

AMERICANS AND BRITISH ARE KILLED.

Caught in Ambush on a German Plantation, Samoa--They Make Brave Resistance.

OVERPOWERED BY NUMBERS.

Three Officers Among Victims, one an English Lieutenant, and the Others Americans.

HEADS SEVERED FROM BODIES.

Two British and two American Sailors Also Killed by the Mataafa Rebels.

WASHINGTON, April 12.--Both the British and German embassies here tonight received long telegrams from their foreign office reporting on the developments in Samoa. That from London was from the British consul at Apia, and said that the casualties were one British officer killed and two or three American officers killed and five American sailors wounded, with two English sailors wounded. The purport of the German dispatch is not known. It reached here about 8 o'clock and took an hour and a half to decipher. The action of Great Britain in ordering two more warships to Samoa attracted considerable attention here, and it was stated that if the British ships are so reinforced Germany would take similar steps and augment her naval representation in those waters to meet any possible emergencies. So far, however, no action looking to reinforcing the United States naval forces there has been taken.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., April 12.--Dispatches received here from Apia, Samoa, April 4, says that a party of 105 Americans and British sailors were forced to retreat to the beach, after having been caught in ambush on a German plantation that day. The expedition was led by Lieutenant A. H. Freeman, of the British third class, cruiser Tauranga. Lieutenant Freeman and Lieutenant P. L. Lansdale, of the United States cruiser Philadelphia, and Ensign J. R. Monaghan, of the United States cruiser Philadelphia, were left dead on the field. Ensign Monaghan remained to assist Lieutenant Lansdale, and was shot in retreating. Two British and two American sailors were also killed. The natives engaged were some of Mataafa's warriors. They severed the heads of the American and British officers killed. Priests of the French mission afterwards brought the heads into Apia. The manager of the German plantation has been arrested and detained on board the Tauranga on affidavits declaring that he was seen urging the rebels to fight. In a previous engagement twenty-seven of Mataafa's warriors were killed and there were no casualties among the European forces. It is estimated that about 800 warriors attacked the Anglo-American party from ambush. Gave Them a Last Chance. Further advice from Apia, Samoa, say that on the arrival of the British cruiser Tauranga, at Apia, the British and American consuls issued a proclamation to give Mataafa a last chance, and that the French priests also used their influence, but all efforts failed, and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29 the enemy was sighted at Mataafa, and machine guns and a seven-pounder were used. The friendlies also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat, and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendlies carried one head through Apia, which made Captain Stuart so furious that he went to the king, and threatened to shoot any man engaged taking heads. The king then issued a proclamation forbidding the practice. The German consul wrote to Admiral Kautz, asking if two great Christian nations approved of this inhuman and barbarous practice against the laws of Christianity, and the decree of the supreme court. The admiral replied, agreeing with the consul as to the inhumanity of the practice, and pointed out that HAD the German consul upheld the decree of the supreme court of January THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN NO BLOOD-SHED: that the custom was an old Samoan one, but first made known to the world ten years ago, when the heads of honest German soldiers were cut off by the barbarous chief, Mataafa, whom the representative of the great Christian nation of Germany is now supporting. Expeditions in armed cutters belonging to the Tauranga and Porpoise are doing considerable execution against Mataafa's strongholds along the coast. The British force are being assisted by one hundred Samoans. About forty-six of Mataafa's boats and several villages have been destroyed. In them flying columns are being sent daily along the roads and through the bush near Apia. Caught in Ambush. On April 1 a force of 214 British and Americans, and 150 friendlies, was surprised in ambush at the German plantation of Vaseko. The rebel force opened fire on the British and front of the Anglo-American force. The friendlies bolted, but the marines and blue jackets stood their ground splendidly, Americans and British fighting shoulder to shoulder. The soft automatic gun with the banding party became jammed, and the Americans and British were practically at the mercy of the rebels. But "retreat" was sounded three times before the marines and blue jackets retired. Lieutenant Angel H. Freeman, first lieutenant of the Tauranga, who was in command of the allied force, was shot through the head, and was killed. Lieutenant Philip Van Horn Lansdale, of the United States cruiser Philadelphia, had his leg shattered while endeavoring to fix the jammed gun. Porpoise had an extraordinary escape. He remained with Lieutenant Lansdale until clubbed over the head, and knock-

ed senseless. The blue jackets arrived as the natives were cutting off his right arm. At this juncture a shell from the British cruiser Royalist burst on the battle-field, killing the rebels, and Hunt succeeded in escaping to the beach, although severely stabbed in one foot. The same night the friendlies found the bodies of all the officers headless, the bodies were buried with all honors at Mulinu, on Easter Sunday. Their heads were subsequently brought in by some French priests, and the graves were re-opened and the heads buried with the bodies. Lieutenants Freeman and Lansdale were capable and popular officers. The former was single and the latter was married in June. The officers who returned are Lieutenant George E. Cave, of the Porpoise, and Lieut. C. M. Perkins, of the Philadelphia. Lieut. Cave took command of the retreat. Captain Sturdee, of the Porpoise, was away on an expedition with his cruiser, and Gaunt's brigade was also absent on duty. Enemy's Loss. The loss of the enemy is not known, but probably 50 of the rebels were killed and many more wounded. The bodies of three rebels were found near the spot where Lieutenant Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan, of the Philadelphia, were killed. The priests buried thirty-seven rebels, and much blood was seen on the road over which the Mataafas had been dragging away their dead and wounded. There were also pools of blood behind the cocoa-nut trees, the bullets from the American and British rifles going right through trees, and killing men hiding behind them. Some of the rebels fired from the tops of cocoa-nut trees. The rebels opened fire near the town last evening. It is now proposed to summon another warship, to distribute more arms among the friendlies, and to import additional friendlies from Tutuila. It is also suggested that troops might be obtained from New Zealand or Sydney, N. S. W. If a sufficient quantity of arms could be obtained about two thousand friendlies could be used against the Mataafas. But they are not brave, and have not shown fighting qualities, and unless in great force may not accomplish much. Admiral Kautz, Captain White, of the Philadelphia, and the American officers and men generally have earned golden opinions, as have Captain Stuart and Sturdee, of the British navy. They are not doing very near their best, and every one recognizes that better men could not be handling the situation. THE SAMOANS SAY MATAAFA, ON THREE OCCASIONS, HAD RESOLVED TO SURRENDER, BUT THE GERMAN CONSUL, HERR ROSE, ADVISED HIM NOT TO DO SO, and he now says he will never give in, and will fight to the death.

ACUTE SITUATION In Samoa, but it is Believed That it Will Yield to Sensible and Cool Treatment. WASHINGTON, April 12.--The acute situation in Samoa gave rise to grave apprehension among officials during the early day in Washington, but the conclusion was reached as the departments closed that the situation is one that will yield to sensible and cool treatment if all the parties to the Berlin treaty are sincere in an effort to prevent further trouble. As put by a cabinet officer, the killing of the sailors has not materially changed the general problem, though it has undoubtedly added to the difficulty of dealing with the specific situation. The only official news received touching the last incident was contained in Admiral Kautz's cablegram. The secretary said that no additional instructions were to be sent by him to the admiral. The secretary of state, however, would hold that he is at liberty to forward any instructions to the admiral that he may deem necessary, but that if he concludes to do so, he must act immediately, as the mail steamer leaves the nearest cable point for Apia tomorrow. The Philadelphia was short-handed for officers before the loss of Lieutenants Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan, and the department to-day promptly sent telegraphic orders to Mare Island to dispatch some officers to recruit the force. Lieutenant Scheutze goes as an executive officer, with Lieutenant W. S. Ensign Hetherington. Surgeon Steel is ordered from the New York navy yard to the Philadelphia. All of these officers are expected to take the mail steamer on the 19th instant for Apia. The diplomatic negotiations for the day were not directed particularly to the encounter, and the official information is too meagre thus far to warrant positive official action. There were many inquiries, however, and the state department and the British and German embassies exchanged such advice as they had on the subject. In the afternoon the diplomatic negotiations continue to center around the high commission. On this subject a breach is gradually opening between Great Britain and Germany because of the refusal of Great Britain to have the commission leave San Francisco on the 19th. Commission Delayed. While the Germans are anxious and our officials are willing that the start should be made on the 19th, Great Britain insists on proceeding with deliberation, allowing full time for instructions to the British commissioner by mail and not by cable. This, of course, would make it impossible for the commission to leave in a body this month. To overcome this stand by the British foreign office a suggestion has been made that the appointment of an umpire, which is one of the points still in dispute, be settled after the commissioners start. If this is agreed to the commission can get away, though with some branches of its instructions incomplete. The remaining features, including that as to how a decision shall be made, and in what case an umpire shall be called in, would be forwarded to them later. In the meantime they could be making their preliminary examinations, the final decisions being reserved until complete. Instructions were not in hand. This German proposal has not been met with favor among the British officials, who have determined that the British commissioner, Mr. Elliott, shall not leave until his functions can be exactly defined. Lieutenants Freeman and Lansdale, killed in Samoa, is given in the British naval list as Lieutenant Angel H. Freeman, the senior lieutenant of the cruiser Tauranga, the next to Captain Stuart in command of the vessel. As chief lieutenant he was executive officer of the cruiser. The British instructions include a number of warships not far from Samoa in the Australasia islands, a special design of small cruisers being used in that locality. The chief naval station accessible to Samoa is on the China coast, where the Asiatic squadron maintains some of the largest warships in the British navy. In number of armament and tonnage the British ships on this station far exceed those of Germany or any other power. The chief German naval station near Samoa also is on the China coast, at Kiao

Chou, where Admiral Prince Henry is in command. Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila is the nearest assemblage of American warships to Samoa. The sail from Manila to Samoa is about fourteen days. No Occasion for Excitement. WASHINGTON, April 12.--Members of the cabinet, in discussing the event, said they saw no occasion for public excitement. The United States would protect her rights, but until all the facts were known it was certain that no aggressive steps would be taken. It was further stated that on the face of the records the German government was not unfriendly to the United States during our war with Spain and although certain German officials may have shown a pronounced sympathy with the Spaniards, nothing had occurred that could officially be a subject of complaint that had not been promptly disavowed. Under these circumstances, it is pointed out, the United States will not be disposed to assume, in advance of the receipt of full information, that the German government is solely responsible for the present disturbed state of affairs at Apia. Members of the cabinet were not inclined to regard seriously the intimation of some of the German papers that the United States should be required to disavow the acts of Admiral Kautz.

GERMANY BLAMES England With the Recent Occurrences in Samoa--Great Britain's Delay in Regard to the Commission. BERLIN, April 12.--The correspondent of the Associated Press has had an interview with a foreign office official, who is authorized to speak for the minister of foreign affairs, Baron Von Buelow. He said: "We have received several official dispatches, saying that the Tatu people for a fortnight past have been raiding and pillaging around Apia, destroying many German properties. They are armed with weapons furnished by the British. "We also received to-day a dispatch from the commander of the Falke, confirming the ambush and the loss of the Americans and English substantially tallying with the dispatches of the Associated Press. The ambush may possibly have been on a German plantation, as nearly all the property around Apia is German. The government regrets extremely the occurrence for which, however, it is in no way to blame. Such hostile encounters must naturally be expected when the Anglo-American action in crowning Tatu has made nine-tenths of the Samoans their enemies. "Although the German commissioner has not yet been formally appointed, he is ready to start for Samoa within half an hour of the government's clearly defining the mode of operation and the powers of the commission. Why does England needlessly delay agreeing? It is the only way to prevent ceaseless bloodshed in Samoa. Unless the commission starts such encounters may re-occur any day. "Of course now that fresh blood has been shed, the excitement of the Americans and British may increase. But Germany is blameless. The same thing happened to our men in 1888. The Samoans also cut off the heads of the German victims there. That is one of the Samoan "pleasant habits."

FILIPINOS WOULDN'T WAIT TO BE KILLED. General Wheaton Drives Rebels out of Santa Maria--Burns the Town Before They Flee. THEY RETREAT TO MOUNTAINS Burning Villages as They Go. Progress of the United States Philippine Commission.

MANILA, April 12.--General Wheaton started at daylight with the Tenth Pennsylvania and the Second Oregon regiments and two guns to drive the rebels from the American right flank, between the railroad and the foothills. He met with slight resistance near Santa Maria, and had one man wounded. But the enemy bolted when shelled by the artillery, and burned and abandoned the town of Santa Maria, where a thousand rebels were reported to have been concentrated. During the rest of the day the enemy was in full retreat towards the mountains, burning the villages behind the retreating force. Occasionally a few of the rebels dropped to the rear, and fired at the advancing American troops from the jungle, apparently with the idea that this would check our advance and cover the retreat of the Filipinos. But finding these tactics ineffectual the rebels scrambled after the main body. The American guard along the railroad has been materially strengthened, and it is not likely the rebels will succeed in getting in the future to as close quarters as they did yesterday, even if they return from the mountains. Wouldn't Wait. General Wheaton has telegraphed to Major General Otis: "They would not wait to be killed." General Lawton is scouring the vicinity of Santa Cruz. He finds the rebels have decamped. He has secured a gunboat, six launches and two cascos, comprising the Filipino fleet. These vessels were stuck in the mud of the river. Major General Otis has sent a dredge to the spot. The United States Philippine commission is hearing the leading residents of various nationalities, priests and Spaniards, numbers of them appearing voluntarily, on the subject of the future of the islands. The questions put are: "Do you believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government in the townships?" "Do you believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government in the provinces?" "Do you believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government in the archipelago?" Would Result in Chaos. All of those who have been interrogated, including Filipinos who sympathize, theoretically, with independence, have replied to the third question with remarkably unanimity in the negative. Independence, they say, would result in chaos, endless tribal wars and European intervention. A few of them think that provincial self-government is practicable, but most of them favor self-government in the townships, with a form of American supervision protecting the inhabitants against speculations and extortions which their experience with the Spanish regime has led them to consider the natural prerequisites of officialdom. The commercial classes urge the sending of detachments of American troops, each numbering about one hundred men, to take possession of the towns in the southern provinces and in the Visayas islands, now held by small bands of Tagalos. Worse Than Spain. They declare the natives find the Tagalo oppression worse than Spanish oppression, and that they will welcome the Americans. The case of the inhabitants of Gubat, in the province of Sorsogon, is cited as a typical instance. The Spanish taxes amounted to \$18,000, but the rebel Tagalos extort \$112,000 from the people of Gubat. Agulnaldo's brother-in-law, the provincial governor, is said to be despoiling the people unmercifully. General Luna, who retired from the command of the Philippine forces, and who was editing a newspaper at San Francisco de Monte, his retirement being due to the fact that the Filipinos rebelled against his rigid discipline, has been recalled to the command. This is taken as showing that the rebel army is only kept together by harsh measures. Lawton's Movements. WASHINGTON, April 12.--The following cablegram has been received from General Otis: MANILA, April 13. Adjutant General, Washington: Yesterday, in the lake region, Lawton pursued insurgents eastward from Santa Cruz, dispersing them. Captured all the larger vessels used in the lake trade and Spanish gunboats. He is now endeavoring to pass them from the river, where they were concealed, into the lake. Wheaton drove enemy ten miles to eastward of railway line of communication with Malolos. Lawton and Wheaton's casualties few and slight, as enemy made no stand. Notified by Spain that she will evacuate Mindora and Polo soon. OTIS. It is more than likely that the word "Polo" in the above dispatch should read "Jolo," which is the designation given the Sulu group of islands. Spain has had a garrison at Mindora and Jolo, and it is probable that she is now ready to remove her soldiers. FILIPINO JUNTA Issues a Grandiloquent Statement About Philippine Affairs. HONG KONG, April 12.--The Filipino junta here regards the proclamation of the United States Philippine commission as being objectionable, and has issued a grandiloquent statement to the effect that it is a tissue of generalities, bristles with paradoxism and cant, vaguely promises much and grants nothing to the Filipinos who are tired of promises, and surfeited by Spanish promises similar to the American.

MAJOR HAYMOND'S DEATH. An Old Soldier and Prominent Citizen of Clarksburg Passes Away--Close of an Active Career. CLARKSBURG, W. Va., April 12.--Major Lee Haymond, cashier of the Merchants' National bank, of this city, died at his home on Pike street, this morning at 8 o'clock. Major Haymond had been sick several months with lung and stomach trouble, and but a few days ago returned from the south, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. He was born in Harrison county, November 5, 1839. At the age of twenty-three he enlisted in the Union army, being detailed as clerk for Captain C. H. Coff, September 11, 1862. He was commissioned first lieutenant and quartermaster of the Third West Virginia cavalry, June 30, 1864. He was appointed captain and commissary of subsistence for the United States volunteer army. In 1865, for his efficient services in the commissary department, he was given a major's commission by the President. In 1869, Mr. Haymond accepted a position in the Merchants' National bank, of this city, as clerk, but at the breaking out of the civil war enlisted in the United States army. After the war he again entered the bank as clerk, and in 1889 was promoted to assistant cashier. Upon the retirement of his father, in January, 1896, he was made cashier, serving in that capacity until his death, he having been connected with the institution thirty-six years. Major Haymond, well known throughout West Virginia, having been at one time commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, department of West Virginia. For a number of years he was a member of the city council, and board of education, and at the time of his death was a member of the board of directors of the hospital for the insane at Weston. The funeral will take place from his late residence, Pike street, Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and the remains will be interred at the Odd Fellows' cemetery. A WIDOW'S TRICK. Infatuated Missourian Driven Crazy Over Her Refusal. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WESTON, W. Va., April 12.--Lot Tecumseh Albrook, who left his Missouri home in February, and tramped to Upperglad, Webster county, to marry a widow named Ethel Postwood, who had promised to wed him and make him a wedding-day present of \$5,000 at the end of the journey, and who refused to accept him either for better or for worse when he presented himself, was taken through there to-day by Sheriff Skidmore, of Webster county, on his return to Missouri. He threatened to kill his loved one for jilting him, wanted to sue her for damages and was finally arrested and declared to be insane. He yet expects to find Mrs. Postwood, who fled to escape his wrath, and thinks that the officers who have him in charge will help him and compel her to become his bride. She had victimized the poor fellow by an advertisement in a matrimonial paper which he had answered through the agency of others who did the corresponding for him. Parkersburg Presbytery. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. MORGANTOWN, W. Va., April 12.--The Parkersburg presbytery began business this morning by the election of Rev. Joseph Hamilton, of Parkersburg, moderator. Reports from the different pastorates show an unusual increase in the number of communicants. Earl A. Brooks was examined in his theological studies for license to preach and this evening preached his trial sermon. This afternoon upon invitation from the faculty, the presbytery visited the university in a body. This evening an address was made on Sunday school missions by Rev. Charles Humble. Thieving Mail Carrier Caught. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. GLENVILLE, W. Va., April 12.--Minter Smarr, mail carrier on the mail route between Glenville and Burnsville, was arrested here last night by postoffice inspectors Hooten and Allen upon a charge of mail robbery, and taken to Parkersburg. He was caught by means of decoy letters given him to register at the Glenville postoffice, which were afterwards found in his possession. Many losses of money and packages have occurred constantly on this route for several months. Gave Them a Surprise. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. FAIRMONT, W. Va., April 12.--In refusing to grant license for the sale of intoxicating liquors the town council of Fairmont gave the people a big surprise last night. As license was the issue in the late municipal election it was thought the members-elect favored it. The liquor men say they have been buncoed and will try to have the decision of council reversed. Will be Awaited With Interest. NEW YORK, April 12.--Judge Augustus Van Wyck, the last Democratic candidate for governor of New York state, is to be the chief speaker at the Democratic club's \$10 dinner to-morrow night. A great many people who are supposed to understand the inside of Democratic politics, believe that in his speech to-morrow night Judge Van Wyck will make his appearance as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for president. It is known that he will outline the kind of platform that the eastern Democrats maintain should be adopted by the next Democratic national convention. The expectation of his friends is that the speech will crystallize the opposition to Mr. Bryan.

Decision of Court in the Matter of Partial Advantage to Senator Quay. CHARACTER OF THE VOLUME In Contention--Its Admission Would Have Made Very Interesting Reading. PHILADELPHIA, April 12.--Senator Quay gained a partial advantage in court to-day by the apparent refusal of Judge Biddle, for the present at least, to admit as evidence against him the famous "red book," which has figured so prominently in the trial, and which is alleged to contain the key to the case of the commonwealth. This book was found in the desk of Cashier Hopkins, of the People's Bank, after the institution had closed its doors, and that individual had taken his own life. It is an ordinary day book, about twelve inches long and eight inches wide, with about 200 pages. Twelve pages are devoted to what the prosecution charges is Hopkins' record of his transactions in money deposited by the state treasurer for the advantage of Senator Quay. It contains entries extending over several years, and figures are written on it which apparently show the calculation of interest on certain sums of money approximating the state deposit, less certain deductions for the benefit of Senator Quay. These figures the prosecution alleges, were "posted" from the red book to the regular ledger of the bank, containing Senator Quay's account. In passing upon the question of the admissibility of the red book, Judge Biddle says: "It does not strike me that knowledge of the book has been brought home to Senator Quay. It was not found among the books of the bank at all. It was found in a drawer, not in the orderly shape in which books of a public institution are kept, but crowded in with a sort of rubbish, and an investigation of that book revealed the figures. I am not satisfied, therefore, that this book has been made competent evidence against Senator Quay." This decision was part of an oral opinion by the judge, in which is established the point that the regular ledger of the bank were admissible as testimony. District Attorney Rothermel quickly saw the disadvantage the latter part of the opinion placed him in, and he sprang to his feet to assure the court that he had not argued for the admission of the red book, had not formally offered it in evidence and might not find it necessary "to make such an offer. Judge Biddle replied that he had understood the argument of yesterday and this morning to be on the admission of all the books and papers, but in view of Mr. Rothermel's statement he would withhold his decision on this book until it is evident that the regular ledger question argued. Counsel for Mr. Quay, seeing their advantage, insisted that they had included the red book in their argument against the admission of the book, but the judge dismissed the matter for the present. Prosecution's Contention. The commonwealth contends that although the red book was kept by Cashier Hopkins in a separate compartment, away from the eyes of the other employees, it was necessarily a part of the book-keeping system of the bank, and it will have to be admitted to corroborate and explain entries in Senator Quay's account, in the ledger. The lawyers for the defense were evidently disappointed at their failure to secure the exclusion of all of the books of the bank, and thus practically destroy the case of the prosecution. It has been understood that Lawyer Watson's presence in the case was for the purpose of making the fight against the books. All of the evidence practically against Senator Quay is documentary in the shape of letters and book entries, and the attitude of his counsel has clearly indicated a purpose to fight to the bitter end against the introduction of such evidence. Their failure in this respect was not complete, however, as they have apparently secured the exclusion of the vital evidence contained in the little red memorandum book, known for purposes of identification as the red book, which gains its title from the fact that the computations of interest in it were made in red ink by Hopkins. They were unsuccessful in the effort to keep out the letters and telegrams written by Senator Quay to Hopkins, directing him to make certain transactions in stocks. These were all made public at the time of Senator Quay's preliminary hearing, in October last. The letters are in Senator Quay's handwriting, with one or two exceptions.

Failed to Elect. PHILADELPHIA, April 12.--The executive committee of the national council of administration of the Grand Army of the Republic to-night failed to elect a successor to the late James A. Sexton, commander in chief of the Grand Army. There was a deadlock on the names of Colonel W. C. Johnson, of Cincinnati, and General John C. Black, of Illinois. Colonel Johnson will continue to act as acting commander in chief until the camp meets here in September, when a commander will be chosen. Weather Forecast for To-day. For West Virginia: Fair and warmer on Thursday; winds shifting to southerly. Friday fair. For Pennsylvania: Fair and warmer Thursday; winds shifting southerly; increasing cloudiness, with probable showers in northern portion on Friday. For Ohio: Fair Thursday, with warmer weather in northern and eastern portions; fresh southerly winds. Friday increasing cloudiness and probable showers in northern portion. Local Temperature. The temperature yesterday, as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. 60 3 p. m. 75 9 a. m. 62 7 p. m. 71 12 m. 78 Weather--air

ENGLAND AROUSED

Over the News From Samoa--Suggestion of Treachery on Part of German Representatives. LONDON, April 12.--The dispatches from Apia were the only news received here of the attack made by the Mataafas upon American and British naval forces. They created considerable of a sensation in official circles and among the public. The newspapers sent out large placards printed with such startling announcements as: "British and American forces routed," "German treachery."

The heroic conduct of Ensign Monaghan of the United States cruiser Philadelphia, particularly appeals to the public. The British admiralty has received a dispatch from Captain Stuart, the senior British naval officer in Samoan waters, giving the news of the death of Lieutenant Freeman, of the British cruiser Tauranga. "An engagement with the rebels." Beyond this no details have been received.

ADMIRAL KAUTZ'S REPORT Of the Ambush--American Casualties, 4 Killed and 5 Wounded. WASHINGTON, April 12.--The following dispatch from Admiral Kautz has been received: AUCKLAND, N. Z., April 12. Secretary of Navy, Washington: On April 1, while the combined forces of the British and United States under Lieutenant Freeman, British navy, were reconnoitering near Apia, they were ambushed. I deeply regret to announce the death of Lieutenant Philip B. Lansdale, Ensign John R. Monaghan, Coxswain James Butler, ordinary seaman Norman Edsall, and three men wounded belonging to the Philadelphia. The British loss in killed was two men and Lieutenant Freeman. KAUTZ.

Record of Americans Killed. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.--The navy department records of the service of the two sailors killed at Apia are as follows: James Butler, seaman, enlisted at Boston, Mass. Born in Dungarvan, Ireland. Next of kin, Miss Kate Butler, Spring Mount, Dungarvan, Ireland. Has had no previous naval service. Normal Eckley Edsall, ordinary seaman, enlisted at Toledo, Ohio. Born at Columbus, Ky. Next of kin, Bessie E. Edsall, sister, Greenville, Mich.

Molnoux Indictment Dismissed. WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 12.--Justice Pardon C. Williams to-night handed down his decision in the motion made to discharge the indictment against Roland B. Molnoux, charged with sending poison to Harry Adams, which caused the death of Mrs. Adams, in New York last December. Justice Williams dismisses the indictment on the ground received and considered by the grand jury, and directing that the grand jury, and directing that the grand jury, now sitting or to the next grand jury, that shall sit in New York.

Tannery Sold. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. PARSONS, W. Va., April 12.--Thomas Keck, of New York city, has purchased the Milton tannery, at this place, from Howard Smith, of Newport, R. I. The consideration was \$10,000 cash. Thomas B. Gould, of Governor Atkinson's staff, was manager of the tannery. This sale, it is said, will throw it into the trust.