CHINA.

Imperialist Army Slaughter of Thirty Thousand Mohammedans.

Terrible Scenes at and After the Capture of the City of Talifoo.

Suicide of a Sultan in Order to Escape from the Torturing Celestials.

History of the Campaign—Trade with Western Chinese Provinces.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 3, 1873.

A telegram dated in Shanghae, China, has been received in this metropolis reporting some of the circumstances which preceded and followed the capture of the city of Talifoo, capital of a Mohammedan State in the province of Yunnan, South-western China, by the army of His Majesty the Emperor of China.

FRIGHTFUL CRUELTIES BY THE CONQUERORS.

The Shanghae despatch says the most frightful scenes were witnessed in the conquered city upon the entry of the Emperor's army.

The victorious forces fell upon their captives and massacred 30,000 of them.

SUICIDE OF A SULTAN.

The Sultan of the territory poisoned himself, preferring death by his own hands to the alternative of falling into the power of the triumphant imperialists.

History of the Campaign.

The imperialist forces that commenced their march against Talifoo about eight months since have succeeded in capturing that place, and, it appears, signalized their success by a wholesale slaughter of the inhabitants and such portion of the rebel army as fell into their hands. Yunnan has long stood out against the authority of the Pekin government, and endeavored to open commercial relations, through its neighbor, Burmah, with Great Britain. It is known that many of the provinces and dependencies of China are merely tributary, and not a few so independent as to do little more than acknowledge a sovereignty amounting to a mere matter of form. The Northern provinces have long been in revolt and Yunnan, which is largely populated by Mohammedans, entirely renounced allegiance to the imperial authorities. It has been a favorite project with English capitalists to undertake the survey of the country between Rangoon, the great commercial depot in Burmah, and Yunnan, with the view of constructing a railroad. Trade with Western China has long been desired, but the exclusive policy of the Empire has so far proved almost an insuperable obstacle. The country, particularly Yunnan, is rich in gold and silver mines, and its manufactures, mentioned further on, are of the rarest and most valuable description. The favorite route to these regions is through Burmah, and it will be remembered that the ruler of that country was recently on a visit to England, where he was received with the highest honors. The Chinese government, fully alive to the policy of exclusion, put forth its strongest efforts to counteract the designs it suspected were entertained, and the barbarous and bloody conduct at Talifoo may be accepted as an indication of its determination to keep out, if it can, European trade with the South-western provinces.

DESCRIPTION OF YUNNAN.

Yunnan is bounded on the north by the province of Sze-Chuan, on the southeast by Owang-Se, on the south by Anam and Siam, on the southwest by Burmah, and on the northwest by Thibet. It is thus surrounded on three sides by foreign territories, with no natural lines of demarcation separating it from them. Yunnan forms a plateau, elevated on the north and covered with mountains, several of which rise above the snow limit, but subsiding towards the south into undulating plains. It has extensive forests and jungles, which are inhabited by the wild beasts common to that part of Asia. The capital, Yunnan, or Yunnan-fu, is a large and populous city. The inhabitants are remarkable for their industry, and excel in the manufacture of carpets and silk goods. The proximity of Yunnan to Burmah and the British East Indies, as remarked above, has invested the place with considerable interest. The province has an area of 107,699 miles; the population is about six millions.

THE INSURRECTION.

The insurrection in the Northern and Western provinces of China assumed serious proportions in 1866. The causes that led to it are not clearly understood, save that discontent with the central authority at Pekin was general and outspoken. Many Mussulmans have been attracted to that part of the empire, but no good feeling has existed between them and the natives. It would appear, however, that they succeeded in gaining a large portion of the common people to join the revolt, and obtained many important advantages over the imperialist forces. In 1867 the government troops had to sustain a severe struggle against the rebels. On several occasions they suffered severe defeats, and even Pekin was threatened. Several other large cities and the treaty ports, Cheeloo and Hankow, were in danger of falling into the hands of the rebels, though none were actually captured.

THE CHIEF OF THE REBELS DECLARED HIMSELF EMPEROR.

He claimed to be one of the descendants of the Hango, who were Mohammedans, and gathered under his banner all the elements opposed to the existing order of things. It is the custom in China to despatch viceroys or lieutenants to the provinces, who are instructed to collect the revenue and administer the laws. They are not usually accompanied with any great military force. The people of Yunnan refused to recognize the viceroy sent to them, and being powerless to maintain his authority had to return to Pekin. A period of anarchy followed, and the adjoining provinces being already in revolt, they united in a common cause of hostility to the government. The rebels in 1863 consisted of three different factions which had united. The Taipings, from Ho-nan; the Neufi, from Shantung, and the Mohammedans, from different other provinces. They were able to make remarkable headway. The attempts to suppress the insurrection were badly planned, and the imperial troops fought with little or no spirit or courage. In January, 1868, they were again beaten at Shantung, and in the month of May following the rebels captured and burned several villages near Taku and gained a great victory, capturing 10,000 of the enemy.

TWENTY THOUSAND REBELS PUT TO THE SWORD IN 1869.

In the early part of 1869 the Northern provinces were almost entirely under the control of the rebels. At one time they were on the march for the great city of Tien-tsin (memorable for the horrible massacre of French and Russian subjects the year following), after winning many victories. The Mohammedans formed a large part of the advancing army, but the Tien-tsin authorities enrolled the militia and put the ramparts in a state of defence, and having the aid of some British ships-of-war, no attack was made. This assistance was given to protect British interests. But in June fortune favored the imperialist arms. A great victory was gained and 20,000 rebels put to the sword. This had a disheartening effect on the insurrection, and in July, 1870, the imperialists were once more successful in a sanguinary battle. Military operations were now suspended, and the central authority was not established in Yunnan.

THE REBEL ARMY.

The rebel army is described as being admirably organized. It is divided into fifty large banners, each banner numbering fifty men, but under the command of each large banner is fifty small standards, with fifty men each, so that the whole army amounts to 150,000 men. No information is communicated to the common soldiers. They do not know where they are to march and where they are expected to find the enemy. Each soldier has to look to his banner; when that is put down he has to stop; when it is lowered he has to retire, and when lifted up advance. The rebels are well armed and supplied with provisions, which are supplied to prisoners in the same quantities as they receive themselves. Differing totally from their imperialist foes, they treat their captives with humanity, and do not compel them to forced labor or subject them to any indignity. There are a considerable number of European officers in the rebel forces, who act chiefly as officers of artillery.

THE ADVANCE ON TALIFOO.

The final effort of the Chinese government to suppress the Mohammedan insurrection was set on foot about one year ago. A large army was organized and marched for Talifoo. The Miaoutze having been utterly discomfited the General Chung-kai-lan, in command of six battalions, was ordered to go and assist in the siege of the district city of Sin-chen, occupied by the rebel Mahommedans. The march, which lasted ten days, was through a beautifully varied, but desolate and devastated country. General Hoo, with the entire right wing of the army, was engaged in besieging the place; but his troops had suffered very much from the fire from a

LINE OF TWELVE TOWERS,

which the Mohammedans had erected within two hundred yards of the stockades, behind which, according to the usual mode of Chinese warfare, he was carrying forward the operations of the siege. The city, which was small, was strong enough for protracted defence in the days of bows and arrows and even of inferior artillery; but it is commanded on all sides by a range of hills not more than one thousand yards distant, and consequently quite within range of modern practice. In a short time about thirty yards of the city wall, which was built of rough stone, fell down, forming a

BREACH FOR A STORMING PARTY;

but so intense is their dread of the Mahommedans that neither the Chinese commander or soldiers could be got to make up such a party. The generals consequently decided to make a simultaneous attack on all the towers, so that the various attacking parties might keep each other in countenance. All the Mahommedans, to the number of seven or eight thousand, found in Shin-yee-foo

WERE MASSACRED IN COLD BLOOD

by the Yunnan troops three or four days after they had surrendered, a cruelty which was expected would find its fit retribution in the murderous desperation with which the defenders of Sin-chen will sell their lives. On the 8th of July, 1872, about one hour before daylight, the imperial troops carried into effect their combined movement by attacking all the enemy's towers simultaneously; but the attack was conducted with so little skill by the commanders, and with so much fear and cowardice by the troops, that the result was almost no loss or danger to the rebels, while the imperialists lost 200 killed and in prisoners and some four hundred wounded. Some of the troops got fixed in such awkward positions that they had to stand on the defensive all day, and only succeeded

IN STEALING A RETREAT AFTER DARK.

The Mahommedans, on the other hand, showed the greatest courage and dexterity in the use of their weapons, which consisted of guns and spears. Sometimes a party of a dozen or so would attack a whole battalion of imperial troops, first firing their "Yukan forks," as their spears are called, on account of their three prongs. The generals thus finding close quarters too hot for them, decided on trusting for the future to the safe long ranges of their artillery. Sin-chen subsequently had to surrender, and the same cruel massacre of prisoners took place as at Shin-yee-foo and Talifoo. With the fall of the latter place it will only remain a question of time before the capital has to surrender, and order will then be restored in Yunnan, no doubt a particularly gratifying event at the commencement of the young Emperor's reign.

TRADE WITH WESTERN CHINA.

A late English paper says:—Mr. T. T. Cooper has proceeded to Calcutta with the Panthay envoys, at the request of our government, visiting Vienna and Constantinople *en route*. On arriving at Calcutta he will report to the Governor General, and will subsequently proceed on to Talifoo, their final destination. Mr. Cooper has the support of some Manchester firms to push his exploration as to the best route for introducing our manufactures into Western China. The following is an extract from a letter from Mr. Cooper:—

One of the most erroneous and prejudicial statements, which has been freely expressed, is that the annexation of Burmah proper is alone requisite to enable us to trade with Western China. This opinion is not only based on unsound reasoning, but has operated most fatally against the realization of our object, inasmuch as His Malesty the King of Burmah, although fully alive to the advantages of a transit trade through his territory, is not likely to countenance a scheme the promoters of which advocate the annexation of his kingdom.

Another and more prevalent impression is that which leads many commercial representatives to unite in pressing the government to undertake the survey of a country between Rangoon and Yunnan, with a view of constructing a railway. The promoters of this scheme assume that Yunnan is ready to receive and reciprocate a profitable trade, and that nothing is needed but an outlay of capital to secure communication, but I contend that this assumption rests only on conjectures based on the past history of the province, for we are at present in ignorance of the social and commercial state of Yunnan under those altered conditions of its population and government which have resulted from the political changes of the past twenty years

Until, therefore, we are possessed of trustworthy information, the advocacy of this scheme is premature and obstructive of private enterprise.

SHIPWRECK.

The Steamship Drummond Castle Lost—Thirty Persons Drowned.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 3, 1873.

The steamship Drummond Castle, while on a voyage from Han-Kow for this city, went ashore on Chusan Island, off the east coast of China, and became a total wreck.

Thirty persons were drowned.

FRANCE.

President MacMahon's Compliment to the Army—Legislative Confidence in the Military as Loyalists—The Commands at Paris and Versailles.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, June 3, 1873.

President MacMahon has issued a proclamation to the army, in which he says:—"The choice of a President of the Republic from your ranks shows the confidence of the National Assembly in your loyalty."

THE COMMAND AT VERSAILLES.

The President has also issued an order appointing General Ladmirault, now Military Governor of Paris, to the command of the Army of Versailles.

SPAIN.

Citizen Congratulation to the Cabinet—The Ministry at War—Railway Corporate Convention with the Carlists.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, June 3, 1873.

The Spanish government has received numerous despatches from the provinces congratulating it on the speech made by President Figueras at the opening of the Constitutional Assembly.

THE WAR OFFICE PORTFOLIO.

Señor Pierrad has resigned the Ministry of War, to which he was appointed *ad interim*.

Carlism Commencing to Pay.

BAYONNE, June 3, 1873.

The Carlists, who hold a portion of the Northern Railway in Spain, have signed a convention by which the resumption of railroad traffic will be permitted, the Spanish authorities agreeing to the neutralization of the line from Miranda del Ebro to the frontier. For this concession the railway company pays the Carlists $200 per day.

THE MAN SKELETON OF MEXICO.

Liberation of One of Lozada's Prisoners After Fourteen Years' Captivity—An Underground Chamber of Torture—Disentombment of a Living Body, Unkempt, Unwashed and Idiotic—The Victim of Personal Revenge.

MEXICO CITY, May 16, 1873.

A fearful story is told of the Indian chief and robber of Tepic—Lozada—which has but recently been brought before the public, and which for cruelty cannot find a parallel.

In the small village of San Luis, near Tepic, there has been discovered a subterraneous apartment, constructed especially for the prosecution of horrible crimes, and in this was found, not long since, a man who for fourteen years had not seen the light of day. Unshaven and unwashed, and doubled by feebleness, and withal bereft of sense when discovered, he is said to have had more the appearance of a wild animal than of humanity.

From motives of revenge Lozada had him incarcerated in the sepulchre, and formerly would seem to have taken especial pleasure in witnessing the tortures of this unhappy man, visiting him daily for that purpose, and taunting and mocking him in his helpless misery.

THE WRETCHED MAN

was placed on his release in charge of a physician, who is obliged to use the utmost prudence in bringing him forth from his living tomb to enjoy once more the liberty of life; and, even with the greatest care, it is thought his enfeebled system will not sustain the shock such a change may bring to it.

THE ALLEGED MURDERESS OF DR. BAKER.

PORTLAND, Me., June 3, 1873.

Lucy Ann Mink, the alleged murderess of Dr. Baker, was arraigned yesterday at Rockport. She pleaded not guilty and was taken to Wiscasset jail to await trial.

OFF THE TRACK.

A Great Western Night Express Train Suddenly Leaves the Track at Capetown, Ontario—Twenty-five Passengers Injured—Names of the Victims.

HAMILTON, Ont., June 3, 1873.

The night express train on the Great Western Railroad ran off the track at the switch at Capetown about two o'clock this morning. Twenty-five passengers were injured; seventeen took other trains on their journey, and eight are left here at the hotel. The railway people are doing everything for the comfort of the injured passengers.

The following are the names of those injured at the railroad accident this morning:—

James McNamara, Wisconsin.
W. Dalloff, Gilford, Me.
Henry Ness, Bay City, Mich.
J. Ball, Michigan.
V. Cole, Michigan.
John Bush, Ann Arbor, Mich.
S. Smith, Alcea, Mich.
E. Boyle, London, Ont.
F. Blum, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Lambert, New York city.
Miss Tolan, New York city.
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wilson and Miss Whipple, Fulton, Oswego county, N. Y.
Miss Laura Ames, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Credsley, Corning, Steuben county, N. Y.
Mr. F. H. Hyland, Oil City, Penn.
Mrs. Emma Thompson, Lockport, N. Y.
Miss Georgia Adams, Caledonia, N. Y.
Mrs. Northrup, of Minnesota.
J. W. Fancher.

All the above proceeded on their journey except Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, who go on to-morrow.

Mrs. Hannah Butler, of Charlotte, Mich., burned, but not severely; returned home.

C. M. John, Chicago, hand badly burned and arm injured.

Mrs. Joe Denton, of White Pigeon, Mich., burned, but not seriously.

Mrs. Hunt, of Texas, bone of leg near ankle supposed to be fractured.

Master Frank Miller and Miss Minnie Clark also injured, but not seriously.

The temporary delay to trains on the Toronto branch of the Great Western Railway will cease on Thursday, and on Friday next the usual time table will be resumed.

WEST POINT.

The Plebes Still Uncertain of Their Fate—Salute and Review in Honor of the Board of Visitors—Distinguished Guests at the Hotels.

WEST POINT, June 3, 1873.

The Board of Examiners were engaged to-day in taking notes of the examinations already had, and withheld their decision in the case of the Plebes, of whom there are one hundred and forty-two on the anxious seat. The list of the accepted and rejected will probably be promulgated to-morrow. The commencement of the examination of the senior or graduating class was also deferred for a day. A salute of fifteen guns was fired by the cadets, under the direction of General Ruger, the Superintendent, in the forenoon, and in the afternoon a review was held for the special benefit of the Board of Visitors and army officers here as lookers on. Among the latter, who arrived to-day, were General O. D. Wilcox, General Piper and Colonel J. C. Audenreid, of General Sherman's staff. General Belknap, Secretary of War, will have extraordinary honors paid him to-morrow.

THE REVIEW

this evening was very fine, and elicited warm expressions of admiration from all who witnessed it. But as the cadets are noted for the excellence of their marching and precision in the manual, it is scarcely necessary to describe the movements in detail. The march past in double time was, however, notably good, and more than anything else showed the careful training of the lads. A large crowd of visitors, mostly ladies, were present, and assisted in "reviewing" the darlings in gray jackets and white pantaloons. The Plebes looked on in great admiration, two of whom, Henry O. Flipper, of Georgia, and John W. Williams, of Virginia, colored officers and gentlemen, *in future*, were particularly astonished at the automatic movements of the cadets. Their fate is still in the balance, as they have not yet been notified of their acceptance in the ranks of the fledglings.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

The presence of the Secretary of War and of Colonel Audenried, representing General Sherman, at this early date seems to warrant the inference that unusual attention is to be given to West Point matters this Summer. And now it is announced that the President will come here earlier than he intended. Rooms have been taken for him at the West Point Hotel for the 10th inst. He will probably be accompanied by the Secretary of the Navy. As Rear Admiral Robeson has had experience as Secretary of War, it is proper that he should be consulted by the Board of Visitors, if they intend to consult any one, before making up their report. At all events, the naval interests of the Point, represented by the ferryboat, require attention from the Secretary of the Navy, or somebody, and it is to be hoped he will come.

INFLUX OF STRANGERS.

Visitors are arriving to-day in large numbers, and it is expected that the ceremonies of to-morrow will attract large crowds from the metropolis.

The following is the roster of the graduating class of cadets whose examination will commence to-morrow:—

GRADUATING CLASS.

Bailey, T. N.	Cowles.	Knapp.
Beacom.	Cummins, A. S.	La Point.
Birney.	Dorst.	London.
Bishop, F. C.	Dyer.	Lundeen.
Bishop, H. S.	Eaton.	Myers.
Bixby.	Fuller, E. B.	O'Connor.
Bloom.	Gardener.	Paddock.
Brant.	Garrard.	Reed, H. T.
Brown, E. T.	Gilimore.	Reynolds, B.
Carter.	Harrison.	Rossell.
Casey.	Holmes.	Smith, F. A.
Clark, D. H.	Howard, E. T.	Taber.
Coffin.	Hoyle, G. S.	Totten.
Cornish.	Huston.	Tyler, A. C.
Cornman.		

AMUSEMENTS.

Opening of the Summer Season at Wallack's—"Mora; or, The Golden Fetters."

The Summer season at Wallack's opened last evening very auspiciously, the assemblage being a large one and the audience comprising many of the most prominent people of New York. The play was Mr. Boucicault's new drama of metropolitan life, entitled "Mora; or, The Golden Fetters." Mr. Boucicault's work will not add to his reputation as a dramatic author, the development of the plot being often weak and sometimes puerile. The leading character in the play is Mora Vaneycke, a young and beautiful actress, who is as good and virtuous as she is young and beautiful. Paul Schuyler, a scion of an old New York family, has secretly married Mora, but is at the same time making love to Bella Guppy, the daughter of a newly-made millionnaire. As Schuyler is to marry Bella, her father places several million dollars' worth of bonds in the keeping of Paul's business firm. These Paul "lends" to a ring of operators on Wall street, by whom the money is lost and the millionnaire impoverished, and who attempt to murder him. The first act closes with a musical matinée at Guppy's house on Murray Hill, at which Paul's marriage with Mora is avowed. The second act ends with the supposed murder of Guppy at Lickfold's office in Broad street. Then come scenes at the Tombs, at the Special Sessions, and in the low dens of the city, the Wall street operators being handsomely punished in the end through the intervention of the golden fetters, and the repentant Paul is "saved" by his wife. There is, of course, an underplot in which Bella Guppy is happy with her true love Lisha Boyd. Lisha fortunately has a mother, Ophelia Boyd, at one time an actress at the Bowery Theatre, thus making another part for the play and Miss Mary Wells. Lickfold must have confederates, and thus Mr. Griffiths, as Larry Suydam, and Mr. Fawcett, as Judge Cutts, fill places. There are, besides, a number of minor characters. Out of such material and with situations like these Mr. Boucicault might, we think, have made a much better play, but as it is, its success depends more upon the stage mountings and the acting than upon the skill of the dramatist. Fortunately the scenery is excellent and the cast as strong as any we have seen in a local drama. Miss Rogers, as Mora, plays a thoroughly devoted and unselfish woman. Indeed, we might go much further, and say that she seems to be playing her ideal for the people before the footlights of the actual women behind them, teaching the world how true and good and pure actresses often are. Miss Effie Germon, as Bella Guppy, gives another example of the strong and impetuous women she delights to portray. Miss Mary Wells, as Ophelia Boyd, is also characteristic. With the exception of the young gentleman who plays Paul Schuyler the male parts are well represented. Mr. Wheelock as Lisha Boyd shows many sweet and exquisite touches of natural simplicity and earnestness, and only errs in being a little too fine and poetic for a fireman. Mr. Bradley, as Philo Guppy, plays a very good part, and, though a man suddenly rich, he does no violence to his part in being the real gentleman of the piece. Messrs. Lewis, Griffiths and Fawcett give good examples of the staze villains, called operators on Broad street. The acting last night was thoroughly enjoyed throughout, and the flashes of wit with which the piece abounds helped to lighten its duller features. The play will probably have a good run, and it certainly will if a few exquisite creations and general excellence in acting can secure it.

A "HUB" SCANDAL.

Racy Developments in the Barry Divorce Suit—The Chanteuse and the Draughtsman Legally Separated—The Latter Gets Rid of His Wife at a Cost of $1,000 a Year and $150 Costs.

BOSTON, June 3, 1873.

There was an interesting divorce case, and one which has created much scandal in musical circles, in the Supreme Judicial Court, to-day, the parties concerned being Mr. Charles A. Barry, a well-known artist, and Mrs. Flora E. Barry, contralto, his wife. The grounds of Mr. Barry's libel were based upon charges of adultery with divers persons. He was represented by G. A. Somerby, and the defendant by General B. F. Butler and E. R. Barney.

MRS. BARRY'S TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Barry testified:—

I live at 124 Chandler street; married Mr. Barry four years ago last November; before marriage I was a music teacher; I was a public singer; Mr. Barry had no business; we ceased to live together last November; Mr. Barry once called me into the drawing room and said we lived unhappily, and asked for a separation; I refused; he showed me a written agreement to live apart, which I refused to sign; he made no charge of misconduct on my part; shortly afterwards, when I returned from a journey, I found a letter, in which he stated he had left my house and could be found at the Creighton House, and to forward any letters to his address; he gave as a reason for leaving that the expenses were too great; I paid most of them myself; I went one night with a lady friend to hear Bellew read at Music Hall; about nine o'clock some person passed me a letter; I wished to know who it was, and we went down to see who it was; we went out, but could not ascertain who it was; thought we saw Mr. Barry; we were afraid, so we joined in with the crowd coming out of Music Hall, and went to Park street; there was a gentleman near us; he was Captain Cary; Mr. Barry followed us; my friend said to Captain Cary,

"YOU MUST PROTECT US;"

Mr. Cary then came up and I took his arm; when we got up to Chandler street we met Mr. Barry again, who came up and struck Mr. Cary and struck me; the only conversation I had that evening with Mr. Cary was when he came up to protect us at the solicitation of my friend.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Somerby and testified as follows:—I was a singer before I married Mr. Barry; I was

FORMERLY THE WIFE OF THIS MR. CARY;

he was divorced from me in 1868; I married Mr. Barry eight weeks afterward; I now live with my father in Chandler street; I don't remember how much I have paid for household expenses; perhaps $1,000 of my money, and I have borrowed about $2,500 of my father; Mr. Barry told me before we married that he could earn $250 a week; he was a draughtsman; I earned about $2,500 a year; I paid the servants $7 a week; Mr. Barry paid for the provisions; he once accused me of waving my handkerchief out of the window to Captain Cary; this was during the Jubilee; he accused me of writing and corresponding with Mr. Torrens, of Bangor; Mr. Torrens was a musician; when I was in Bangor, singing, Mr. Torrens paid the bills; I had several letters from Mr. Torrens in my pocket and Mr. Barry found them; at the time I made an engagement to sing at the Old South, Mr. Barry went to the committee and

MADE FALSE STATEMENTS

and I failed to get the place; I had a quartet and Mr. Barry told the husband of the soprano singer that I was untrue to him, and the gentleman refused to allow his wife to sing with me, and I thus lost several engagements; it was the 14th of March I was at the Music Hall to hear Mr. Bellew read; Mr. Barry never offered me personal violence before; I have lived in Boston twenty-five years; sometimes ride in the horse cars; that night I walked to the concert; when we came out we saw Mr. Barry; we were afraid; we didn't get on the car because we were afraid Mr. Barry might get on the car and assault us; I don't know as it was safer to walk up Park street than to get on a car; we happened to meet Mr. Cary; he happened to be on Park street; I can't live with Mr. Barry, for he interferes with my business; he has made public statements in regard to my infidelity.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

Charles A. Barry testified that he received about twenty-five hundred dollars per year; I have paid all the bills except two servants; I paid one servant, but she wanted two, and agreed to pay them; I gave Mrs. Barry two hundred and fifty or three hundred dollars out of my own pocket to pay for the furniture; I wrote a letter to Dr. Potter, inquiring if Mrs. Barry needed money; having learned an effort was being made to get money from me, last November I went to the Creighton House to live; I complained of her correspondence with Mr. Cary.

HER KISSING MR. WHITE

and other parties, and her going to balls and staying out all night; these statements or accusations were made six months before I left her; I never made any accusations as to her infidelity; never had anything to do with Mrs. Barry's discharge from the Old South choir.

Cross-examined—I think very likely I stated my grievance to Mr. Kimball, of the Old South church; in fact I know I did; I stated that my wife was going with Mr. Cary; I believe she had been going adulterously with Mr. Cary; can't say I meant to convey such an impression to Mr. Kimball; am inclined to believe that I stated the same thing to Mr. Osgood; asked him if he knew whether Mr. Cary was at Bridgewater; wrote a letter to Grace church, New York, inquiring if Mrs. Barry had an engagement there; from and after last June I began to

BELIEVE MY WIFE WAS GOING ADULTEROUSLY

with Mr. Cary; in and after September, 1872, I began to think she was going adulterously with Mr. Torrens; never employed a detective a day or a night, excepting that one time; think I gave him $5 for delivering that letter; I don't know now that she was adulterous, but believe it.

Miss Sallie Joy was called by General Butler, and testified:—Mrs. Barry went with me to Winchester, N. H., the Wednesday before Thanksgiving, and we stayed with my parents till the next Saturday.

THE QUESTION OF ALIMONY.

General Butler then addressed the Court on the question of alimony. Mrs. Barry, he said, was making $2,500 a year, and the fact cannot be sworn out of sight that her husband went to places where she had engagements and said that she was living in adultery, which was utterly false, causing her to lose her engagements. Mr. Barry also wrote to Dr. Potter, of Grace church, New York, telling his story. The effect of his actions has been that she is entirely deprived of her means of support.

The Court decided that the husband should make weekly payments, at the rate of $1,000 a year, for the support of Mrs. Barry, and should also pay her $150 for counsel fee.

CASHIER SAVAGE SENT UP FOR FIVE YEARS.

BOSTON, June 3, 1873.

In the United States District Court this morning J. L. Savage, who lately pleaded guilty to making false and fraudulent entries as cashier of the Lechmere Bank, at East Cambridge, was sentenced to five years in the Lowell jail.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE.

Meeting of the Old Board of Directors.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie directors, under the old and supposed defunct corporation, gave renewed evidence of their vitality yesterday. The stockholders, it will be remembered, about six months ago elected a new Board of Directors, with Frederick A. Lane as President. It was expected that the known bad terms existing between Mr. Lane and the Erie Board would destroy the influence for bad, as many thought, exerted by Erie in the affairs of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road. This expectation was wholly unfulfilled, as Mr. Lane immediately formed an alliance with Erie in fighting the foreclosure of the Berdell mortgages. Since the defeat of that coalition a strong movement has been excited among the stockholders to force Mr. Lane to resign. Several failures to procure a quorum of the Board of Directors, coupled with the illness of Mr. Lane, have defeated this object. Yesterday, however, the necessary quorum was obtained, and a meeting was held at the house of Mr. Lane, in Forty-second street. After much persuasion Mr. Lane resigned, and John Rooney was appointed in his stead. The remaining business of the meeting was principally the declaration by the directors of their intention to litigate their claims to certain portions of the assets of the old corporation, which, it is claimed, the Berdell mortgages do not cover. The assignees in bankruptcy—Judge Bradley, Charles R. Chapman and George M. Barnard—as well as the directors, are of the opinion that property worth several millions is thus still the property of the stock and interior creditors. The leases of the Norwich and Worcester, and Hartford, Providence and Fishkill roads, as well as the Boston docks, are believed to be in this category, although the new corporation are in possession of, and propose to contest their right to them. Against these assets if obtained, only $100,000 of debts have been proven in bankruptcy, and their value is estimated at from eight to ten millions of dollars. The old stockholders complain bitterly of what they consider the laches of the assignees in not having litigated these claims heretofore. Want of funds could not have been the reason, as $100,000 have already been collected by them. One of the acts at the meeting yesterday was to authorize the new President to employ counsel immediately and bring the case before the courts as speedily as practicable. It is hoped in this way that in any event a dividend as large as the present income cause of any stock will ensue.

TRYING TAMMANY TRICKS.

A Bold Stroke by "Green" Conspirators.

Magnificent Scheme to Plunder the Public Funds.

Trying to Make Charley Sutton a Burglar—He Says He Is Too "Old" to Begin Now—Five Per Cent on Three or Four Millions—Another Letter Writer Come to Grief—"Not To Be Mentioned to a Living Soul"—Mayor Havemeyer Indignant.

An exposure of an attempted bribery of a public official, which will call to recollection very vividly the fact that no one has ever been convicted of stealing and destroying "the vouchers" from Comptroller Connolly's office, was made yesterday under the instruction of Mayor Havemeyer. In this case no one stole any vouchers, nor did they mean to steal any, but an attempt was made to inaugurate a system of collusion which should facilitate the perpetration of an act of burglary in order that public records might be used to aid in an ingenious plan to filch from the public treasury by a sort of legal "shystering" operation. The case, probably, stands alone for cheek in the one phase and for greenness in the other.

In the room known as the "Governor's Room," on the second floor in the rotunda of the City Hall, is temporarily located a bureau of the Department of Finance, known as the Bureau of Assessments. It is under the control of Commissioner John A. Kennedy, formerly Superintendent of Police. In this bureau is kept the complete record of city assessments on real estate, and the books are numerous, cumbrous and complicated.

Mr. Charles Sutton, formerly Warden of the City Prison, is now Keeper of the City Hall, and on Wednesday, a week ago to-day, he was sitting in his parlor in his residence within the City Hall building when

TWO GENTLEMEN (?) VISITORS

were announced. Mr. Sutton met the gentlemen, and was informed that they desired to speak with him privately. Neither of the gentlemen were over thirty-five years of age, and one was considerably younger.

"Do you want to make some money, Mr. Sutton?" asked the elder of the visitors.

"Well, I am not a proud man in such a case, and wouldn't mind making some," replied Sutton. "I haven't made a great deal so far, and as I'm getting old I think it's time I commenced, if I ever mean to make much."

His visitor then proceeded, with much detail, to disclose a plan that was "worked" successfully on some occasions when Tammany's rotten *régime* ruled the roast. He explained that he desired to obtain access to numerous books in the Bureau of Assessments for the purpose of obtaining extracts, transcripts or copies of entries and records therefrom. The officials of the Bureau would not permit these extracts to be made.

The visitor proceeded:—"You, Mr. Sutton, have keys which unlock the doors of the offices of this bureau. I am a lawyer, and want you to use those keys in partnership with us. We propose to obtain certain records or copies of them, and we know in what set of books

ALL THAT WE REQUIRE

are kept. Having obtained these records we shall be enabled to go to the courts and have the assessments vacated in favor of such persons as employ us. There is no doubt of our ability to do this, as there are numerous precedents for it in this and other cities of the State. Now, if you can assist us in this matter we can make it pay you very handsomely. The amount which we can recover or set aside in favor of the assessed property owners is three or four millions of dollars, at the least, and on this we will stipulate to give you a good percentage. If you can contrive to admit us to the hall, and get us into the rooms occupied by this Bureau of Assessments, we will do the rest, as we know exactly where to look for the information we seek when once we get in there. We can do it all in the night time, and if one night is insufficient we can do it in two or three, as we shall leave everything apparently undisturbed. We propose to give you satisfactory guarantees of secrecy and for your share of the remuneration. Of course we shall, when we become possessed of the information we are after, go to all the people assessed, convince them of our ability to have their assessments set aside, and receive from them a *pro rata* commission on the amount recorded in their behalf. There is not the shadow of a doubt as to the success of the plan.

Mr. Sutton heard them all the way through, and sat rubbing his chin and was considerably flushed. After a brief pause

THE "BOSS" CONSPIRATOR SAID,

"Well, Mr. Sutton, what do you say? Will you help us in this thing?"

The keeper scratched his head, played with his beard, shuffled around a little on his chair, and said:—

"Well, I'll just tell you how it is, gentlemen. I am getting along pretty well in life, and about all I've got in the world is a good reputation, and I'd like to keep *that much anyhow* as long as I can. I'm a little afraid of this thing (shutting one eye); I don't quite like to go into this business."

"You need have no fear," urged the lawyer, consolingly. "You will not be doing any wrong such as might be involved in robbery, and you can make a handsome sum out of it."

Sutton's fingers went creeping through his beard, and he smiled a dubious smile. Bringing down both hands in a good-natured way on his knees, he said:—

"Gentlemen, this is a serious piece of business, and I'd like to have a couple of days to think of it. I'd like to sleep on it.

IT'S A LITTLE TICKLISH,

and I shouldn't like to be pushed for an immediate reply on such a subject."

After a little further conversation in this vein his visitors went away, and the jolly keeper went "to thinking." About noon of Thursday

HE RECEIVED A LETTER,

of which the following is a copy:—

OFFICE OF JOHN M. GLOVER, COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 34 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, May 29, 1873.

CHARLES SUTTON, ESQ.:—

DEAR SIR—The matter of which I spoke to you last evening will, I trust, be held as in the strictest confidence between us—not to be mentioned by either party to a living soul.

My office is, as you see, 34 Wall street, room 10. My uncle, J. T. Glover, has been for twenty years the lawyer of the Archbishop of New York and of the Catholic clergy, which is in itself a guarantee of respectability. The matter in question involves a large sum of money, and I will make in writing an agreement to give you a fair proportion of the receipts of the speculation—say five per cent on the gross receipts—which will, if I succeed, be a very large compensation for your venture or share in the preliminary labor.

I trust that you will consider the matter in its most favorable light, and soon make up your mind as to the course you intend to pursue—that is, whether you will invest or not. "Nothing venture nothing get" is an old proverb, and the venture in this case is nothing. Yours, truly, J. M. GLOVER.

After receiving this *billet doux* the Keeper kept on thinking, and in a short time made up his mind to communicate with the Mayor and the heads of departments about it. He accordingly informed Mayor Havemeyer of the facts, Commissioner Van Nort and Commissioner Kennedy, and through the latter gentleman Comptroller Green was also informed of the game that was being broached.

"Decoration Day," Friday last, was a quiet day about the Hall, all the public offices being closed. Keeper Sutton stayed at home that day.

ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF THE AFTERNOON

the younger of the two gentlemen who had waited upon him on Wednesday called again to see him, and inquired of him if he was prepared to co-operate with them.

"I've come to the conclusion that I'm a little too old to play in such a game as that," replied Sutton, "but I guess you can get some one else to help you. I think you'd better go to some of the young men. There's plenty of men open to make a stake, but I don't think it would be quite safe for me to venture into it, for you see if anything went wrong it would be very rough on me. But I guess you can do well enough without me."

THE YOUNG MAN WAS A LITTLE "UPSET"

and embarrassed, and as he left took the opportunity to say—

"Well, I'm very sorry, Mr. Sutton, that you don't feel inclined to go in. It's a big thing and there's a pile in it, and you could help the affair better than any one else. However, as you say, there are others who will do it. We've got to have the thing fixed and we shall make the point yet. Good day, good day."

Mayor Havemeyer felt extremely indignant when he learned of the affair, and determined to make

A PUBLIC EXPOSE

of it, as the easiest as well as most effective way of crushing it and all other such scenes. He is highly incensed that men should undertake in this way to tamper with a public officer, and said, last evening, when speaking of the subject to a HERALD reporter:—

"It's about as much as a man can do in these days to feel assured of his own honesty. It makes me feel ugly to think that scoundrels prowl around in every direction as they do, looking for a chance to plunder the public treasury, as though it were no offence at all to steal from the municipal money bags."

As to [illegible] last there is really some defect in the law under which these assessments are made, by which they can be readily set aside. In the old Tammany days it was no infrequent thing for the

FRIENDS OF THE "RING"

to have their assessments vacated, but it could only be done through collusion with some one having access to the books of the Bureau. In all cases where this was done the Courts ordered judgment in favor of the plaintiff, as it is said there was no alternative; and this enterprising party desired to absorb the whole business and make "a good square divvy all around."

It was not a little peculiar that the "greenhorn" should select as the scene of his operations an office presided over by an ex-Superintendent of Police, and that he should want to "ring in" and "whack up" with an ex-Warden of the City Prison.

He will probably be out to-day looking for one of the "young men" recommended to him by Sutton.

CHOLERA.

The Disease Prevalent in West Prussia and Russian Poland.

TELE