CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

WINSLOW STILL WAITING.

The American Prisoner Again Remanded by the English Authorities.

The Fish-Derby Correspondence to be Submitted to Parliament.

The Octavia Prisoners—Spain's Promise.

ENGLAND.

WINSLOW REMANDED—THE CASE MAY BE TAKEN TO THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—THE DERBY-FISH CORRESPONDENCE TO BE PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT—THE PRISONERS OF THE OCTAVIA STILL HELD BY THE SPANIARDS.

LONDON, May 23, 1876.

At the request of Attorney General Holker, Baron Pollock further remanded Winslow to day, the term of his previous commitment having expired.

Winslow was remanded for eight days.

MAY GO BEFORE THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

There is a probability that the government will take measures in the meantime to bring the case before the Court of Queen's Bench.

THE WINSLOW CORRESPONDENCE TO BE SUBMITTED TO PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Cross, Secretary of State for the Home Department, replying to Sir William Vernon Harcourt's question as to whether the House would have an opportunity to consider the correspondence on the Winslow case between Great Britain and the United States, before Winslow's final release, said that on the application of the government Winslow had been again remanded until the 31st inst. Negotiations were still pending, and it was unusual to communicate state papers until the correspondence had been concluded, but under the special circumstances of this case the papers up to the present date would be submitted to the House.

FREE OPINION OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMPLICATION.

The *Standard* of to-day, in a leading editorial on the questions at issue between the British and American governments, arising out of the Winslow case, says:—

"On two points it seems perfectly certain that Mr. Fish is in the right, while on the third, the construction of the act of Parliament of 1870, his view is that which to mere unprofessional common sense the words in question appear to bear out."

The *Standard* takes the same view regarding the government's true course as does the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that is, that the question whether the Ashburton Treaty is excepted from the operation of the act of 1870 should be referred to the courts.

THE CUBANS CAPTURED ON THE OCTAVIA—A SPANISH PROMISE.

Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, stated, in reply to Mr. Simon, that the Cubans captured on board the Octavia had not been released, but that Spain had promised to take no action regarding them until an arrangement between the two governments had been reached.

MUTINOUS SEAMEN SENTENCED.

Nine of the seamen of the British bark Emma, Captain Cox, before reported put in at Gravesend because her crew refused to do duty, were to-day sentenced variously to six and eight weeks' imprisonment each.

SILVER.

Silver to-day is quoted at 52⅛d. a 52¼d.

WEATHER REPORT.

The weather to-day is wet.

FRANCE.

PENALTIES OF THE COUP D'ETAT—PRINCE NAPOLEON'S PUBLIC POSITION.

PARIS, May 23, 1876.

The radicals in the Chamber of Deputies will shortly introduce a motion for the prosecution of the accomplices in the *coup d'état* of 1851.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

La Paix, commenting on Prince Napoleon's acceptance of the Republic, remarks:—"There is merely one Communist more. Prince Napoleon will sit in the Chamber disdained by both republicans and imperialists."

TURKEY.

THE INSURGENTS DEMAND COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

RAGUSA, May 23, 1876.

The latest intelligence from the insurgent camp indicates that, in consequence of the improved position which has resulted from their recent victories, the insurgents cannot be satisfied with the concessions which they demanded at the conference with Baron Rodich.

They now demand the absolute independence of Herzegovina and Bosnia, and scout the idea of an armistice.

They are actively preparing to proclaim a provisional government.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN—TWENTY VESSELS AND FIVE THOUSAND MEN.

LONDON, May 24, 1876.

The *Standard* states that the number of British ironclads in the Mediterranean will shortly be increased to nine.

This, with the other additions ordered, will make the Mediterranean fleet consist of twenty vessels, carrying 5,000 men.

MAY BE REINFORCED.

It is probable that the Channel squadron, composed of seven iron-clads and carrying 4,000, men will go to Gibraltar.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

FIRST DAY OF THE YORK SPRING MEETING—POLONAISE THE WINNER OF THE GREAT NORTHERN HANDICAP.

LONDON, May 23, 1876.

The York spring meeting commenced to-day, and the most interesting event on the programme was the Great Northern Handicap.

THE WINNER.

Mr. Bowe's bay mare Polonaise proved to be the winner, adding another victory to a well known and successful stable.

SECOND AND THIRD.

Mr. J. Chapman's chestnut horse finished second and Mr. T. Melville's bay colt Standfordham third.

THE BETTING.

The favorite before the start was Mr. Seabrook's chestnut mare Apology, on whom 6 to 4 was offered just before the start. The betting on the placed horses was 8 to 1 against Polonaise and 12 to 1 against Owton and Stamfordham respectively.

SUMMARY.

YORK, England, May 23, 1876.—The Great Northern Handicap, of 300 sovs. (in specie), added to a sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each, 10 sovs. forfeit and 3 sovs. only (to the fund) if declared by noon, Tuesday, May 2; the second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake; winners of a handicap, value 1,000 sovs., after April 26, 14 lbs.; of one value 500 sovs., 10 lbs.; of 200 sovs., 7 lbs.; of 100 sovs., 5 lbs. extra. Closed with 39 subscribers, of which 23 were declared out. One mile and three-quarters

The highest weight accepting being 122 lbs., it was raised to 124 lbs., and the others in proportion.

Mr. Bowes' b. m. Polonaise, 5 years, by Adventurer, out of Klarinska, 100 lbs. 1
Mr. J. Chapman's ch. h. Owton, 5 years, by The Miner, out of Lady of the Tees, 99 lbs. 2
Mr. T. Melville's b. c. Stamfordham, 4 years, by Lambton, out of Chegouni, 84 lbs. 3
Mr. Seabrook's ch. m. Apology, 5 years, by Adventurer, out of Mandragora, 124 lbs. 0

THE WINNER, POLONAISE.

The winner, Polonaise, bay mare, 1871, was bred by her present owner, Mr. Bowes, one of the oldest sportsmen in England. This daughter of Adventurer and Klarinska, did not make a public appearance at two years of age, but in 1874, as a three-year-old, she ran seven times, being successful on two occasions only. Her maiden essay was in the One Thousand Guineas of that year, which was won by Apology, and Polonaise could get no nearer the front than sixth. Her second attempt was in the Oaks, in which she finished ninth, the irresistible Apology again landing first. At Goodwood, in the Gratwicke Produce Stakes, one mile and a half, July 28, she ran second, with 114 lbs. up, to Lord Ailesbury's Adventurière, carrying three pounds more. Two days after, same meeting, she scored her first victory in the second year of the Twenty-third Bentinck Memorial Stakes, one mile and a half, winning by a neck from Mr. E. Stephenson's bay colt Conqueror, her only competitor. The last day of that meeting she was far in the rear for the Nassau Stakes, one mile, Adventurière, La Coureuse and Periwig being respectively first, second and third. She was again far away for the Ayrshire Handicap, one mile three furlongs, at the Western meeting (Ayr), September 24, the winner being Mr. R. Forrester's Servia with 92 lbs. up. Polonaise carried 98 lbs. The year was wound up by her in winning the Royal Stakes, one mile, two furlongs, seventy-three yards, at Newmarket, 2d of October, her only competitor being Prince Soltykoff's Tripaway. The betting was 6 to 40 on Polonaise, and she finished three lengths in front. In her four-year-old form, Newmarket, First spring, April 28, she captured the Prince of Wales Stakes, two miles, two furlongs and twenty-eight yards, with 117 lbs. on her back, Count F. de Lagrange's Boulet, her only competitor, carrying 122 lbs., being three lengths away at the finish. The betting was even. In the Tradesman's Cup, at Chester, two miles and a quarter, May 5, she was next to last in a field of nine, and in the Goodwood Stakes, two miles and a half, July 27, with 98 lbs. up, she could do no better than seventh in a field of thirteen. Mr. Heneage's Freeman, who won the Tradesman Cup, was also the winner in this, carrying 117 lbs. The third year of the Twenty-third Bentinck Memorial Stakes, Queen's Plate course, Goodwood, she placed to her credit by beating Mr. Westbourne's Genuine by a length. The betting was even. In the Great Ebor Handicap, two miles, York August meeting, she succeeded in getting third place, with 97 lbs. up, the victor being Mr. J. Snarry's Lily Agnes, carrying 120 lbs., and Mr. Winter's Distinction, 106 lbs., second. Apology, 126 lbs., and Adventurière, same weight, were among the beaten ones. She was also placed in the great Yorkshire handicap, Doncaster September meeting, carrying 88 lbs., Mr. W. S. Mitchell-Innes' St. Leger winning by a length and a half, with 86 lbs., and Mr. Cartwright's famous Louisa Victoria second, carrying 118 lbs. The third year of the Triennial Produce Stakes at Newmarket First October, two miles and one hundred and five yards, was a gift for her, as she beat her only competitor, Mr. W. S. Cartwright's bay colt Volturno, four lengths. The beaten horse was the favorite before the start. With 110 lbs. up, Polonaise won by two lengths the Manchester Autumn handicap, one mile and a half, there being five behind her. She was unplaced in the Northumberland's Autumn plate (handicap), at New Castle-upon-Tyne, one mile and a half, carrying 107 lbs., the winner being Mr. T. Holmes' Harriet Laws, three years old, with 102 lbs. This was Polonaise's final effort of last year, from which it will be seen that she has done little better than to earn her oats up to the present time.

THE WARPATH.

THE BIG HORN EXPEDITION CONCENTRATING—STRENGTH OF THE GOVERNMENT FORCES AND OF THE INDIANS—DETAILS OF THE COMMAND—POSITION AND MOVEMENTS OF THE HOSTILE BANDS.

FORT LARAMIE, Wy T., May 23, 1876.

Colonel Royal's detachment of troops from Fort Russell, to engage in the Big Horn expedition concentrating at Fort Fetterman, arrived here to-day. The infantry, consisting of three companies of the Ninth regiment, under Captains Munson, Burt and Burrows, marched hence yesterday. Two companies of the Fourth, under Captains Coates and Luhn, now at Fort Fetterman, awaiting the force of cavalry from Medicine Bow, is expected to arrive there on the same day as this column.

THE WHOLE BODY

of regulars will comprise fifteen companies of the Second and the Third regiments of cavalry and five of the Ninth and Fourth infantry. General Crook will employ 100 Crow scouts. Louis Richards will be his interpreter. Frank Gerard, Sandwich Islander, who was captured by Crazy Horse, and lived with him for years, will serve as guide.

THE STAFF OF THE GENERAL

will consist of the following officers:—Captain A. H. Nickerson and Lieutenant J. G. Bourke, aides-de-camp; Captain John V. Friery, quartermaster; Captain George M. Randall, chief of scouts; Dr. Albert Hartuff, chief surgeon; Captain William S. Stanton, chief engineer; Colonel W. B. Royal, executive commandant. Should this expedition move in two columns Colonel Royal will lead the larger and Major A. W. Evans the smaller.

THE SUPPLIES.

There are 300,000 pounds of stores in wagon train and 64,000 loaded upon pack mules, of which there are 325. Tom Moore, of Arizona fame, is chief packer and Charles Russel, chief of transportation. The whole strength of the force will be about 1,200 men.

THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

Indians state that the hostile bands are encamped on the Blue Stone River, Montana, 300 miles from Fort Fetterman. There are about 300 lodges, counting 12,000 warriors. It is believed they will leave their villages standing and move into the Big Horn Mountains in search of game. Three thousand bucks have left the Cheyenne Agency on the Missouri to join Crazy Horse. Louis Richards reports that of forty-two lodges that went on the warpath from Red Cloud Agency seventeen returned last Wednesday, and appeared frightened. They said they had skirmished with Captain Egan's column, on Old Woman's Fork. Twenty-five lodges went northward after the encounter. The old men at the agencies will be passive, but the young men cannot be restrained from joining in the war.

THE ARAPAHOES AND BRULES

are still well disposed. The iron ore along the Pacific Railroad needs protection. Indians have been seen in small parties near Chug Water, where James Hunter was killed. A movement of troops northward, it is feared, will induce depredations in their rear. It is unofficially reported that the Fifth Cavalry is ordered from the Department of Missouri to afford greater security.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL TERRY'S COMMAND.

BIG HORN EXPEDITION,
VIA FORT LINCOLN, D. T., May 23, 1876.

The expedition against Sitting Bull, which left Fort Lincoln four days ago, under General Terry, has encountered such impassable roads, owing to recent heavy showers, that after four days' marching it finds itself only about forty miles from Fort Lincoln.

NO SIGNS OF INDIANS

have been discovered thus far, and none looked for with much confidence until the expedition approaches nearer to the Bad Lands of the Little Missouri River. The Indian guides accompanying the expedition express the belief that Sitting Bull and his followers will make a stand near the crossing of that river if they intend to act upon the offensive.

A PORTION OF THE SIOUX WILLING TO RELINQUISH THEIR RESERVATION—EFFORTS TO TRANSFER THEM TO THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1876.

Assurances have been received at the Interior Department that an influential band of the Sioux are willing to relinquish their domain there and remove to reservations in the Indian Territory. All correspondence in that particular was referred to the Secretary of the Interior, who will give instructions to the agents of the Interior Department regarding

PROPER NEGOTIATIONS

in that direction. Should this portion of the Sioux nation positively signify their willingness to settle in the Indian Territory, the hope is expressed that that entire formidable part of the hostile Indian race may soon be domiciled in that Territory.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

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

Probabilities.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, rising barometer, northerly to easterly winds, cooler and clear weather, and in the southern portions occasional rain.

For the Western Gulf States, rising barometer, southeast to northeast winds, slightly cooler, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising, followed by stationary barometer, northeasterly to southeasterly winds and cool, clear weather, succeeded by slowly rising temperature.

For the lake region, falling barometer, southerly to westerly winds, and warmer, clear weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, and warmer, generally clear weather.

For the Middle States and New England rising followed by falling barometer, cool northerly winds, shifting to warmer, westerly and southerly and clear weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape Lookout, Wilmington and Tybee Island.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

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

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	69	54	3:30 P. M.	86	67
6 A. M.	68	51	6 P. M.	77	62
9 A. M.	77	52	9 P. M.	73	56
12 M.	84	58	12 P. M.	70	51

Average temperature yesterday 56⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 75⅝

THE LENNIE MUTINY.

Four of the Mutineer Murderers Executed at Newgate.

Names and Ages of the Criminals.

HISTORY OF THE CRIMES.

LONDON, May 23, 1876.

The four Greek sailors of the crew of the British ship Lennie, who mutinied and murdered the captain, mate and second officer of that vessel, and who were found guilty in the Central Criminal Court on the 5th inst., were executed at Newgate at eight o'clock this morning.

NAMES AND AGES OF THE CONVICTS.

Their names were:—

Matteo Cargalis, aged thirty-six years.
Giovanni Cacaris, aged twenty-one years.
Pascalis Caludis, aged thirty-three years.
George Kaida, aged twenty-two years.

HISTORY OF THE TERRIBLE CRIMES—SAILING FROM PORT—SUBSEQUENT SCENES OF BLOODSHED—PERSONAL FIRMNESS IN TIME OF DANGER—WONDERFUL PRESERVATION—ARREST AND CONVICTION OF THE MURDERERS.

About six months ago the ship Lennie, of Yarmouth, N. S., of 950 tons, lay at Antwerp, in ballast, and wanting a crew. Her captain was Stanley Hatfield, a Canadian, the first mate was Joseph Wortley, an Irishman, and the second mate Richard McDonald, an Englishman. At Antwerp a man named Constant von Hoydonck was engaged as steward, with his assistant, a lad named Trousselot.

THE CREW.

A scratch crew was collected in London, the members of which (with one exception) were foreigners of four different nationalities—Greek, Turkish, Italian and Austrian.

OUT FOR AMERICA.

Manned by this miscellaneous crew the Lennie sailed from Antwerp on the 23d of October, bound for New Orleans. All went well until the 31st of October, with the exception, indeed, of a marked tendency to

ILL-FEELING AND BAD BLOOD

on the part of the crew against the officers. Early on the morning of that day, however, all hands being on deck, except the steward and his assistant, the captain ordered the ship to be put about. The order was obeyed in a lubberly manner, which apparently excited the ire and contempt of the skipper, who, after the manner of his race, rated the crew in terms more forcible than elegant, calling them, among other things,

"NO SAILORS, BUT A PACK OF SOLDIERS."

This was the spark which kindled the smouldering fire of mutiny. Pascales Caladis, alias "Big Harry," whipped out his knife and struck it into the captain's stomach. The captain, who had left both his revolvers below, turned to flee from his assassin round the cabin house, but was stopped by Matteo Cargalis, alias "French Peter," who stabbed him in the forehead. The unfortunate man was then finished by Big Harry.

THE STEWARD,

who was below at the time, thus describes the commencement of the tragedy:—"About four in the morning of October 31 I was in my berth, when, hearing a noise on the poop, I said to Trousselot, who slept below me,

'THERE IS A ROW;

turn out and see what time it is.' The boy went into the cabin, looked at the clock, and, returning, said, 'Constant, it's twenty minutes past four.' I told him to go to the galley and make the coffee. He proceeded about six steps to go on deck when he found that the doors from the companion were shut, and some one said there was plenty of time between then and eight o'clock to make coffee. I jumped out of my berth and tried to get up stairs, when I found two men—Caladis, or "Big Harry," and Leosts—at the top, on the poop. The former asked me what I wanted. They were watching to see that no one came up. The captain, I believe, had ordered the men to put the ship about. The braces had got foul. I heard him say, 'This is always the case; you are no sailors, but a lot of soldiers.' There was a rush on the deck, and I heard the captain halloo, as if his throat was cut." Witness imitated the sound—a kind of choking or gurgling noise.

When the

SECOND MATE

ran to the assistance of the captain and endeavored to drag him into the cabin he, too, was assailed by "Big Harry," who ran his knife into him. The wounded man ran to the boatswain, put his arms on his shoulders, and entreated him to save his life. The latter, however, pushed him off and "Big Harry" ran his knife three times into his neck, thus accomplishing the second murder. All this took place on the poop. In the meantime the

CHIEF MATE,

who was forward, and who by this time saw the extreme peril in which he stood, took to the rigging and endeavored to gain a place of security on the foreyard. Giovanni Carcaris, or "Joe, the Cook," was now ordered by George Kalda, who went by the nickname of "Lips," to go forward and fire at the first mate, but did not obey the order. "Lips" then took the revolver from him, went to the rigging and fired five times. The chief mate slipped or lowered himself down to the deck, when "Joe, the Cook," twice stabbed the unfortunate officer through the neck with his knife. "French Peter" then stood upon him and nearly hacked his head off. The three officers being thus despatched, various portions of the heavy gear of the ship were

MADE FAST TO THEIR BODIES,

which were thrown overboard, the murderers having first taken off the boots of their victims and such articles of clothing as were likely to prove of use. The steward and his assistant, on endeavoring to come on deck, were prevented from so doing by the door being fastened. "Big Harry" and "Lips," however, asked him what he wanted, when he replied that he wanted to go to the galley and make the coffee. "Big Harry" answered, "There is plenty of time before eight o'clock to make the coffee; go down below." He did so, taking with him from the captain's room the two loaded revolvers, which he placed in his pocket, in case he should be, as he expected, attacked. The crew came down shortly afterward, and the boatswain said:—

"WELL, WE HAVE FINISHED NOW."

"Oh!" said the steward, feigning ignorance and indifference, "what have you finished?"

"We have finished the captain, mate and second, and now you are to navigate. We have made up our minds to go to Greece. You take the ship to Gibraltar, and we will find Greece and take the boats, remove everything of value out of the ship and sell it on shore, and you will have your share."

The steward replied that if he took charge of the ship he should expect them to obey his orders. The steward accordingly undertook

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SHIP,

and the assassins at once employed themselves in scraping her name off wherever it was painted and in washing out the evidences of their foul deeds.

ROBBERY.

They also ransacked the officers' rooms, and "Big Harry" appropriated to his own use the murdered captain's coat. The next day one of the crew said to the steward that he did not think they were going to Greece but to some other part of the Channel. The steward, who acted throughout the entire ordeal with extraordinary self-possession and courage, told his suspicious questioner to mind his own business; that he had charge of the ship and would not be ordered about, and if he did not keep quiet he would blow his brains out. The man Renken then went forward and told the rest of the crew that they were being deceived, and that "the vessel was being taken up the English Channel."

They all came in a body to the steward, whose life must have hung, at this moment, on a thread, and "Big Harry," the ringleader, on asking him what he was doing and where he was going, received for answer that he was to mind his own business and leave the steward alone, and the ship would be brought to Greece. "They appeared satisfied," said he, "and at half-past eleven at night I altered the course of the ship for the French coast, and on the 4th of November I took the ship into

THE ISLE DE RHE.

"It was a very rough night and very misty, and 'Big Harry' came to me and asked me what I did there—the land was all around them. I told him I knew where I was, and my intention was to lie there until we could get a fair wind, and that we might as well have a night's rest as to beat about and make no headway."

MESSAGES FOR SHORE.

During this night the steward and his young assistant wrote twenty messages in French and English, which they threw overboard in bottles. These messages (the name, character and destination of the vessel being mentioned) were as follows:—

"MAGISTRATE—Will you send a number of police, a steamer and men, because, on the 31st, the sailors killed the captain and mates? Keep the police below if you come, as we may save our lives."

Many of these bottles were washed ashore on the coast of France. On the 4th of November the steward took the ship into the

BAY OF SABLE D'OLORNE,

stating to the crew that he intended to stop there all night and wait for a fair wind on the morrow. The next morning Cargalis told him that if he did not take the ship where they wished to go he would be served as were the others. The Lennie stood out to sea for three days on leaving the bay, and, on the evening of the 6th, Cargalis came again to the steward, saying:—"We want to see the land; what course have we to steer to see it?"

At this time the steward had been deprived of the command of the ship, and he, therefore, refused to answer the question. "Big Harry" then said:—

"Steward, you take care of the ship again; that fellow can't navigate."

All hands followed "Big Harry" into the cabin and the steward intimated that he would navigate the vessel again and take it safely to Greece if not interfered with, to which Big Harry replied:—

"Now the first man who interferes with the steward in navigating the ship I will

CUT OFF HIS EARS."

Thus confirmed in his command the steward resumed the navigation of the ship, and, the weather becoming very rough, he suggested that the crew should go on shore, telling them that the country on which they would land was a republic and that there were

NO POLICE

there. The six Greeks, approving this, landed at Sable d'Olorme. For two days the ship lay off the coast.

ARRESTS.

In the meantime some of the bottles containing the messages had been picked up. A pilot boat came alongside followed by the French man-of-war Travailleur.

PROTECTION.

The steward claimed, for himself and the boy, the protection of the French authorities, and narrated the story of the murders and mutiny. The remaining portion of the crew was then arrested and taken on shore. While this capture was being effected on board the ship the six men who had landed, and who had been representing themselves as destitute seamen belonging to a Greek ship which had foundered, were arrested, several of the bottles having washed ashore and suspicion having now been aroused by communication from the gunboat.

HANDED OVER.

The eleven men, having been examined before the French authorities, were handed over to the English police, under the extradition treaty between the two countries.

THE TRIAL.

A two days' trial resulted in the abandonment of the main charge against seven of the prisoners, (several of whom were necessarily obliged to be discharged in order that they might give

QUEEN'S EVIDENCE

against the more prominent criminals, who could not have been convicted in the absence of such evidence), and in the sentencing to

DEATH

of the four ringleaders, French Peter, Big Harry, Lips and Joe, the cook, at the Old Bailey Sessions, London.

They have now paid the earthly penalty of their crimes, as reported in our cable telegram.

EXPIATION.

BURWELL NEWSOME HANGED AT WINDSOR, N. C., YESTERDAY.

BOYKINS, Va., May 23, 1876.

Windsor, the shire town of Bertie county, North Carolina, about sixty miles by a rude country road through swamps and forests from this the nearest railway and telegraph station, to-day witnessed the closing scene of another of those judicial tragedies which seem to be becoming almost an everyday occurrence. A multitude of people of all colors, the various hues of the Americo-African blood predominating, thronged the quaint old town. But few, however, of the expectant crowd were admitted to the enclosure around the jail within which the gallows stood. Capital executions were formerly public, but Battle's Revisal, the latest codification of North Carolina statute laws, provides that the execution of death sentences shall in all cases be strictly private. In addition to such a guard as may be required, two physicians and necessary assistants, not more than thirty-six nor less than eighteen respectable citizens "shall be summoned to witness for the State the due observance of the law." The popular Sheriff of the county, Mr F. W. Bell, was beset and begged for tickets of admission to the ghastly spectacle. The importunity of those who desired to serve the State gratuitously as guards and witnesses was something marvellous. As it was, about fifty persons were admitted to the jail yard. Many more, however, climbed the neighboring trees for a bird's-eye view, while still others pressed closely about the high fence of rough planks and peeped through its chinks. Housetops and upper windows were also sought by eager sightseers.

The prisoner, Burwell Newsome, was led out from the jail at ten minutes after eleven A. M. He was accompanied by a guard of thirty white men armed with shotguns to the gallows at the northerly corner of the jail yard. Four physicians were in attendance and eighteen other persons as witnesses. Newsome was barefooted, in his shirtsleeves, with his hands tied behind him. The gallows was very simply constructed after a pattern devised by Sheriff Bell himself. The trap was double and arranged to fall by a slight pull upon a lever attached to an iron spring bar. The prisoner ascended to the narrow scaffold by a small ladder, followed by Sheriff Bell, and commenced a long, piteous prayer, which lapsed into wild, incoherent raving. He bewailed his evil courses and humbly besought the Divine mercy. He was fearfully frightened and shook spasmodically. It was a spectacle of intense, horror-stricken, abject fear.

He said nothing of the crime for which he was to suffer. A colored clergyman, Rev. Brown Holly, followed the condemned man in an earnest, fervent prayer, kneeling upon the scaffold. Sheriff Bell then securely pinioned the prisoner's legs just above the ankles, adjusted the rope about his neck, drew down the black cap over his features and bid Newsome good-by.

At half-past eleven the trap fell. Muscular spasms were perceptible for four minutes. In seven minutes life was pronounced extinct. A plain cypress coffin, stained red, was then brought out, the corpse placed within it and delivered to his friends.

The last previous capital execution at Windsor was of a white man named Farmer, twenty-two years ago, for an offence similar to Newsome's.

The unhappy man who thus suffered the extreme penalty of the law was copper colored, and about eighteen years of age. His crime, committed December 28, 1875, was a brutal outrage upon Ellen Outland, a "poor white" woman, who worked with him in the field picking cotton. After its committal he fled into Hertford county, but was arrested the next day, and when arraigned before a magistrate confessed his guilt. He was brought to trial in the Superior Court April 13, 1876, before His Honor Judge William A. Moore, the State being represented by Joseph J. Martin, Solicitor for the Second Judicial district, and the prisoner ably defended by Major John W. Moore and James L. Mitchell. A majority of the jury were colored men. He had a fair and full trial, and the entire community concided with the verdict of guilty.

To-day's execution would have been a double one had not an appeal to the Supreme Court been taken by the counsel of Benjamin Smallwood (negro), convicted of the murder of Richard Ruffin, also colored, and sentenced to be hanged at the same time with Burwell Newsome.

SLAUGHTER OF NEGROES.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23, 1876.

The *Picayune* says there were twenty-nine negroes killed in Wilkinson county, Mississippi, during the recent disturbances there.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS AMONG CAVALRY OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1876.

An Army Retiring Board having found the following officers incapacitated for active service they have been, by direction of the President, retired from active service, in conformity with sections 1,251 and 1,252 Revised Statutes, to take effect from May 17, 1876:—

For incapacity resulting from incidents of service—Major John V. Du Bois, Third cavalry; Major James Curtis, Tenth cavalry; Captain Samuel K. Schwenk, Eighth cavalry (gunshot wound received at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864); Captain Thomas L. Brent, Third cavalry.

For incapacity, not the result of an incident of service—Captain Sheldon Sturgeon, Sixth cavalry.

The retired list has now its full legal complement of officers, viz., 300, so that until death or other casualty creates a vacancy incapacitated officers must remain on leave of absence "on surgeons' certificate of disability."

PROMOTIONS.

Captain Sturgeon was the senior cavalry captain, and it was expected that his retirement would have been postponed until he attained his majority, but he has been "shelved" as a captain after fourteen years' service in that grade.

Captain Caleb H. Carlton, Tenth cavalry, and Captain Napoleon B. McLaughlin, Fourth cavalry, succeed Du Bois and Curtis, and the following First Lieutenants are entitled to Captains' bars:—Peter D. Vroom, Third cavalry, vice Brent, retired; William C. Hemphill, Fourth cavalry, vice McLaughlin, promoted; W. M. Harper, Sixth cavalry, vice Sturgeon, retired; H. J. Farnsworth, Eighth cavalry, vice Schwenk, retired; Thomas C. Lebo, Tenth cavalry, vice Carlton, promoted.

The second lieutenants whose pay will be increased $200 per annum on their promotion to "first lifts" are:—John G. Bourke, Third cavalry; John A. McKinney, Fourth cavalry; Frank West, Sixth cavalry; Richard A. Williams, Eighth cavalry, and Charles R. Ward, Tenth cavalry.

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, May 23, 1876.

Governor Tilden has to-day signed the following very important bills passed at the last session of the Legislature:—

An act to provide ways and means for the support of the government, which is the tax bill.

Appointing commissioners to investigate certain lateral canals of this State, and to report upon the disposition to be made thereof.

To reappropriate certain moneys in the treasury heretofore appropriated.

For the rebuilding of the Glens Falls feeder to the Champlain canals.

Respecting the powers of the Canal Board and the adjustment of tolls.

Making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the collection of tolls, superintendence, ordinary repairs and maintenance of the canals for the fiscal year commencing on the first day of October, 1876, and to provide for deficiencies in former appropriations.

Relating to the appointment and duties of engineers employed on the canals of this State.

To encourage improvement in steam canal propulsion in this State.

MEXICO.

EXCITING NEWS FROM THE REPUBLIC—THE REBELLION EXTENDING—THE EXECUTIVE PREPARING FOR FLIGHT.

HAVANA, May 23, 1876.

The French mail steamer has arrived here from Vera Cruz.

THE CAPITAL ISOLATED.

She brings no Mexican newspapers. Her passengers say that for four days before the steamer sailed no rail, way train and no correspondence of any kind had been received from the capital, all communications being interrupted.

The rebellion seemed to be assuming alarming proportions.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME COURT SAID TO HAVE FLED.

It was reported that the President of the Supreme Court had gone to the United States, and that President Lerdo was preparing for the sale of his property in case of disaster.

THE SITUATION VERY SERIOUS.

These reports appear to be exaggerated, but the gravity of the situation in the southern portion of the country cannot be doubted.

WAITING FOR FACTS.

The steamer City of Merida, from Vera Cruz, is expected here to-day and will probably bring files of papers and later and more definite news.

HAYTI AND ST. DOMINGO.

HAVANA, May 23, 1876.

Advices from St. Thomas to the 17th inst. have been received.

In Hayti everything was in *statu quo*.

A DANISH OFFICIAL OUTLAWED.

Herr Born, Danish and Dutch Vice Consul at Port au Prince, had been declared an outlaw. He was accused of taking part in the administration of President Dominique.

ELECTIONS.

The elections for members of the Senate and House were to commence May 15.

The Chambers will, probably, open June 4, and the President of the Republic will be elected by them about June 15.

ALL QUIET.

All was quiet in St. Domingo.

GREAT DRY GOODS SALE.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF FABRICS SOLD YESTERDAY—HOPES IN A REVIVAL OF THE TRADE.

An auction sale of dry goods was held yesterday in one of the storerooms of Messrs. Wright, Bliss & Fabyan, of Nos. 71 and 73 Thomas street, which is a very significant event in the annals of the dry goods trade of New York, the like of which is not recorded. About two weeks ago the firm above mentioned sent all over the country circulars stating that a peremptory sale of domestic dry goods which they, as agents, then had on hand would be put up at auction at the rooms of Messrs. Townsend, Montant & Co., Nos. 79 and 81 Leonard street. This sale was ordered by the directors and treasurers of many of the greatest manufacturing companies in the country for the purpose of fixing a price for the goods to be offered. For a long time past there has been no little want of confidence among the dry goods merchants of New York on account of the instability of prices. This has caused a great accumulation on the hands of the agents of the mills, and many of the mills have been compelled to suspend work.

In response to the circular firms from every part of the United States sent their representatives to this great sale, and for several days past it has been the chief topic of discussion among the dry goods merchants. On Monday, however, it was discovered that the salesrooms of Messrs. Townsend, Montant & Co. would not be sufficiently large to accommodate the enormous number of buyers who had expressed a determination to be present at the auction, so the place of sale was changed from Leonard street to the large storeroom of Messrs. Wright, Bliss & Fabyan, on the third floor of their building, which runs from Thomas to Duane street. The room was arranged for the sale, an auctioneer's stand having been built near the middle, opposite to it being a raised desk for the clerks, who had a lively time of it all day. At eleven o'clock the room was filled, every dry goods house of any prominence throughout the Union being represented. At the opening of the sale the large salesroom was unable to contain a majority of the would be buyers who, even by dint of pushing and squeezing, could not succeed in gaining admission to the room, and a number contented themselves by awaiting on the stairway an opportunity to effect an entrance. The crowd also extended out into the street on the Thomas street side, filling up the passageway and making it difficult for trucks to pass. The attendance at this time could not have been much less than 7,500 persons. Probably 10,000 persons visited the room during the day.

The proceedings were begun promptly by Mr. Wolbert, auctioneer, of Messrs. Townsend, Montant & Co., who read the terms of sale and then introduced Mr. Bliss, of Wright, Bliss & Fabyan, who expressed his acknowlegments at finding so hearty a response to his invitation. He said that it was the belief of the firm that the time had come for a united effort on the part of merchants to put an end, if possible, to the prolonged depression which had existed in the market since the autumn of 1873, and that "bottom prices" should be ascertained, with a view to inducing a revival of business. To do their part in their line they would offer the entire stock of the manufacturers named in the catalogue with the hope of forming a basis for future operations. The quantity was really not so great as it would at first seem to be, as it only equalled in amount about the quantity sold by them by ordinary sales in three weeks.

The first line offered was a lot of Pepperell R. Brown, in lots of five bales, and was started at six cents and knocked down at seven and a quarter cents, C. L. Luce and J. Greenleaf & Co. taking the first orders. The next four or five lots sold at a slight advance, which increased the excitement, the goods bringing fair prices, and the demand being so eager that the auctioneer was repeatedly obliged to run up the bid in order to reduce the number of those who were anxious to be served. This animation continued during the entire sale, which terminated at half-past six o'clock in the evening. The uproar was so great at times as to completely overwhelm the auctioneer. The utmost good feeling, however, prevailed. The printed catalogues which contained the description of the goods—which, by the way, gave out early in the day—noticed only about 9,000 cases of goods, which were all that were intended to be sold at the time the catalogues were printed, which was during the latter part of last week; but since that time the firm have received some 3,000 cases in addition, and the crowd evinced such an anxiety to buy that the newly received 3,000 cases were put up also and went off as rapidly as the first. Many more could have been sold had they been at hand. Palmer plaid cheviots sold at 9¾c. per yard; Otis plaid, 10⅛c.; Bates basket, 10c.; 32-inch Glencoe, 10½c.; do., another lot, 9c., &c.

The average prices obtained for the goods sold was entirely satisfactory to the sellers, and they consider the auction as a very successful affair. The lower grades brought the best prices, though all sold well, excepting a few undesirable odds and ends. In view of this sale few lines of cotton goods have been sold by the large jobbing houses of this city during the past few days, but the importance of this sale will be at once conceived when it is stated that the prices realized yesterday show an average falling off of only about ten per cent from the last market quotations. It is estimated that the aggregate amount brought for the 12,000 cases sold was in the neighborhood of $2,100,000.

The leading merchants from all parts of the country coincided in the opinion that this sale would have the effect of equalizing prices and placing the trade on hard pan. At the same time it would serve to clear the market of a stagnating surplus by widely distributing the same. This would act also to fix prices firmly and to guide the manufacturers hereafter, so that they would be more careful against accumulating an excess, which necessarily overstocks the market. Frequent and emphatic expressions were made to the effect that brighter trade prospects were inaugurated.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION IN SESSION YESTERDAY.

The sub-committee of the Congressional Committee on the Department of Justice, was again in session at the Astor House yesterday. All the members of the committee were present.

Oliver Fiske, Marshal for the South