CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

SNOW AND SEVERE STORMS.

Mercantile Marine in a Magnificent Procession from the Mersey.

WINSLOW WAITING.

Alfonsist Adoration by the Spanish Multitude in Madrid.

PREFECTISM PURIFIED.

A Refractory Asiatic Khan Hanged by the Russians.

PADERBORN.

The German Exiled Prelate Seeks Safety and Shelter in England.

JOAN OF ARC.

The Servian-Montenegrin Alliance Likely To Be Severed.

ENGLAND.

COLD WEATHER IN THE CAPITAL AND A SNOW-STORM IN THE SOUTH.

LONDON, March 21, 1876.

The weather to-day is dull and cold.

SNOW IN THE SOUTH.

Snow has fallen quite generally in the south of England to-day.

MAGNIFICENT SCENE IN THE MERSEY—FOUR HUNDRED VESSELS MOVING OUT IN PROCESSION.

LIVERPOOL, March 21, 1876.

A fleet of 400 windbound vessels left the River Mersey yesterday. Of these 193 were bound to foreign ports. The sight was magnificent in the last degree and altogether unprecedented.

The vessels formed a procession, sometimes ten abreast, and occupied two hours in passing a given point.

HOME RAILWAYS EXCITED ON 'CHANGE—WINSLOW STILL WAITING.

LONDON, March 21—2 P. M.

Home railways on the Stock Exchange are panicky. Sales are heavily pressed and prices are declining rapidly under the forced sales. There is much anxiety. Foreign securities are also flat in sympathy, but the downward movement is inconsiderable.

COOLING DOWN AT THE CLOSE.

The Stock Exchange at the close—four o'clock P. M.—shows a slight recovery in prices.

There is less excitement.

WINSLOW KEPT WAITING.

The warrant for the extradition of Winslow, the Boston forger, had not reached the American Embassy at noon, and it is not likely it will come to-day.

It will, therefore, be impossible for Winslow to get off in the Cunard steamer Siberia, which sails for Boston for Liverpool this afternoon.

WHAT'S THE MATTER?—LEGAL READINGS AT A LATE HOUR.

The papers in the Winslow matter are probably delayed by the discussion progressing between the United States and England regarding the offences for which a prisoner may be tried after extradition.

The discussion grows out of the Lawrence case, which, while it has no connection with the Winslow matter, may affect it.

FRANCE.

EXCITING SCENES IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—THE MOTION FOR AMNESTY—M. VICTOR HUGO'S PROPOSITION—POLITICAL ARGUMENTS AND PARTY RECRIMINATION—THE INTERESTS OF THE REPUBLIC JEALOUSLY GUARDED.

VERSAILLES, March 21, 1876.

The floor and galleries of the Senate Chamber were crowded to-day by members and spectators in anticipation of an exciting scene on the presentation of the amnesty proposition.

M. VICTOR HUGO'S MOTION.

Toward the close of the sitting Victor Hugo read a motion proposing a general amnesty for all acts committed during the reign of the Commune. He made no speech. There was considerable tumult among the members of the Right.

M. Paris, of the Right shouted:—"Do you propose amnesty even for the murderers of the hostages?"

M. Hugo did not reply.

THE DEBATE.

M. Dufaure proposed that the motion be declared "urgent." He said:—"Among those to whom the proposal applies are some who regret the excesses into which circumstances led them. By their toils and their regrets they have merited clemency. The President will exercise the right of pardon in their favor. But for those who committed crimes, and who, while remaining enemies to society, employ upon the frontiers the most ingenious means for introducing in France writings which calumniate society and the government, amnesty is impossible, and the Ministry will oppose it."

"Urgency" was voted unanimously.

THE SITTING ADJOURNED.

The President of the Senate, the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, announced the death of M. Maurice, Senator for the Department of the Nord, and the sitting was adjourned.

IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

In the Chamber of Deputies M. Raspail read a motion for general amnesty, similar to that offered by Victor Hugo in the Senate.

M. Marque, of the Left, proposed an amnesty for political press offences.

M. Rouvier, of the Left, introduced a motion similar to that of M. Marque, but giving in detail the categories of offences to which the amnesty is to be applied.

BONAPARTIST PROTEST.

The Bonapartists protested against M. Raspail's motion and demanded the names of the deputies who signed it.

RECRIMINATION.

M. Paul de Cassagnac said:—"We wish to know the members who compose the pantheon of assassins."

M. Perin, of the Left, replied:—"The assassins of the *coup d'état* owe some indulgence to the assassins of the Commune."

GOVERNMENT OPPOSITION.

M. Ricard, Minister of the Interior, proposed that the amnesty motions be declared urgent, but added:—"The government opposes all propositions for amnesty. It firmly intends to cause the decisions of the tribunals to be respected. It would be dishonoring the country to treat the criminals of the Commune as victims of political discord."

MM. Raspail and Brisson, of the Left, opposed the motives for declaring urgency advanced by the government. They claimed urgency solely in the name of humanity.

M. Ricard asked whether it would be humane to raise false hopes in the minds of relatives of the prisoners. He said the President would reconcile his duties to the country with the rights of humanity.

Urgency was finally voted unanimously.

ELECTORAL INQUIRY.

The Chamber before adjourning adopted a resolution instituting an inquiry into the election of the Compte d'Ayguesvives, formerly chamberlain of the Emperor.

CAUTION AGAINST EXECUTIVE POWER.

M. Raspail, Jr., introduced a bill depriving the government of the right to nominate mayors.

The committee on the amnesty motions will be appointed to-morrow.

POLITICAL AVENGEMENTS.

LONDON, March 21, 1876.

The *Times'* Paris telegram says it is stated that the amnesty proposal only obtained the adhesion of eight Senators and twenty-seven Deputies. Of 350 provincial papers only three approve of unqualified amnesty.

PREFECTS TO LOSE THEIR LOCAL POLITICAL POWER.

PARIS, March 21, 1876.

President MacMahon has signed decrees making changes among the prefects. They will be published officially to-morrow.

AN ELECTION ANNULLED.

The Chamber of Deputies has annulled the election of M. Malarte, from the Department of Haute Loire, because of the miscount of the returning officer.

This is the first election that has been annulled.

A PRESSMAN PLUNDERED.

The office of the *Republique Française* has been broken into by burglars and robbed of $1,100.

AGAINST JOAN.

It is stated that the Papal Congregation of Rites has reported against the canonization of Joan of Arc.

SWEEP OF A SEVERE STORM.

LONDON, March 21, 1876.

A fearful hurricane has occurred in Provence and along the coast of the Mediterranean. A great amount of damage has been done.

SPAIN.

THE ALFONSIST RECEPTION FETES A GRAND NATIONAL SUCCESS.

CHURCHISM.

LONDON, March 21, 1876.

The *Daily News* this morning has the following details from Madrid:—

King Alfonso was received with real enthusiasm. On leaving the church of Atocha he reviewed the troops. The "march past" occupied six hours.

A procession with banners inscribed "Catholic Unity," was prevented from entering the Puerta del Sol.

This prohibition was much applauded.

DEFEATED CARLISTS COURTING DEATH.

The *Morning Post* learns that the Carlist refugees in France will possibly form a foreign legion for service in Algeria.

SEVERE SNOW STORM.

LONDON, March 21, 1876.

Advices from San Sebastian, Spain, announce that a heavy snow storm has occurred there.

THE MUNICIPALITIES OF THE NATION ENCOURAGE THE CROWN.

MADRID, March 21—Night.

Two thousand delegates from the municipalities of nearly all the provinces of Spain have arrived here to present homage to King Alfonso.

ITALY.

A NEW CABINET IN PROCESS OF FORMATION.

ROME, March 21, 1876.

It is believed that the following have accepted portfolios in the new Cabinet:—Marcini, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Naiorana, Minister of Agriculture; Coppino, Minister of Education; Nicotera, Minister of the Interior.

A SEVERE STORM IN THE CAPITAL.

LONDON, March 21, 1876.

A heavy snow storm occurred at Rome yesterday.

ROYAL CARE FOR THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF EGYPT.

The Italian ogvernment has appointed Signor Baravelli, a financial officer of high rank, as delegate to superintend the administration of Egyptian finances.

GERMANY.

HOW AN EXILED BISHOP WAS DRIVEN FROM HOLLAND—A DEMAND FOR EXTRADITION—SEEKS SAFETY IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 21, 1876.

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special has the following details in the matter of the Bishop of Paderborn:—"The Bishop's unexpected departure from Holland was occasioned by the demand from the Prussian government to the Dutch government for either his extradition or expulsion. The demand was promptly acted upon, the Dutch Minister of Justice giving the necessary orders at once to the State Procurator, who called upon the Bishop, without stating any reason, to quit the kingdom within a fortnight, and threatening extradition if he failed to comply. The Bishop left on Saturday and proceeded to England, whence he has already formally declared that he intends continuing to conduct the administration of his diocese."

TURKEY.

SERVIA LIKELY TO RETIRE FROM THE WAR ALLIANCE WITH MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, March 21, 1876.

The *Times'* Vienna special says the joint action of the Powers seems to have produced its effect at Belgrade. Olimpics, the Servian negotiator, has been recalled from Montenegro.

CENTRAL ASIA.

A RUSSIAN HOPE FOR A PRETENDER KHAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21, 1876.

The *Invalide Russe* says that the pretender Khan, Fulate Beg, has been hanged at Marghilan.

AN AMEER VASTLY ALARMED.

An envoy from the Ameer of Kashgar is on his way to Khokand.

CHINA.

A BRITISH SQUADRON MAKING FOR THE COAST.

SINGAPORE, E. I., March 21, 1876.

The British flying squadron has sailed for China.

BRAZIL.

RIO JANEIRO, March 21, 1876.

There has been no change in the coffee market since last report.

SANTOS, March 21, 1876.

Coffee market unchanged since Saturday.

MEXICO.

GALVESTON, March 21, 1876.

The *News'* Brownsville special contains the following:—

FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

A despatch received to-day from Rio Grande City states that news had been received there of a battle at Vaxaca, in Mexico, in which the government forces were defeated, with the loss of 1,500 men and all their artillery and wagons. No further particulars were to hand.

The news comes over the Mexican government wires to Camargo, and may be considered reliable.

NOT UNITED.

The revolution in this section progresses slowly. Gonzales and Pena are still near Matamoros, and Lebarra, with his small force, remains in the city, but is short of ammunition, having yesterday requested of Colonel Potter a loan of 500 pounds of powder, which was refused.

DIAZ'S CHANCES.

It is said that Labarra has been ordered to proceed with all his men to Monterey to join Fuero, which will leave Calpo in charge of the National Guard, who will doubtless pronounce in favor of Diaz as soon as the regular troops leave, and Diaz will take quiet possession. It is doubtful if Labarra will reach Monterey with any part of his forces, as the revolutionists have strong bodies of men, well officered, on all the roads leading to Monterey.

LERDO'S OFFICIAL ACTS IMPAIRING HIS POWER.

The unpopularity of President Lerdo's official acts makes the overthrow of the government party on the frontier almost a certainty.

WASHINGTON.

A Curious Statement Regarding the Letter to the District Attorneys.

A MUDDLE FOR THE QUIDNUNCS.

Flat Denial of Attorney General Pierrepont's Explanation.

ADVERSE REPORT ON DANA'S NOMINATION.

A Distinguished Republican Lawyer on the Pendleton Scandal.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1876.

THE LETTER TO THE WESTERN DISTRICT ATTORNEYS—ALL KNOWLEDGE OF IT ON THE PART OF THE PRESIDENT AUTHORITATIVELY DENIED—A STATEMENT NOT RECONCILABLE WITH THAT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

A singular announcement was made in double-leaded type this morning in the *Republican*, which is generally regarded as the President's organ. The following are the material points of this statement:—

The President, as we are reliably informed, never saw the now somewhat famous letter of instructions to the United States District Attorneys from Attorney General Pierrepont until after it appeared in print. It seems probable, in the light of this explanation, that some one not altogether disinterested may have temporarily abstracted it from the official records and secured its publication. However this may be, it is certain that the President did not know of its existence until after it had been published, and *it is not certain that he would have approved of it if it had been submitted to him.*

As if to make assurance doubly sure, the information is repeated on the first page of the same journal in these words:—

The letter to District Attorneys from the Attorney General, about which the detective press has made such a fuss, and which it has stated, with so much circumstantiality, that the President dictated to Mr. Pierrepont, for the purpose of restraining witnesses from testifying against General Babcock, it is now ascertained was simply a confidential letter written by the Attorney General, *without the knowledge of the President* and in the interest of justice. * * * It was not intended for publication, but it was abstracted and printed, when the President for the first time became aware of its existence. Had it been presented to him before it was mailed *there is no certainty that he would have approved it.* These are the simple facts in the case, which the detective press is expected to ignore without apology or *amende*, either to the President or the Attorney General.

Finally, the *Star* this afternoon has this paragraph:—

It having been charged that the confidential letter of the Attorney General to District Attorneys, pending the whiskey trials, met with the approval of the President, it is authoritatively denied that the President ever saw the letter until it appeared in print.

The letter to District Attorneys had been so nearly forgotten that these statements would have attracted little attention were it not that they so flatly contradict Mr. Pierrepont's own official history of the origin of the letter and the manner of its becoming public, which he made in these words in a letter to the Judiciary Committee, which was published on the 7th of March:—

About the middle of January and subsequent thereto, various newspaper slips, private letters and personal statements came to the President, and in a lesser degree to the Attorney General, that bargains were being made or were about to be made with criminals, whose testimony was not in the slightest degree needed, by which a large number of criminals were to be let off from any kind of punishment; to be relieved of persecution in a manner likely to bring scandal upon the administration of justice and quite at variance with the policy expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the Attorney General. These statements were, in a large measure, affirmed to the President, and subsequently to the Attorney General, by one of the oldest and most trusted supervisors in the service, and who claimed to know, from personal knowledge upon the subject, and especially in relation to criminals in Chicago. * * * The President was greatly disturbed by these varied and repeated representations of a course so at variance with the policy before indicated, and he brought it to the attention of the Attorney General, and finally suggested that, in view of the repeated statements, it would be well for the Attorney General to let the district attorneys receive some caution upon this subject, and therefore a letter was despatched by the Attorney General. * * * A few days later, the President being still further pressed about the matter, sent for the Attorney General to learn whether he had taken any action in the case.

Whereupon Mr. Pierrepont says he sent a copy of the letter to the President. Being "amazed" afterwards at the publication of the letter, he adds that he "set himself to work to discover how the letter found its way into print, and finally came to the conclusion that it must have got out through the copy sent to the President, and he received information which convinced him that it was so." And finally he says:—

I waited for the opportunity and have now ascertained that General Babcock, or some one for him who had access to the President's papers, obtained a copy of the letter without any knowledge on the part of the President, and that the same was used in the manner now known to all, but under whose advice the Attorney General does not know.

General Babcock, being asked by a HERALD reporter about the grave charge brought against him by the Attorney General, said on the 8th of March:—

That he had nothing to say in regard to the charge made against him by Attorney General Pierrepont. But so far as any impropriety is concerned, there was nothing of the kind, he declared, in the whole affair. In my position, said he, I came honestly and properly by it at the White House. There was no seal of secresy about the Attorney General's letter. It was not even marked private or confidential, and there was no bar to my being informed on it and, if it interested me, to knowing and using the purport of it.

It is a curious muddle which is puzzling people here and has been much discussed to-day, but the Attorney General appears before the Judiciary Committee to-morrow and will probably be asked to explain the whole matter. The general opinion here to-night is that, for some unknown reason, the President has thought it expedient to deny the share in the letter imputed to him by the Attorney General.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1876.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The Committee on Expenditures of the Treasury Department has been enlarged to nine members, an addition of four, by resolution of the House to-day. This means an overhauling of the doings and records of the department after the manner of the investigations of the War and Navy depatments, the chief subject of inquiry to be the Bureau of Captured and Abandoned Property, in which rumor puts a bonanza of developments, particularly for the few years succeeding the close of the war.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY REGARDING THE POST TRADERSHIPS—DAMAGING EVIDENCE AGAINST BELKNAP.

General Fletcher, who was subpœnaed by Mr. Clymer's committee, arrived this evening from the West. He is a large and experienced contractor, and is said to know a great deal about the inside workings of the War Department rings in the far West. His testimony will be in relation to some large contracts alleged to be fraudulent, and he will go on the stand early to-morrow.

Mr. Fisher, partner of Post Trader Evans at Fort Sill, is before the Judiciary Committee at Proctor Knott's house to-night. The new evidence against Belknap is damaging.

MR. AND MRS. MARSH EXPECTED.

Advices from New York to-night say that Mr. and Mrs. Marsh would leave there for Washington on the nine o'clock train, which is due here to-morrow morning a little after six o'clock.

GENERAL SCHENCK NOT YET ARRIVED—EX-SENATOR STEWART'S DENIAL OF THE FIVE-HUNDRED-SHARES STORY.

Ex-Minister Schenck had not reached Washington up to a late hour this evening, and no engagement of rooms for him had been made at any of the hotels, a fact which gave rise to a suggestion that during his stay in Washington he would be the guest of General Garfield at the latter's residence on Franklin square.

Meantime the Committee on Foreign Affairs has been engaged in hearing the testimony of ex-Senator Stewart on the subject of the Emma Mine scandal. In the course of his examination to-day Stewart swore that he had not said that 500 shares of the stock had been given to General Schenck, contradicting point blank the statement to that effect of the previous witness, Lyon. Stewart's examination will be continued, and probably occupy all of to-morrow, so that General Schenck will hardly go on the stand before Thursday.

DANA'S NOMINATION REPORTED ON ADVERSELY BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE—BAD EFFECT OF HIS LETTER.

The Committee on Foreign Relations reported against the confirmation of Mr. Dana as successor to Mr. Schenck at the executive session of the Senate to-day. It is said by leading Senators that if Mr. Dana had not written his letter to the committee he might have received a majority vote. The democrats would have gone solid for him, which, with the votes of his republican Senatorial friends, would have confirmed him. As it is, there is no hope of his representing the United States at the Court of St. James for some time to come.

TREASURER NEW TO RETIRE FROM OFFICE—HIS SUCCESSOR.

Mr. New, United States Treasurer, has arranged to retire from the Treasury with the close of this month, which ends the current quarter. His resignation is wholly voluntary. It is about determined that Assistant Treasurer Wyman, long connected with the office, will succeed Mr. New.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT—A POSSIBLE RECESS DURING DOG DAYS.

The subject of the adjournment, or more propably a recess of Congress, is again discussed in view of the certainty that it will require more than three months of active work to get through with the business on hand and to arise within that time. This would throw the session over into the beginning of the dog days, and as Washington, and particularly the hall of the House of Representatives are sacrificial of health in the warm season, a proposition is under discussion to take a recess from some time in June, early enough probably to allow the members to go to the two national conventions, over to the first week in September.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1876.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION—EVANS' VERSION OF THE PURCHASE OF THE FORT SILL TRADERSHIPS.

John S. Evans testified at length concerning his tradership at Fort Sill. Having received a number of recommendations of officers of the post he came to Washington for the purpose of obtaining the place. He was introduced to the Secretary of War by General Rice, of Iowa, and subsequently the Secretary informed him that he had promised Fort Sill to a friend of his, C. P. Marsh. The witness laid his recommendations before the Secretary, who stated there was a great number of applicants, none of whom he knew personally. He mentioned to the Secretary that all his interests were at Fort Sill, having previously been engaged in trading there, and he asked the Secretary whether there was any possibility of making an arrangement for a copartnership with Marsh, when the Secretary said Marsh would be in Washington the next day. He afterward saw Mr. Marsh, who said he preferred to sell out rather than enter into a copartnership, charging $20,000 a year for the trading privileges at Fort Sill. The witness objected to so large a sum, when Marsh reduced it to $15,000. They went to New York together. Subsequently the amount was reduced to $12,000 a year. The witness, to protect his interests in a country far remote from the States, was compelled to agree to Marsh's terms. The witness showed General Grierson at the post his agreement with Marsh, and he also showed it to Captain Walsh and Lieutenant Pratt. This was in the fall of 1870. The witness said he paid General Rice, of Iowa, $1,000 for introducing him to the Secretary of War. He thought this was enough, though Rice wanted $1,500. In making the contract Marsh told the witness he would be the only trader at the post, and that all others would be removed. One of the inducements offered by Marsh for entering into the contract was that the witness should be protected, he supposed through the influence of the Secretary of War, and he had been protected ever since. The witness wished to deny a published statement of Captain Robinson that he paid $15,000 to the Secretary of War and that Dent and he connived at the matter. There was no foundation for the report. J. C. Dent was the brother-in-law of the President.

M. W. Chollar said that he had introduced General E. W. Rice to Mr. Evans in 1870. He did so because he believed Rice to be a friend of the Secretary of War, the two being from the same town and having served in the army together. Rice's reputation was good. The witness received no money for the introduction.

The Chairman of the committee having received a letter from a man named Ed. McCoy, residing at McCoy's Station, Ohio, preferring a charge against Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, in relation to post traderships, Senator Hitchcock was invited to appear before the committee, but it appeared from his answers under oath that he never promised a tradership to B. D. Franklin, whom he did not know, or to anybody else, and that the charge was entirely false.

WHAT THE DISTINGUISHED REPUBLICAN LAWYER, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, KNOWS OF THE PENDLETON SCANDAL—WITNESSES THAT HAVE GONE TO NEW ORLEANS.

General B. F. Butler was before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department this morning, in obedience to summons. The chairman of the committee called attention to the telegram in the New York *Evening Post* of Friday last, in which it is stated that a prominent republican lawyer had taken much interest in what was known as the Belknap scandal, so far as it related to Mr. Pendleton. He asked General Butler whether he was the gentleman to whom allusion was made. The General replied he could not tell. The chairman asked him whether he had any information relating to Mr. Pendleton, and whether he had communicated with any one on the subject. The General replied he had only hearsay information. He had spoken principally to a member of this committee (Mr. Danford), thinking that what he told him might be of use. The chairman said it was alleged in the telegram that a Treasury draft for $30,000, made payable at the National Park Bank of New York, was endorsed by Pendleton, and the money, after passing through the hands of two persons, was paid over to Mrs. Bowers in person in that city. The General replied he had a gentleman making some investigation as to the facts in New York, to be used in a law suit in which the General was counsel. After the investigation the gentleman came to him and informed him that he was told by one person that another person knew about the payment of money, and that she was present when the $30,000 was paid to Mrs. Bowers, said to come from Mr. Pendleton. The General said to his informant:—

"Can you get at the persons?"

The answer was "Yes."

This was a week ago Saturday. The General left for Washington on Saturday night. The General further said to him:—

"You had better probe the matter to the bottom. If what you state is a fact, it ought to be known. This informant made an arrangement to meet the party supposed to possess the information. This was on the next Wednesday. The General told him that if there was anything to require his presence in New York he would go thither on being telegraphed. On Thursday his informant telegraphed in cipher that the party whom he was to meet had left New York for New Orleans on the previous Tuesday night, together with the other persons possessed of the information. Under these circumstances, knowing that Mr. Bass, a member of the committee, was ill, and not being well acquainted with all the members of the Committee, and he communicated such information as he had to Mr. Danford, of the committee, perhaps more *in extenso* than on the present occasion. The General said to Mr. Danford, it was evident that somebody had been tampering with the parties by sending them to New Orleans so suddenly, and he also said to Mr. Danford:—

"If you can get a subpœna from your committee in blank, to be filled up privately—without names getting into newspapers—and to be served by a confidential deputy of the Sergeant-at-Arms, whom I should name, I thought the parties, who were well known to me, could be caught. I refrained from telling names, because twelve or fifteen gentlemen connected with the press would have published them all over the United States."

Q. Have you any objection to state to the committee the names of the parties? A. Not at all.

Q. Have you any objection to stating the name of the person who gave you the names of the parties you possessed of the information? A. The name of my informant is D. O. Jayne, who was hunting up testimony for me in New York in a revenue case.

The General, in reply to a question, said he met Mr. Smith, the correspondent of the *Evening Post*, at the Attorney General's office, and remarked to him that his attention had been particularly called to the testimony of Mr. Wannell, a clerk in the Treasury Department, showing the amount paid on account of the Kentucky Central Railroad was divided into three parts—$55,500 going to a bank in Kentucky, and separate drafts for $50,000 and $50,000 being taken by Pendleton. He was curious to see the testimony, because he had heard something about the $50,000. Mr. Smith sought to interview him after the manner of newspaper correspondents. The next time the General saw Mr. Smith was at the time he had the interview with Mr. Danford.

The General was asked whether he supposed that Mr. Smith was going to publish what he said to him.

The General replied that, not wishing to throw any imputation on Mr. Smith, he would merely remark that he never said anything to a correspondent that was not published. (Laughter.) He would trust them with untold gold, but he would not trust them with a bit of news.

The General replied to a question of Mr. Bass that he knew nothing of the payment of money by Mr. Pendleton, further than what he saw in the newspapers and knew from hearsay.

The General said, in reply to a question, that he had investigated the Pendleton matter a little on his own account, and had ascertained that the draft for $30,000 was not deposited in the Park Bank, as heretofore stated.

Mr. Scott Smith, the *Post's* correspondent, appeared and answered the question asked him yesterday as to the name of a prominent republican lawyer who gave information on which he founded his despatch. Mr. Smith answered, the name of his informant was General Butler.

General Butler privately, at the request of the committee, wrote on a piece of paper the names of the parties who had fled from New York to New Orleans, and the committee will send a subpœna after them.

HOSTILE INDIANS.

THE PROGRESS OF EXTERMINATION.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1876.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a despatch from John P. Clum, United States Indian Agent at San Carlos, Arizona Territory, in which he says:—

Guide Buford made a scout into Tonto Basin, with fifteen Indian police, and on March 6 killed sixteen and captured twenty-one renegade Indians.

AMUSEMENTS.

"FERREOL" AT THE UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

"Ferreol," Victorien Sardou's latest drama, was produced last night at this theatre. As already announced in the HERALD, it was postponed on Monday night owing to the illness of Miss Kate Claxton, who was last night sufficiently recovered to be able to take her part in the new play. A large and appreciative audience, nothing deterred by the disappointment of the night before, was assembled, and from the frequent applause with which each actor was greeted and the general signs of appreciation of the play, "Ferreol" seems likely to prove another of the now proverbial successes of this theatre.

The curtain rises on a drawing room in the house of Mme. D'Orbesson, at Aix, where the company are discussing the chances of life that remain to a young man on trial for murder. The evidence against the prisoner is purely circumstantial, but the chain is almost perfect. Ferreol, a young officer, a friend of the prisoner, who is betrothed to his sister, arrives in great agitation. He knows that the prisoner is innocent; and he tries, but without success, to persuade a member of the Court of his innocence. Ferreol, who had been engaged in an intrigue with the wife of the President of the Court, upon whose balcony he had been at the time of the murder, had while there witnessed the crime and knew that the real murderer was the gamekeeper of the President. The wife of the President, had promised him admittance to her chamber upon the night of the murder, but, alarmed by the illness of her little daughter, she had at the last moment resolved not to bring disgrace upon her husband and children. Under these circumstances, Ferreol, not knowing how to save his friend and at the same time guard the wife from the dishonor consequent on an avowal of the place from which he had seen the murder committed, appeals to the real murderer. But the poor, seeing Ferreol's dilemma, refuses to stir in the matter, and threatens to expose Ferreol's intrigue should he say anything about him. Driven to distraction, he resolves to accuse himself of the murder, and he is brought before the President of the court, the husband of the woman whose honor he would save at the price even of his own life. But the President, with calm legal acumen, refuses to believe the self-accusing Ferreol, and the latter, becoming nervous under the sharp fire of interrogation, frequently contradicts himself. At this point the gamekeeper is sent for to assist in clearing up the story. The real murderer thus brought into court, and thinking that he has been brought there at Ferreol's request and that the President has been made aware of his guilt, so implicates himself while under examination that he is obliged to confess his crime.

This plot, abounding as it does with strong situations, is admirably adapted for dramatic representation, but the three first acts were for the most part weak in construction, and it was not until the last act that the full strength of the piece was apparent. Even the last act would hardly be successful without such excellent and powerful acting as that of Miss Kate Claxton and Mr. Charles Thorne. The latter gentleman, who undertook the title *rôle*, made a most decided success. Terror for the fate of his friend suffering under an unjust accusation, remorse for his intended but frustrated crime in attempting the seduction of Mme. Dumartel, anger at the base conduct of the gamekeeper, Martial, and sincere repentance, were one after another portrayed with admirable skill. In his scenes with Miss Claxton, who personated the almost erring wife, Mr. Thorne carried the audience with him by his strength and energy of purpose, while in the last scene, during his examination, his heartfelt penitence and self-sacrificing resolve, were sketched with masterly skill and quiet dignity. Almost the only fault that can be found with his performance is a lack of rest and repose, his gestures and movements are often abrupt and his voice unmodulated. The Madame Dumartel of Miss Claxton is a most finished portraiture. Laboring under the disadvantage of the effects of her late illness, Miss Claxton was of course not seen at her best; but even under such adverse circumstances she achieved a marked success. Undecided whether she shall allow Ferreol to confess the circumstances under which he witnessed the murder and thus bring dishonor upon herself and be, perhaps, driven from her husband's house and deprived of her child, or, on the other hand, allow an innocent man to suffer the penalty justly due to another Miss Claxton as Mme. Dumartel succeeded in portraying with excellent taste and ability the love of the mother and the weakness of the woman. In the last act, when she is compelled to confess the circumstances under which Ferreol was hidden on the balcony, her acting was replete with truth and feeling. If Miss Claxton could rid herself of a few mannerisms which now and then show themselves in her acting she would add to the success of a part in which her conception is most true to nature and her performance marked with intelligence and ability.

Mr. Stuart Robson as a recalcitrant juryman and eccentric breeder of silkworms provoked much merriment by his grotesque makeup and comic discontent. Mr. Parselle as the President of the Court and the husband of Mme. Dumartel was dignified, and gave a good representation of the injured but forgiving husband.

Among the minor parts were two that were entrusted to debutanies. The more important—that of Therese—was played by Miss Maude Harrison, a young lady who has already won golden opinions in Brooklyn, but last night her performance was scarcely what might have been expected from a lady of whom fame has spoken so highly. The other debutante was Miss Ida Jeffries, who made her first appearance on any stage and who, if she succeeds in winning such favor from the public as she seems already to have done from her friends, will have no reason to regret her adoption of the theatrical profession. Miss Jeffries is prepossessing in appearance and graceful in manner and gesture, and she will, no doubt, prove with practice a useful and acceptable addition to the Union Square company. The piece was well mounted, and the play may fairly be added to the already numerous successes of this charming theatre.

STADT THEATRE.

People, little and big, crowded the above theatre last night to witness the performance of "Die Liliputaner" (The Liliputians), given by the pupils of the Beethoven Maennerchor Singing School for the benefit of the director, Karl Traeger. The benefit was tendered to the above gentleman by his pupils, whom he gratuitously instructs in the school of the society on Sundays. The piece played is entitled a juvenile operetta, and is performed exclusively by children under the age of fourteen. The number on the stage, as elfs and gnomes, was about one hundred. The plot of the little play is very simple. A little orphan maiden, in order to escape the workhouse, trusts in Providence and seeks her fortune on the wide world. The King has been twice unfortunate in love, but is directed by the Queen of the Fairies where to seek her who alone can heal the wounds of his heart. He disguises himself as a peasant and, of course, eventually finds her in the wandering orphan. The piece is interspersed throughout with music of an exceptionally good character by Karl Traeger. It was rendered last night by the little people with great precision. Amid much excellence, it is but proper to single out for especial remark the singing of the Queen Miss Kitty Neffer; of the King, Heinrich Kronfeld; o[illegible] Queen, Miss A. [illegible]. The ballet was headed by the pretty little dot, Martinetti, whose assumption of the part of a *premiere danseuse* was excessively amusing. Altogether the performance was one such as is seldom seen in this city. The audience was very enthusiastic. The performance is to be repeated on Tuesday, March 28, for the benefit of the children of the singing school.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The brilliant French comedy company introduced to American audiences by Mr. Maurice Grau over six months ago appeared last evening at the Academy of Music for the first time since their return from New Orleans, the main object being to give a few farewell performances prior to their departure for Europe. It has been generally conceded that a stronger combination of artists has never been presented to the public, or, at least, that French comedy has never been more faithfully interpreted in this city than in the hands of those who won so many laurels at the Lyceum Theatre not very long since. Individually and collectively the members of the company were worthy all the high encomiums bestowed upon them, and their repeated successes endorse the opinion expressed shortly after their début here. A large and enthusiastic audience welcomed the company last evening, the piece selected for the occasion being the amusing comedy, "Le Planche," a production which has hitherto met with considerable success. M. Mezieres, a comedian of rare powers, sustained the *rôle* of Ponterisson with his usual ability, M. M. Jaeger (Borromee), Delorme (Oscar de Villecresnel), Richez (Birochet), Gennetier (Alaric de Fanquembergher) and others contributing each a good share toward the success of the performance. Mmes. Queymard, Renard, Belcour, Boulcier, in their respective parts, acquitted themselves with credit, and it is almost needless to add that with such talent as the foregoing names represent, the many humorous situations with which the comedy abounds was done every justice to. The audience, an intelligent and fashionable one, seemed highly delighted with the artistic entertainment, which certainly merited all the approbation bestowed upon it. "Mons. Alphonse" is announced for to-morrow evening.

A PAPPENHEIM MYSTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

It having been long previously announced with most precise definition of *rôle* and opera that Mlle. Pappenheim, late of the Wachtel German Opera Company, would make her début in grand Italian opera last Friday evening under the brilliant auspices of Mr. Strakosch at the New York Academy, the failure to permit that début naturally excited much question as to its cause. That estimable artist and most deserving lady had been hardly treated in German opera, and those who sympathized with her unmerited distress hoped that some atonement for unworthy treatment of a distinguished stranger to our favorite style of grand opera would be afforded by that début at the Academy.

The cause assigned would seem, if never explained, to be insincere, as the singers whose indisposition excused Mlle. Pappenheim's début on Friday evening appeared the next afternoon with Titiens in as full command of voice and dramatic energy as they have ever yet presented to admiring *dilettanti* in New York's pet operatic temple. Can you or some one in the secret (now invoked) through your widely circulating journal elucidate this mystery to

ONE WHO DOUBTS?

DELAYING AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1876.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Mr. A. M. Palmer's card is not an explanation of why the announcement of "No Performance" at the Union Square Theatre was not made until eight o'clock? No doubt others have suffered from the unnecessary exposure to the inclemency of the weather as well as

SEVERE COLD.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sir Hugh Allan, of Montreal, arrived in the city yesterday, and is at the Brevoort House. Ex-Congressman Norman B. Judd, of Chicago, and Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Professor John Fowler, of Hobart University, is staying at the Hoffman House. Captain James Kennedy, of the steamship City of Paris, is quartered at the New York Hotel. Henry P. Haven, of New London, is stopping at the Everett House. United States Marshal James N. Kerns, of Philadelphia, has arrived at the Grand Hotel. Colonel Thomas G. Baylor, and Colonel Thomas J. Treadwell, United States Army, are registered at the St. Denis Hotel. General Roy Stone, of Vandalia, N. Y., is residing at the Gilsey House. Postmaster J. W. Knowlton, of Bridgeport, Conn., is among the late arrivals at the Hoffman House. Captain Gleadell, of the steamship Adriatic, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LUNGS CONVULSED CONTINUALLY BY A HARD cough will inevitably become pustulous, unless they are soothed, healed and quieted with HALE'S HONEY OF HORE HOUND AND TAR.

PIRE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

A.—BLEEDING FROM LUNGS, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION.—A WONDERFUL CURE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1874.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:—

DEAR SIR—I had suffered from catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, 1872, becoming nearly worn out with excessive editorial labors on a paper in New York city, I was attacked with bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice, I returned home here and had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with hemorrhage from the lungs, having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks and first three inside of nine days. In the September following I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My bronchial trouble remained and the catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the 1st of March, 1873, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely sceptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh