as the Nation's guest. The District militia, together with various civic societies, turned out to extend a befitting welcome to the illustrious strangers.

The visit of our French and German guests to the Monumental City on the 10th and 11th inst. was made the occasion of a grand procession and illumination, with tableau, scarcely ever before equaled in this country. An immense concourse of spectators witnessed the magnificent spectacle, which passed off pleasantly and without accident.