THE INDIAN FOE.

Conduct of the Campaign Against the Modocs.

FAILURE OF THE CAVALRY SCOUT.

Threatening Attitude of the Neighboring Tribes.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE MASSACRE.

Thirteen Citizens Butchered by Osages and Cheyennes in Kansas.

STORY OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

Four Hundred Indians on the Warpath.

DEPREDATIONS IN NEBRASKA.

A Lively War Against the Apaches in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23, 1873.

No further news has been received to-night about the Modoc war. A despatch from Portland, Oregon, to-night says that the Indians on the Upper Columbia, Snake and Lewis Rivers are well posted on Modoc affairs, and are indulging extravagantly in

WAR PAINT AND WAR DANCES.

Their conduct is menacing. The troops in Eastern Oregon will probably prevent or punish any overt act.

THE APACHE WAR IN ARIZONA.

In Sonora the troops are making a vigorous war against the Apaches from Arizona, and expect to diminish the number of depredations materially.

Scar-faced Charley Not Killed—Evidence that the Indians Abandoned Their Position Hastily.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22, 1873.

The regular courier from the front arrived at Yreka this morning. Some of the volunteers who escorted Eugene Hovey's remains to town had a talk with Fairchild, and ascertained that

SCAR-FACED CHARLEY WAS NOT KILLED,

the body supposed to be his being that of Shack Nasty Frank. Schonchin was not killed by Mr. Meacham, but only wounded in the breast. He was killed by a shell, and the whole of his body below the breast torn to pieces. Another young Modoc named Watchnatate was recognized among the dead. The shell that killed Schonchin and others was picked up by Watchnatate before it exploded. From the way things looked in the cave the finding of ammunition, provisions and other articles, it was evident that

THE INDIANS LEFT IN A HURRY,

no doubt supposing that their stronghold would be blown up. The tracks of at least seven Indians have been seen between Fairchild's place and Lower Klamath Lake. Many persons are of the opinion that small parties of Modocs will raid around the country to obtain good horses, while a sufficient number will remain in the lava beds to keep the soldiers busy there.

Failure of the Cavalry Scout—No Indians Encountered—Modoc Sympathizers and the War.

AT THE FRONT, April 20—4 P. M.

The cavalry have returned. They failed to discover any signs of an Indian trail. Dr. Cabaneso has returned from the lava beds. He reports that two squaws have been captured. An old squaw was brought in yesterday and shown Schonchin's head, and she said it was his head. Colonel Perry travelled about eighty miles, making

A CIRCUIT OF THE LAVA BEDS.

He saw no Indians. The Warm Spring Indians will soon be on the trail of the rambling Modocs who bothered the troops to-night.

Dr. Cabaneso was along the line during the day of the fight, and says he counted twelve warriors slain. How many were buried no one knows.

Modocs were seen to-day from the lookout at the signal station.

MODOCS INTERRUPTING COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Ticknor started to-day with the express for Linkville, but he saw a party of Indians and had to turn back. Two Modocs are supposed to have been killed in the fights of yesterday.

MODOC SYMPATHIZERS.

There is much speculation in regard to the Modocs gaining aid from other tribes. It is possible that all the tribes except the Warm Spring Indians sympathize with Captain Jack, but they are satisfied that to aid him means extermination.

THE PITT RIVER INDIANS

will not be likely to join Jack unless he forces them. They are a miserable set, and have become so demoralized over the many severe chastisements by General Crook that they have lost all courage to fight the whites. The Snake Creeks about Fall River are a mean set and really belong to the Pi-Utes.

THE SNAKES AND PI-UTES,

who roam about Goose Lake and further north, are vicious customers. Although belonging to some northern reservation in Idaho and Oregon, they are constantly prowling around the section comprising Goose Lake, Chewean and other valleys in Eastern Oregon, Northern Nevada and Southern Idaho. The Shastas scarcely number half a dozen warriors. They have always been bitter enemies of the Modocs.

THE SCOTT VALLEY AND KLAMATH RIVER INDIANS,

although sought for aid, have never shown the least disposition to take stock in Captain Jack's crusade. The Indians hereabout and throughout Scott Valley are well posted on the movements of the Modocs.

SIGNAL FIRES

have been reported on some of the hills in Scott Valley, but whether they are signals of the Modocs or not it is not known.

Indian Depredations in Nebraska.

CHEYENNE, W. T., April 23, 1873.

A letter from Sidney Neb., dated the 22d, says that sixteen Indians dashed into Moore's herd and stole thirty head of horses and mules. Mr. Moore and fifty mounted men, with Captain Hanley in command, have started in pursuit.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE MASSACRE.

Cheyennes and Osages Plundering and Scalping in Kansas—Thirteen Citizens Tomahawked—A War Against the Settlers Commenced—Horrible Affair at Medicine Lodge Creek.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, April 23, 1873.

Intelligence of more Indian depredations have just been received from Arkansas City. The following statement of the outrages are made under oath, before a notary, by a settler named William Shampson. He says:—

In company with John Mitchell, Thomas Mitchell, William Falkington, Joseph Falkington, of Macoupin county, Ill. I arrived on April 11 at Medicine Lodge Creek, Kansas, about fifteen miles from the Indian Territory line, where I went to look for claims. While I was about a quarter of a mile from camp three or four hundred Indians came from the direction of the creek and surrounded the rest of the party, who were in camp. I heard the report of guns and saw

THE INDIANS USE THEIR TOMAHAWKS

on my comrades. The Indians who came to me took away my gun, pistols, vest, pants and money, and gave me a blanket. I have not seen my comrades since, and think all were killed. I arrived at Caldwell April 14, and heard that nine other persons were killed about the time our camp was taken."

THE REPORT CORROBORATED.

Captain Darling, chief of the surveying party in that region, arrived this evening, and corroborates the report of the Medicine Lodge outrages. He charges the crime to the Osages and Cheyennes. These bands were fifteen miles beyond their reservation boundary. Surveying operations have been suspended, and the surveyors have withdrawn from the Indian country until the government affords protection.

CHEYENNES AND OSAGES ON THE WARPATH.

Notwithstanding the letters of Superintendent Hoag and despatches of Governor Osborne to New York papers to the contrary, the Cheyennes and Osages are away from their reservations, driving away stock, and plundering and killing settlers in Southwestern Kansas.

THE SETTLERS WILL ORGANIZE AND FIGHT

before leaving their claims. The Indians threaten to drive them away from Medicine Lodge this Summer.

Advice to Surveyors from Headquarters in the Saddle.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1873.

General Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, writing to the War Department with reference to the recent murder of surveyors in the Indian Territory, says:—"If surveying or other parties sent out by the government into this region will report to me, by letter or otherwise, while they are going out for what time and purpose I will always take measures to make them secure. If the present surveying parties will call on the commanding officers at Forts Dodge, Supply or Larned, which posts are nearest to the region where their work is to be done, sufficient escort will be furnished them."

General Pope thinks it probable, from the fact that the bodies of the surveyors are said to have been found buried, that they were murdered by white horse thieves or other desperadoes with motives of plunder.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

The barometer continues to rise on Thursday over the entire country east of the Mississippi; for the South Atlantic States, southwesterly winds veer to brisk northwest, with falling temperature and generally cloudy weather; increasing northerly winds prevail in the Southwest and in the Mississippi Valley; for the Lake region generally rising barometer, clear weather and northerly winds; for New England and the Middle States, northerly winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather and continued low temperature.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1872.	1873.		1872.	1873.
3 A. M.	34	37	3 P. M.	53	53
6 A. M.	33	37	6 P. M.	50	51
9 A. M.	38	42	9 P. M.	47	45
12 M.	44	47	12 P. M.	45	44

Average temperature yesterday 44½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 43

THE WRECKED ATLANTIC.

Nothing Doing at Prospect—The Weather too Stormy for Diving Operations.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 23, 1873.

The steamer Lackawanna and schooner Meteor, of the New York Coast Wrecking Company, with diving apparatus and material, arrived here to-day and proceeded to Prospect.

The latest news from Prospect shows that, notwithstanding the fine weather of the last few days, the swell at the wreck has been too great for the divers to work, and nothing has been done to recover bodies or goods. Captain Sheridan's schooner and two wrecking schooners from New York are all at Prospect, waiting a favorable chance for diving.

Captain Williams is at the wreck. Mr. Pennel, of the White Star New York agency, left for New York this morning.

A CRAZY SAILOR SHOOTS HIMSELF.

NEW HAVEN, April 23, 1873.

This morning a man named Charles C. Brown, while in the barroom connected with a sailor's boarding house, kept by Daniel Gunn, on the corner of Warren and West Water street, shot himself in the head with a pistol and died immediately. The deceased was believed to have been laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, as he had given ample evidence of it for the past two days. Just before shooting himself he pointed the pistol at a man lying on a lounge and asked a gentleman if the man had not lived long enough, and receiving a negative reply, immediately shot himself. He has served several years as steward on the Messrs. Armstrong's brig Right Away, and had been left behind on the vessel's sailing. He is supposed to belong to Elizabethport, N. J.

BASE EMPLOYMENT FOR A POCKET KNIFE.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 23, 1873.

A man, supposed to be Christian Johnson, entered a coal office on West Adams street this afternoon and quietly asked the clerk to lend him a knife for a moment. The clerk handed the man his pocket knife, which the man took, opened one blade and drew it rapidly across his throat, cutting it from ear to ear. He died almost instantly.

THE HORSE SHOE SHOALS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1873.

The board, consisting of General J. C. Woodruff, General H. S. Wright, General John Newton, Colonel J. D. Kurtz and Colonel W. P. Craighill, United States Army, is in session in this city, regarding the condition of the obstructions at Horse Shoe Shoals, Delaware River.

RICHMOND SWITCH SLAUGHTER.

The Testimony at the Official Investigation—Statements by the Conductor and Others on the Ill-Fated Train—Horrors of the Accident—The Bridge and Mill Dam—Inspection No Security—The Inquiry Closed with "Decision Reserved."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 23, 1873.

The official investigation into the disaster at Richmond Switch, before Henry Staples, Esq., Railroad Commissioner for this State, was commenced to-day.

THE TESTIMONY.

Orrin S. Gardiner testified—Have been conductor on the New York, Boston and Providence road for the past eighteen years; generally run a boat train; was on the train on Saturday last; we had an engine, tender, three flats of crates, one second class, three first class and one smoking car; had an accident that morning at Richmond Switch; so far as I know seven bodies have been recovered; think twelve or fifteen persons were injured; three flats, a second class car and two first class cars were destroyed; at the time of the accident I was about four feet from the front door of the rear car; we were running at the usual rate of speed; my first movement was to show a red signal to the rear train; then went forward and found a mixed up mess; the morning was misty and dark; it must have been about 3:40 o'clock; three cars were on the track, and one end of one seemed to be over the bank; did not see flat cars; should judge they were bottom up under the water; don't know that I saw any of the train men until they came with the injured men; four of us were uninjured; the fire spread very rapidly; one car was telescoped; judge that the fire caught in a second class car; how I cannot say, but a deck hand showed me his shoe and said it

BURNED FROM THE FIRE IN THE STOVE;

got an axe from the wellroom at the station, also a coal hod to bale water; used the axe on the side of a car to cut a man out; did not succeed because the flames drove me away; Mr. Brown, the through baggage master, was at work rescuing passengers, and came near being burned; he got out several; have been over this bridge in daylight within a short time; all the employés and myself worked hard to get the passengers out.

WALKER S. MONROE,

brakeman and lookout for baggage on the steamboat train, said he was in the rear smoking car the time of the accident; saw Mr. Gardiner thrown into the air in the car; he shouted, "Where is the red light?" I told him, and he asked, "Where is the white light?" Mr. Gardiner handed me a red light and Mr. Dunham a white light; I jumped off, ran back and signalled the mail train and the wrecking train; went back to Richmond Switch; went to a house near by to get the wounded something to eat; got tea, bread and cake and carried them to some of the wounded; went to the wrecking train for mattresses and pillows for the hurt people and carried them to them; saw Mr. Gardiner doing all he could; he seemed to be everywhere doing all that was possible.

Frederick Beales, brakeman, testified similarly to the above.

THOMAS SPRAGUE, CONDUCTOR,

of the night mail train, testified as follows:—Was on my train on Saturday last; stopped some fifty rods from the wrecked train by signal light; saw Mr. Gardiner, who wished me to run back to Stonington and get Mr. Matthews, the superintendent, doctors and such help as I could; I went back and first went to Mr. Matthews' house; Mr. Matthews said, "Get Drs. Stanton and Hyde;" he told me to tell Mr. Prouty, the agent, to get all the help he could; when I left my engine I ordered the engineer to run to Westerly and tell the watchman there to get what doctors he could; at Stonington we got help, and together took the engine and a passenger car by Mr. Matthews' orders and by the time the doctors got together we had a train made up; on this train we had mattresses, pillows, timbers, &c.; we must have had fifty or sixty employés on the wrecking train; we went immediately to the scene of the accident.

John N. Shay, engineer of the night mail train, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Sprague.

Virgil O. Hudson, house surgeon at the Rhode Island Hospital, testified:—Ten persons were brought to the hospital about two o'clock Saturday afternoon from the disaster at Richmond Switch; four were brought on mattresses, and the other six were able to walk into the hospital with slight help; judge from their appearance that everything had been done for their comfort that could be; two others have been brought in since; we now have seven of the wounded in the hospital; five have been discharged.

Lewis B. Smith, Joseph Olmstead, John Keough and Lyman Copeland, passengers, testified that the Superintendent, conductor and employés did all they could for the passengers.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S INSPECTION ORDERS.

A. S. Matthews, Superintendent of the Stonington Railroad, testified:—Gave orders to the bridgemen to examine the bridges and report to me when anything is out of order; my instructions are to send men over the road every day, including Sundays; they go over it with a handcar, and if anything is wrong they fix it, if possible, or report at once; never knew of any instance where these orders were disobeyed; think there is more water in the stream than ever before; this bridge was fifteen feet between the walls at the water line and sixteen feet open; the stone foundation was good; the bridge was probably built in 1834 or 1835, when the road was first built; always considered the mason work to be very substantial, and that it would resist anything within the bounds of reason; the wood part was composed of hard pine stringers, two rail timbers, 8x16 inches, bolted together under each, over a span of sixteen feet between the walls; no recent repairs have been needed, to my knowledge; have been to Richmond Switch since the accident; the stonework is washed out, being undermined; the mill dam has probably been built fifteen years; there never was any trouble before at this bridge from the rush of water; the only alteration I should make in this bridge would be that called for by the experience gained from this accident; had it not been for this accident I would build a similar bridge over a like stream; I think the woodwork had been there three or four years; there is not usually a strong current in the stream; the country about the pond is flat; the pond flows back a long way; since the accident I have run an iron rod down eight feet and struck stone at the fallen abutments;

HOW THE BRIDGE WAS EXAMINED.

William F. Dewey, repairer of bridges on the Stonington Railroad, along the whole line from Stonington to Providence, testified as follows:—

Examined the bridge at Richmond Switch a fortnight ago particularly; found the bridge safe as far as stone, wood and iron could be, in my opinion; gave a close, rigid examination; no repairs were required; went over and under the bridge; there was from one to two feet of water and not much of a current; saw no more water in the stream when I made the examination than usual; the woodwork has been on the bridge for three or four years; I rebuilt the bridge at that time from new stock, and it was thoroughly rebuilt; should build another bridge in the same manner if it were not for this accident; the chasm was some sixty feet across, and the whole foundation of the bridge fell in.

STATEMENT OF THE MILLDAM OWNER.

George N. Ennis, sworn, testified:—Am owner of the mill and dam; built them in 1855; it is leased property now; there was no greater quantity of water in the pond this Spring than formerly; the dam was built with stone wall on the back side; dug to a hard pan for the foundation; the wall is four feet thick at bottom, tapering to two feet at top; primed it with boards on the lower side to stop breaks; backed them with dirt fifty feet at bottom and twenty at top, with drive way; rip-rapped the wall on the water side to protect the dam when the wind blew; the mill gate was left wide open and the wheel gagged; was about the dam nearly every day; saw the dam a few days before the accident; it seemed to be all right; the break was in the west end, in what I thought was the strongest part of the dam; the pond was about forty acres in extent, of an average depth of six feet; never had a break in the dam before; have no doubt some persons started the water by dredging a ditch across the dam.

James C. Kenyen, miller, testified:—Ran the mill where the accident occurred; the water in the pond on Friday and Saturday was about the same as usual; left the mill on Friday about half past five o'clock; left the mill gate open and considered everything perfectly safe; there were no unusual rains lately; frequently leave the mill gate open; never saw any leaks in the dam; have been there two years and never heard of any leaks; the pond was drawn down about eight inches on Friday; feel sure that the dam was tampered with.

J. B. Gardner, Assistant Superintendent, testified—Sent the wounded to the hospital on Saturday by order of the Superintendent; they are cared for there at the expense of the road.

Peleg D. Tucker, carriage maker in the mill buildings, testified:—There is nothing in the flow of water different from former years; examined the dam and flume Friday afternoon, when there was about the same amount of water in the pond as usual; considered the railroad bridge a large bridge for the stream.

BABCOCK, THE SWITCHMAN.

George F. Babcock, switchman at Richmond, testified:—The switch is about fifty rods from the bridge, where the accident was; crossed the railroad bridge Friday night about six o'clock, and nothing unusual attracted my attention, and passed back over the drive way of the dam just before seven o'clock Friday evening; the water was running out of half of the waste gate.

WAS THE MILLDAM SAFE?

Harris Lamphear, manufacturer, was sworn and testified:—Never saw this dam until after the accident; have since visited it and looked it over thoroughly; the part that remains seems to have been properly built and of sufficient strength; should say the railroad bridge was three times as wide as was necessary to accommodate the water of the stream; have had a great deal of experience with dams and nearly lost several before I found what the trouble was; I have learned not to allow the water to rise above the frost line when the ground is settling in Spring, as before the ground thoroughly settles it is porous and the water easily finds a passage through it; this may not have been the cause of the break, but if it was not I cannot think what else to attribute it to, as the portion of the dam that remains is certainly amply strong.

The investigation was then closed. The result of the inquiry will be reported at the May session of the General Assembly.

One of the bodies from the disaster, now at the undertaker's, on which was found cards bearing the name of "Mr. Fleming," has been identified as that of Mark Faby, who was *en route* from Brooklyn to his friends in Central Falls. The other bodies have not been identified.

The report that a child's skull had been found is untrue.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

Massachusetts Bidding Fair to Gain the Murder Premium.

A Wife Coolly Shot by Her Drunken Husband in Edgeworth—Details of the Tragedy—The Murderer Takes to the Woods, but Is Subsequently Secured—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury Against Him.

BOSTON, April 23, 1873.

This morning, just before eight o'clock, Mark Boothby, a man of some thirty-seven years of age, living near the depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad in Edgeworth, a village of Malden, while in a drunken frenzy shot his wife through the heart and then fled to the adjacent woods. The particulars of this terrible tragedy with its surroundings and the previous history of the participants are these. Some twenty years ago John Walch and his wife Sarah, of Lancashire, England, came to this country, and for a while located in Providence, R. I., from which place they subsequently removed to Malden. While living there the war broke out, and Walch enlisted in the Thirty-third Massachusetts regiment, and with that organization participated in several battles. His health becoming undermined, he was discharged, and subsequently he went to Lancashire, thinking a voyage across the ocean would do him good. This hope was not realized, as he died in his native village, and his wife obtained a pension, which she drew quarterly up to the 4th of last December, on which day she married

MARK BOOTHBY.

This man was born in Buxton, Me., and was thirty-seven years old, seventeen years the junior of the deceased wife, who was fifty-four years old. He lived in Buxton a few years, but removed to Palmyra when a mere boy, and that was his home until a few years since, when he came to Massachusetts. He was by trade a carpenter, but had also followed a seafaring life in the merchant service for several years, besides which he had been in both branches of the United States service, the army and the navy.

HE HAS TWO WIVES,

so it is alleged by the neighbors, now living, from one of whom, however, he obtained a bill of divorce. Three of his children live in Boston, as does also his divorced wife. His relatives were all much opposed to his marriage with the Walch woman, but it is said that property considerations led him to marry her, despite their protestation. Ever since his marriage the couple have lived unhappily, and the chief blame is charged upon him. He is said to be of a morose, ugly disposition, frequently abusing his wife and her two children, while liquor increased this disposition to an aggravated degree. It is reported that he has made frequent threats of shooting his wife and also to marry the little girl, but nothing is told of any occurrence of this kind previous to yesterday. He was drunk then and, being at work in the dockyard making some wheelbarrows for a Malden man, took a notion to destroy them for no other purpose, it seems, than to spite or aggravate his wife. He split the sides up with an axe and, piling the débris near the house, set them on fire. Fearing the house would burn, his wife went out and dashed a pail of water on the fire, and said to him, "Mack, don't do so." He sprang at her with frenzy, caught her by the throat, choked her, and declared he would kill her.

Mary, who was standing near by, screamed "Murder!" and, fearing the neighbors would be alarmed, he desisted, and, turning to the little girl, said, "God damn you, you little b——h, I'll shoot you for this." He continued drinking during the day, and was drunk when he went to bed and also when he got up this morning.

MRS. BOOTHBY HAS A SON

who is employed in a store in Boston. His name is George H. Walch, and his age is nearly seventeen years. When he returned home last night his mother told him of her troubles, and he said such things to allay her fears as he could; but it was not without fear that he left his home this morning to go to his daily toil, and before three hours had passed away he heard the horrible news that his mother had been murdered. As soon as Boothby had eaten his breakfast he started out for more rum. He did not have to go far, for a few rods away lives a man named Campbell, who keeps a low groggery, and to this place Mack directed his steps. His wife, actuated by a purpose to keep him from drinking if possible, soon followed, and succeeded, after some words—some of which, perhaps, were not very pleasant—in inducing him to return home, and they left the place together. She entered the house first and he soon afterwards, and he, taking up the cat, began to play with and tease it in a pleasant manner. Soon, however, the cat sprang out of his arms and ran away, and he directed the little girl Mary to catch it for him, which she did. The animal appeared frightened, and this exasperated him, and

SEIZING AN OLD MUSKET

which he kept loaded, he declared he was going to shoot it. His wife thereupon remarked,

"Why, Mack, you don't want to shoot the cat; she never did you any harm." And Mary, whose favorite the cat was, also expostulated quite warmly, whereupon Boothby, turning to the latter, exclaimed, "Well, then, damn you, I'll shoot you," and raised the gun and aimed it at her.

With motherly instinct Mrs. Boothby sprang towards him, seized the gun and diverted the aim from her daughter, when, with the ferocity of a beast, with his great, staring eyes gloating upon her, he turned quickly,

TOOK HASTY AIM AT HIS WIFE, AND FIRED.

She threw up her arms, gasped out spasmodically, "Oh, my heart!" and, staggering backward, fell and instantly expired. The gun was loaded with two or three pistol slugs, somewhat larger than buckshot. The charge entered the left breast not more than a quarter of an inch above the nipple, making a ghastly orifice, from which the blood poured in copious streams over the prostrate form of the woman, saturating the clothing and standing in great pools on the floor. The slugs went entirely through the body, one of them lodging in the mortar of the partition wall and another hanging just inside the skin at the back. The instant the horrible tragedy was committed the murderer, before his expiring victim had scarcely ceased to breathe, threw his gun down and snatching his coat put his arm into one sleeve, sprang out of the door and

RAN FOR THE WOODS.

Not a word was spoken by him. Not a look did he give behind. He ran rapidly to the highway leading toward Medford down which he travelled for a short distance, glancing frequently down at his clothes to see if there were blood stains, and then took to the woods. Travelling thence to the house of his sister, in Wakefield, and afterwards, by her advice, giving himself up to the authorities. Boothby is a man of thirty-seven, although he looks older; stands five feet seven inches high; is stout built, with extremely broad, heavy shoulders; has an abundance of thick, black hair; wears a heavy mustache and chin whiskers, separated in the middle, both slightly gray; has a large, staring eye; looks downward, and has asort of

"HANG-DOG APPEARANCE."

The clothes he wore were a pair of dark, mixed pants; white shirt, no vest, black sack coat and a slouch hat.

The only witness of the dreadful crime was the little girl Mary Walch. She stood horrified for a moment, looking first at her mother and then at the murderer, and it was not till he had got some distance away that she recovered sufficiently to give the alarm. She then ran to the door and screamed for help, and, no one appearing to hear her, she ran to the nearest neighbors and incoherently told her story, which was listened to with almost actual disbelief at first. When they were brought to realize what had happened

THE CRY OF "MURDER" WAS RAISED.

A crowd quickly collected. The news spread like wildfire. The excitement in the little village of Edgeworth, the scene of the tragedy, is intense. All day crowds of men, women and children have gathered about the house, many of them even young girls, showing a morbid curiosity neither delicate nor becoming in insisting upon removing the sheet which covered the breasts of the unfortunate woman as she lay upon the floor of the narrow apartment, so as to view the horrible ghastly rent in her bosom.

An inquest was held this afternoon resulting in the unavoidable verdict that the woman came to her death at the hands of her husband.

SCANDALOUS.

Hoax Ames, Alley, Hooper and Judge Underwood's Little Rake.

A United States Judge Confiscator and Purchaser.

MODEL MASSACHUSETTS M. C.'S.

Iago's Mobilier Ring No. 2 Broken and Exposed.

The Vultures Grab a Virginia Estate Worth $75,000.

LEGAL DECISION.

The Supreme Court of Virginia Declares the Transactions Fraudulent.

Compromising Testimony Taken in Alexandria.

RICHMOND, Va., April 23, 1873.

The Supreme Court of Appeals have rendered a decision to-day in the case of Underwood vs. McVeigh, being an appeal from the judgment of the Corporation Court of Alexandria directing a writ to issue ejecting Judge Underwood, of the United States District Court, from the possession of a handsome and very valuable residence in the city of Alexandria, purchased by him at a confiscation sale ordered by himself in 1864. Mr. McVeigh proved in the Corporation Court that a corrupt ring, consisting of Oakes Ames, John B. Alley, Samuel Hooper and Underwood & Son, organized to cause the confiscation proceedings to be instituted against his property, McVeigh having left Alexandria and came to Richmond during the late war, and combined to purchase McVeigh's property at mere nominal prices. The jury, composed in part of republicans, rendered a verdict unequivocally sustaining the allegations of fraud on the part of Underwood and his coadjutors, whereupon the Court ordered its writ of ejectment to issue. Underwood appealed from this decision, and on technical points brought the case under review by the Supreme Court of the State.

THE RING RULED OUT.

That tribunal to-day fully affirmed the decision of the lower Court, and declared, in its opinion, that Underwood's conduct in the matter had been such as to shock the moral sense of every honest man. The effect of the decision will be to restore McVeigh his property, valued at about thirty thousand dollars, with mesne profits and rent for nine years. McVeigh's counsel, having made this a test case, will now apply to the Corporation Court of Alexandria for writs of ejectments against several other parties, confederates of Underwood, who hold other pieces of valuable property acquired in the same way.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR IMPEACHMENT.

It is said that Underwood contemplates carrying the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. McVeigh's counsel are rather gratified at this course, as the case will go there with the entire record of fraud undenied, which would justify the impeachment and trial of Underwood by the United States Senate.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

A second, though an old, Crédit Mobilier case, in which Oakes Ames, John B. Alley, Samuel Hooper and John C. Underwood figure as principals, has been before the Court of Appeals of this State, and a more scandalous transaction can scarcely be found on record. In 1861 Mr. William N. McVeigh, of Alexandria, in this State, who was president of a bank and over sixty years of age, sought and obtained permission from the United States military officials then in possession of that city to go to his family in Culpepper county. This permission was readily granted, because Mr. McVeigh was a non-combatant by reason of his age. He left in Alexandria property in real estate, including his residence, valued at $75,000, and consisting chiefly of warehouses and commission houses on the wharf. Soon after the formation of the loyal State of Virginia, with the capital at Alexandria, John C. Underwood was appointed United States District Judge for the State. At the same time Oakes Ames, John B. Alley and Samuel Hooper were members of Congress from Massachusetts. It occurred to these patriots, in conjunction with Underwood, that McVeigh's property would be a nice little thing to get hold of without paying for it; and, with this intention, they accordingly

FORMED A RING.

Underwood, being the District Judge, was made the tool, and for his share, which was McVeigh's residence, he confiscated the whole property, and, without more ado, took possession of the house and went to live in it before even the ordinary legal forms were complied with. Two gentlemen with whom McVeigh had had business transactions for a long period, residing in Baltimore and Boston, hearing of this outrage, came to Alexandria, and in order, if possible, to prevent it, obtained judgments against the property to the amount of $7,000. Under these judgments the property was sold, and the Hon. Hoax Ames himself and the Hon. John B. Alley bid in the whole property, worth $70,000, for the sum of

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

In this way they had acquired a double title to the property, which had previously been divided among them, first under the confiscation by Underwood and afterwards by its sale under execution. At the close of the war Mr. McVeigh, who had incurred none of the pains or penalties of confiscation by the part he had taken in the war, entered suit to recover his property, obtained by its present owners in such a fraudulent and illegal manner. The case was carried by the corporation to the Supreme Court, where a decision was rendered setting aside the outrageous proceedings of

AMES, ALLEY, UNDERWOOD & CO.,

which said:—"A different result would be a blot on our jurisprudence and civilization. We cannot hesitate to doubt on the subject; it would be contrary to the first principles of the social compact and of the right of the administration of justice. The judgment is reversed." The confiscation scheme thus being disposed of Ames, Alley, Underwood & Co. then held McVeigh's property purchased under such monstrous and ignominious circumstances, as the appended evidence will show.

The case was next carried before the Circuit Court of Alexandria, where a decision in McVeigh's favor was rendered, but Ames, Alley, Underwood & Co. having obtained a

TITLE AT LAW,

and the deeds of the property being regularly recorded and filled in their names, were now determined to put Mr. McVeigh to all the trouble and expense in their power before he again could come into the possession of what is his own by law. They appealed to the highest tribunal of this State. Mr. McVeigh in the meantime was barely able to realize a subsistence for himself and family by a retail business in this city.

EVIDENCE IN THE SUIT.

The following are the revelations made in the form of the evidence above referred to:—

John C. Balderson, being duly sworn, said—I reside in the city of Baltimore, in Maryland, and am a merchant doing business there; I am a member of the firm of Balderson, Ward & Co.; I have known Mr. McVeigh personally about six years; Mr. Ames I first met in the Spring of 1864; Mr. Alley I have known for ten years; as a member of the firm of Balderson, Ward & Co., and as agent for Francis Dane & Co., Kimball, Robinson & Co., the last two being Boston firms, also as agent for the Asiatic Bank of Salem, Mass., I had certain notes and claims against C. A. Baldwin & Co., of Alexandria, of which firm Mr. McVeigh was a partner; I went with these claims to Alexandria, learned that Mr. McVeigh was in Richmond, or somewhere in Virginia beyond our lines; this was at some time in the Spring or Summer of 1863; I placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Beach, an attorney-at-law, who afterward instituted suit upon them against Baldwin & Co.; he advised us subsequently that he had obtained judgments thereupon, and that attachments had been issued against the property of McVeigh, or a portion of it; nothing further was done about them until I learned that

THE PROPERTY HAD BEEN SEIZED

by the United States Marshal under the Confiscation act, and was advertised to be sold thereunder; upon hearing that fact I started for Washington and endeavored to obtain a postponement of the sale; I called upon Mr. Alley in relation to it in the months of January and February, 1872; Mr. Alley promised any assistance he could give in furthering our object; I then went to Alexandria, saw Mr. Beach, who advised that the Confiscation act could not apply in the case; that the decree of confiscation made by Judge Underwood was against the fee simple of the estate, and could not be sustained; after the lapse of a few months, having learned that I could not obtain a postponement of the sale, I communicated with the parties interested, upon which Mr. Dane and Mr. Robinson came to Washington, arriving there on the morning of April 9, 1864; the next day we had an interview with Judge Underwood, in company with Mr. Beach; the Judge refused to postpone the sale, but intimated that we might make an arrangement about our claims; he said he wanted to buy a dwelling-house for his wife, and if he became the purchaser at the sale, he for one would be willing to pay fifty per cent. of his proportion of our judgments; he informed us that Mr. L. B. Chittenden, who was interested in a steamship company, would be likely to purchase the wharf property, but would not bid on the dwelling-houses, and advised us to see Mr. Chittenden; in the afternoon of the same day, after the above named interview,

WE MET MR. ALLEY ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Mr. Robinson informed him (Mr. Alley) that the sale was to take place the next day; Mr. Alley advised us to buy the property if it was not sold too high, with a view to secure our claims under the judgments and attachments; that evening Robinson and myself went to Mr. Chittenden's house, informed him that Judge Underwood had intimated that he (Mr. Chittenden) might perhaps buy the wharf property; Mr. Chittenden said he might buy it, provided that he could get it at a price which he would consider equivalent to a fair rent for a few years; that he had no confidence in the title to be derived under the confiscation sale; that it would be well for us to see Mr. Thomas Clyde, who would arrive in Washington in the morning, and was largely interested in the steamship corporation; it was suggested to Mr. Chittenden that there would be no time in the morning to see and talk with Mr. Clyde, as the sale was advertised to take place at ten o'clock, upon which he said he would write Judge Underwood, asking him to postpone the sale until he could get there; he accordingly sat down and wrote a note and gave it to Mr. Robinson, addressed to Judge Underwood. Next morning all the parties met at Alexandria Courthouse,

MR. ALLEY AND MR. OAKES AMES BEING ON BOARD,

the boat on which I met with Mr. Clyde. Mr. Chittenden arrived there after us. Messrs. Dane and Robinson and myself had an interview with Mr. Chittenden and Mr. Clyde in the courthouse, the sale having been postponed. At this interview Mr. Clyde refused to purchase under the sale, or to buy on judgments, or, as he expressed it, to have anything to do with it; the sale took place at 12 o'clock, (noon); the property was in seventeen different lots; the attachments in our favor were issued only against seven or eight of them, and as these were separately offered for sale I gave notice to the bystanders of the attachments against them held by us; the sale occurred on Monday, the 11th day of April, 1864; the deputy marshal who conducted the sale denied the validity of our claims against the property as against proceedings under the Confiscation act; a portion of the property covered by our attachments was purchased by a Mr. Eldridge; after the sale we all returned to Washington; I did not see Mr. Ames or Mr. Alley at the sale; I learned at Washington that Mr. Eldridge had purchased the property for Mr. Ames, and I was afterwards told by Mr. Alley that he was interested in the purchase with Mr. Ames; this was on the evening of the day of sale in the lobby of the House of Representatives; the next morning, Robinson, Dane and myself had an interview with Mr. Ames and Mr. Alley at the Washington House, in Washington; Mr. Alley proposed that we should go in jointly with them in the purchase, we putting in our judgment claims in the joint concern, that he, Mr. Alley, could rent the property to the government, and thereby we should be able to realize on our interest; we acceded to this proposition at the suggestion of Mr. Alley and Mr. Ames, they becoming security in accordance with the laws of Virginia; the property was advertised to be sold by the sheriff under our judgments; we all then returned home.

Early in May I went again to Washington; I was there joined by Dane, Robinson and L. B. Harrington, then President of the Asiatic Bank; we then sold our judgments to Mr. Alley for the full amount, less $700, that being the estimated proportion of a prior attachment resting upon the property; on the morning of May 10, 1864, the day on which this sale under our attachments was advertised to take place, in Mr. Beach's office in Alexandria, we executed the assignments of our judgments to John B. Alley, Oakes Ames, Samuel Hooper and William A. Duncan; the sale was advertised (according to the best of my knowledge and belief) to take place at twelve o'clock, but did not in fact take place until about two o'clock P. M., though I had heard of no announcement made of a postponement; after the necessary papers were all prepared we went from the office of Mr. Beach to the market house, where the sale was to take place, and was made; prior to the sale Mr. Alley insisted that we should not bid against him. I only recollect the following named persons being present at the sale, viz.: Mr. Robinson, Mr. Harrington and myself, Mr. Beach (our attorney), Mr. Alley, Mr. Duncan, Walter Penn (auctioneer at the previous sale), the sheriff, and two or three others, whom I did not know; the property was mostly bid in by Mr. Alley; I made some bids at his suggestion, and he would bid over me; I think Mr Duncan made one or two bids;

MR. ALLEY MANAGED THE BIDDING.

In the settlement of our sale to Mr. Alley and others we received Mr. Ames' note for four thousand dollars at sixty days, Mr. Alley's draft on his house in Boston for the balance of the sum due, less Mr. Duncan's payment to him of $1,515, which he, Mr. Alley, paid over to us; I overheard Mr. Alley and Mr. Duncan agree to proportionately share the risk of a note to be given by Judge Underwood for his proportion of the purchase; in conversation with Mr. Alley, at which he insisted, as I have before expressed, that we should not bid against him, his language was, "We having purchased your judgments you are not (or will not) going to bid against us;" this is as nearly as I can recollect it.

Q. Who was William A. Duncan, to whom you have above referred? A. He was at that time De