THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1877. VOL XXXVI.---NUMBER 147

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 1-4d. New York cotton, 11 3-4. New Orleans cotton, 11 3-8c. Memphis cotton, 11 1-4c. New York gold, 105 3-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 21, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, stationary or lower pressure, nearly stationary temperature, southwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1877, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath
Galveston	30.11	83	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
Indianola	30.09	81	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
Louisville	29.94	77	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Memphis	29.98	81	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
Nashville	30.01	77	S.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.13	80	S.W.	Light.	Fair.
Shreveport	30.12	81	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.10	79	S.	Fresh.	Clear.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

GENERAL D. H. HILL, of North Carolina, has been elected president of the Industrial university, located at Fayetteville, Arkansas.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, has been selected as a reference point for the finding of the longitude for other places south and west, and a corps of officers from the coast survey department will be stationed in the city.

THE business men of Nashville have organized a merchants' exchange. Colonel John C. M'Guire was elected president. The board of Directors are H. C. Hensley, George M. Jackson, John N. Sperry, Frank Moulton, J. H. Wilkes, and J. W. M'Gavock.

THE celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Shields Guards, which took place in Auburn, New York, yesterday, attracted a large concourse of people. Governor Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, was present, and among the prominent speakers.

WE give space to a portion of the statement of Tweed's counsel, and accompanying correspondence this morning, relative to the conditions agreed upon by which the prisoner was to be released from imprisonment. The remainder will be printed in to-morrow's APPEAL.

A DISASTROUS fire was raging in St. Johns, New Brunswick, at one o'clock this morning. The last dispatch received before the destruction of the telegraph office stated that all the public buildings, three principal hotels and all the newspaper offices, together with Trinity church, the customhouse and about three-fourths of the city, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at over six million dollars, and it is stated that thousands of homeless people are on the streets.

NEW YORK.

Preparations for the Execution of the Molly Maguires at Pottsville, Pennsylvania—A Disgruntled Reporter.

What is Left of Flora Temple, the Queen of the Turf—A Couple of Women-Slayers.

The Seligman-Hilton Trouble Continues to Excite Public Interest—Judge Hilton's Story—He Stands Firm.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A Pottsville, Pennsylvania, dispatch says that the caution and secrecy with which all matters connected with the execution of the Molly Maguires to-morrow are conducted are noticeable. It is said that the reason for it is in order that those engaged in arranging it may not be known. The sheriff, for instance, will not tell the local reporters where the gallows is to stand, or who built it, and when he learned that a reporter had discovered those vital matters he sent for him in great haste, and lost him a clear half column by threatening to leave him out on the day of execution in case he should publish the news so surreptitiously acquired.

REMAINS OF FLORA TEMPLE, QUEEN OF THE TURF.

A letter-writer who attended yesterday the sale of yearlings at Chestnut Hill farm, near Philadelphia, says that there was one box-stall in the stable that was passed carelessly by while yearlings were being exhibited, until a gentleman casually remarked: "What have you got in there?" The groom opened the door and the visitors saw a poor decrepit old mare, with every bone in her body standing out as if the flesh was gradually wearing away, and her eyes sunken and bleared—all that was left of the famous Flora Temple, "Queen of the Trotting Turf." Flora came to Mr. Welsh's farm in October, 1864, and since then has had three foals. The old mare is now thirty-two years of age, and will soon pass away.

A COUPLE OF WOMEN-KILLERS.

Yesterday Elbert Pettis was sentenced to five years in the State prison for shooting a woman who refused to marry him, and last evening Wm. O'Donnell, it is thought, fatally stabbed Mary M'Cue for preferring another to himself.

THE SELIGMAN TROUBLE.

The exclusion of Joseph Seligman from the Grand Union hotel, at Saratoga, on the ground of his being a Jew, continues to excite great public interest, and is the topic of conversation among citizens of all classes. His brother, Jesse Seligman, when questioned this morning in regard to the proposed public meeting on the subject, said he understood that some christian gentlemen were taking steps to call a meeting of that character, but he had no definite information on the matter. He thought it very unlikely that any measures would be taken to institute legal proceedings against Judge Hilton under the civil rights act. What he wished to impress upon the public was the fact that this was not a personal controversy between his brother and Judge Hilton. His brother was excluded from the Grand Union hotel on the ground that a rule had been made excluding all of his race. Judge Hilton, Mr. Seligman thought, ought to say frankly whether he had established a rule in the question. Judge Hilton was in his wholesale store as usual this morning, and what is not usual, was surrounded by reporters. He gave them five minutes. He said: "What I have done I conceive to be my duty in the protection of the interest of the property in my charge. There is a class of people whom I will not have in the hotel, and I have a right to say so. I don't see how this concerns the general public. Every respectable hotel has the right to exercise discrimination in accepting guests, and I have simply exercised my judgment in that way. So far as the damage to business is concerned, we have received no formidable overtures of ruin. A few accounts, not at present exceeding five hundred dollars in total value, have been ordered closed, and we have obeyed the orders, with no objection, so far as heard from, of having the accounts kept closed. I am surprised that the public take such interest in this affair. At the Tenth street store our customers are constantly giving assurances of their approval of my acting up to the views I entertain. Numerous letters commending the course I have taken are now before me, and I trust that you will let me off with this."

A number of letters were shown to the reporters, and the judge appears firm in his determination to hold his ground.

TWEED.

Statement of John I. Townsend, Tweed's Counsel, of Negotiations with Attorney General Fairchilds for the Release of his Client.

All the Correspondence Between Tweed and Others Relative to a Clean Breast of the Operations of the Ring Conditioned on Tweed's Release.

Tweed's Statement and Promise—He Only Asks to be Released from Imprisonment, not from the $6,000,000 Judgment.

NEW YORK, June 20.—John I. Townsend, counsel of Wm. M. Tweed, makes public today his story of the negotiations with Attorney General Fairchild for the release of Tweed. He says: On the third of February you (Fairchild) and Mr. Peckham, in my company, called in the evening to see Tweed at the Ludlow street jail. The object of this visit was that you might give Tweed to understand that nothing short of a complete confession of his crimes and accomplices would be accepted by you. In contrast with your subsequent actions that interview stood out most creditably to you. Tweed, I remember, endeavored to induce you to give him an idea on what subjects you desired special information. Nearly six years had elapsed since he had been associated with ring matters, and his memory of some things connected with them had become somewhat indistinct. You declined, however, to suggest any special matter, and said to him, in effect, that you desired he should consult with me and have me make propositions to you, thus intimating that in your position as prosecutor you did not think it proper to hold direct conversation with him. In accordance with this understanding, I prepared a brief statement in letter-form, on the twenty-sixth of February, and addressed it to you. It contained the names of the members of the legislature with whom Tweed had had corrupt dealings, and the names of a few others who had been benefited by ring practices, and was entered only as a summary of what he could do and to show his good faith. This letter, addressed to you, I handed to Peckham, who said he was going to Albany next day, and I was not a little astonished to learn from you, on the fifth of March, when I met you at the rooms of the State board of charities, that you had not, up to that time, received it. From about this time I believe I neither heard from nor saw anything of you until about the fourth of April. You, with your friend Carolan O'Brian Bryant, seemed to work matters to suit yourself; your confidence in him, of course indeed Tweed to believe he was your mouthpiece, and I was, in consequence, to great extent ignored; so much so that I seriously considered the propriety of withdrawing from all connection with the matters. The only information I could receive as to how matters stood was through Bryant, and I was informed by him that you did not desire Peckham to have anthing further to do in the matter. Bryant, from my earliest connection with Tweed's affairs since his return, had more or less interested himself in them by pretending to convey information to Tweed, as well as to myself, from O'Connor, who, in fact, had no connection, as he afterward stated to me, with the ring cases since December 13th. He gained, to a considerable degree, my confidence, and also the confidence of Tweed, as early as February. I received a letter from him, of which the following is a copy, inclosing Field's letters to Tweed:

GRAND UNION HOTEL, February 21, 1877.

My Dear Mr. Townsend:

I presume you have seen Demar, and heard of his favorable hearing with the attorney-general. I send you inclosed letters, as I will not be in office to-morrow. Mr. O'Connor, having read them, desired me to have them placed in Peckham's hands, with the suggestion that "the iron was now hot, and that it was the time to strike." I shall see you to-morrow evening, and send your letters, in case you should meet Peckham to-morrow and should have an opportunity to use them with him and the attorney-general. Yours truly, C. O. B. BRYANT.

10 p.m.—Mr. Tweed has since informed me, while I was impressing upon him the absolute necessity of making a clean breast of his misdeeds, in conformity with the tenor and spirit of his letter to O'Conor, and what they believed to be your wishes, that Bryant was advising him that it was not your desire that he should do so, and that my persistence was only the result of John Kelly's wish to make political capital out of it. This, Tweed informs me was the cause of his temporary estrangement from me. This will explain, also, the cause why Tweed's full statement was not submitted until the seventeenth of April. Tweed well knew that he must conform to your wishes if he expected to be liberated under his proposition. He felt that I was a comparatively unimportant feature in his case, and he was impressed for a long time that Bryant really represented you, and during the month of March he had abundant reason for thinking so, and for being confirmed in such belief. For reasons which I never knew, the interview with Peckham were suspended, and when at the Buckingham hotel, at one o'clock in the morning, prior to the seventeenth of April, I asked you, in order to make myself certain on the point, whether it was your desire I should not consult with Peckham, you stated you wished me to bring all the information to you personally. I cannot give the exact text of that interview, but it was on an occasion, and the only one, at that hotel. When I met you and Peckham together in the parlor, Peckham will probably remember that I walked with you aside after his interview had closed, and that I left the hotel with him, and then excused myself for not having called upon him in reference to the Tweed matters. The following letter from Mr. Bryant, addressed to me is, I believe, the first letter I received from him after his association with you:

NEW YORK, March 15, 1877.

MY DEAR TOWNSEND—I have just got in on the night train, having left Albany at one o'clock. A deferred appointment with Fairchild was made for seven o'clock last evening, at his office, with closed doors, and lasted until half-past twelve o'clock. I have no hope of presenting the interview in the scope of this epistle, but the result was most satisfactory. He accepted Tilden's invitation for himself and wife, and will be at Gramercy park over Sunday next. The future conduct of the affair will be confided strictly to O'Conor and the attorney-general. I saw our happy client this morning, and will see you further after my return from Sleepy Hollow. I entered fully upon an extensive insurance field with Fairchild, and have established in that connection a most important and valuable footing. Very truly, C. B. BRYANT.

This letter, looked at in the light of subsequent events, it seems to me, exhibits a degree of intimacy with Bryant which Tweed or I might be excused for relying upon. A few days thereafter I received a telegram from Bryant, of which the following is a copy:

ALBANY, March 22, 1877.

To John D. Townsend, 353 West Thirty-fourth street:

The understanding is absolute, as I said, and all is right for a close next week. Home to-morrow. BRYANT.

And on the same day Bryant telegraphed to Foster Dewey, formerly Tweed's secretary, as follows:

ALBANY, March 22, 1877.

To Foster Dewey:

I shall close the first of next week. See that no word is said to a soul until I get back to-morrow. BRYANT.

In order that it might not become a matter for reporters' comment that Tweed was receiving frequent telegrams and correspondence, the name Luke Grant was selected as one under which to address him, and on March 27th he received from Bryant the following:

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL, March 27, 1877.

"To Luke Grant, 70 Ludlow street:

"See me at eleven; the general later. "G. UNION."

Sure enough, on the same day you appeared at the Ludlow street jail with your *fides achates*. BRYANT.

This was an interview impressed by Bryant on Tweed as one that I was to know nothing about, and you never alluded to it yourself until I subsequently expressed my astonishment to you that I was not told of your intentions. Then you pretended that you knew nothing about Bryant, and had thought he was Tweed's friend. To use a vulgarism, the explanation was "too thin." How odd your conduct on this occasion looks when contrasted with the high-toned views you expressed when Peckham and I first accompanied you to the jail, to the effect that you must receive everything from Tweed, through his counsel. Tweed, as he informs me, had expected at this interview a full examination. He says you cursorily cast your eyes over his mass of papers, then in a confused condition, but showed no interest except on subjects of Senator Woodin and a certain editor of a newspaper. These you grasped eagerly, and took a statement from him in regard to them, which you carried off, and, by the way, as you have not returned it he would be glad to have you do so at once. The proposition that Tweed offered was made as an absolute condition of his release; he was not an informer in the ordinary acceptance of the word; he made it not to injure a particular individual, but to save himself, as he thought, from perpetual imprisonment. It was not intended for a political reward to be used by any one, and it was prepared, as you well know, utterly regardless of political parties. He was not pleased that this interview with you could only assure him that you wished to make political capital. He was in your hands, however, and he had to submit; but, not content with this interview, without my knowledge you called again at one o'clock on the following day, and carried some papers away with you which you have not since returned. Tweed cannot particularize them, but would feel much obliged if you would return them, also, and not carry out your expressed intention of having nothing more to do with Mr. Tweed until you have done so. On the same day, as Mr. Tweed informs me, Bryant called on him, and wrote a fuller statement in regard to Senator Wood than in the letter mentioned, which was sworn to by Tweed, as Bryant told him, by your direction. This he carried away with him, as also a very large amount of checks, which he said were needed by Mr. O'Conor and you. O'Conor informed me that the checks were never exhibited to him, and he had never asked to see them, and Bryant has said both to Tweed and myself, and, I believe, to others, that you and Tilden had them on the same day with your last visit to Tweed, and after Bryant's departure, Tweed received a telegram, of which the following is a copy:

GRAND UNION HOTEL, March 28, 1877.

Luke Grant, 170 Ludlow Street:

Solid again. Accepted and secure. C. O. B. BRYANT.

On the twenty-ninth of March I received a note from Bryant from the Grand Union hotel, and the following is a copy of that portion of it which associates him with you and furnishes a hint as to what disposition was made of the checks and papers taken away from Tweed by you and Bryant:

GRAND UNION, Thursday Evening.

MY DEAR MR. TOWNSEND—I have a growing assurance that you will not be called upon to make out any schedules of surrendered values in our own case. The precedent of Ingersoll's and not Woodward's enlargement will be the model. Our party has borne his punishment, which cannot be repeated; the "surrender" affords so poor an excuse that the thing will not be exhibited unduly, yet has something fully commensurate, is necessary, and the forthwith information will be taken of this. The mine is a Golconda indeed, and our general has taken great loads with him to Albany of the ore. This is all. We fly by night. Yours, truly, C. O. B. B.

I was determined, about this time, to meet you, if possible, and accordingly telegraphed to you at Albany, and you replied to me by a telegram dated April 2d, that you would be at the Buckingham hotel Wednesday morning, which was the fourth. I am not certain whether you met your appointment that day, but I met you there about that time. Our interview was a short one, and I asked you if you really desired Tweed to make a full and complete statement of his association with ring matters, and I stated to you that Tweed was in such a condition of mind that he did not appear to be aware what course would meet your approval. You then said you wanted to know all, and that if he made a full confession and restored what property he had left, he would be released, and not otherwise. Having heard that Mr. John Kelly, the comptroller, had had interviews with you about the same time I called upon him, and learned that you had made about the same statement to him, and being impressed by Kelley with his belief that you were sincere in your promise, I set to work with Tweed to propose a statement of his offer. In spite of your assurance, Tweed was in doubt as to whether you intended good faith, and this uncertainty was not lessened by the apparent intimacy still kept up by you with Bryant. On the fifth of April he telegraphed Tweed as follows:

GRAND UNION HOTEL, April 5, 1877.

To Luke Grant, 70 Ludlow street:

Buckingham all right. Took my papers down this morning. G. UNION.

And on the following day as follows:

G. C. DEPOT, NEW YORK, April 6, 1877.

To Luke Grant, 70 Ludlow street:

Will be on the train going up with Duke when you get this. G. UNION.

"Buckingham" and "Duke," as I am informed by Tweed, are words intended to designate you. The Buckingham hotel being your headquarters generally when in town, and the duke referred to you as the Duke of Buckingham. On the eleventh of April he sent to Tweed a telegram, of which the following is a copy:

GRAND UNION HOTEL, April 11.

To Luke Grant, No. 70 Ludlow street:

Up to-night and down to-morrow night; something conclusive. GRAND UNION.

In preparing the statement of Tweed's offer I labored under difficulties. I was not familiar with the actions or surroundins of the ring, of which Tweed had been a member, and, from time of his imprisonment, his memory, unless refreshed, was not as clear as it had been in regard to the subjects about which he might be expected to give evidence. It was important that when the statement was presented to you it would not appear as though Tweed was holding back anything, and I know, from observation of him, that he had no intention of doing so. To make certain that nothing of moment had been omitted, I called upon John Kelly on the evening of April 14th, and read to him such portions of the statement as would enable him to judge whether it was sufficiently comprehensive. Kelly could not think of any subject at that time which had not been inserted, and I started for Albany on the morning of the sixteenth or seventeenth of April. I presented the statement to you in your office in Albany, but, before doing so, I exacted from you a promise that in case you did not consider that Tweed had complied with his promise, you would return the statement to me, and would not permit a copy of any part of it to be made, and I insisted that no one but yourself should see the statement, but to this you would not assent, but you assured me that it would be sacred to all eyes but those of Samuel J. Tilden and your father, whom you designated as your advisers, and, as I thought you needed advisers, I assented to this, and with the understanding that if your pledges were in any way broken, Tweed should be released. All parted. In order to refresh your memory, and that the public may understand what Tweed really offered, the following is a copy of the prelude to, or the beginning of his statement: "Tweed's Statement and Promise." Tweed asserts, and is willing to swear, that the facts set forth in the annexed papers are true, except such as are stated on information, and those he believes to be true and susceptible of corroboration. While confined in prison he is unable to produce such evidence as would be within his grasp if permitted to be at large. He does not ask to have the indictments against him *nolle prossed* at this time, nor does he ask that he should at present be released from the judgment obtained against him by the State for six million dollars. He only asks that he be discharged from criminal arrest upon his own recognizance, and released from arrest upon civil process which now holds him, and that the amount of money he is able to restore, small, though, it is, be received as a part of the settlement of said judgment. This, Tweed trusts, the attorney general will consider a sufficient guaranty that Tweed will fill many conditions which the attorney-general may require of him in carrying out the promises which, as the condition of his discharge, he makes. Tweed guarantees to hold himself in readiness upon notice that his presence is required to go to any place designated by the attorney-general for the purpose of giving evidence on behalf of the people and to testify thereto any and everything within his knowledge relating to his past transactions in defrauding or aiding others to defraud the State, or any part of it, or any person or persons, and to give evidence in detail, so far as he can, to any and everything that he knows in regard to any and all persons with whom he has heretofore had illegal connections affecting any public or private interests; he will reserve nothing, nor will he decline to testify against anybody with whom he has been connected, whether he may have been his intimate friend or not. In writing the letter which he did, on the sixth of December last, to Charles O'Conor, believing him to be at the time in full charge of what are known as the ring suits, Tweed was fully cognizant of the fact that he thereby committed himself fully to the most thorough and exhaustive statement of his connection with ring matters, should such a demand be made upon him as a condition for his release. Tweed has been given to understand by the attorney-general that under no other condition can he be released from imprisonment. He accepts the situation, and intends to comply, as he thinks he has fully done, with the demand so made, but he holds himself entirely willing to disclose every matter which may at present have escaped his remembrance, if his attention is called to the subject. For years Tweed has borne a burden of mental and physical punishment which others, with equal justice, should have shared, and younger men than he might well have succumbed to it. Up to this time, no arguments could induce him to break the silence which from the first he has kept. He is now an old man, and is suffering from a disease which his imprisonment but aggravates, and he sadly needs rest from the mental strain to which he has long been subjected. From his former companions in crime he feels himself isolated. Those whom he looked upon as his friends in his palmy days, and for whose offenses he has silently suffered, have not only held themselves aloof from him, but some have become loudest in their denunciation of him. Tweed asks nothing further from them, and he will recognize no further claim they may make upon him for silence. Henceforth, if the people will accept him as their witness, Tweed promises to do all in his power to rectify all the great wrongs he has done.

The following is a synopsis of Tweed's offer:

First—Tweed will surrender all his real and personal property, if all be required to satisfy the attorney-general; that the schedule of his property hereto annexed is correct, and he is holding nothing back. He will not only submit to as rigid an examination as may be considered necessary, but will make over to the State, by a full and general assignment, all property in which he is or has been interested since 1870.

Second—Tweed will furnish valuable testimony in favor of the city of New York in the various suits instigated against the city, among which are the Navarro water-meter suit, the O'Brien claim, and the Nelson sewer-pipe contract suits. By his own testimony, and the evidence of others who have promised to crroborate him, he believes he can save the city of New York more than two million dollars.

Third—Tweed will transfer to the attorney-general all checks in his possession, and which are set forth in the annexed schedule, with his own testimony in regard to them that can be supported by others. Tweed thinks the return of a large amount of money would be enforced.

Fourth—Tweed will agree to appear as a witness in favor of the people whenever requested so to do by the attorney-general, in any and all cases where his testimony is considered by the attorney-general to be valuable.

Fifth—Tweed will devote himself, if discharged from imprisonment, with as much diligence toward carrying out his present promises to the attorney-general as he has hitherto displayed for his associates in crime.

Before I left Albany, and on the seventeenth of April, one of your warm political and social friends and State officers suggested to me, among other things, that Tweed should make a statement of his connection, while in the senate, with the two leading railroad corporations in this State, and also of any corrupt dealings he had had with two gentlemen, naming them; one a Democrat, who has held the highest position in this State, and the other a Republican, who has for many years been considered one of the ablest advisers in his party. I immediately returned to New York and questioned Tweed on the subjects suggested, and on the eighteenth I returned to Albany, bearing with me the statements in reference to the railroad corporations referred to, and which were not very flattering to the moral characters of the managers at this time, together with Tweed's statement that he knew nothing derogatory to the character of either gentleman referred to. Since learning that your father, whom you had designated to me as one of your advisers, had been counsel to one of the corporations at the time Tweed was in the senate, and that Tilden, your other adviser, had been counsel for the other, it has occurred to me since the return by you of the statement that a false step, perhaps, was taken in making any remarks in reference to those roads; and I have thought, too, that perhaps Tweed's failure to impart evidence which would smirch the character of these gentlemen might have further tended to injure him in his appeal. I don't conceive that it would be proper in me, even if Tweed assented, to make public through this letter the names of the persons implicated by Tweed in the statement which you returned. A large number of men, of all grades of social life, as well as of both political parties, were mentioned, and I would be willing to have it submitted to any lawyer of position who was unbiased in any way, if on Tweed's showing a very large amount of money could not readily be restored to the city from them alone. As this letter is intended simply as a review of your action in the matter, it will be sufficient for me to set forth the subjects generally about which he offered to give evidence:

First—He offered to prove, and did set forth in detail, how and under what circumstances the ring had its origin, of whom it was composed, their relative positions toward each other, and the manner in which the stolen money was divided among them, giving the percentages to each; how the money was raised which was used to effect and corrupt legislation, and who took part in it; the manner in which heads of departments in this city connived with them to raise money to influence legislation, and how, by the certification of bills against the city, for which the city received little or no consideration; how these heads of departments were reimbursed, the names of persons who represented the different members of the ring in the business of receiving their individual shares of the stealings. And he offered to prove that most of the persons who presented bills at that time were cognizant of the frauds and joined in them. As corroborating this statement, he set forth a large number of checks and notes, many of them were of a very large amount; which were made or indorsed by himself for other members of the ring or their representatives.

Second—He detailed the workings of the ring in the former board of supervisors, giving the names of the members, and also the names of persons who prepared the bills against the city, many of which had no foundation, and setting forth the names of the departments, which were special favorites with the members of the ring with whom business was done in a fraudulent manner. In corroboration of this statement he set forth for your inspection copies of a large number of checks, made in payment for different members of the ring, or their representatives, and indorsed by them.

Third—He gave the names of a large number of the members of the State legislature and with whom he had corrupt dealings during his four years in the senate, and verified this statement by checks.

Fourth—He named several lobbyists through whom, in many instances directly, and by whose advice generally, the ring controlled the actions of the members of the State legislature during his former years in the senate, and how the services of these men were compensated, either by money or place in the public affairs of the city. In corroboration of this statement, he set forth a large number of checks of large amounts by him, and, in many instances, indorsed by them.

Fifth—He set forth in detail his knowledge in regard to several very large suits which are at issue against the city, involving millions of dollars, and pronounced them to be fraudulent. He gave the names of persons who would corroborate this evidence, if they were communicated with and immunity was promised them.

Sixth—He offered his own testimony, and stated where corroborative evidence of it could be had against the corporations known as the New York printing company, manufacturing stationers and transcript association, all of which he declared to be systematically organized and controlled for the purpose of defrauding the city, and which did obtain millions of money through fraud and deceit, that was distributed among the large number of people composing the ring, and its adherents.

Seventh—He sets forth when, how and for what purposes the ring and the then managers of a great railroad in this State became united in interests; what the effects produced by such combination were, not only pecuniarily, but as affecting the management of the railroad, the influence on the courts, the pollution of the legislation and politics of the State.

Eighth—By illustration he showed how politics in this city were controlled by corrupt men of both parties, who traded with each other for election to office, regardless of the public will.

Ninth—He was the recognized agent for another great railroad in the State while he was a State senator, and he set forth the manner in which corrupt legislation was obtained by him for that company, and the aids of the lobbyist through whom it was mainly effected.

Tenth—He furnished a complete schedule of all his real estate, whether held in his own name or by others for him, since 1868, or by setting forth the date of its acquisition, cost price of each separate piece, the parties from whom purchased and to whom transferred, and the consideration received by him on its sale. He further offered to make a general assignment to the people of all his property, public or private, that you might consider necessary or advisable, and for the purpose of showing how this property had been lost, he offered you an immense number of checks, receipts, and other evidence. Before leaving this city, on the eighteenth of April, I received a telegram from a member of the committee appointed by the senate to investigate the charges made in the *World* against Senator Woodin, and requesting to know whether Tweed would consent to be examined. I took occasion on that evening to call at your residence in Albany in order to inform myself of your wishes in regard to the matter. I saw you and asked you what course you would prefer Tweed should adopt, and you told me you would not advise, but that Tweed must do as he thought best. Tweed, I know, had no preference, except he would not, of course, do anything which would militate against his prospects of release. You stated to me that you would not testify yourself if the committee should subpena you; and as I was leaving your residence, suggested that Tweed might, if he chose, decline to answer, upon the ground that his replies might tend to criminate himself. Taking this as a hint I prepared the letter which Tweed submitted to the committee, and set that reason forth as the ground for his refusal. On the twenty-first of April Tweed appeared before the committee and his examination was closed on that day, and the evening papers of that day gave his testimony. On the same evening a gentleman of distinguished position called on me and, said Pelton, a nephew of Tilden, requested him to call on me and say that Tilden thought it would be better for Tweed if he gave his evidence before the committee. Here were you and one of your advisers apparently at variance, but as the matter looked to me very much like a political movement, from which Tweed had no promise of advantage to himself, I peremptorily declined to advise Tweed to again go before the committee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Rumors of Greece's Hostility to the Porte—Egypt's Contingent—Uneasiness Concerning the Attitude of Servia.

French Affairs—"What are the Intentions of France?" the Absorbing Topic in Berlin—Opinions of the Prussian Press.

Cettinje.

CETTINJE, June 20.—The Montenegrins state that they defeated the Turks to-day in a sanguinary battle near Spurz.

London.

LONDON, June 20.—A Belgrade special says it is reported there that Greece has opened hostilities against the Porte. This is unconfirmed by advices direct from Athens, but is interesting as showing the tension of the feeling which exists in Belgrade. Prince Milan's visit to the czar occupies all minds. It is reported Arch Duke Nicholas said to M. Marinovics, before the latter left on his return to Belgrade, that Servia had made many great sacrifices and had certain sacred rights which must not be disregarded. It is thought here that the declaration of independence and war will soon follow. Minister Ristics had several long conferences with Prince Gortschakoff. The Roumanian papers express the opinion that, despite any pacific desires of the emperor or Belgrade, the government of Servia will be drawn into the war when the Russian troops enter Bulgaria. A deputation from Bosnia has arrived in Belgrade on its way to ask the czar for help.

The *Times* states that the contingent furnished by the khedive consists of forty-five hundred infantry, one thousand cavalry and five hundred artillerymen, with the necessary cannon. The cavalry and artillery are unprovided with horses. The khedive also sends one hundred thousand cartridges.

A Vienna letter has the following: "Great uneasiness is felt here relative to the attitude of Servia. Everybody is prepared for occupation if necessary. The participation of Servia in the war, which a short time ago appeared possible to the Vienna cabinet, is now thought probable."

Opinion in the Montenegrin army is very strong against Vukovics as a leader, to whom the defense of Dnga Pass was intrusted. He is charged with utter incapacity. Some battalions received no orders whatever, and after the retreat from Kristacs all cohesion of the army seemed lost.

Advices report terrible ravages by the Russians upon the Circassian population of Siberia. Towns are sacked, women ravished, and men banished. A reign of terror prevails.

The Russians burned the military hospital in Ardahan. Eight hundred inmates perished.

Correspondents report that the Russians are active in the country bounded east and west by the rivers Vede and Aluta. They are concentrating at Sinnnitza, but the river there has greatly overflowed its banks. The prevalent opinion seems to point to Nicopolis as the crossing place. The Turks are also moving their troops actively.

The Paris *Journal des Debats* publishes a telegram from here stating that there appears to be some foundation for the rumor that her majesty's government is about to apply to parliament for an extraordinary grant of twenty five million pounds, and that a cabinet council will be held to-day to discuss the question. This rumor, with many others, has been in circulation at the stock exchange two days, and is generally disbelieved. No cabinet council is announced for to-day, though an announcement is usually made when special councils are held. The stock exchange, which was stagnant, has been somewhat disquieted since the resurrection of the story.

St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 19.—The *Golos* says the partial defeat of the Montenegrins strengthens and justifies the tendency of Servia to join in the struggle.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 20.—The Russian government has purchased the monster Krupp gun made for the Philadelphia exhibition. Its destination is unknown, but there is talk of placing it upon a vessel at Nikolaieff, and using it against the Turkish iron-clads in the Black sea.

Berlin.

BERLIN, June 20.—The terms demanded by Mendelssohn & Co. for a loan to Russia have caused serious disappointment at St. Petersburg. The Russian minister of finance is much censured for agreeing to them. The transaction is reported to have provoked the czar's personal displeasure.

An outrage upon a German subject is reported from Roumania. The victim, named Henock, is a merchant of Berlin, and, being an accidental acquaintance of Krant, the Russian nobleman reported recently to have been executed, he was seized at Bukarest, imprisoned for twelve days, and treated with the greatest indignity and cruelty. Henock has appealed in very strong terms to the German chancellor for justice.

French Affairs.

LONDON, June 20.—A Berlin dispatch relative to the statement of Duke de Cazes in the chamber of deputies says that M. de Contant Biron reports favorably on the relations of Germany to the new French cabinet. The *National Zeitung* observes that the peaceful intentions of Germany hardly needed the testimony of the French ambassador here. The more important question is: What are the intentions of France? Duke de Cazes's attempt to explain away the universal distrust felt toward the reactionary tendencies at Versailles is hopeless. Other journals express similar views.

In the senate M. Depeyne, a member of the right, read the report of the bureaux, concluding in favor of the dissolution of the chamber of deputies. After some discussion on the report the chamber adjourned until to-morrow.

THE NON-TREATY INDIANS

Have Murdered Twenty-Nine Settlers—General Howard in Command at the Nez Perces Agency.

Important Correspondence through the War Department—The Danger Must be Met and Overcome at All Hazards.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The following dispatch has been received by the commissioner of Indian affairs, from the Nez Perces agency, Idaho: "The non-treaty Indians commenced hostilities on the fourteenth instant, and up to date (June 16th) twenty nine settlers are reported murdered, and four Indians killed. General Howard is here in command. The hostiles are about one hundred strong. They are reported to have gone to the Salmon river country, and are making for Weyser Geysers, in southern Idaho. Troops are in pursuit, and are about twelve hours behind the Indians. The reservation Indians are true to the government. A company has been formed under the head chief, and is protecting the settlement of Kamaiah. No news from the Indians north of here." This is signed by Watkins, inspector, and Monteith, Indian agent.

The following telegrams in regard to the Indian troubles in Idaho, were received at the war department from General M'Dowell:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.

General Sherman, Washington, D. C.:

The steamer California arrived from Fort Townsend this morning with all the troops from Alaska. I have ordered them to go to Lewiston on Friday morning. General Sully will go to Lewiston by that boat.

IRVING M'DOWELL, Major-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.

General Sherman, Washington:

The following from General Howard, at Lapwai, to his staff-officer at department headquarters, has just been received: There is rather gloomy news from the front by stragglers. Captain Perry overtook the enemy, about two hundred strong, in a deep ravine, well posted, and was fighting there when the last messenger left. I am expecting every minute a message from him. The Indians are very active, and are gradually increasing in strength, drawing from other tribes. The movement indicates a combination uniting nearly all the disaffected Indians. They probably number one thousand or fifteen hundred when united. Two companies of infantry and the Twenty-fifth cavalry reached Lewiston this morning. Order to Lewiston every available man in the department, except at Forts Harney and Boise. Start all the troops at Harney for Boise, except a small guard. They may receive orders *en route* turning them in this (Lapwai) direction. Lewiston will be the field depot for the present. The quartermaster, commissary, ordnance and medical staff will act accordingly. I am acting upon the most positive information, and I wish these movements perfected in the shortest possible time. Please inform General M'Dowell, and ask him to send a staff officer to meet his California troops. They should, in my judgment, be ready to move; but just when will depend on my success against Joseph's band, seventy-five miles eastward from here. I shall proceed against the Indians collecting or threatening on Hangman's creek, near the Spokane. About thirty citizens have been murdered thus far. I shall not feed the enemy with driblets, but I had to start two companies to stop the murder of men and women, and to keep the attention of Joseph's band while I concentrated my troops. HOWARD, Commanding Department of Columbia.

General Sherman, in reply, sent the following telegram to General M'Dowell:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, June 20, 1877.

General J. M'Dowell, San Francisco:

Your several dispatches of the nineteenth received, and I trust that the first report of the disaster to the two companies under Captain Perry will prove incorrect, and that the combination among the disaffected Indians is not as extensive as reported. Still we must meet the danger and overcome it, be it what it may. General Howard is on the spot, and can soon ascertain the exact truth. You can first support him by all the troops available, and call for reinforcements only after you have used all subject to your command. In the aggregate number of Indian scouts possible for your command, surely you can let Howard have even a hundred by ordering Kantz to discharge a corresponding number. W. T. SHERMAN, General.

The secretary of war this morning received the following telegram from Governor Brayman, of Idaho Territory:

BOISE CITY, IDAHO, June 20, 1877.

To the War Department, Washington:

A disastrous Indian war has begun. As there is no Territoral law creating militia, and only twenty regulars are here, I want authority to organize, mount and provision volunteers at the government's charge. Immediate action is necessary. M. BRAYMAN, Governor of Idaho.

To this telegram the secretary replied that he had no authority to authorize him to organize, mount and provision volunteers at the government's expense, but General Howard had been fully instructed and clothed with all the authority the department can confer, and that he might furnish arms and ammunition, as provided by law.

DIED.

WILDBERGER—On the evening of the 20th inst., SOPHIA, daughter of John and Carolina Wildberger, aged 6 years and 8 months.

Funeral from the family residence, No. 60 Causey street, this (THURSDAY) morning, at 9½ o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

DELAMALMAISON—The friends and acquaintance of Norris and Mary Delamalmaison are invited to attend the funeral of their infant son, EDWARD N. DELAMALMAISON, from their residence, at the extension of Poplar street, this (THURSDAY), June 21st.

NOTICE.

HAVING sold our entire stock of Hardware, Fixtures, Books, Book accounts, Notes, etc., we would announce to our friends and the public generally, that, FOR THE PRESENT, we can can be found at the same place as formerly, where we will continue the sale of

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

on commission, and are now prepared to supply Steam-Engines, Mills, Threshers, Reapers, Mowers, Horse-Powers, Cotton-Gins, Presses, the "COMPLETE COTTON CLEANER," and any and all other classes of Agricultural Machinery.

ALLISON BROTHERS, No. 17 Union street.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS

—IN—

PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS!

THIS WEEK, AT

B. Lowenstein & Bros.

We are this week offering purchasers of Silks the greatest "Drives" ever exhibited in this country in

Plain, Fancy & Colored Silks

At 60c, 65c, 75c, 85c and $1.1

BLACK SILKS.....at 75c, 85c, $1 and $1 15.

We are compelled to close out our present stock of Silks at an early date, in order to make room for the immense importation of these goods, for which our Mr. Bernhard Lowenstein is now placing orders with the most celebrated manufacturers in Europe. We are also offering

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