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GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THEIR AUTHOR.

THE GRIEVANCES OF BLAIR AND LOGAN.

NO DEPRECIATION OF THEIR TALENTS OR COURAGE.

JEFF. DAVIS' OPINION OF SHERMAN.

General Howard a Technical Soldier, and Not a Martinet—The Memoirs Written Four Years Ago as an Irritant to Call Forth From All Sources Like Materials for Correct History.

The following interview appeared in the Chicago correspondence of the New York *Herald* of last Sunday, and is reproduced in justice to General Sherman:

The author of the book entitled "Sherman's Memoirs, written by himself," is in this city, having come to give his personal superintendence to the important matrimonial campaign upon which his subordinate, Lieutenant General Philip H. Sheridan, has just entered. As criticism of the 'Memoirs" has been active and pungent, one of your correspondents called on the author to give him opportunity to reply to his critics.

THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

General Sherman said, laughingly, "I very much prefer to leave that alone until their criticisms are all in. I have very little to say about it. I knew very well that the volumes would call forth a great deal of comment, and I am willing, indeed anxious, that it should elicit the most thorough criticism. I am sorry to see that some portions of it have been misunderstood—indeed, misrepresented—in some quarters. For instance, it has been said that a portion of it seemed to reflect disparagingly upon the volunteer army, but I should be, I think, well enough known by this time for my belief in the efficiency and love for the volunteer army to be above question. I always loved volunteers, and was ever profoundly impressed with their courage. In no part of the book have I ever alluded to them but with affection and respect. It was my constant care to write these "Memoirs" in a most respectful and careful vein, so as to avoid hurting the feelings of anybody.

BLAIR AND LOGAN.

"It has been said that I wrote the book as a weapon against Blair and Logan; but this is an assertion utterly groundless, unjust and absurd. I have always had the greatest admiration for both gentlemen as soldiers, and never questioned for a moment their patriotism or ability. All the reference that I have made to them in the book has been done in a most respectful way. In reference to my appointment of Howard to the Army of the Tennessee instead of Blair or Logan, I thought then, and I think now, that it was the wisest appointment. I could not help feeling then that, admitting the military ability of these gentlemen, they would, perhaps, be indeed to subordinate that ability to the furtherance of a political future and the gaining of political ends. Howard was the man I wanted for the place, for he was a technical soldier and I felt sure that he would devote his whole time and energy to the single work of commanding that army. His ambition was simply to command that army. It was limited to that sphere, and there, as we say in the army, Success is the end of the discussion, and as the campaign was eminently successful it vindicated the choice. I think my inward prediction at the time was vindicated, for Logan and Blair came back and devoted themselves to making speeches. Howard was a thoroughly good technical soldier, and was the right man for the post. But for the ability and patriotism of Blair or Logan I never entertained the slightest doubt, and any impression to the contrary is a misapprehension of the gravest character."

WAS HOWARD A MARTINET?

Reporter. Was not Howard a good deal of a martinet?

General Sherman. No, he did not deserve to be called a martinet. He was only precise, unflinchingly precise, and in transportation of troops across country and by various roads it needs preeminently the faculty of precision to avoid collisions and serious mistakes.

JEFF. DAVIS AS A CRITIC.

Reporter. Jefferson Davis is going for you without gloves.

General Sherman. (with half a smile.) Well, I don't see that I need care very much about the criticisms of Jeff. Davis, anyhow.

"ARE YOU NOT SORRY YOU DID IT?"

Reporter. The criticism of the press, reviewed as a whole, would seem to tend toward a verdict of regret that the book was published in your lifetime. It might be put in a single phrase, "General, are you not sorry you did it?"

General Sherman. (laughing.) No, I am not. The book I want thoroughly criticised, and the deliberate judgment that is arrived at by a searching review of its contents, and which such general criticism will procure, is the only good the book will do, and it is the purpose at which I aimed. It will provoke others to contribute what they know of the history of the war. It will provoke thought upon lines of action that were pursued in the administration of the war, and the result will be that a quantity of authentic data will be secured which will render the nation fully informed of the actual effects of the epoch of its existence, which embraced the war, enabling the future historian to reach a quantity of reliable material from which he can deliberately and philosophically make his selection for all time. There have been plenty of regimental histories, but none which embraced corps and armies, and detailed accounts of the movements and actions of these large bodies are absolutely essential to the consolidation of our national history. You may have observed that I have bestowed as much care as possible upon the important matter of indexing. Indexes and dates are most vitally needed in creating a history of the war. The very general criticism with which my book has been saluted, and the comment it has aroused show how deep and earnest is the interest that people feel in all the history and the incidents of the late great struggle. It is my hope that the "Memoirs" will incite others to write authentic contributions to the national history upon the events of that period.

IT IS A TEXT BOOK.

I never designed that book should be regarded as history. I deem it merely a text book; a work with which others could be compared, and eventually that wise judgments should be arrived at from all sources of information. Badeau is writing a work on the war which I well understood is directly under the supervision of Grant, and which will be practically a record of his participation in the war. Some of the most distinguished men of the country have been for years urging the necessity of written accounts of the history of the war, with full data, indexes and dates, from those who were principal actors in the dreadful drama, and I have been asked for such material constantly. It has proved a pleasure with me, but it was in reality urged upon me as a duty which it would have been culpable to ignore. I have pressed upon Congress the necessity of publishing the official records of the war for years past. Without it historians of the country will not be furnished with the necessary material for their important work, but will have to engage in the almost endless task of collating it for themselves. The nation owes this much to its history, and it was with the view of adding my quota of knowledge, compiled, in as detailed and complete a way as I could frame it, that the book was produced.

WRITTEN FOUR YEARS AGO.

Reporter. The policy of publishing the work in your lifetime has been questioned.

General Sherman. As to that, it makes but little difference, if any good end has been served. The "Memoirs" were all written at least four years ago. I had them sealed up, and did not intend that they should be published until after my death, but was prevailed on to allow their publication now. The time has come when the history of the war period must be incorporated into national history. Bancroft has already written several volumes of his "History of the United States," and he lately came home from Berlin expressly to gather materials for another volume. It was at his urgent personal solicitation, combined with that of the historian, Dr. John Draper, of New York, that I allowed the "Memoirs" to see the light.

Reporter. The work is having a large sale.

General Sherman. Yes; I am, of course, gratified by that, as by the terms upon which the book was placed in the hands of the publishers a certain proportion of the revenue from it goes to my family. It belongs entirely to the children—is secured to them—and I have nothing further to do with it.

PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

Reporter. Politics are likely to be lively next year, General?

General Sherman. Yes, it is highly important for the interests of the country that we should have an able man for President next term.

Reporter. What do you think about the third term proposition?

General Sherman. General Grant does not want it. He might like to see one of his friends elected to the office, but he does not want it himself.

GRANT'S CHOICE.

Reporter. Who is it that you think he would like to see elected?

General Sherman. Possibly Elihu B. Washburne; but, of course, it is all surmise. Only one thing is certain, that is, that it is vitally necessary that it should be a man of ability.

WILSON'S CAMPAIGN.

Reporter. Wilson is making himself active, traveling about and making speeches, and a good many people think he is making an effort for the nomination.

General Sherman. Wilson is very able and a very good man, and has certainly earned the right to indulge in the ambition if he chooses to do so. Still, I don't think anything should be inferred from his traveling about and speechmaking. He has been in poor health, and traveling diverts and interests him at the same time.

SHERMAN AT COLUMBUS.

Reporter. People were surprised to hear of your making a speech at the convention at Columbus the other day, General.

General Sherman. There was nothing of a political character about the speech, and (smiling) they weren't bother themselves about me.

GOES FOR A DRIVE.

At this point the accomplished wife of the General appeared, and he commenced a carriage movement in the parks. He is certainly as cheerful and chatty as though the "Memoirs" hadn't brought hornets' nests about his ears.

JEFF DAVIS ON SHERMAN.

He Goes for the Scalp of Old Tecumseh and Ignores the $300,000 Confederate Specie.

The following letter was addressed to Col. W. F. Mellen, of the late Confederate army, and appears in the St. Louis *Times*:

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 27.—MY DEAR SIR: Please accept my thanks for your kind letter of the 19th, and the accompanying copy of a St. Louis paper containing an extract from the forthcoming work of Gen. W. T. Sherman. My absence delayed the receipt of your letter and this reply to it. The malice that seeks to revive the nefariously-connected and long-since-exploded slander which connected my name with the assassination of President Lincoln is quite in character with the man who so conducted his invasion of the South as to render "Sherman's bummers" the synonym of pillage, arson, cruelty to the helpless, murder of non-combatants, and who closed his career of arson with a false accusation against Gen. Hampton, in regard to the burning of Columbia, S. C. But the question arises, Why did Gen. Sherman, at the date of his reported conversation with Gen. J. E. Johnston, suppose me capable of complicity in

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN?

Gen. Sherman never was personally acquainted with me, and from those who knew me either in the United States army or in civil life, he surely learned nothing to justify such suspicion. In the conduct of the war between the States, despite of many baseless accusations, we can proudly point to a record which shows a strict adherence to the usages of war between civilized nations. On what, then, did the suspicion of Gen. Sherman rest? Was it not that, proceeding on the rule of judging others by one's self, he ascribed to me the murderous and malicious nature? Is his own nature? He reports a conversation with President Lincoln from which is to be inferred a desire to have authority for departing from the course which, as a soldier, he must have known was usual and proper toward prisoners of war. Did he hope to get instructions for

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE CONFEDERACY'S PRESIDENT

and cabinet officers, as set forth in the orders of Colonel Dahlgren when he made his raid against Richmond? If the good-natured, characteristic reply of President Lincoln taught him that murder was not the approved measure, it seems to me calculated to inspire him with the generosity and charity which is ever found in noble minds, or with the chivalry which ever adorns the character of the true soldier and gentleman.

Among the articles of the surrender of Gen. J. E. Johnston, there was one prohibiting military expeditions in the country east of the Chattahoochee river. That was the last consideration obtained for the surrender of armies, arms, munitions, and manufactories, in that section; and it

WAS IN VIOLATION OF THAT ARTICLE

that the brigade of cavalry by which I was captured was scouring the country, and freely taking from the unprotected people the little which which was left to them for their future subsistence. From the statement of Gen. Sherman we learn that a story had been told to the effect that I was carrying in my wagons millions of specie to the South, and therefore, we are left to conclude, was made that expedition, in violation of the agreement of surrender. Though the story of the millions is now admitted by Gen. Sherman to have been a fiction, the admission is made in such terms as would lead the reader to suppose that I had been traveling with wagon transportation, and had

A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS OF SPECIE IN A VALISE;

but neither supposition would be true. I had recently joined the wagon train, and was about to leave when captured. My only baggage was a valise, which was packed on a mule, and it contained no specie. The few thousand dollars of specie were in a pair of saddle-bags belonging to Secretary Reagan. Whether that money ever reached the United States Treasury, Mr. Reagan, from whom it was taken, may be able to learn after he shall have assumed his functions as a Representative in the United States Congress.

Should the course of the commanding general of the army, in plundering at this late day

TO REPUBLICATE A DEFUNCT SLANDER

against the President of the late Confederacy, and to which slander not even suborned witnesses could give the semblance of truth, be taken as the exponent of the feeling of the army, that arm of the General Government would seem to be ill-suited to the task, of late so largely assigned to it, of preserving civil order and of restoring harmony among the people of the United States. For public entertainment it is to be hoped that the ineradicable malignity of Sherman may be an exception to the prevailing sentiment of the United States army. Again thanking you for your friendly consideration, I am, truly yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

OUT DOOR SPORTS.

Pools for To-Day's Races.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The following are the averages of pools sold this evening at Johnson's pool-rooms on to-morrow's races:

First race—one mile dash, Madge, $120, $100, Spindrift, $35, $30; Rise, $20, $18; Field, $25, $25.

Second race—Westchester cup, two and a quarter miles, Ballankeel, $210; Reform, $95; Botany Bay, $35. Much disappointment was evinced at the few starters for this race, the Westchester cup being considered the important event of the meeting.

Third race—Maryland stakes, one mile, Alltipa, $260, $130, $200; Firework, $130, $110, $85; Lizzie R., $40, $60, $30; Mattie A., $60, $55, $30; Springlet; $35, $30, $22; Ascension, Vinaigrette and Scramble, $40, $46, $31.

The most speculation was on the above race.

Fourth race, one mile and a half dash, each horse to carry one hundred pounds. Springbok, 135, 130, 135. Mate, 50, 55, 50. Shylock, 15, 20, 11, Galway and Scratch, 11, 15, 11. Nothing sold on steeple chase.

SWIMMING MATCH.

J. B. Johnson, champion swimmer, and Thomas Cagle, of Chester, Pa., have made arrangements to swim a match, in July, for $1,000 a side, in the Delaware river, from Chester to Philadelphia, a distance of sixteen miles.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO, June 7.—In the game of base-ball to-day, between the Chicagos and Mutuals, the former were victorious by a score of 14 to 0.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Bostons 15, St. Louis 2.

INDIANS.

Surrender of Comanches.

LOUISVILLE, June 7.—A letter to the *Courier-Journal* from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, dated May 31, says: "The Quahada tribe of wild Comanches are expected at Fort Sill to-day to surrender, agreeing to turn over to the military authorities all their arms, horses and mules. The band has been raiding in Texas for the past five years, and the authorities have always failed to induce them to come on the reservation.

"They have been looked for by the Fourth United States cavalry on staked plains, under command of General McKenzie, but seldom were they on any portion of them found, but one small band of Apaches are now out, and it is rumored that they will follow the example of their Quahada friends, which would leave the southern staked plains free from hostile Indians."

INDIANS ON THE WAR PATH.

OMAHA, June 7.—A dispatch from Lookout, Wyoming Territory, says Saturday evening a band of Arrapahoes made a descent on Harper's Ranche, fifteen miles south of there, and ran off with one hundred and ninety heads of horses. The citizens are in pursuit, but the Indians have nearly two days' start.

Synod of the Reformed Church

NEW YORK, June 7.—The fifth day's proceedings of the General Synod of the Reform Church opened this morning in Jersey City. The credentials of Rev. R. Armstrong, as delegate, and Rev. Brainard, as alternate to the synod from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and of Rev. George Dayton, delegate from the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States, were received and referred to the committee on correspondence. The report from the committee on confederation with the Presbyterian church was received. It was a code of laws to govern the confederation, together with a code of ethics and the objects to be accomplished.

Report also sets forth that an International Council will be held in London, July 31st, next, looking to closer union between Reformed Churches and Presbyterian Churches, and prescribing a code of laws for Ohio. Reports were adopted.

Rev. Robt. Armstrong, corresponding delegate to Synod from United Presbyterian Church, of the United States, and Rev. Marshall B. Smith, delegate, and Rev. Dr. Nicholson, Reformed Episcopal Church in the United States, and Rev. Dr. Imbrie, corresponding delegate from General Assembly of Presbyterian Churches, were announced and cordially received. The morning session then adjourned.

Municipal Frauds.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 7.—A committee of twenty citizens of Columbia, who were appointed to investigate the condition of the city finances, have submitted a report, in which they state the municipal debt to be $676,724, mainly contracted by fraudulent practices of the municipal government. The report shows that from March, 1872, to April, 1874, the city debt has been increased from $425,850 to $619,502. A mass meeting of the citizens was held this evening, and resolutions were adopted requesting the mayor and aldermen to resign. A letter was read from Governor Chamberlain expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

STRAW BIDS TO BE PROHIBITED.

ABOUT THE MEXICAN BORDER.

THE NEW YORK MAILS AGAIN.

DELINQUENT BIDDERS FOR MAIL ROUTES.

List of Awards by the Umpire of the Mixed Mexican and United States Commission—Lands on the Lower Mississippi Reserved — Finances, Appointments, &c., &c., &c.

Lands Reserved.

The Presidentt has directed that all lands lying contiguous to the Mississippi river, within twelve miles of the mouth of the river, be reserved for military purposes, under the act authorizing Captain Eads to construct jetties for deepening the channel.

Delinquent Bidders.

At the late lettings for mail contracts all the awards were made and notice sent as usual to the parties whose bids were accepted. Up to June 1 contracts had not been received at the contract office for about 132 routes, 60 of which are in the Southern States.

Financial.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $626,278. The customs receipts were $284,874.55. The Treasury balances at the close of business yesterday were as follows: Currency, $4,193,651; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $56,595,000; coin, $83,564,145; coin certificates, $19,842,700; outstanding legal tenders, $377,064,000.

Another Commission to the Sioux.

The Secretary of the Interior has directed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to prepare the necessary instructions for a commission that is to be sent to the Sioux Indian nation to negotiate with those tribes for the relinquishment of the hunting privilege in Nebraska, as soon as the President shall appoint them.

Duties Abrogated.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received from the Department of State official information that by a decree of the General Government of Mexico all foreign money (coin) heretofore paying the regular export duty of five per cent. on silver and one half per cent on gold is declared free from export duty. The export duty on Mexican money (coin) remains without modification.

Secretary Bristow's New Quarters.

The Secretary of the Treasury has removed his room from the west portion of the Treasury building to the rooms formerly occupied by Secretary Chase, in the northeastern part. The change is an exceedingly desirable one this warm weather, and, in fact, has for all seasons decided advantages over the old rooms facing the west.

No More Visitors.

Secretary Bristow yesterday made a visit of inspection to the cash-room of the Treasury Department, and other rooms where money is handled, with a view of making some alteration in the construction of the desks, etc., for the better protection of Government funds. The Secretary gave notice yesterday that from and after that date visitors would not be admitted to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the vaults of the Treasury, or to any rooms in the building where money is kept and handled.

Surrender of Indians.

Colonel Clum, acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, yesterday received the following telegram from Indian Agent Hawerth, dated Fort Sill, June 3: "The Quahadas came in yesterday with Dr. Sturm, who had been sent after them, numbering 407 men, women and children. They surrendered about two thousand ponies. About all the Indians belonging to this agency are now in excepting the Essaquetas, who fled from fright, and have not been regarded as hostile. They are understood to be returning."

Appointments.

The following internal revenue appointments were made yesterday: Gangers—James W. Leeman, 2d Mississippi; John Debernean, 1st Wisconsin, and Hiram A. Smith, 1st Wisconsin. Storekeepers—Angus McDonald, 1st Wisconsin; Carl Olson, 1st Wisconsin.

The following appointments of postmasters have been made: William Miller, at Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Joseph M. Parsons, Talladega, Alabama; John M. Martin, Jackson, Ohio; Alfred P. Bone, at Shelbyville, Indiana, and Martin Haven, Albion, Michigan.

Mysterious Message.

The following telegram was received at the signal office yesterday from the signal service observer at Cape May:

CAPE MAY, June 6.

A box containing the following writing on a small piece of paper was picked up on the beach near this city this afternoon:

"*Wm. Lacoes, of York, Penn.*: Come out and help us; we are in danger of going under. Tell his wife and children, good-bye. June 5, night." The observer at the same place also reports that the schooner Lizzie Marie, Captain Schult, is ashore near station No. 6 with seven feet of water in her hold. The cargo consists of railroad iron and hay for Richmond. The crew was saved.

The Postal Car Difficulty.

The New York mail did not arrive here yesterday until 5:20 p. m., Mr. Hinckley, president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road, having declined to allow the postal cars to run over his road on the limited express trains. Up to Saturday night he had neither assented nor declined, and the cars came over the road as per the new arrangement, but were refused yesterday. The Postmaster General yesterday received information from the mail agent that the carrying of the mails by limited express on Saturday between Philadelphia and Baltimore was an act of accommodation, owing to the detention of the other trains. The Postmaster General will make a formal request of Mr. Hinckley that the mails be carried by limited express between Philadelphia and Baltimore, so as to have a continuous limited express mail transportation between New York and Washington.

The Raids Across the Rio Grande.

Gen. Ord, commanding the Department of Texas, arrived here yesterday morning and left in the evening for the Naval Academy, at Anapolis, he having been appointed a member of the Board of Visitors, to attend the annual examination of the cadet midshipmen at that place. Before he returns to Texas, he will have an interview with the Secretary of War in reference to the recent raids into that State from Mexico. The authorities here are apprehensive of further trouble on account of these raids. A few weeks ago, it will be remembered, complaints were made of outrages upon our troops on the Rio Grande by officers and jurors who were formerly residents of Mexico, and now, while claiming to be citizens of this country, are in sympathy with the raiders. The President telegraphed to the Governor of Texas that it might be deemed necessary to withdraw the United States troops from the State if these outrages continued, and it is thought now that the Governor may call out State troops for the purpose of aiding the United States troops on the Rio Grande. Should he do so there seems to be but little doubt that the Texans, who are incensed at the late raids, will retaliate upon the Mexicans by making raids into Mexico, and considerable trouble may be the result.

Awards of Mexican Claims.

The following action has been had by the United States and Mexican Commission during the month of May on the several American cases named below, viz:

Award by the umpire: Case 89, T. Willis, $417.68, gold, and interest; case 155, Mary Brewer, $5,000, gold, and interest; case 251, Vincente Costomira, $221, gold, and interest; case 381, Bartlett & Barge, $10,000, gold, and interest; case 385, Sarah M. Standish, $1,500, gold, with interest, and $40,000, gold, without interest; case 392, Mary Ann Conrow, $300 gold, with interest, and $36,000, gold, without interest; case 488, Geo. L. Macomanus, $500, gold, without interest; case 792, Lewis Weil, $250, gold, with interest, and case 793 Lewis Weil, $500, gold, without interest; case 504, Alfred Jeanatorf, $18,000, gold, with interest; case 143, Turner & Renshaw, $7,000, gold, with interest; Dunbar & Belknap, $29,000, gold, with interest; case 356, John J. Wenckler, $1,000, gold, with interest; case 768, heirs of H. S. Schreck, $15,504, gold, with interest.

Dismissed by umpire: No. 15, Gardner Mossman; No. 102, Snow L. Burgess; No. 111, John R. Burleson; No. 426, D. C. Burleson; No. 427, James F. Brown; No. 428, John R. Robinson; No. 429, Polk R. Kyle; No. 437, J. M. Haque; No. 190, C. H. Pond; No. 380, John Solari; No. 525, Henry B. Veseron et al.; No. 546, Richard Gaguet; No. 557, William M. Bennett; No. 591, heirs of John Young; No. 643, H. B. Simonson; No. 746, Man'l F. de La Vega; No. 922, C. R. Webster; No. 953, Franklin Cummings; No. 5, Isaac Lightner's administrator; No. 13, Michael Limpart; No. 17, R. B. Kingsburg; No. 28, Simon Myers; No. 72, Gaspar Schmidt; Nos. 103 and 104, John Parrott; No. 324, G. E. Brockaway, No. 484, L. L. Lawrence; No. 902, Henry C. Boyd; No. 905, Charles K. Brittell; No. 913, William Sublitt.

Case awarded by agreement of the commissioners: No. 90, Bernard Turpin, $834.75, gold, with interest.

Cases dismissed by agreement of the commissioners: Nos. 459, John D. Burgess; 465, Jose M. Rufino; 467, Jerome B. Brown; 468, O. Schmidtz; 470, Rafael Navarette; 471, John C. Smith; 472, Martin R. Pilou; 473, Edward Kirchman; 475, Eulalia A. Bertherand; 481, Yorke and Potts; 541, John Friery; 542, William Koenig; 545, John P. Hickman; 797, John C. Smith; 549, Charles Macmanus; 556, Wm. E. Howe; 561, Albert Champion; 566, Augustus S. Huguet; 568, A. Staecke; 569, John Valls; 573, Edward Wright; 574, Louis Simon; 590, Reynolds & Slaughter; 598, Chenery & Slosson; 599, Louis Burns; No. 609, Magoon & Schafer; 612, Germania Mina Prieta Mining Company; 614, Lambert Irelan; 615, Wm. C. Culberson; 616, Samuel Miller; 617, Elihu T. Snider, 618, George Pace; 626, Mary Schutter et al.; 638; E. Byrne; 646, Frances A. Levy; 648, C. W. Thomas; 654, Stephen Loval; 657, James Hughes; 658, Wm. W. Arnett; 659, Wm. W. Bruton; 662, Stephen S. Brown; 666, P. H. Marfet; 667, Henry Brahn; 671, Thomas Lloyd; 679, Clement Reimes; 681, David Koney; 687, Frederick M. Phelps; 694, James L. Myers; 710, T. Robinson Bours; 714, B. Dohleguy; 715, McParlane D. Thorne; 716, Benigno Suarez; 718, J. W. Jockbusch & Co.; 728, John L. Smith; 723, E. B. Nichols; 732, Lewis Fioller, administrator; 740, Clement P. Garcia; 752, Pedro Ruiz; 753, Brugulir & Thiband; 754, Sterling & Aborns; 755, James Casey Coole; 756, Baltimore Marine Insurance Company; 757, John O. Townsend; 758, Henry M. Warfield; 759, Jan W. Hanson.

During the time indicated the commissioners have differed in opinion in eighty-two cases of the American docket, in each of which the American commissioner favors an award and the Mexican commissioner a dismissal. All these cases are referred, as provided by the treaty, to the umpire (Sir Edward Thornton) for final decision.

The following is a summary of the action taken during the same period on the claims of Mexican citizens against the United States, viz: Dismissed by the umpire, 4 cases; by the commissioners, 49; referred to the umpire on difference in opinion between the commissioners, 23.

In each of these last 23 cases the American commissioner favors the dismissal of the claims, and the Mexican commissioner favors an award.

The commissioners are rapidly disposing of the claims before them, but the many differences of opinion throw a herculean labor on the umpire.

No More Straw Bids.

The Postmaster General yesterday issued the following: "The Postmaster General fears that a large number of mail routes awarded under recent lettings have fallen into the hands of straw bidders. They will commence the service so as to insure the return of their certified checks which they were required under the law to deposit with their bids, as security that they would not execute their contracts and then become failing contractors. In such cases temporary service must be promptly contracted for during a period not exceeding six months. Heretofore such failures have almost uniformly resulted in putting the service in the hands of the old contractors on the routes, who were ready with their stock to perform it, and at such prices as they might dictate."

Anticipating the recurrence of these failures after the 1st of July next, at which time the new service will commence, the Postmaster General now announces that in every case of failure on an important route he will give notice of it through the Press dispatches, and withhold a contract for temporary service until others besides the old contractors shall have an opportunity to offer to do it. He is desirous of breaking up the vicious system of "straw bidding," and the consequent perpetration of contracts in the same parties from term to term. He anticipates failures especially in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, where mail routes are long and profitable.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Hearing of the Senatorial Question.

CONCORD, June 7.—A hearing was had before the Supreme Court this afternoon in relation to the Senatorial question. The Republicans were represented by Hon. Austin F. Pike, who began the argument, and the Democrats by Attorney General Lewis W. Clark. The arguments on both sides were exhaustive. The court reserved its decision.

Pending the election by the Legislature of a Governor it is claimed that now there is no Governor of New Hampshire, and it is proposed to swear in the president of the Senate as Governor *pro tem.* This, however, would leave the Senate without a quorum, and perhaps still further complicate matters. The decision of the Supreme Court is anxiously awaited.

Crosby Shot by his Deputy.

VICKSBURG, June 7.—Crosby, the negro sheriff, while in a saloon on Cherry street drinking with A. Gilmer, a white man, who is Crosby's deputy sheriff and tax collector, was shot under the left eye, the ball lodging in the back part of his head. Probing to the depth of four inches has failed to discover the ball. He has made affidavit against Gilmer, who is not yet arrested, but will give himself up in the morning. The affair seems shrouded in mystery. It is not yet known if the injuries are mortal, but it is supposed they are.

The Alabama Outrages.

MOBILE, ALA., June 7.—The Circuit Court of the United States met here this morning, Mr. Justice Bradley and District Judge Bruce presiding. No grand jury being present, District Attorney Duskin announced that he had not asked for one, because since the last term of the court no felony and no serious violation of law had been reported or returned by any commissioner of the district. This district embraces all the counties in which the arrests were made by Hester Beach and last summer and fall.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, VA., June 7.—Captain Chase, of the schooner S. S. Lewis, reports a hermaphrodite brig ashore on Chicamicomico beach, bottom up. Her name was not seen. The beachers have taken charge of her and claim they lowed her in five miles from sea. It is rumored that the captain of the brig and one seaman were saved, but is not known positively whether any of the crew were saved. The beachers were cutting the wreck up yesterday afternoon.

City Fathers Fined for Contempt.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The twenty-two aldermen who have been before Judge Williams during the past week for contempt of court in having violated an injunction restraining them from counting the votes cast at the last municipal election were this morning each fined $100 and costs, and their counsel were fined each $200 and costs. They immediately took an appeal.

Sporting Intelligence.

CLEVELAND, June 7.—To-morrow the National Sportsman's Association will hold a convention here. The objects are to devise better protection of fish and wild game. On Thursday national pigeon shooting will commence. Prizes amounting to $100 will be awarded; 18,000 wild pigeons have been obtained for the tournament.

Stolen Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Jennie C. Rainey, charged with receiving stolen United States Government bonds, had a final hearing to-day, and was held to bail for trial. Mr. Isaac Ottinger, of Kileigh, N. C., appeared and identified the bonds, and stated they were stolen from him while riding on a Third-avenue car in New York in March last.

Record of Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The wings of John Brown & Sons extensive cotton and woolen mill in this city was destroyed by fire this afternoon, involving a loss of about $60,000, upon which there is an insurance of $30,000. One of the buildings was used as a store-room, and the other for extracting purpose. The main building escaped. By the falling of a ladder two firemen were severely injured.

HARTFORD, June 7.—The paint shop of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company was burned to-night. The building was about 150 feet long by 60 wide, and contained freight and passenger cars in process of repair. Two passenger cars, two locomotive tenders and several freight cars and car trucks were burned. The loss is estimated at $50,000; insured. Frank Herrick, a fireman, was caught under falling walls, and is thought to be fatally injured. Several others escaped very narrowly.

Record of Crime.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Dominico Policio, an Italian, was to-day convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Davis, of murder in the second degree, in stabbing and killing Joseph Pandolfo, on the 12th of April. He was sentenced to the State prison for life.

UTICA, June 7.—Michael Loftus died yesterday at Frankfort, Herkimer county, of wounds inflicted by Joreph Siegrille, who has escaped.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 7.—Archibald Rogers has been convicted of murdering Linus Seeley.

A PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

TERRIBLE AFFRAY NEAR HELL'S BOTTOM.

THE VICTIM'S HEAD SPLIT OPEN.

RUM AND JEALOUSY THE CAUSE.

DEATH EXPECTED AT ANY MOMENT.

What Came of Cooking Pork Chops—Result of Interference in a Quarrel—An Axe the Weapon of Assault—Frightful Wounds Inflicted—The Dying Man's Statement.

In all probability, ere this article reaches the readers of THE FATIONAL REPUBLICAN, a murder will be added to the annals of crime which have been recorded in this city within the last fortnight. Day after day has been chronicled the fact of cutting and shooting affrays, but fortunately, for the assailants, none resulted seriously, except in the Stephenson case, the homicide bears the semblance of self-defense. These encounters multiplying so rapidly led many to conjecture, especially those moving in police circles, that they would continue to grow worse until murder would prove the crowning deed. It would seem as if this prediction was about being verified, as the man injured last night has received such fearful wounds that his recovery is almost hopeless. From all the information that could be obtained it would appear as if the attack

WAS PROMPTED BY JEALOUSY,

for which apparently there was little foundation. In an old two-story frame shanty located some distance back from the building line, on Tenth, between Q and R streets northwest, resides four colored families. The building is dilapidated, the rooms small, the ceilings low, and the atmosphere within doors close and sickening. Board partitions separate the family precincts, and a conversation conducted in one apartment can plainly be heard and understood in the others each side. There is sufficient vacant ground between the building and adjoining house to afford a passageway to the entrances of each house. In these places resided George Washington and wife, Sallie Fox and James Johnson, all colored. The tenent of the last apartment is unknown.

James Johnson occupies the third one from the Eight street way, and adjoins that of George Washington. He is employed by Mr. Gleason, contractor, as an assistant to the pipe men; is a sober, reliable man, and yesterday was working on Tenth, between R and L streets. At the close of his days' labors he received his wages for last weeks work, and came to his home for food and rest. The balance of the story was received from Johnson's lips as he lay in a miserable bed suffering from the wounds in his head.

JOHNSON'S STATEMENT.

He says that between 8 and 9 o'clock George Washington came into his house and asked if he had any whisky, and he told him no. He might have been drinking, but certainly was not drunk. After receiving the negative reply he went out, and Johnson began preparing his supper, intending to do the cooking himself, as his sister had gone to a meeting of her society. He put some pork-chop on the stove to fry, and at that time George Washington appeared at the door again, and and asked if he had any money. He replied that he had, and would go out and treat him, which he started to do. In passing Washington's door he spoke to Mrs. Washingtod and asked her to look after the chops, and not let them burn during his absence, which she promised to do.

The two then proceeded to Reid's restaurant, on Q street, between Tenth and Eleventh, where he treated his companion. After obtaining the drink Washington hurried out, and left Johnson to come back alone, which he did. On his arrival he found

WASHINGTON QUARRELING WITH HIS WIFE

for going into Johnson's house and helping him to do his carding, and he forbid any repetition of it. Johnson thought his conduct very strange, and detended the wife's action as being accommodating. They then separated and went into each other's houses. Washington again began quarreling with his wife, and, using inreatening language, Johnson went in to see that he did not strike her. Washington immediately ordered him to leave, but not moving fast enough he put his hand in Johnson's collar and ushered him into the yard. By this time another of their neighbors, named Sallie Fox, atracted by the high words, came out and witnessed the trouble. Johnson, finding that Washington was becoming desperate, told him that he could not fight, he was not strong enough, and grappled with him, so that he was unable to use his fists. A colored man named Edwards then ran into the yard and separated them. Washington immediately went into his room and

WAS SEARCHING FOR A RAZOR,

when his wife interfered and prevented his procuring one. Throwing her against the boards hard enough to stun her he grabbed an ax and started out in the yard after Johnson, who was still out there. The woman, Sallie Fox, happened to be near Johnson at the time and between him and his assailant. Not checked in his determination, he raised the ax and, striking over Sallie Fox's shoulder, he brought down a powerful blow on Johnson's head, striking with the sharp edge. The man sank to the earth, and Washington dropped the weapon and ran away. On being carried into the house Dr. Winter was sent for, and an examination of the head revealed the fact that Johnson had been struck across the frontal bone, receiving a wound about three inches in length,

THE SKULL FRACTURED

and partially depressed. The physician pronounced the wound extremely dangerous, and did not believe Johnson could live until daylight. He has a wife and eight children living seven miles from Richmond, Virginia, in Hanover county. He has been here about two years, and is known as a hard-working, steady, industrious man.

George Washington, the murderer, is a sand boatman and works in partners with a man named John Lloyd. He left immediately after committing the bloody deed and has not yet been arrested.

Congress of the Typos.

BOSTON, June 7.—The International Typographical Union met here to-day; President Bodwell in the chair. Fifty-five unions were represented by delegates. Only preliminary business was transacted, and the convention adjourned till to-morrow.

CABLE FLASHES.

BERNE, June 7.—M. Staempfli has been elected president of the Nell Council.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, June 7.—Reports have been received here from the Fiji Islands that fifty thousand natives have died of epidemic measles.

LONDON, June 7.—The Pall Mall *Gazette* reports that the Persian railroad concession to Falkenhagen has lapsed because the contract was not fulfilled.

BERLIN, June 7.—Wiesenger, who attempted to extort money by implicating parties in a plot to assassinate Bismarck, has been committed for trial on the charge of fraud.

Mr. Carroll, member of Parliament from Ararat, has been committed on several charges of forgery as agent of Goldsborough & Co., wool brokers. The forgeries amount in the aggregate to many thousand pounds.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—The steamship City of Melbourne has arrived from Sidney, N. S. W. Madame Rastoul, wife of the French communist, has written a letter, saying that her husband and his companions escaped from New Caledonia to show to the world the manner in which the communist prisoners were doomed to death by starvation in New Caledonia.

The Government of Queensland is about to take measures to check Chinese immigration, but has not yet decided upon the means to be employed. A tidal wave at Port Pirie, South Australia, damaged the town to a considerable extent. Steps are being taken to have the wines of Adelaide represented at the Philadelphia Centennial exhibition.

At Lifu, Loyalty Islands, on the night of March 29, there was a sharp shock of an earthquake, followed by others on the next day, and on the evening of the 30th a fearful shock occurred, doing much damage to buildings. It was succeeded by a tidal wave, which swept away three villages, causing immense destruction of life and property.

LONDON, June 7.—Three members of the crew of the American schooner Jefferson Borden were brought up at Bow street police court to-day. Miller, the Russian Finn made a statement in which he attacked the seamanship of the captain, and reiterated charges of cruel treatment of crew by officers. The magistrate ruled that sufficient evidence had been adduced to send the prisoners to the United States, which will be done at the expiration of fifteen days.