FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

THE SENATE PASSING THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Five Millions Appropriated—Allowing the Pacific Mail Steamships to Carry the United States Mails—Disagreement on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in answer to the Senate resolution of the 24th of July in regard to the number of employees in that department from 1859 to 1875, and expressing the opinion that the proposed reduction in the clerical force of the several bureaus and offices of that department, will cripple the service and impair its usefulness. Ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

Mr. Jones (Rep., Nev.), from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported back the joint resolution submitted on Monday by Mr. West, allowing the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to carry the mails in their new, iron steamships, with several amendments, which were agreed to, and the joint resolution passed. It authorizes the Postmaster-General to accept from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for service in transporting the mails of the United States between San Francisco and China the steamships City of Sidney, City of New York, and City of San Francisco, the same being new, iron, American built ships of more than 3,000 tons register, said iron steamships being substituted for any wooden side-wheel steamers now lawfully doing service under the act of Congress of Feb. 7, 1865, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as creating, reviving, or recognizing any claim now pending, or as a basis of any claim which may hereafter be preferred against the United States by said steamship company growing out of any law or contract whatever except such as may lawfully exist under the law of Feb. 7, 1865, above referred to.

Mr. Logan (Rep., Ill.) moved to take up the House bill to equalize the bounties of those who served in the late war for the Union, but Mr. Sargent and others objected, and the motion was withdrawn.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Mr. Spencer (Rep., Ala.) called up the Senate bill to limit and fix the signal service, which was amended and passed. It authorizes the President to appoint as assistants to the Chief Signal Officer two Majors, six officers who shall have the rank and pay of Captains of infantry, six who shall have the rank and pay of First Lieutenants, mounted, and six who shall have the rank and pay of Second Lieutenants of infantry, or to detail as such assistants the said number of officers, who shall have respectively the said rank and pay while so serving. It also provides that the enlisted force shall be maintained as hitherto upon duty, and not to exceed 150 sergeants, 30 corporals and 300 privates.

The vote by which the Senate yesterday rejected the bill authorizing the extension of letters patent to E. T. Russell of Indianapolis for a combined rubber and spiral steel spring was reconsidered, and Mr. Edmunds submitted an amendment, providing that no damages shall be claimed of any party for manufacturing the article after the expiration of the patent and before its renewal, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Dorsey (Rep., Ark.) submitted a resolution requesting the Court of Claims to modify the instructions given by that body to the receiver appointed to take charge of the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas, so that no rents shall be assessed or collected for any buildings, tenements or improvements erected in good faith, and to give the owners of such buildings and improvements the first option upon equal terms to lease the land upon which the same are located. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Logan (Rep., Ill.) introduced a bill for the issue of silver coin, and to make the silver dollar a legal tender. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. Anthony (Rep., R. I.) called attention to an error in enrolling the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and said as passed the bill contained a provision intended to abolish the office of Congressional Printer and establish the office of Public Printer. As there was no such office as Public Printer, he supposed the office of Congressional Printer still existed, and moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. So ordered.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Mitchell, conferring upon the United States Circuit Court for the District of Oregon jurisdiction to hear and determine proceedings for the condemnation of lands taken for canal and locks around the cascades of the Columbia river, Oregon. A long discussion ensued as to the power of the Federal Government to deprive the State courts of that power, and then the amendment was rejected—yeas 15, nays 21.

Mr. Kelly (Dem., Oregon) submitted an amendment authorizing the Secretary of War to take possession of the land, &c., after the title to the same shall be perfected by the United States, under the laws of Oregon, in such manner as the Legislature of that State shall prescribe.

Mr. Bayard (Dem., Del.), in support of the amendment, referred to the power of Federal and state Governments, and said there never had been an instance in the entire history of the Government where the power of the Federal Government had been obstructed in making improvements in a State. There was no necessity for asserting a doubtful power, as had been proposed, and there was no necessity for making such a precedent in this case.

After further discussion, the amendment of Mr. Kelly was rejected. The amendment proposed by the committee authorizing the use of the land, and providing that the value thereof may be ascertained in the mode provided by the laws of Oregon for the condemnation of lands for public uses in that State, was then agreed to.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO.

The amendments of the committee reducing the appropriations for continuing the work on the ship channel in Galveston Bay, Texas, from $100,000 to $75,000, and for the improvement of the harbor at Racine, Wis., from $8,000 to $5,000, were agreed to. The committee reported an amendment to strike out the second section of the bill, authorizing surveys of rivers and harbors throughout the country, and insert in lieu thereof a section appropriating $40,000 for defraying the expense of surveys of harbors for which there is no special appropriation provided by law, and for the examination and survey of such rivers and harbors as in the judgment of the Secretary of War will subserve the general interests of commerce. Agreed to.

The committee also proposed an amendment authorizing a survey for a ship channel through Galveston Bay, from the mouth of the San Jacinto river through Red Fish Bar to twelve feet of water in Galveston Channel, and to report the comparative estimates of the same with the route to the head of Bolivar Channel, the cost thereof to be paid out of the $40,000 appropriated for surveys. Agreed to.

Mr. West (Rep., La.) submitted an amendment to the clause appropriating $100,000 for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, so as to provide that the appropriation shall cease to be available whenever and so long as there shall be an open channel of eighteen feet of water to and through the South Pass of the Mississippi river. Agreed to.

PROTECTING GOVERNMENT PIERS.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep., Vt.) submitted an amendment providing that any person who shall unlawfully injure, or unlawfully injure, except in stress of weather, any pier, breakwater, or other work of the United States for the improvement of rivers and harbors, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $100. Rejected—yeas 15, nays 26.

Mr. Edmunds then modified his amendment so as to provide that any person who shall unlawfully injure any pier, breakwater, or other work of the United States for the improvement of rivers and harbors shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $100.

Mr. Thurman (Rep., Ohio) submitted a substitute so as to direct the Secretary of War to report to Congress on the first Monday of December next what legislation is necessary to protect piers, breakwaters, and other public works of the United States against trespass or injury to the same.

Mr. Hamlin (Rep., Me.) moved to amend the substitute of Mr. Thurman so as to direct the Secretary of War to report also all instances in the United States where piers, breakwaters, or other works of public improvement by the United States are occupied or injured by corporations, was accepted by Mr. Thurman, and the substitute was agreed to.

Mr. Edmunds then renewed his amendment, punishing by a fine not exceeding $1,000 any person who shall unlawfully injure any pier, breakwater, or other work. Agreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 16.

THE BILL PASSED.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were concurred in. The question being on the passage of the bill, Mr. Edmunds submitted a substitute therefor, providing that $3,000,000 for the repair and preservation of works began for the improvement of rivers and harbors, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War. Rejected—yeas, 12; nays, 31.

Mr. Cockerell (Dem., Mo.) moved to amend so as to reduce each appropriation mentioned in the bill twenty per cent., and leave the total amount appropriated by the bill $4,000,000.

The Chair ruled the amendment out of order. The Senate having already agreed to amendments fixing the appropriations proposed to be reduced.

Mr. Edmunds submitted an additional section, providing that twenty-five per cent. of each of the amounts appropriated by the bill shall be retained in the Treasury, and not expended until after July 1, 1877. Rejected.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas, 34; nays, 11. Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Cockerell, Conkling, Eaton, Edmunds, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Jones (Fla.), Logan, McCreery, Morrill, and Wallace.

The bill as passed appropriates in the aggregate $5,010,000, the exact sum recommended by the Committee on Appropriations. No change whatever was made in any amount reported by the committee.

Mr. Anthony of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably on the resolution to print 100,000 extra copies of the President's message in regard to the Hamburg massacre. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Hamlin (Me.) moved to take up the bill establishing post routes so as to have it unfinished business to-morrow. Agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Singleton (Dem., Miss.) from the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had failed to agree.

Speeches were made by himself and Mr. Springer (Dem., Ill.) in maintenance of the position of the House, and by Mr. Monroe (Rep., Ohio) and Mr. Kasson (Rep., Ia.) against reducing the compensation of diplomatic and consular officers.

Mr. Thompson (Dem., Mass.) also spoke against the position that the House had taken in regard to all the appropriation bills. He thought that the House was in fault in persisting in its course, and that further persistence would make it a criminal fault. The rule which had been agreed to, allowing anything to be tacked on to appropriation bills as long as it was pertinent to the bill and retrenched expenditures, he characterized as vicious in its tendency. The question now was would the House insist in measures which had been incorporated in appropriation bills under that rule. That course would be wholly without justification or excuse. The question was not what were the rights of the two houses. It was what were the rights of the people. He demanded as a member of the House and as an American citizen that the House should not attempt to coerce the Senate to make any change in existing laws by putting such changes in appropriation bills. He expressed the hope that the Senate would not yield in the slightest degree.

Mr. Randall (Dem., Pa.), in reply to Mr. Thompson, said the rule which he took such exception to was passed in lieu of one which allowed any amendment to be incorporated in an appropriation bill, whether it retrenched expenditures or not. The present House had saved $30,000,000 to the country, and next session would save $50,000,000 more.

The report was then adopted and a conference committee appointed, consisting of Messrs. Singleton, Hohnan, and Foster.

Mr. Morrison (Dem., Ill.), Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress Monday next at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Waddell (Dem., N. C.) called for the yeas and nays, which were refused, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Randall moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole in order to allow Mr. Garfield to speak in reply to Mr. Lamar, pending which the House at 4:25 P. M. adjourned.

THE VENEZUELAN JOB.

John A. Stein and Samuel F. Cary Interested in It—Cary's Letter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—In response to a subpœna *duces tecum* from Mr. Springer's subcommittee on the Venezuelan job, Mr. Wildman of Anderson, Ind., brother of ex-Auditor Wildman of Indiana, has forwarded a budget of correspondence on the subject, which fully corroborates the evidence already taken and the conclusions of the sub-committee. Besides this, it discloses the names of other persons heretofore unknown to the investigation in connection with this gigantic swindle. One of these persons is well known, and stands high throughout Indiana as a lawyer. Another has a national reputation in the field of politics. They both seem identified with an effort to pass a law recognizing the validity of the awards of the commission and enforcing their payment.

John A. Stein, an eminent lawyer and citizen of Indianapolis, was employed by Stilwell to come to this city and lobby through the bill where by Stilwell was to obtain the payment of his $80,400 of spoils. Talmage, Stilwell, and Stein were in constant correspondence. Stein keeping Stilwell constantly posted as to his progress, and reminding him often in cheering terms that he was certain in the end to secure to him the good haul he had made. He represented that his labors with Congress were mainly through Orth and Morton; that he was in constant communication with them; and was repeatedly assured that the measure should go through all right.

S. F. Cary, nominee for Vice-President on the Peter Cooper ticket, also figures in the same connection, as appears from the following letter addressed to Stilwell:

CITY POST OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1869.

DEAR TOM: I attended fully to your request. The Secretary of State is in, but I found out all from Hunter that could be known. The Venezuelan Government did not pay the first instalment in February, and have given as a reason that they have no funds. They also complain that some of the claims should not have been allowed. They have been informed that the claims have been fully considered by the commission, the awards made, and that no reconsideration or review can be had, and that the money must be paid. I suggested the propriety of demanding payment at the mouth of cannon. He says that cannot be done without the authority of Congress. Hunter is of the opinion that action will be had by Congress resuming their payment, and then making an imperative demand. It is very certain that nothing will be or can be done until Congress meets. That you will get your money I guess there can be no doubt. I leave for home to-morrow evening. Yours truly, &c., S. F. CARY.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

No Prospect of any Further Legislation by Congress this Session.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Banking and Currency Committee held a regular meeting to-day, and did what they have done twice a week since the organization of the committee—adjourned without transacting any business. Mr. Eames of Rhode Island offered, as an amendment to the repeal proposition, that six per cent. of the amount outstanding of legal tenders be set apart from the gold receipts until Jan. 1, 1879, and with this sum begin the redemption of greenbacks. The proposition was voted down. Gibson's bill for the appointment of a commission to report on the gold and silver question at the next session was discussed, but no conclusion was reached. The committee meets to-morrow, but will accomplish no more than it did to-day.

The opposition to Bland's Silver bill and the filibustering tactics of the hard-money men indicate that nothing further will be done by the House on the currency or coin question this session.

The Ways and Means Committee has ended its labors for this session. A quorum no longer meets, and no provision has been made for the vacancy occasioned by Blaine's acceptance of the Senatorship from Maine. This and the Banking and Currency Committees have had the do-nothing policy to govern them this session. Fernando Wood, a prominent member of the committee, is also absent and does not intend to return. The Senate bill for the sale of four and five per cent. bonds, with thirty years to run, sleeps in the committee room until the Presidential election. Also the Tariff Reform bill, the Internal Revenue Reform, and various bills ordinarily of importance.

A SPECIMEN SCALAWAG.

One of the Southern Republicans who Slander the Southern People.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A great parade is made in the Administration organs here of a set of resolutions which were adopted by the Southern Republican Association of Washington. This association is supposed to be composed of Republicans from Southern States residing in Washington, but it is in reality made up of Government clerks from those States. The author of the resolutions aforesaid is one Lucien J. Barnes. They are denunciatory of the Southern people, charging them with being savages, barbarians, and banditti. This fellow, Lucien J. Barnes, originally hailed from New York, but latterly from Little Rock, Ark. He left the latter place between two days to escape the penitentiary. He was indicted by the Grand Jury of Pulaski county for embezzling the funds of the New York Underwriters' Agency of Insurance Companies, and did not dare stand his trial. Mr. Stoddard, the chief agent of the Underwriters' agency, had him sued in the United States Circuit Court at Little Rock, and received judgment against him for $880, the amount of money he embezzled. No wonder he denounces the Southern people.

Accident to a Well-Known Driver.

Mr. John Murphy, the famous rider, while driving the trotting gelding Dan Bryant in Fleetwood Park, on Wednesday, met with a severe accident. While driving the horse at full speed the hot broke, the horse ran away, overturning the wagon and dashing Murphy to the ground. He was picked up insensible. While returning to consciousness it was found that a collar bone was broken and that he was badly bruised. Murphy had just driven the horse a mile in 2:23, the fastest he had ever trotted. Murphy last entered Bryant to trot in the great trotting circuit.

The Knife in the Battery Park.

John McCann of 59 Warren street, a child of eight years, went to the Battery yesterday morning with some playmates, and while they were playing a game was begun by two boys. One of the fighting boys had an open pocket knife, and in trying to stab his adversary he stabbed John in the throat, near the jugular vein. John ran toward home, blood spurting from his wound. Residenam Helme called him, and pressing the severed vein between his fingers, stopped the outpour of blood. John was sent to the Chambers street Hospital. The boy who stabbed him escaped.

Drowned at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 3.—Mr. John Borton, a guest of the Irving House, while bathing to-day was carried out by the undertow and drowned before aid could reach him. The body has not been recovered.

Monell's Teething Cordial contains 'nothing that will hurt an infant. Price 25 cents a bottle.'—Adv.

THE HANGING OF O'NEIL.

A LIFE OF VICE AND CRIME THAT ENDED ON THE GALLOWS.

Driving his Wife from Him by Neglect and Cruelty, and Murdering his Mother-in-Law—The Last Scene on the Scaffold.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 3.—To-day Thomas O'Neil, who six months ago barbarously murdered his mother in-law, Bridget Fothergill, an aged woman living with her husband in Carleton, a suburb of this city, was hanged in the jail yard. O'Neil was born in Londonderry, Ireland in 1823, and came to this country when only sixteen years old. He settled in St. John, and after a time went to sea. In 1842 he deserted his ship, and a year later married his first wife. Even at that time he bore an exceedingly bad character, and was feared and disliked by all who knew him. He lived in a part of the city called Cooper's Alley, and almost every night was engaged in a drunken brawl. By his first marriage he had twelve children, several of whom are still living. When his wife died he went to Boston, where he quickly became known to the police as a drunken dangerous fellow. In Boston he met Margaret Fothergill who became his second wife, despite the objections of her father, John Fothergill, a respectable journeyman tailor.

The marriage took place in 1870, and O'Neil at once relapsed into his old habits, which he seemed to have temporarily abandoned. He neglected and ill-used his wife, and having no regular means of livelihood, he frequently left her without the common necessaries of life. After a time he returned to St. John, taking her with him. Her parents soon followed, and settled near this city. Two children were born to O'Neil by his second wife, but both died before the final estrangement. Mrs. Fothergill had never ceased, since the marriage, to solicit her daughter to separate from her husband, and thereby she had incurred the hatred of O'Neil, who frequently swore to revenge himself upon his mother-in-law. At last Mrs. O'Neil returned to her parents, and refused to see her husband again. While living with her father and mother she gave birth to her third child.

O'Neil was aroused to frenzy by his wife's abandonment of him. He went again and again to her father's house, but was always denied admittance. On his last visit he thought it a crisis by Mrs. O'Neil going from her parents' home in Castleton to visit her sister in St. John. She intended to remain for a few days only, but bad weather prolonged her stay, and on Feb. 3 she had not returned. Two days previously, however, O'Neil had discovered where his wife was living, and had tried to see her, but her brother-in-law, Mr. O'Brien, refused to allow him to enter the house, telling him he was a disgrace to the family. Two days later O'Neil visited Mrs. Stoddart, a neighbor of his wife's, and asked her if Mrs. O'Neil had gone home. Getting no information, he went away muttering threats and curses.

He next visited a butcher's shop, and asked the boy who was there to lend him a long knife, saying he wanted to kill a pig. He was half drunk, and the boy refused to comply with his request. He then seized a long, sharp butcher's knife, and despite the remonstrances of the boy, he carried it out of the shop. Soon afterward he crossed the ferry in a row boat, and asked the boatman to wait for him at the Castleton side, adding that he would return in half an hour. It was then half past three, and five minutes later O'Neil entered his father-in-law's house with the butcher's knife in his hand. The room into which he went was empty, but the old woman was sitting beside the stove mending her apron. Fothergill saw O'Neil standing at the open door, and springing to his feet he cried, "For God's sake what are you up to now?" Without uttering a word in reply O'Neil rushed at the old man, who ran to the other end of the room, where he was pinned by the knife into her throat. On receiving the wound she staggered to the door, a distance of about fifteen feet, and fell to the ground dead. Having dispatched his first victim, O'Neil turned upon the old man and stabbed him several times, and then, as he fell, he then rushed from the house, casting the blood-stained knife from him as he fled. It fell in the snow, and was not found for some time.

Fothergill's wounds, though painful, were not dangerous, and he was able to pursue the murderer and give an alarm. O'Neil tried to escape by diving into unfrequented alleyways; but after a sharp chase of ten minutes he was captured by the police. He took his arrest with perfect composure, although by no means ignorant of the fact that he stood in some danger of being summarily disposed of by the indignant mob that followed him to the jail, where he was at last lodged.

He was tried before Judge Fisher at the May circuit, and the jury, declining to believe in the validity of his defence of emotional insanity, brought in a verdict of guilty after fifteen minutes' deliberation. He listened to the death sentence with stolid indifference, and the impression prevailed that he would go to his doom not deserted him up to this morning. Clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church have attended him almost daily since his arrest, but, until very recently, their efforts seemed to be barren of results. Two of his children came from Boston to visit their father, but he refused to recognize his wife since his imprisonment.

O'Neil spent last night partly in prayer with Father Murray, and partly in sleep. He arose at 4:30 and took a slight breakfast at 6:15, and was visited by Father Michaud, who will accompany him on the next bout with him in prayer and spiritual instruction.

At 7:55 the bell in the King street tower began to toll a prelude to the execution. Sheriff Harding then, accompanied by Justices Tapley and Botsford and Deputy Sheriffs Perkins and Earle, proceeded to the cell of the condemned man, and told him that his hour had come. He said he would not trouble him with reading the death warrant. O'Neil thanked the Sheriff and jailofficers for the kind treatment he had received. His arms were pinioned behind the turnkey, and the procession started for the scaffold. As they went, Father Michaud continued to exhort the prisoner. On reaching the office in the rear of the scaffold, O'Neil recited an act of contrition, and Father Michaud having put the crucifix to his lips retired.

All this time O'Neil was calm and self-possessed. The cap was placed on his head and he was directed to move on. As he took his place under the beam he was pale but not nervous. His feet were fastened together by the deputy sheriff, the cap drawn over his eyes, and the signal given. In an instant the rope which held the swing beam was cut, and O'Neil was jerked into the air. The body swung around several times, and when it had partially stopped oscillating it could be seen that the man was being strangled to death. His neck was not broken. The knot of the rope had been placed under the left ear, but had slipped around under the chin. O'Neil apparently did not suffer much, as there was hardly any movement of the limbs. His hands twitched slightly for a short time and then stopped. The heavy breathing of the man could be heard by all in the jail yard. In twelve minutes life was extinct, and fifteen minutes later the body was cut down. After an inquest had been held and the usual verdict given, the body was placed in a plain coffin and buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery. O'Neil's wife and one of his sons were present at the funeral, and the scene at the grave was quite affecting. The black flag waved from the jail flagstaff during the hanging.

JUDGE GRANGER'S ULTIMATUM.

Railroad Directors to be Imprisoned Unless they Obey the Court's Orders.

HARTFORD, Aug. 3.—Judge Granger, of the Superior Court, yesterday decreed that the New Haven and Northampton Railroad Company must obey a previous order of the Court, to stop their trains at Plantsville, which order they have disobeyed on the plea that a writ of error taking the case to a higher court superseded the order of the Superior Court. The order now issued decrees that the trains must be stopped at Plantsville within twenty days, or the directors shall be imprisoned in the Hartford county jail until the order is obeyed. The directors are: Superintendent Yeomans, of the road; ex-Lieut.-Gov. Tyler, Prof. Geo. J. Brush, Daniel Trowbridge, A. L. Kidston, M. G. Elliott, and H. M. Welch, of New Haven, Wm. Walter Phelps of New Jersey, and Geo. St. John, of Suffield, Grant & Co., New York city. It is not known whether the managers of the road will further resist the orders of the Legislature and the Court. If the order is resisted, such of the directors as fall within the jurisdiction of Connecticut will be imprisoned.

A Workingman's Complaint.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: The heads of departments are disputing about the employment of laborers, while the public money is being wasted on political favorites who never work, and say openly that this city owes them a living without work. The Comptroller says that the pay rolls of this city contain 8,000 names of favorite politicians drawing from $1,200 to $15,000 per year, making a total of over $10,000,000 paid exclusively to nonproducing politicians, while the poor, honest, industrious laborers of this city are permitted to perish for the commonest necessaries of life. If there is no money to pay for the unemployed laborers on the public work, why retain the present army of high priced politicians, who are supposed to direct such works, but who in reality rob both the taxpayers and the laborers. I know no better place to apply for a remedy than through THE SUN. For this state of things some parties are to blame, and it is to the interest of all to make inquiry in the and apply the proper remedy. A LABORER.

Coming Aquatic Events.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The William R. Brown, the winning yacht in the race here to-day, was matched to-night to sail two races against the Susie S., the winner of the recent Centennial race in New York harbor. The first race is to be sailed over the Newburgh bay course, twenty miles, on Tuesday next, and the second over the Brooklyn Club course within a week from that date.

Killed by a Telegraph Pole.

A rotten telegraph pole at Grand and Suffolk streets fell on Mrs. Ann McGuire, of 3 Hester street, and instantly killed her, yesterday. Two children with her were injured, and taken to Bellevue Hospital. Mrs. McGuire was 58 years of age.

JOHN T. HARPER'S DEFALCATION.

A Revenue Officer who Took $104,000 of the Government's Money.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—In the examination of Bluford Wilson, last evening, the Chairman (Mr. Cochrane) touched upon the subject of the defalcation of John T. Harper, Collector of Springfield, Ill., Internal Revenue District. Mr. Wilson did not seem disposed to go into this subject, and the Republican member of the committee objected to the examination, and quite a heated discussion sprang up between him and Mr. Cochrane. Mr. Plaisted objected to Wilson going into this subject, claiming that it was beyond the jurisdiction of the committee, as it was not connected with the whiskey prosecutions at St. Louis or elsewhere. Of course this objection was not sound, but by general consent the whole matter was left out of the record. THE SUN'S stenographer, however, included this part of the examination in his notes, and it is given below:

Q. (by Mr. Cochrane)—I ask you as a member of the committee, and for the purpose of satisfying myself, to state now to the committee, in order to determine whether they will take a part of the evidence in this case, what you know in reference to a defalcation of Collector Harper of the Springfield district? A.—It is entirely a matter of official information acquired during the time that I was District Attorney, before I came here, as well as information which was given to me while I was solicitor of the Treasury by Albert Smith and his counsel, Mr. Leonard Swett, last spring, and that last information, which was in the shape of a written statement by Mr. Smith, accompanied by a great many exhibits, showing the correspondence between Harper and Smith, who was his chief clerk, and who was the responsible manager of the office, was submitted to me in confidence, after a consultation between the counsel of Smith (Mr. Swett), the Secretary, and the Attorney-General, with a view to having Mr. Smith accepted as State's evidence, with the understanding that if he was not accepted the fact would not be made public. Mr. Smith was not accepted as State's evidence. On a consultation with the District Attorney at Springfield last spring, and after he looked at the matter somewhat fully, he thought that the testimony was not wanted, and therefore the matter fell to the ground. So that, as a matter of fact, I could not state to the committee any single fact which either Smith or Swett gave to me without a breach of confidence, and that is, I presume, the only instance of the case that would be of any interest or advantage to the gentlemen of the committee.

Q.—Do you know Harper? A.—Harper was a Collector of Internal Revenue, and took $104,000 clean and clear; and as he was quite a prominent politician in our State, his fall was a great disappointment to all of his friends, and gave rise to a very great scandal.

Q.—What was the extent of the defalcation? A.—One hundred and four thousand dollars, about, in round numbers.

Q.—Who were the bondsmen of Harper? A.—That I cannot give—a number of gentlemen residing in Woodford county.

Q.—Who was Smith? A.—Albert Smith was Harper's chief clerk and cashier; the responsible, active manager of the office, and aided Harper largely in covering up his defalcation in his transactions. Money was lost largely in wheat speculations in Chicago, and squandered in various directions, which were not at all creditable to the parties engaged in the business. Mr. Smith's statements, and also the information which I obtained by certain papers which I caused to be seized, showed pretty clearly that Smith himself was a party to the Pekin Whiskey Ring, which fit in between Chicago and St. Louis. It was the connecting link, but it had no direct connection with the whiskey frauds at St. Louis.

Q.—Have you papers which you obtained in Chicago? A.—There were some papers taken on a search warrant from Henry Westerman, a leading distiller at Pekin, Illinois.

Q.—What were those papers? A.—They were Mr. Westerman's and Mr. Smith's private letters and telegrams, showing something of the inside workings and what was going on.

The secrets which Mr. Wilson, for seemingly very good reasons, declined to unfold last night, would take the roofs off many houses in Springfield if they were let loose. Harper was an active and influential politician, and played a prominent part in the election of John Logan to the United States Senate, and generally manipulated the Congressional nominating conventions in the Springfield district. The Pekin Whiskey Ring was second only in importance to those of St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukee. It was, as Wilson describes it, the connecting link between the Chicago and St. Louis rings. Later, when I was in Springfield writing up the whiskey war, I was promised by a gentleman formerly connected with the Pekin Ring a complete exposé of all its operations, but about the time he was ready to divulge, the present Ring got wind of the contemplated revelations, and put a stopper in the leaky vessel. I, however, obtained sufficient data to satisfy me that in the election of 1872 the Pekin Ring furnished $30,000 for campaign purposes to the Republican party managers, but at the same time they supplied them with all their money and influence to defeat Robinson, the Democratic candidate for Congress. The secret of this was that the Republican candidate of the Ring was beaten by Col. Merriam, the present Collector of Internal Revenue. The Ring could not elect its Republican candidate was Senty M. Cullom, the present candidate of the Republican party for Governor. There are many of the facts which Mr. Wilson declined to give to the committee last night very well known in Springfield. It is undeniable that Cullom was an active member of the Ring, and liable for a large amount of money which the defaulting Collector lost in Chicago by speculations in grain. These notes were held by Coolbaugh of Chicago. They were paid when they fell due by Harper, and it was thought that the money to lift them was taken from the Government funds which Harper had deposited in Cullom's bank at Springfield. This was done at midnight, according to Smith's revelations, Cullom and Harper going to the bank at that hour.

CLEMENCY TO WHISKEY THIEVES.

The Boss Distiller of the Milwaukee Ring Released—Other Pardons.

MILWAUKEE, July 31.—This morning Jake Nunnemacher, the boss distiller of the Whiskey Ring, who seven weeks ago was locked up in jail on six months' sentence, was liberated on the payment of his fine of $10,000 and costs of $1,000, having been pardoned by the President. This is considered rather a cool proceeding, as Jake has defrauded the revenue to the amount of hundreds of thousands. At the same time, Philip Weimer, a rectifier, who has served all but about two weeks of his six months' sentence, received a pardon, which saves him paying the fine of $2,000 which was imposed. J. B. Reynolds, also an incarcerated rectifier, expects a pardon in a few days. The people here feel that this is only another act of the whiskey prosecution farce that has been played here, at such an enormous expense.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—Dispatches received from Jefferson City say that pardons were received there yesterday for Adler and Furst, distillers and rectifiers of Kansas City. Under the terms of these pardons, the sentences are commuted to three months in the county jail, which terms the parties have already served, on condition that they withdraw their writ of error to the Circuit Court's affirmation of the District Court's judgment of condemnation, on which the confiscation of their establishment is ordered, and that they pay the fine required of $40,000.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.

A Prominent Pennsylvanian Forging Paper to the Amount of $200,000.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 3.—This city was electrified this morning by the announcement that Thomas D. Conyngham, son of the late Judge Conyngham, and of the most respectable connections, had committed forgeries amounting in the aggregate to $200,000. The rumor was found to be true, and as the perpetrator of the crime left the city yesterday it is supposed he has fled. The forged paper is said to have been distributed in the banks of this city, Pottsville, Philadelphia, and other places. The Second National Bank of this city is reported a loser to the extent of $75,000. It is said that his relatives propose to settle the matter, and great pains were taken to suppress the facts. Rumor said last night that steps have been taken for Conyngham's arrest. The disastrous affair was brought about by unfortunate investments in coal and iron property, and heavy and unlucky Wall street speculations.

Found.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: I have just found the enclosed memorandum, which I suppose is a record of the New York papers sold by its owner for one day. You will, no doubt, take pleasure in printing the list, thereby restoring to its owner a memorandum which may be useful to him.

Respectfully yours, REFORM.

7 FULTON STREET, Brooklyn, Aug. 3.

	Herald.	*Times.*	*Trib.*	*World.*	*Wm's*	*Sun.*
Chap	12	4	..	2	4	20
Ed	..	..	1	..	3	26
Sil	15	5	2	3	10	78
Grim	20	3	..	2	5	90
Reny	55	10	12	6	5	250
Dun	20	12	10	1	6	80
Fricke	16	8	8	..	6	30
Mcg	78	38	26	4	10	115
Mag	13	2	..	1	..	26
Gal	8	8	..	..	..	30
Morris	52	10	9	6	4	90
O'Brien	12	5	..	..	6	75
Low	20	10	12	..	15	93
Col	33	15	12	7	10	50
Mal	18	10	15	..	10	102
Nat	2	..	..	1	..	20
Sperry	8	6	..	..	3	18
Total	385	153	107	33	97	1,122

A Challenge to Newspaper Folders.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: The undersigned hereby challenges any man in the United states to fold any number of papers, from 100 to 1,000, for a wager not exceeding $500, the man folding the quickest and best to be declared the winner; referees to be decided upon by the parties making the match. Man and money are ready at Thomas Pierce's, corner of Hudson avenue and Willoughby street, Brooklyn. JOHN W. YOUNG.

Detected by the Inevitable Small Boy.

Prof. Gardette instituted an action of attachment yesterday against Manager Robt. W. Butler of the Globe Theatre for professional services. He had professed to be a master of the "black art." Mr. Butler's defence was that the Professor's tricks had been detected by a small boy in the gallery. The attachment was dissolved.

Tone up the System

By taking Quirk's Irish Tea. It cures biliousness, headache, and regulates the blood. Price 25 cts.—Adv.

THE TROTTERS IN BUFFALO.

WONDERFUL TIME MADE IN THE FREE-FOR-ALL RACE.

The Contest for the Colt Stakes—A Close Struggle Between Fullerton, Smuggler, Goldsmith Maid, Golddust, and Bodine.

BUFFALO, Aug. 3.—The third day of the August meeting opened with the largest attendance of the season, fully 20,000 being present. The weather was fine and the track in excellent condition. There was a slight shower this morning, which laid the dust. The first race, the Colt Stakes for three-year-olds, was won by F. R. Loomis's b. f. Amazon, with S. Willett's blk. c. Allie Earl second, and A. Erwin's b. m. Annie Golddust third. Time—2:47¼, 2:46¾, and 2:47. The second race was the purse of $2,000 for 2:32 class; first $1,000, second $500, third $300, fourth $200. In the pools Thorndale sold at $40, Albemarle $30, and the field $20.

First Heat—Five scores were necessary to get the horses out. Frank got the best of the send off by two lengths, with Judge six lengths behind, his driver nodding for the word. Frank led to the quarter pole, with Wilkes a good second, Albemarle third, close up, and the rest in a bunch two lengths behind, except Judge, who broke, and fell back ten lengths. Coming to the half mile pole, Thornsale, who was four lengths behind with his two contending home necks and neck, making a dead heat, Thorndale falling back to the fourth place, Adelie Clark third, Allen fifth, Proctor sixth, Capt. Smith seventh, Salem eighth, S. W. McD. ninth, Young Wilkes failing back, coming home tenth, and Judge distanced. Time, 2:22¾.

Second Heat—Thorndale had the best of the send off by about a length, Proctor second, and the rest close up in a bunch. At the turn Thorndale lengthened out his lead to three lengths, with Proctor still second, Albemarle third, and the rest strung out. Near the quarter pole Thorndale led by two lengths, Albemarle close on Proctor's wheel, breaking him up and passing him, leaving the half-mile pole, Thorndale led by four lengths, Albemarle second, Proctor falling back to fifth place, and Adelie Clark gaining third position. Coming home Albemarle and Thorndale trotted close together, but Thorndale put on an extra spurt, winning the heat in 2:22¾ by three lengths, Albemarle second, Adelie Clark third, Allen fourth, Frank fifth, Proctor sixth, Salem seventh, Smith eighth, Young Wilkes ninth, S. W. McD. drawn.

Third Heat—The horses got the "go" on the second score, Thorndale leading, Allen second. At the turn Thorndale led, Frank second, Allen third by two lengths behind Albemarle, and the rest close up. The positions remained without material change, the field getting badly strung out, until they reached the home stretch, when Allen broke up the pack, and Albemarle thought to win. Coming home Thorndale still led, winning the heat in 2:23¾, Albemarle closing up to two lengths, Frank third, Proctor fourth, Adelie Clark fifth, Salem sixth, Allen seventh, Judge eighth, Young Wilkes ninth, Capt. Smith drawn.

Fourth Heat—On the fourth trial the horses started, Proctor leading by a neck, Thorndale second. Approaching the turn Thorndale pulled ahead, Proctor second, two lengths ahead of Albemarle, and Allen a good fourth. The distances were maintained to near the quarter pole where Albemarle closed up on Proctor. On the backstretch Thorndale still led by two lengths, Proctor and Albemarle neck and neck, but the latter grad