# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

## From All Parts of the World.

## RUSSIA AND THE EAST.

### Italy Denies that She Is Committed to Any Alliance.

## THE CRETAN INSURRECTION.

### Effort to Settle the Cotton Strike by Arbitration.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 29, 1878.

The *Times* has the following from its correspondent at St. Petersburg:—"There is some truth in the rumors that Prince Bismarck has retired from the position of mediator. As the principle of simultaneous withdrawal from Constantinople is accepted he thinks negotiations as to the details can be more conveniently carried on directly between the parties concerned. Perhaps he is also influenced by certain unofficial insinuations that he does not ardently desire the success of the negotiations.

HOPES IN DIRECT NEGOTIATION.

"Russia is quite ready to continue the negotiations directly, and hopes Lord Salisbury will abandon his purely negative criticism, but it is not known how England intends to act. Some very well-informed people here are convinced that direct negotiations can hardly fail to be successful if both sides desire an amicable arrangement. I am assured this is the case with Russia, who is ready to accept any arrangement securing the amelioration of the condition of the Christians and moderate compensation."

WHAT RUSSIA WILL ACCEPT.

The correspondent recites the modifications of the San Stefano Treaty to which Russia is willing to submit, such as limitation of the boundaries and of the period of occupation of Bulgaria; the substitution of a European for a Russian commission and the organization of a European syndicate to consider the claims of the holders of Turkish bonds as well as Russia's claim for indemnity.

FIRM ON ONE POINT.

He says he has also good reason to believe that Russia will content herself with the retrocession of a small strip of Bessarabia, inhabited by Russians. She will, however, to all appearance remain firm on the question of submitting the whole treaty, as she cannot agree to any proposal which has the evident intention of inflicting humiliation.

WILLINGNESS TO TALK.

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna says all sides are willing to continue the negotiations, although there is some momentary ill-humor in St. Petersburg at the difficulties concerning the mutual withdrawal from Constantinople. This is caused by questions of detail and not change of mind on the part of Great Britain. Efforts to arrive at an understanding on this point are not considered abandoned.

HAVE THEY AGREED?

A special despatch to the *New Free Press* of Vienna reports that England and Russia have agreed to withdraw to the Dardanelles and Adrianople respectively. The truth of this report is extremely doubtful.

A DOUBTFUL RUMOR.

A special despatch from Berlin says that Austria is resolved to take immediate and forcible possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina; but the *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent says he believes that the statements relative to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina are based on mere conjecture.

PROMOTIONS.

A number of military appointments are being gazetted at St. Petersburg. The Grand Duke Nicholas has been promoted to the rank of Field Marshal General and recalled to Russia on account of ill health. General Todleben has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Turkey, with General Imeretinsky as Chief of Staff.

THE FORMAL TRANSFER.

General Todleben will assume command of the Russian army on Monday. The Grand Duke Nicholas will leave for St. Petersburg on Tuesday.

THE PORTE'S INFLUENCE.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has induced the Porte to send two more officers to urge the regular troops who have joined the Mussulman insurgents to submit. Some Greeks of Thrace and Macedonia are joining the Mussulman insurgents.

NEUTRALIZATION OF THE BALTIC.

The *Standard's* Paris correspondent states that the report has been revived that Germany is seeking to secure the neutralization of the Baltic in the event of war.

DEFERRED FOR THE PRESENT.

A Constantinople despatch says:—"The great Russian review announced for Monday has been countermanded."

TO EMBARK AT ONCE.

A Calcutta despatch to the *Times* says it is reported that the commanding officers of numerous regiments have received orders to have everything in readiness for immediate embarkation.

ITALY NOT COMMITTED.

The *Diritto*, of Rome, a Ministerial organ, declares on authority that Italy has not impaired her freedom of action and has neither entered into any close relations with Germany or Austria nor invited England to formulate a programme of her Eastern policy.

SERVIA IN WAR FEATHERS.

All Servian soldiers on furlough have been ordered to rejoin their regiments immediately.

FIGHTING IN CRETE.

Continuous fighting is reported in Crete.

THE COTTON STRIKE.

The representatives of the East Lancashire Weavers' Association have resolved to submit the question of a reduction of wages to the arbitrament of a committee composed of Manchester agents, shippers, bankers, operators and masters, with the Bishop of Manchester as chairman. The masters will probably reiterate their refusal to submit the question to arbitration.

LOOKING TO ARBITRATION.

A special from Blackburn to the *Standard* states that Union delegates from various districts met on Sunday to make arrangements for raising funds for the support of the strikers. They appear to be sanguine and report that small firms in the country are disposed to yield, but some large employers of Blackburn seem inflexible. The determination of the operatives to resist seems to increase.

THE MASTERS NOT UNITED.

The National Federation of Employers publish a letter repudiating all connection with the Lancashire masters.

BOILER EXPLOSION IN DUBLIN.

A boiler in Strong's foundry, Hammond lane, exploded on Saturday. An adjoining house was destroyed. Fifteen persons were killed and twelve injured.

PARIS TO BE ILLUMINATED.

The Municipality of Paris have resolved to illuminate the city on Wednesday night in honor of the opening of the Exhibition.

## THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 28, 1878.

Attempts made to float the propeller City of New Bedford, ashore on Fisher's Island, have been unsuccessful. She is bilged, and filling rapidly. All hands left her at four o'clock this afternoon. About one-third of the cargo has been removed. Further efforts to save her will be made to-morrow.

## THE PRESIDENT AND PARTY.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT DELANO—A SPEECH CURTAILED BY THE RAIN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

DELANO, April 28, 1878.

Yesterday was a gala day for Delano. President Hayes, wife and sons, Miss Platt, General Devens, Mrs. Sherman and a number of ladies and gentlemen visited here at one o'clock. Flags were flying from liberty poles and many residences were decked with bunting in honor of the event. Several hundred people were in waiting at the depot, and when the special train appeared in sight the whistles and bells of eight engines commenced to blow and ring, creating a terrible racket. A cannon belched forth a national salute.

THE RECEPTION AND ADDRESS.

General Pattersen first requested three cheers for the President, which were given with a will. Six cheers were given for Mrs. Hayes, after which the President stepped to the rear end of the platform of the private car of Mr. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and said:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I am pleased to meet you in company with my friends. I call to pay a visit to this most important part of Pennsylvania. I desire to see your mammoth collieries and a region as wealthy as any in the country. Of course this is not a time for speech making, and I should not like to detain you in the rain. I assure you that I am grateful to meet with you. Good day.

As soon as he had finished speaking the crowd cheered enthusiastically. The train then left for Shoemaker's Colliery, near Mahanoy City, which was viewed from the window of the parlor car. The train then left for Tamaqua, where the party was tendered a reception by the citizens.

THE RETURN TO WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1878.

The President and his family returned to Washington this morning from their trip to Philadelphia and the coal regions of Pennsylvania, all in good health and well pleased with their visit. The President passed the day quietly at the Executive Mansion, and during the evening was visited by several friends who came to pay their respects to the President and Mrs. Hayes. This evening Cabinet Officers Key, Schurz and Sherman were at the Executive Mansion, and were in consultation with the President for some time.

## CONGRESSIONAL JUNKETING PARTY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NORFOLK, April 28, 1878.

It is again announced that a distinguished Washington junketing party will reach here on Tuesday, on the despatch steamer Tallapoosa, consisting of the various bureaus and the Congressional Naval Committee. The party will go with the Tallapoosa on her rounds as far as the Boston Yard.

## PEREGRINATING ASSEMBLYMEN.

MONTREAL, April 28, 1878.

Ninety members of the New York State Assembly arrived here last night on a visit. They will return home to-morrow.

## MOFFETT PUNCH IN LOUISIANA.

PROMULGATION OF THE LAW BY GOVERNOR NICHOLLS—BITTER ANTAGONISM OF THE LIQUOR MEN—A FIGHT TO BE MADE IN THE COURTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 28, 1878.

Governor Nicholls this morning had promulgated the Moffett Register bill, which was passed at the recent sitting of the Legislature. The bill places a quarter of a cent tax on every drink, and it is thought will yield a revenue of $300,000 annually. When it was passed it was done more as an experiment than anything else, it being believed that it would work favorably, though its opponents claimed it would not add a dollar to the revenues.

ANTAGONISM OF THE WHISKEY MEN.

In interviews with prominent whiskey men they all stated to your correspondent that they would fight it in the courts to the bitter end. They have already formed an association numbering about five hundred members, who have employed counsel, and a bitter fight will be made. They also stated they would never subscribe another cent to aid the democratic party, which passed the bill; that they will fight that party in the future and help to defeat it at the next election. The first attempt will be made to prove the bill unconstitutional, but as it was carefully drawn up by an ex-judge of the Supreme Court, and passed upon by almost every leading lawyer in the Legislature, it is not believed this will hold. Governor Nicholls himself, after a careful examination, believed it was constitutional, and hence his signature.

## LEGISLATION IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 28, 1878.

The General Assembly adjourned last night after an extra session of two days. A law was passed to prevent debtors giving preference to creditors and to secure the equal distribution of the property of a debtor among his creditors, which was the object of the special session. A law was also passed providing that the city of Providence shall vote annually on the question of granting liquor licenses.

## A CASE OF LEPROSY.

A PATIENT AFFECTED WITH THE DISEASE IN A BALTIMORE HOSPITAL—STRANGE APPEARANCE OF THE UNFORTUNATE MAN—TREATMENT BY THE SURGEONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BALTIMORE, April 28, 1878.

At the City Hospital, in this city, there is a patient which the surgeons in charge pronounce a decided case of elephantiasis or leprosy. The patient's name is Abraham Brown. He is a native of New York, forty-five years of age and a widower with children. Twelve years ago he resided in Cuba, where, he says, he saw very much worse cases than his appeared among the inhabitants.

CONDITION OF THE PATIENT.

His hands and feet are covered with scaly ulcers and his face is breaking out with large tuberculous sores, giving him a shocking appearance. The surgeons do not regard the disease as contagious or infectious. The man is lying in a ward occupied by other patients. He is in the second stage of the disease; says he does not suffer any pain, is cheerful and converses readily.

THE TREATMENT.

The disease is of slow progress, but will certainly prove fatal; consequently the medical treatment is merely palliative. The father of the patient died at the age of seventy and his mother is still living. Up to the time of his attack he was enjoying excellent health.

## THE HERRING RUN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NORFOLK, April 28, 1878.

Though the shad season was a failure the enormous run of herrings in the Albemarle Sound are unprecedented. The fisheries are catching two and three hundred thousand at a haul and cannot begin to save them. They will stop fishing on Wednesday next for the season.

## SUICIDE OF A YOUNG GIRL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 28, 1878.

A young girl, daughter of Rev. Mr. Adkins, of Clay, eighteen miles north of this city, cut her throat last Friday morning. She was found by her parents in bed and weltering in her blood. At last accounts the girl was alive, but it was thought she would not live.

## IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 28, 1878.

The girl Jennie Brown, who was outraged by Frank Wood in this city, is in a dangerous condition. Wood's examination has been deferred to await the result of the terrible injuries he inflicted.

## THE BLACK HILLS MAIL.

DEADWOOD, D. T., April 28, 1878.

The mail matter that was lost in the Cheyenne River, on the Sidney route, on Thursday last by the capsizing of a raft, was recovered and arrived here to-day in a demoralized condition.

## MURDER IN DEADWOOD.

DEADWOOD, D. T., April 28, 1878.

This afternoon Ed Durham shot and killed Christian Hoffman in the latter's place of business. The shooting arose from a dispute regarding the settlement of a business transaction. Durham, whom there is strong feeling against, is in jail. Lynching is talked of.

## AN EMBEZZLER ARRESTED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 28, 1878.

Samuel R. Thomas, who fled from this city last week, taking with him about $4,000, the proceeds of a check which had been intrusted to him to get cashed, has been captured at London, Ont., and taken to Buffalo, from whence he will be brought to this city. When arrested $3,000 were found in his possession.

# WASHINGTON.

## Strength of the New Tariff Bill in the House.

## AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ITS OPPONENTS.

### Propositions for a Tariff Commission to Sit During Recess.

## THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

### Movement to Decrease the Pay of Officers and Men.

## THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1878.

STRENGTH OF MR. WOOD'S TARIFF BILL—A DESIRE FOR ADJOURNMENT WHICH MAY DEFEAT IT—PROPOSED TARIFF COMMISSION.

The opponents of the new tariff bill have sent out from here what they call a "careful canvass of the House," which gives the vote at 135 for and 156 against the bill. Mr. Wood does not think this correct. His own canvass gives a majority for the bill of about twenty, and he feels confident of its passage by the House unless the pressure of other business should prevent him from getting it up for discussion. This is not improbable, but if the canvass published by the opponents of the bill is believed in by them they will have an opportunity this week to help Mr. Wood to get it before the House, whereupon they can move to strike out the enacting clause, which will at once show whether they are as strong as they say.

Congress is anxious to adjourn at the earliest possible day and this fact may defeat Mr. Wood's bill. A number of Senators and Representatives want to go to the Paris Exhibition; many others wish to go home to attend to their business affairs, which have necessarily been neglected since last October; yet others think it best for the country that Congress shall adjourn as soon as possible, and there is an increasing disinclination on these and other accounts to prolong the session or undertaking any other than absolutely necessary business. Mr. Wood, however, intends to get a square vote on the Tariff bill, so as to see who are its friends and opponents.

Whenever it shall appear that the bill has no chance to become a law Mr. Chittenden will offer a joint resolution or bill appointing a tariff commission to sit during the recess and report to the next session on the whole subject of the tariff and foreign commerce. It is believed that Senator Dawes will introduce a similar bill in the Senate. It is proposed that the commission shall consist of the Secretary of the Treasury or some officer of the Treasury named by him, two Representatives, two Senators and two experts.

If any bill subsidizing ocean steamer lines is brought in at this session, as has been proposed, an amendment will be offered allowing steamers to be imported as manufactured articles at twenty per cent duty.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS—GROWING REVOLT AGAINST THE CAMERONS.

The Pennsylvania republicans, whose Convention is to meet on the 15th of May, are discussing the best way to carry the State, and a good many of them think that if the administration was quite sure to stand by them they could easily get along without the Camerons. Mr. Hoyt, the Cameronian candidate for Governor, looks for the nomination, but the anti-Cameron people assert that if he were nominated he could not be elected, and since Senator Cameron did not carry his nomination for Minister to England and was himself the other day beaten for a place on the Congressional committee there is an increasing disposition to try to get along in Pennsylvania without the leadership of the Camerons.

The young republicans and the administration men speak of ex-Speaker Grow as their strongest man, and it is said here that if the Cameron people find they can't nominate Hoyt they, too, will accept Grow, but the party in Pennsylvania is not happy.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1878.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL—RUMORS OF A PROPOSED REDUCTION OF PAY—ATTITUDE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE SUBJECT.

There have been rumors that the sub-committee of the House Appropriation Committee, to which has been assigned the preparation of the Army Appropriation bill, are considering the propriety of tacking General Banning's latest reduction bill and General Bragg's pay bill on to the Appropriation bill, hoping to carry these measures in that way. General Banning states that he knows nothing of any such intention and that he intends to call up his bill at the earliest opportunity. Further inquiry of Mr. A. S. Hewitt, chairman of the sub-committee, develops the following:—Mr. Hewitt said that he, with Mr. Sparks, of Illinois, and Mr. Foster, of Ohio, compose the sub-committee named to prepare the annual Army Appropriation bill, but the committee had yet held no meeting, and he could not tell what would be done. Mr. Foster is absent, and he (Hewitt) had promised that the subject would not be acted upon until Foster's return. He, of course, could not tell what the sub-committee would do, but as for himself he was as yet unable to act, as he has not received certain information from the War Department which had been asked for several weeks ago. The information required is a revised estimate of appropriations based on the propositions embraced in the Banning and Bragg bills. His own view is that the whole country is suffering so severely from the utter prostration of business and the deranged condition of finances that the price of labor had steadily fallen in every single instance in the whole country. The army pay is now at a high point, having been steadily increased from the outbreak of the rebellion on the ground of the great increase in the cost of living. Every other class of salaries had been reduced to the basis of 1860, and he sees no reason why the army should not also have its pay reduced, as the cost of living has steadily declined in the same proportion as civilian salaries. The country is suffering, and if he finds that any expenses of the government can be reduced without impairing the public service he feels it to be his duty to urge it, although he is as strong a friend of the army as any man in Congress. He thought that the pay of enlisted men might be safely reduced to the standard of 1860—$11 per month for privates—but said he was not sure that his views were correct or would be sustained by his colleagues on the committee or in the House. It was suggested to him by an ex-officer, who had served in the volunteers and regular army, that if a general reduction of expenditures was desired it would be of greater benefit to the service to retain the present pay of privates but increase the pay of non-commissioned officers, so as to make the pay of a first sergeant at least $50 per month, and thereby increase the efficiency of the present force by making the service desirable for a better class of enlisted men, and make such reduction from the pay of line officers as would more than make up the difference. He said he had looked at that question, but Speaker Randall had advised him, on inquiry, that as appropriation bills must be considered by sections, such action would bring it under the rule forbidding new legislation not in the interest of economy, even though such action produced a reduction of the gross amount appropriated.

The proposition to make the Banning and Bragg bills party measures was attempted not long since in the House democratic caucus, but failed when it became known that the entire Texas delegation, Messrs. Luttrell and Wigginton, of California; Williams, of Oregon; Patterson, of Colorado; Bayler, Williams, of Michigan, and others would withdraw from the caucus and refuse to be bound by its action if the proposition was adopted, on the ground that the history of the democratic party was one of friendliness and encouragement to the service. A casual canvass among the democratic members, but few of whom had heard of the proposed action of the Appropriation Committee, developed the belief that so many will oppose the movement that the advocates of reduction will be unable to pass the proposed measures.

## GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1878.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS—MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ON THE UNEXPENDED BALANCE.

The late Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims having allowed claims to the amount of $6,183,880 there is a balance of $9,316,120, for the distribution of which the present Congress has been called upon to provide. The majority of the House Committee on the Judiciary (Representative Knott, Lynde, Harris, of Virginia, Hartbridge, Stenger and Culberson) conclude, without expressing any opinion of their own in relation to the merits of any particular claim or class of claims, to the unexpended balance of this fund, that it would be better as a precedent for future cases, better for the government, and better for all parties claiming to have an equitable interest in it, to commit the adjudication and determination of all questions touching its distribution to the Court of Claims in the first instance, with the right of any party aggrieved to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, with authority to render a judgment in favor of each claimant who was an actual sufferer by the violation of the laws of neutrality by Great Britain for such an amount as in the opinion of the Court he may be justly entitled to under the treaty and award, according to the principles of justice, equity and the laws of nations; leaving the Court untrammelled by any principle of allowance, exclusion, inclusion or distribution adopted in chapter 459 of the Laws of the Forty-third Congress or by the tribunal created by that law.

The minority of the committee—Messrs. McMahon, Frye, B. F. Butler, Conger and Lapham—propose that the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims shall be revived for eighteen months, and that the first class of claims to be adjudicated shall be for those described in section 11 of the original act creating that Court not already adjudicated and for claims directly resulting from damage done on the high seas by Confederate cruisers during the late rebellion, including vessels and cargoes attacked and taken on the high seas, or pursued by them therefrom, although the loss or damage occurred within four miles of the shore. In cases of the loss of a whaling vessel and outfit the Court shall allow, in addition to the compensation provided for in the said original act, the sum of ten per cent in lieu of freight upon the value of said vessel and outfit as found by said Court; and upon all judgments heretofore rendered under said act for the loss of a whaling vessel and outfit there shall be allowed the said sum of ten per cent upon the awards as made by the Court, with six per cent interest thereon from the day from which said original award bore interest until the day of payment.

The second class shall be for claims for additional interest upon judgments which have been awarded and decreed by the said Court of Alabama Claims under the said original act, such interest to be computed in each case from the time from which interest was allowed in the original judgments at two per cent per annum in addition thereto to the time of payment as hereinafter provided. And upon all judgments to be hereafter rendered upon claims of the first class as herein described interest shall be allowed at the rate of six per cent per annum instead of four, as provided in the original act.

The third class shall be for claims for the payment of premiums for war risks, whether paid to the corporations, agents or individuals, after the sailing of any Confederate cruiser, in determining which it shall be the duty of the Court to deduct any sum in any way received by or paid to the claimant in diminution of the amount paid for any such premium, so that the actual loss only shall be allowed. These reports have been recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary. It will be seen that the majority report was agreed to by only one majority.

THE VENEZUELAN AWARDS—REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

The sub-committee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, through Representative Hamilton, has submitted a report on the Venezuelan awards which the House has recommitted to that committee and ordered to be printed. They express the opinion, from the examination which they have given the subject, that there was irregularity in the selection of the umpire and manifest incompetency on the part of the commission; that some of the claims allowed were, to say the least, very questionable in character; that the entire proceedings are so tainted with fraud and corruption that the objections urged thereto by the government of Venezuela are well founded, and its request for a rehearing is entitled to favorable consideration; and that justice to American citizens who have been wronged and defrauded by the commission, as well as a proper regard for the honor and character of this government, requires that there should be a re-examination of all the claims passed upon by that commission.

The bill which accompanies the report proposes that the President be empowered in his discretion to enter into negotiations with the government of Venezuela for an extension of the time of the former convention, or negotiate a new treaty to examine and adjudicate all international claims of citizens of the United States against the Republic of Venezuela, including those passed upon by the former commission, and such other questions of difference between the two governments as may be mutually agreed upon, and to include, if the President shall deem proper, in the conditions of such new treaty or extension of the time of said Convention of 1866; that in either case the new commission shall meet in the city of Washington, and that the monthly payments now being made by the government of Venezuela shall be continued pending the sittings of said commission.

FATALITIES OF AN INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

The Commanding General of the Military Division of the Missouri, General Sheridan, has transmitted to the Secretary of War a tabular statement of campaigns, expeditions and scouts made in the Department of Dakota during the third quarter of the year 1877, from which it appears that the number of Indians killed was 128, and wounded 55; and the number of troops killed 48, and wounded 56.

## A FATAL QUARREL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NORFOLK, Va., April 28, 1878.

In Tyrrell county, North Carolina, the day before yesterday, James E. Graves was instantly killed by J. W. Rhoades, of the same county. It seems that the two parties found a small boat adrift, with no owner, and Rhoades refused to give Graves an interest in it, whereupon they commenced a dispute. Word for word followed, until at last Rhoades struck Graves on the head with a club that he had with him driving down net stakes, which instantly caused death. Rhoades was arrested and lodged in jail to await trial.

## A LERDISTA MOVEMENT.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 28, 1878.

A special to the *News* from Brownsville says:—Last night a party of eight or ten adherents of Lerdo left this place for Banco Rancho, where it is reported there is a force of 200 waiting for an opportunity to cross into Mexico.

## WORK SUSPENDED.

BOSTON, Mass., April 28, 1878.

The Matapan Paper Mills at Hyde Park, the oldest in New England, have shut down, owing to dull times and lack of orders, for the first time in 100 years.

## FIRES.

WHOLESALE GROCERY STORE BURNED.

LANCASTER, Pa., April 28, 1878.

The wholesale grocery store of S. H. Levan was damaged by fire and water last night to the extent of about $5,000; fully insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

LUMBER COMPANY'S STORE DESTROYED.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 28, 1878.

A fire at Millirow has destroyed the Perdido Bay Lumber Company's store. No lumber or other property was destroyed. The loss is unknown, but said to be fully insured.

## OUTRAGE BY A NEGRO.

ENFORCED MISCEGENATION IN BALTIMORE—DETAILS OF A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BALTIMORE, Md., April 28, 1878.

A preliminary hearing in the case of Perry Cooper, colored, in a police court to-day, charged with felonious assault on Miss Christina Frank, disclosed a shocking case of miscegenation. Miss Frank is sixteen years old, of stout physique, quite pretty and intelligent, while the negro is a mulatto of most ill-favored type.

STATEMENT OF THE GIRL.

The facts, as testified to by the young lady, allege that about three or four months ago while her parents were absent, the accused came into the kitchen, where she was engaged and, overpowering her, committed the assault. She made some outcry at the time, but her assailant silenced her with threats and continued the intimacy by a system of intimidation until the present time, when her delicate condition led to a confession to her mother.

THE NEGRO'S DEFENCE.

Cooper stated that this unnatural intimacy had existed for the past four years and with the consent of his victim. He denies the assault and says that he was induced to effect a *liaison* with Miss Frank through the representations of a negro formerly employed by her father, who asserted that he had been intimate with her for some time.

Cooper was committed for the action of the Grand Jury. Mr. Frank is the proprietor of a saloon in the western section of the city.

## TERRIFIC HAIL STORM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NORFOLK, Va., April 28, 1878.

A terrific hail storm passed over Princess Anne county to-day, damaging early fruits and vegetables to a lamentable extent. Quantities of the stones were as large as walnuts. A portion of the hail fell here.

## MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 29—1 A. M.

*Indications.*

For the lower lakes, Middle States and New England, northeast to northwest winds, falling barometer, stationary or lower temperature, and cloudy weather with light rains, except possibly clearing away in the Middle Atlantic States.

For Monday, in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, clear, warmer weather, westerly winds and rising barometer will prevail.

For the East Gulf States, northerly winds, falling barometer, warmer, cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, northerly winds, rising barometer, cooler, cloudy weather.

For the upper lakes, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, northeast to southeast winds, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, stationary and falling barometer.

The rivers will generally fall, except rising in the Lower Ohio and Mississippi.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Galveston and Indianola.

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, No. 218 Broadway:—

| | 1877. | 1878. | | 1877. | 1878. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 48 | 52 | 3:30 P. M. | 50 | 57 |
| 6 A. M. | 48 | 52 | 6 P. M. | 49 | 56 |
| 9 A. M. | 52 | 58 | 9 P. M. | 48 | 56 |
| 12 M. | 52 | 61 | 12 P. M. | 46 | 54 |

Average temperature yesterday ..... 55¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 49½

## MURPHY'S RECEIPTS.

AN ALLEGED DODGE OF HIS FRIENDS TO SAVE HIM FROM PROSECUTION—STATEMENT OF EXCISE COMMISSIONER MORRISON.

It has been understood for the past few days that the receipts granted by the Board of Excise for deposits made by saloon keepers applying for licenses prior to the flight of Owen Murphy were being gathered up by his friends in order to secure him against arrest on suits for the restoration of the deposits with which he absconded on the 22d of December last. It is stated that the amount of receipt moneys which he made off with exceeds $40,000, and that many receipts are consequently outstanding. The rumor is that Murphy's friends, prominent among whom is said to be a well known lawyer, have called upon each holder of a receipt to whom no license has yet been granted and by threatening to report him for selling without a license in case he refused to surrender the desired document and by promising to secure a license in case it was given up, have succeeded in securing from 300 to 400 receipts, or one-third of the whole number outstanding. Were all these secured and destroyed there would be, it is claimed, no written evidence of Murphy's guilt, and he might return to the city with impunity. At the rate at which the receipts are said to be gathered up the evidence against the defaulting Excise Commissioner would all be in hand and destroyed by the 1st of July, and the defaulter's return might be looked for at that date.

COMMISSIONER MORRISON'S STATEMENT.

A reporter of the HERALD called last evening upon Excise Commissioner Richard Morrison and asked him if he knew anything of the alleged gathering up of the receipts. Mr. Morrison replied that he had heard nothing whatever of such a transaction, and if such a plan was really being carried on it must be by some speculator who wished to profit by the uncertainty of the liquor dealers as to the return of their deposits. It would be impossible, he said, to destroy them all, as a suit is now pending in the Supreme Court for the appointment of a receiver to collect and distribute the funds left by Murphy, and the plaintiffs in the case are liquor dealers who hold receipts which will be brought forth in evidence when the case is brought to trial. The case, he added, has been postponed several times and its argument has yet been heard. The whole amount of deposits which Murphy left untouched is nearly $150,000, of which about $100,000 is in the hands of the City Chamberlain, $40,000 in the Pacific Bank and from $6,000 to $7,000 in the Germania Exchange Bank. A second suit also pending is that of George W. Morton and Jacob N. Patterson, Jr., Murphy's associates, who have brought an action against Murphy, the present Commissioners, Dr. Merkle and Mr. Morrison, and the Pacific and Germania Exchange Banks. After the flight of Murphy," Mr. Morrison said, "$17,825 was received by Commissioners Morton and Patterson and deposited in the Germania Exchange Bank. Of this amount nearly $15,000 is due to the City Chamberlain for licenses granted, the remainder, being due to the liquor dealers by whom it was deposited and to whom licenses have not been granted. The present Commissioners have made various efforts to recover this $17,825 in order to make the proper disposition of it, but the bank has refused to give it up without the consent of the Mayor, the Comptroller, the Chamberlain, the present Commissioners and their two predecessors. If the above named referees agree upon a person to whom the money shall be paid, Mr. Morrison said the bank will give it up.

The bank has already applied to the Supreme Court to learn to whom the money shall be surrendered. Since the appointment of the present Excise Commissioners no license fees have been received prior to the granting of the licenses. About $40,000 has been paid over to the City Chamberlain, from week to week, since January 22.

## A POLICE CAPTAIN'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Sergeant and Acting Captain John Maher, of the Eighth sub-precinct police, Brooklyn, who died on Wednesday night last, took place yesterday. The remains were conveyed to St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Captain John McKeller and several sergeants of the Eighth and Eighth sub-precincts officiating as pallbearers. A solemn requiem mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of the deceased by the pastor of the church, Rev. John McGuier, assisted by a deacon and sub-deacon, and a brief address was delivered eulogistic of the departed officer. The funeral cortège, which was very large, left the church at two o'clock. All the officers of the Eighth and the sub-precinct and a section from the Tenth and Eleventh precincts acted as an escort of honor. The remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery.

## A BAPTISM OF MIST.

At ten o'clock last evening an officer of the Oak street station, while trying doors on the corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, found a bundle, which on examination proved to contain a beautiful infant about one month old. The little stranger was quite wet with the mist that had saturated its swaddling clothes. It was taken to Police Headquarters and turned over to the matron.

## AMAZONIAN ASSAULTS.

Mrs. Margaret Dougherty, aged thirty-five years, quarrelled with her husband, James, at the dinner table at their habitation, No. 182 Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, and struck him on the forehead with an earthen dish, inflicting a severe wound. The injured man was removed to the hospital and his gentle wife was locked up at the Eleventh precinct station house.

Patrick Anderson caused the arrest of his landlady, Mrs. Ellen Buckley, at whose house he boarded, on Central street, near Clinton, Brooklyn. He accused the boarding mistress with striking him on the head with a fire shovel. Anderson was also held for intoxication.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

Mobile is holding its Commercial Convention.

The "Nationalists" of Maine meet in Convention on the 5th of June.

Delaware's tax laws, like those of Georgia, virtually disfranchise the colored population.

Nevada elects State officers in November. The new Legislature will choose a United States Senator to succeed Jones.

Hoyt, one of the aspirants for the Gubernatorial nomination in Pennsylvania, claims to hold 134 of the delegates in the republican Convention.

Richmond *Whig* (dem.):—"A scarce and dear currency is a curse to every industry. Our present situation is confirmation strong as holy writ."

The Portland *Oregonian* (rep.) thinks that on national issues the State of Oregon would give a republican majority of from ten to fifteen thousand votes.

The policy of many republican journals now seems to be to let Hayes shift for himself and only to trouble themselves with the future welfare of the party.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* (dem.) says that if it insists upon the financial question coming to the fore again the democratic party will be beaten "as sure as this is not a nation of either idiots or rascals."

Boston *Globe* (dem.):—"If the republican party can endure the pangs of a guilty conscience for three years longer the democrats certainly can, while the great business and industrial interests demand peace and order."

This is a specimen of the rabid radicalism of the Utica *Republican*:—"Conciliation is a cheat and a snare, and only brings nearer the bloody hour when the loyal masses must again meet the hosts of democracy on the field of carnage."

Cleveland *Leader*:—"It seems almost a pity that there is no wealthy republican as unscrupulous as Tilden and sufficiently liberal to send secret agents down with money and promises to hire some of the penitent democratic election managers to 'confess.'"

The San Francisco *Alta California* says that unless the baneful principles of "Kearneyism" are soon extirpated there "they must result in disorders, riots, confusion, seditions, anarchy, bloodshed and death," but it will be eventually "overwhelmed by failure, defeat and universal obloquy."

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* says that as Governor Williams is believed to be unsound on the "fraud question," the Tildenites will not permit his renomination, but Marcellus Emery will become the dictator of the democracy of Maine, and will carry it for Tilden in 1880.

New Haven *Register*:—"Peace lasting and genuine would come to our politics if this hideous nightmare of fraud were dismissed. If Hayes is a patriot he will resign. If republican leaders and organs are wise they will insist on his resignation. The slavery agitation overthrew the democratic party. The Hayes fraud agitation will obliterate the republican party unless the leaders bend to the storm and wash their hands of the foulest crime in American history."

## SUICIDE OR MURDER?

August Baumgartner, sixteen years of age, left his home at Union Hill, New Jersey, at half-past six P. M. the 9th inst. to attend the evening drawing school at the Cooper Institute. That was the last seen of him alive by his parents. Yesterday his body was found floating in the river at the foot of Morton street, by Officers McCafferty and Bilel. The remains were taken to the Morgue when papers were found in the clothing which led to his identity. His parents were immediately notified of the finding of the body of their son, and on their arrival at the Morgue an affecting scene took place. The body was sufficiently preserved to admit of instant recognition. The father of the deceased is a highly respectable man, who keeps a hat store at Lewis street, corner of Hudson avenue, Jersey City. During business hours August used to serve in the store, but as he developed a taste and a natural aptitude for drawing his parents sent him to study at the art school, Cooper Institute. He was a steady, bright boy and gave promise of talent. Reserved and studious he was quite a favorite in his class and with his teachers. His one great passion seemed to be that he might become an artist, and his parents cheerfully encouraged him in his favorite study. So far as known his home relations were all that a youth in his station in life could desire. On the evening on which he last left his home he was as cheerful as usual. He bade his father an affectionate good night, took his drawing instruments and books, without betraying any symptoms of despondency such as depress young people with a heavy secret at their heart. It is therefore argued on the part of his parents that he did not commit suicide. In their grief they curse his unknown murderers, for they profess to believe that he came to his death by foul means. The youth had a small sum of money when leaving home, but when his body was found in the river his pockets contained nothing but a few cards, the address of city artists, and the photograph of a young woman. While the absence of any money on the person of the drowned boy has helped to strengthen his parents' belief that he was murdered, other relatives hold to a different theory. They say that he was enamored of a young woman, whose picture was found in his clothing; that his boyish infatuation led him to the desperate step of taking his own life because he was jilted for a more favored rival. These are but conjectures, however, which do not solve the mystery of his sudden and untimely death.

## NOT ALLOWED TO DIE.

Martha Bell, aged thirty-five, residing at No. 223 Elizabeth street, attempted suicide yesterday by jumping into the North River at the foot of Eleventh street. She was rescued by Captain Joseph G. Clark, of the schooner Era. Intemperance and domestic trouble were the cause of the rash act. She was taken to the New York Hospital and will likely recover.

## A RESTAURANT ON FIRE.

About half-past five last evening fire was discovered in the cook room of Smith & Green's restaurant, No. 14 Cortlandt street, which had not been occupied during the day.