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BLOOD WILL TELL.

ANOTHER BIG AMERICAN VICTORY.

Foxhall Wins the Grand Prize Race at Paris—A Distinguished Concourse of Persons Present—The Stars and Stripes Waving in Profusion—An Exciting Scene.

PARIS, June 12.—The race for the grand prize of Paris took place to-day, and resulted in another victory for an American horse. Mr. J. R. Keene's b. c. Foxhall was the winner, with Haras de Chamant's ch. c. Tristan second, and Count de Lagrange's b. c. Albion third. The contest was a very close and exciting one, especially near the finish. Tristan joined Foxhall at the distance pole and both ran a grand race home. Foxhall, staying longest, won by a head.

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY:

Grand prize of Paris of 100,000 francs in specie, given half by the city of Paris and voted in the budget of 1881, and half by the five great railway companies for entire colts and fillies foaled in 1878 of every description and country, added to a sweepstakes of 1,000 francs each, 600 francs forfeit, and 200 francs only if declared by midnight on the Wednesday preceding the race, and 100 francs only if declared by midnight on the first of May, 1881: the second horse to receive 15,000 francs, and the third 5,000 francs out of the stakes. Weights—colts, 1,210 pounds; fillies, 1,180 pounds; about one mile and seven furlongs; 380 subscribers. Mr. J. R. Keene's b. c. Foxhall, by King Alfonso, out of Jamaica (jockey, Fordham), 1; Haras de Chamant's ch. c. Tristan, by Hermit, out of Thrift (jockey, Archer), 2; Count F. de Lagrange's b. c. Albion, by Consul, out of the Abbess (jockey, Goater), 3; the Duke of Hamilton's b. c. Fiddler, by Preakness, out of Music (jockey, Watts); Mr. C. Blanton's b. c. Scobell, by Carnival, out of Lady Sophie (Cannon.)

THE WEATHER WAS FINE,

but sultry. The various roads to Long'scamp were thronged with vehicles. A great many drags were conspicuous bearing the American flag. The attendance was immense. President Grevy, the ex-Queen Isabella, and Ministers Constans, Magnin, and Ferry were present. Henri Rochefort, the Duke of Hamilton, Prince Soltykoff, and Marshall McMahon were in the paddock. Owing to a recent rain-fall the course was in excellent order Two to one was the best price obtainable about Foxhall; Albion and Tristan were well supported. Long prices were obtainable about the remainder of the field. It may be truthfully said that

FOXHALL WAS IN FRONT

throughout the race, and despite all the efforts of Archer, who brought Tristan with a great rush at the distance, Foxhall won by a head amid tumultuous applause from the Americans, who seemed to go quite mad, and the waving of the Stars and Stripes from many drags. In the preliminary canter Casimir and Albion appeared to go best, although Foxhall was greatly admired.

AFTER ONE FALSE START

the horses were sent on their journey. Foxhall and Tristan took the lead, but Archer pulled Tristan back and Dublin became second. Alternate running was then made by Foxhall and Dublin, followed by Fiddler, Leon, and Albion, with Forum and Tristan next, and Casimir last, until going down the hill, about half a mile from home, where Foxhall still led, with Fiddler second, Dublin being beaten, and Foxhall and Fiddler were attended by Scobell, Tristan, and Albion. In this order they ran to the distance, where Tristan joined Foxhall, and the pair ran a superb race home, Foxhall, who stayed longest,

WINNING BY A HEAD.

Four lengths separated the second and third horses. Fiddler was fourth, Scobell fifth, Royamont sixth, Forum seventh, Dublin eighth, Casimir ninth, and Leon last. The time was 3:17. The betting at the start was two to one against Foxhall, three to one against Albion, four to one against Scobell, and five to one against Tristan. Ten ran. After the decision of the grand prize all interest in the races seemed to die out, and the vast crowds moved slowly to the capital.

PRIDE.

LONDON, June 13.—The *Sportsman* says Americans have a great deal to be proud of in securing both the Derby and the Grand Prix, but nobody will begrudge them their success.

CELEBRATING THE VICTORY.

LONDON, June 13.—The *News'* correspondent at Paris says: "Despite the rain the course was very hard, and it is reported that Foxhall so felt its effects as to be slightly lame. Foxhall's victory was celebrated at night at the Washington Club, and the American Club was illuminated. It is stated that Fordham was unable to hold Foxhall in, which accounted for his leading the whole way.

THE RECENT FLOODS.

Damage in the West—The Severity of the Storm.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—The damage by the flood in the Ohio Valley, caused by the storm of the latter part of last week, has been insignificant. The river at this point to-night is eighteen feet, which is not considered high water. The river frequently rises here to above fifty feet, and extreme high water is nearly sixty-three feet. The storm of the latter part of the week was not violent here, but it seems to have been furious along the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers from their sources to some distance south and west of Pittsburg. At Pittsburg thirty-two feet is extreme high water. Yesterday the depth reached about twenty-three, when the waters receded, and to-night it is thirteen feet. On the Ohio, Wellsville was flooded, and at Steubenville yesterday it was fourteen feet higher than any June rise since 1832. The storm was simply severe in the Mahoning Valley, but seems to have been extremely so along the Allegheny, where heavy losses of lumber are reported. Estimates put the loss at $1,000,000, but this is probably an exaggeration. The details are not given. The loss by the flood on the Ohio will be almost entirely above Wheeling, W. Va. The rise in the tributaries of the Ohio below Pittsburg has not been unusual. Exclusive of the injury to crops and the loss by delay of business and of railroad trains, very full accounts received here do not warrant an estimate of above $200,000 from damage by flood.

Ordination of Priests.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—The following candidates were ordained to the order of priesthood yesterday at the Cathedral by Archbishop Gibbons: The Revs. James Melvin, San Francisco; Terence Hanavan, Hartford; Peter Plunkett, Brooklyn; Edward Clarke, St. Augustine, Fla.; D. Mallady, Peoria, Ill.; Joseph Weber, Baden, Germany; William Wolsfeld, Luxemburg; John Kiang, New York; Patrick Barrett, New York; George Hild, Detroit; William Brick, Buffalo; Henry Gareis, Caspar Ritte, Baltimore; Francis De Lurgy, New York; F. Speidel, Germany; Alexander Klander, Philadelphia; John Frawley, Boston, and J. Klein, of Woodstock College.

Gone With the Whale.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., June 12.—The whaling schooner Edward Lee, of Provincetown, was spoken Saturday off Cutty Bank. She reported that she sent a boat's crew after a whale, and after making fast to it that the boat and crew suddenly disappeared. She sailed about the locality some time, but no traces were discovered.

An Exploring Party Massacred.

ROME, June 12.—The government has received news confirming the report of the massacre of the Italian exploring party in Africa. The victims are a lieutenant and twelve sailors, who landed at Assab on a mission from the Italian government.

General Grant's Movements.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—General Grant, Mrs. Grant, Miss Sharp, and Colonel Fred. Grant left here last night for Chicago, where they will probably spend several days and then go to Galena. Mrs. Grant is still quite feeble.

Our New Minister to Washington.

LONDON, June 13.—The *News* understands that the Hon. Lionel Sackville West, British Minister at Madrid, will succeed Sir Edward Thornton as minister to the United States.

Kerosene Did It.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 12.—Hannah Benway died here to-day from the effects of injuries received last evening by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. She was terribly burned.

The Hungarian Harvest Destroyed.

LONDON, June 12.—A dispatch to the *News* from Vienna states that terrible hail-storms have destroyed the entire harvest in the district of Temesvar, in the south of Hungary.

Shot By His Servant.

LONDON, June 12.—The *News'* correspondent at Vienna reports that Baron Zothern, a millionaire, has been shot by his servant.

SECRETARY WINDOM.

He Makes a Speech on 'Change—A Reception by the Union League Club.

Special to THE REPUBLICAN.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Secretary Windom was on 'Change at noon yesterday in company with Mayor Harrison and other prominent citizens, and was received with every manifestation of friendship and enthusiasm. He made a five minutes' address, in the course of which he reverted to the magnificent and unparalleled development of the agricultural industries of this country; gave some facts as to the growth of the city and surrounding section, and strongly indorsed the scheme now under way of connecting the Mississippi and the great lakes by means of the Hennepin Canal. He referred to his efforts in Congress in behalf of the improvement of the water ways as a means of cheapening transportation, and thereby regulating rail rates, which sometimes become exorbitant. He assured the grain men of the Northwest of his hearty sympathy, and his support of any plan of this kind to cheapen the rates to the seaboard on products of the farm. He referred to the success of the refunding operations, and said that the good times which are now upon us would seem to have come to stay. It was by no means sure, he said, that such was the case. But we shall be forewarned of their departure, and the signs will be growing extravagance of living, reckless speculation, spendthrift habits, and the turning of the trade from our shores so that we send away our riches instead of increasing them.

The reception of the Secretary by the Union League Club last evening was a noteworthy and brilliant affair. It was largely attended by the professional, official, and mercantile gentlemen of the city. General Sheridan, Judge Blodgett, Joseph Medill, Herman Raster, Congressman Willitt, Emory Storrs, and others of note were among the guests who sat down late in the evening to a collation. There were no speeches. Secretary Windom left on the limited express this evening for Washington.

PLOTS AND COUNTER PLOTS.

The Recent Liverpool Outrage—Affairs in Ireland—More Mutterings.

LONDON, June 13.—The *Times* correspondent at Liverpool says the police profess to have incontrovertible evidence connecting McKevitt and Roberts with the late attempt on the central police office. The correspondent of the *Times* at Dublin says there can be no doubt that the Liverpool outrage is the result of a Fenian plot, and is one of a series first projected in New York. The connection of Fenianism with the land agitation as an active ally has been shown all through the land movement. The Cork correspondent of the *Times* says a priest obtained the magistrate's consent for the procession at Millstreet yesterday. The Bishop of Ross has communicated the following to the press: "The riots at Skibbereen have been much exaggerated by the English and Irish newspapers. It would be unfair to charge the Land League with responsibility for these disturbances. With the continuance of evictions there can be no peace in any part of this district." The *Times* dispatch from Cork says a quantity of gunpowder in an earthen jar with fuse attached has been exploded at the door of Mr. Wright, a solicitor in Clonakilty, in this county. The damage was trifling. Mr. Wright recently participated in execution sales on behalf of landlords.

CORK, June 12.—Fifteen thousand people assembled in Millstreet, County Cork, but made no attempt to hold a meeting. A large force of military and police was drafted for service in the town. The people formed a procession and marched through the streets, with bands playing and banners flying. There was no speaking except by a priest, who advised the people to quit the town quietly.

The Bishop of Ross, addressing his congregation to-day, strongly deprecated resort to violence. The cause, he said, would be eventually gained by vigorous constitutional action.

An Attempted Rescue.

LONDON, June 13.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Skibbereen says: Notices have been posted here proclaiming Skibbereen, Ballydehob, and the surrounding districts, and forbidding assemblages. Reinforcements for the troops have arrived at Skibbereen and Skull to prevent further disturbances. The local Land League here has passed a resolution condemning the riots. The *Standard's* correspondent at Liverpool says: At daybreak on Sunday 300 men marched to the prison to which McKevitt and Roberts were taken ostensibly to rescue the prisoners. A policeman gave the alarm and the warders assembled armed with loaded carbines and revolvers. When the men saw the warders they separated, going in various directions.

Armed to the Teeth.

LIVERPOOL, June 12 (midnight).—Since the attempt to rescue McKevitt and Roberts sentries have been placed around the prison and wardens armed to the teeth are patrolling outside.

Destroyed by Fire.

At Brooklyn—One of the Excelsior stores, situated on Atlantic Dock. The buildings are four-story brick structures, extending from No. 70 to 92, and were filled with grain owned principally by New York merchants. When the firemen reached the dock flames were issuing from the storehouse No. 80, which was gutted, and twenty thousand bushels of wheat and corn contained therein were destroyed. Fronting on the basin was a large stationary grain elevator, to which the flames communicated, and which was soon destroyed. The machinery therein of the most improved pattern was rendered worthless. The adjoining warehouses, with their stocks of cereals, were slightly damaged. The loss on grain is estimated at $18,000; on machinery $40,000, and on buildings $30,000. The property is all insured.

At Cairo, Ill., Frank McKnight's photograph supply-depot and gallery were burned yesterday afternoon. Loss, $12,000.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Lieutenant John B. Collins has been ordered to the Pensacola (Fla.) navy-yard.

The Yantic arrived at Key West, Fla., from Progresso yesterday morning. All well on board.

The tug Speedwell arrived at League Island navy-yard, Pa., Saturday from Norfolk, Va., and left for New York.

Midshipman H. W. Harrison has been detached from the United States steamer Alliance and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant James K. Cogswell, from the receiving ship Colorado, and ordered to the United States steamer Vandalia on the 17th instant.

The leave of absence granted to First Lieutenant John W. Pullman, Eighth Cavalry, on May 12, 1881, in the Department of Texas, has been extended three months.

The United States ship Dispatch, with Secretary Hunt and party of friends, arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday morning from Annapolis, and sailed at five p. m. for Washington.

Second Lieutenant J. B. Lockwood, Twenty-third Infantry, acting signal officer, has been ordered to proceed to Baltimore, Md., on public business connected with the Lady Franklin Bay expedition.

Lieutenant C. H. West will act as executive officer of the United States steamer Alliance during her cruise, in consequence of the transfer of Lieutenant George E. Ide to the hospital for medical treatment.

First Lieutenant Daniel M. Taylor, of the Ordnance Department, has been ordered to report in person to Brevet Major-General John Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, for duty as aide-de-camp.

The superintendent of the General Recruiting Service has been directed to cause thirty colored infantry recruits to be prepared and forwarded without delay, under proper charge, to Fort Dodge, Kansas, for assignment to the Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Lieutenant Hanning, U. S. A., who has been visiting relatives in Peru, Ill., for the past ten days, was instantly killed Saturday evening by a runaway team which he was unable to manage. He leaves a mother and two sisters, residing in New York.

The United States ships Saratoga, Portsmouth, Powhattan, and Constitution arrived at Newport, R. I., yesterday morning. Paymaster Samuel T. Brown, of the Powhattan, has been brought ashore ill with an affection of the brain. He is unconscious, and there is but slight hope of his recovery.

Chief Engineer B. F. Isherwood has been appointed president, and Chief Engineers T. Zeller and G. W. Magee members of a board to conduct a trial of the machinery of the United States torpedo ram Alarm. Passed Assistant Engineers B. C. Downing, J. H. Chasmar, G. S. Gates, and George Cowie and Assistant Engineer W. O. Chrisman will be associated with them in this duty.

Leave of absence has been granted to Lieutenant S. L. Graham for one month from the 15th instant; to Lieutenant George A. Merriam for one month from the 6th instant, to Master Lucien Young for one month, to Carpenter John L. Davis for three months from the 6th instant, to Boatswain A. M. Pomeroy for three months, and to Master Julius C. Freeman for one month from the 15th instant. The leave of Ensign William H. Masser, retired list, at present at Naples, Italy, has been extended one year.

NEW YORK GLANCES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The Cold Weather—Bustles Coming—General Fashion Notes—Fun on the Ocean—The Excursion Season—Washingtonians in New York—The Amusements.

Special to THE REPUBLICAN.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Score one for Vennor. The Canadian prophet insisted that the weather in the early part of June was to be cold, rainy, and disagreeable. We were given a taste of unnatural heat in the latter part of May, and every one thought that summer had come in earnest. Preparations for going to the fashionable summer resorts were made in a hurry, and all those whose wealth permits them to follow their inclinations immediately took their departure. Newport, Saratoga, Long Branch, and other places were surprised to find that the birds of fashion were intending to flit there earlier than usual, and the proprietors of the various hotels bustled about with undue activity. But the weather took a sudden turn. The sun concealed himself for days behind exceedingly damp clouds, and rain and a frigid atmosphere took the place of the torridity that frightened our fair fashionables away from town. This damp, cold snap has had a decided influence upon the modistes. Gauzy fabrics have not been in demand, but heavy ulsters and waterproofs have been brought into requisition. Yesterday, however, the sun shone out in all his brightness, and the face of nature seemed to smile once more. Shoppers were numerous, and the summer fabrics were asked for. I want to say one thing to your lady readers.

BUSTLES ARE GAINING IN FAVOR.

I don't like to see it, but it is a fact that cannot be controverted. It appears that they are absolutely necessary in the make-up of an elaborate toilette, and particularly so if the model has a panier-like drapery at the hips.

GENERAL FASHION NOTES.

Fabrics displaying borders are very much desired; this mode is pleasingly observed in brocades manufactured for summer wear. These borders differ greatly; they are both plain and figured. Spanish lace is quite "the rage." Grenadine suits are exquisitely adorned with this lace. Striped black grenadines are very rich; dresses made of this goods frequently have a sash of soft twilled silk showing a variety of brilliant colors. Brocaded grenadines are quite expensive. This material, when combined with tinsel grenadine, gives a very pronounced effect; the former goods forms the skirt and the latter is used to make the long French basque. Colors in massed clusters are presented in some of the choice materials for summer wear. The new cashmeres have waist fronts and a border for trimming, richly decorated with large leaves and such blossoms as tulips, hollyhocks, lilies, and poppies. Garden party suits are very picturesquely made. Some of the pattern are exceedingly gay. In one design there may be seen shaded roses of Jacqueminot red, violet blue, orange yellow, and grass green. One flower only distinguishes the decoration of this style of dress, and it must correspond in color with the tint of the dress. "Prelate" purple satin figures in rich dressing, and produces a very fine effect. A dress of this goods presents a pleasing expression and admits of considerable garniture; expensive lace, rich fringe, steel ornaments, and very often you will see an outlay of cut jets, beautifully worked into silk embroidery. Surah silk combines admirably with this lovely satin.

TROUBLES OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

Unless the utmost care is taken and you attend to the matter yourself, or repose the trust in some one who is absolutely reliable, you may not go to Europe when you think you will, or you may go and your trunks remain behind, or still again, your baggage may make the trip and you not go. Several instances have recently occurred which impel the above remarks. Mrs. Paran Stevens had sent her agent instructions to take for her passage on the Bothnia two months ago. She went down with seven trunks, having just shut up her house and discharged her servants, but when she got on board there was no stateroom for her! In vain did she try to get a berth in some friend's stateroom or to procure one of the officers. Everything was sold, and she had to return with her seven trunks to a hotel. Annie Clarke, the actress, of the Boston Museum, met with a more unfortunate accident, for all her trunks went without her, she going down to find that the steamer had gone, having started an hour before the time stated on the ticket. Another curious incident occurred at the sailing of the Gallia on Wednesday. Seven trunks and a band-box were brought down just as the steamer was about to sail, and the young woman who owned them could not be found. The charges had not been paid, and the expressman would not let them go on board, and took them away. At the last moment the lady owner was discovered sick in her state-room, too late, however, to get the trunks brought back, and so she went without any baggage.

MATRIMONIAL.

On Thursday the Church of the Ascension, one of the oldest Episcopal churches in this city, was crowded to its utmost capacity by guests at the wedding of Miss Ellen Smith, the eldest daughter of the Rev. John Cotton Smith, and Mr. Chalmers Wood. An informal but very pleasant reception followed the ceremony at the rectory adjoining the church, at which, among others, were Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, Mrs. Edward Woolsey, Mrs. Belmont Purdy, Mrs. Daniel F. Appleton, Mrs. Walter Wood, Miss Redmond, Miss Appleton, Mr. Gerald Hoyt, Mrs. and Miss d'Oremieulx, and Mr. William Wood, the father of the bridegroom, whose present to the young people is said to have taken the substantial form of a check for several thousand dollars. On Tuesday next, the 14th instant, the marriage of Miss Ellen Paulding and Dr. John C. Pennington will take place at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. P. Kemble Paulding, at Cold Spring on the Hudson. Only relations and a very few intimate friends have been invited, and the wedding will be as strictly private as a large family connection and an expansive circle of "best friends" will admit. On the same day Miss Townsend Cox will be married at the village church of Glen Cove, and this also will be a small and very private affair. The marriage of Miss Minnie Evarts and Mr. Tweed is announced to take place this month, according to the arrangement made before the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Evarts for Europe. The wedding will be a very quiet one, and it is the intention of the bride and bridegroom to join the family party now assembled in Paris immediately after their marriage.

WASHINGTONIANS.

I dropped into the Hoffman House the other day and was surprised at the number of Washingtonians whom I found there. You remember Chadwick, who was formerly one of the proprietors of Willard's? He is now in charge of the office at the Hoffman, and his genial face and hearty manner have added very greatly to the number of its patrons coming from your city. I don't know that it is particularly the duty of a correspondent to praise one hotel at the expense of others, but I mention the fact of "Chad" being connected with this house, knowing that it will give pleasure to his many friends in Washington, and they who are accustomed to visit New York will hunt him up. The Hoffman is a well-appointed establishment anyway, and the *cuisine* is superb.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. P. S. Gilmore and his band, with Mr. Walker Emerson, the new cornet player, opened the season at Manhattan Beach yesterday. Mr. Arbuckle's Ninth Regiment Band will commence their concerts at the Coney Island new pier about the 25th instant. Mr. Arbuckle has collected a strong force, and has been industriously arranging his programme. Besides conducting the band, it is promised that he will himself play a solo at each concert. "The Mascotti" is still greeted with crowded houses at the Bijou Theatre, Mr. Conly now appearing in the leading role of *Frederick*. Miss Clara Morris will produce a new play next season. It has been written expressly for her. The leading character in it is a gipsy. Miss Anna Boyle and Mr. William Stafford, at the Windsor Theatre, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings will play "Othello," and on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and at the matinee, "Romeo and Juliet." "The World," at Wallack's, retains a remarkable hold on the public, and there are no signs as yet that the play will be withdrawn. Its spectacular effects are among the most beautiful ever presented on the New York stage. "Sam'l of Posen," at Haverly's Fourteenth Street Theatre, is evidently a hit. No place of entertainment in New York has been blessed with better luck at this season of the year. Even on rainy nights it is difficult to obtain a seat. McGINNIS.

THE President has recognized George Crump as British vice-consul at and for the city of Philadelphia, Pa., and for the customs district thereof.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Notes from In and Out of Town—Marriages and Other Matters.

Major W. M. Caldwell, a prominent citizen of Newport, with Mrs. and Miss Caldwell, are in the city. Major Caldwell served with distinction in the regular army during the rebellion, and has a large acquaintance in army and navy circles. Vice-Admiral Rowan called on him last evening at the Ebbitt.

Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Stembel left early last week for Capron Springs, Va.

Captain Davis, U. S. N., with Mrs. and Miss Davis, are still at the Ebbitt. They have no intention of summering at Altoona, as has been stated in print, but will go to the seaside and the mountains a little later in the season.

Pere Hyacinthe and Madame Loyson will visit this country in September, chiefly for the purpose of soliciting funds to aid in developing the Gallican Church. Mme. Loyson is a cousin of Mrs. Gordon A. Stewart, of Washington, wife of the librarian of the Coast Survey.

A somewhat noted character in Boston, to whose good works many of us can personally testify, died in that city June 10, aged fifty-seven years, viz., Augustin Francois Anezin, for seventeen years chief cook of the Parker House.

Mr. D. R. McKee, of the Associated Press, with Mrs. McKee, will sail for Europe on the 28th instant, to be gone three months.

A party from the Deaf-Mute College, under the charge of President Gallaudet, made a trip to Mount Vernon Saturday. They seemed much impressed with the old mansion, and their conversation with each other in the sign language was animated and interesting to observe.

It is sad to know that the author of the interesting article in the May *Harper's Monthly*, entitled Camp Lou, and celebrating the praises of the St. Regis district, Adirondack Mountains, for curing consumption, is again prostrated with that disease at his home, in Utica, N. Y., his sojourn in the mountains having proved but a temporary relief.

Chief-Justice and Mrs. Carter have just terminated their stay at Atlantic City, where they were the guests of Mrs. Clara S. Rines, of the Colonnade House, formerly of Washington.

A tasteful pamphlet edition of the proceedings of the bench and bar of the Supreme Court in honor of the memory of Matthew H. Carpenter has been issued for private circulation, with addenda containing the interesting address of Judge MacArthur on the occasion of his death before the Wisconsin Association at Washington. The little volume is daintily covered in buff satin paper, heavily bordered and lettered in black, and is of permanent value.

Senator Angus Cameron, who had leased a house at the West End for three years, to take effect next fall, since his late visit to Elmira, N. Y., has been obliged to cancel the lease, as he finds the health of Mrs. Cameron's venerable mother so precarious that it does not seem best for Mrs. Cameron to make any present arrangements that would interfere with frequent attendance at her bedside.

FATAL THUNDERBOLTS.

Several Persons Killed by Lightning in the Western Country.

PEORIA, ILL, June 12.—Reuben F. Brown, a farmer of Limestone township, four miles from this city, while crossing an iron bridge over the Kickapoo River in a wagon during a thunder storm last evening, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. His son, a lad of twelve years, who was with him, was not injured.

GALVESTON, TEX., June 12.—A special to the *News* from Henrietta says: "On Thursday evening, while the family of W. B. Hutchinson were returning in a carriage from a visit to friends in Montague County, accompanied by a Miss Cox, a thunder-storm came up. Miss Lizzie Hutchinson and Miss Cox were instantly killed by lightning, and Mrs. Hutchinson was seriously injured. Mr. Hutchinson and one of the children were stunned, but soon recovered. It is thought that Mrs. Hutchinson is beyond recovery.

HUNNEWELL'S, KAN., June 12.—Andrew D. Robeson, nephew of ex-Secretary Robeson, of New Jersey, was instantly killed by lightning this afternoon. Mr. Robeson had just returned from Hunnewell to his farm, near the city, and was unsaddling his horse in the barn at the time of the terrible occurrence. The clothes were literally torn from his body, his watch-chain melted, and his face and body much torn. His horse was also killed instantly, and one end of the barn was torn out. Mr. Robeson was quite a prominent young man. He leaves a young wife, to whom the sad blow has nearly proved fatal.

A Council of Telegraphic Employees.

LONDON, June 12.—A meeting of 1,200 postal telegraph employees of London was held last night. Resolutions were passed calling a national conference of telegraph clerks to be held in Liverpool in three weeks and pledging the meeting to abide by the decision of the conference. Another resolution was unanimously passed agreeing to strike if that course of action should be decided upon. The meeting resolved to take immediate steps to bring about a total cessation of overtime work, which appears to be a grievance, as also is the recent statement made in the House of Commons by Right Honorable Henry Fawcett, postmaster-general, that overtime work is often voluntarily submitted to, and that when volunteers are not forthcoming it is fairly allotted by ballot.

Two Earthquakes.

GENEVA, June 12.—A very perceptible earthquake shock in the valley of the Upper Rhone on Thursday extended as far as this city.

CHIOS, June 12.—A renewed shock of earthquake in this island yesterday overthrew a minaret and several ruined houses. Two men were injured.

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

THE Land Office at Florence, Ariz., has been closed, to be opened at Tucson July 12.

THE receipts Saturday for the Government were: From internal revenue, $361,120.09; customs, $952,483.23.

WALTER B. MOTT and W. H. Crawford, storekeepers and gangers of the sixth district of Kentucky, were appointed on Saturday.

MAJOR BEN: PERLEY POORE has just issued the first edition of the "Congressional Directory" for the Forty-seventh Congress. It is corrected up to May 25.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD has appointed Judson Spofford postmaster at Huntington, W. Va., and Lewis H. Ewart, postmaster at Charlestown, W. Va., vice A. F. Gibbens, suspended.

THE checks for the July interest on the registered four per cents. are now being prepared in the United States Treasurer's Office. There will about sixty-four thousand checks mailed to all parts of the country.

THE statements as to Secretary Blaine's health must have been greatly exaggerated, as he was seen riding yesterday apparently as vigorous and hearty as ever, with no indications of Bright's or any other disease.

OWING to the lack of sufficient appropriation the employees of the Government Printing Office are obliged to suspend work daily at half-past two o'clock, in addition to being ordered off all day Saturday during the present month.

DR. BOYNTON feels greatly encouraged over the condition of Mrs. Garfield, as she is now able to walk about her room, and her improvement is constant and rapid. The doctor is of the opinion that she will be sufficiently strong to allow removal a week from Monday.

THE death of Postmaster Morehead, of Erie, Pa., has reopened the old factional fight in that city over the postmastership, and as a consequence the White House and Post-Office Department is the objective point of a number of rival delegations who are each pressing a pa riot for the vacancy.

WILLIAM PINKNEY WHYTE, ex-United States Senator, was on Saturday nominated by the Democratic-Conservative party as its candidate for mayor of Baltimore. Mr. Whyte had been nominated by a "half-breed" party styling itself a "Committee of One Hundred." The election will take place in October.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL JAMES, Judge Harlan, Representatives Neal, Pettibone, and Byington, and a delegation of colored men, consisting of Arthur St. A. Smith, editor of the *New South*, F. D. Parker, M. F. Hamlin, and F. R. Moore, to ask the appointment of Milton M. Holland as Commissioner of the District, called at the White House on Saturday.

IT is suggested that Colonel Frederick A. Conkling referred to Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, when he said that a member of the House Ways and Means Committee had taken a $100,000 bribe for defeating a sugar bill. The suggestion is not believed, however. Colonel Conkling's silence as to the man will be likely to be interpreted as meaning that the chairman of the committee, now deceased, was the bribed member.—*Buffalo Courier.*

SENATOR BAYARD has interested himself in securing favorable consideration of a pension claim preferred by John Brothers, of Middletown, Del. There is no doubt that Brothers was a Union soldier and that he is still suffering from a wound in his leg, but there is a question whether it was received on the field of honor or in a bar-room brawl. The most striking feature in the case, however, is that Brothers is the father of eighteen children, including no fewer than six pairs of twins. It is said that Senator Bayard hesitated at first to push the claim, but after inspecting the twins he made up his mind that something ought to be done.

JOE JOHNSTON

REPLIES TO MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Why He Did Not March Into Washington After the First Bull Run or Attack Sherman in East Tennessee—Folly of Continuing the War.

General Joe Johnston, who resides on Connecticut avenue, in this city, was interviewed by a reporter last week relative to the charges made by Jefferson Davis respecting his conduct in the civil war. General Johnston said he had not seen the charges, excepting as he had read some newspaper extracts purporting to be portions of Mr. Davis' book. He had also seen the published report of General Sherman's speech in Hartford. If these extracts were all that Jefferson Davis said in his book respecting him General Johnston said he did not think that there would be any necessity for him to make any reply.

"So far as Mr. Davis' criticism of my military record is concerned," said General Johnston, "these charges are nothing new. I understood in 1868 that the life of Jefferson Davis was being prepared, and that the author had submitted the manuscript to Mr. Davis while he was living in Canada. Being satisfied, therefore, that this book had passed under Mr. Davis' eye, and finding in it certain reflections and complaints against me, I made answer in a work which was published in 1873. So far as I have seen, the extracts purporting to be taken from Mr. Davis' own book, now published, have contained little or nothing that did not appear in his life of 1868. If, on further examination, I find that Mr. Davis in his book has made any charges which reflect upon my character as a soldier or citizen, I shall then make such reply as the charges seem to warrant."

General Johnston at first thought that this general statement would cover all that he cared to say at present. While he seemed entirely composed, it was evident that the republication of these charges had at least stirred up some unpleasant recollections, and when it was suggested to him that although the charges were published, as he said, in 1868, and answered by him in 1873, the fact that they were again published by Jefferson Davis himself might make it well for General Johnston to make a more explicit statement than a mere reference to his book of 1873. He assented to that view.

"One charge, in brief, General Johnston, seems to be that you did not improve the opportunity offered by the battle of Bull Run to take the city of Washington."

"I know that charge has been made," replied General Johnston. "It was made soon after the battle. Many of the Southern newspapers took up the cry and said I should have gone into Washington. The simple fact of the matter was this—that it was an absolute absurdity to attempt to take an army into Washington from the Virginia side. To have done so, it would have been necessary to have crossed the Potomac River, which is a mile wide, and we certainly had no facilities for doing that. Besides, our army was in a somewhat disorganized state after the battle. Many of the men believed that that ended the war. They thought with that little skirmish the United States army was permanently beaten. They scattered off, went to their homes, and the army could not have been taken, immediately after the battle, to the shores of the Potomac. Just as the battle of Bull Run was ended Mr. Davis arrived on the field from Richmond, his route on a special car, and with him was a brother of mine. He came upon the field I should say half an hour after the musketry firing had ceased, and rode in front of the men who were there, and they cheered him. Afterward he went to the headquarters of General Beauregard, and we three—Beauregard, Davis, and myself—spent the night together until one o'clock in the morning, our conversation having reference to military operations. During that time Mr. Davis never suggested the possibility of taking the army on to Washington. He was there as president of the confederacy, and if he thought that it should have been done all he needed to have done was to have issued the order. If any one desires a more detailed statement than this I can only refer him to my book."

"I have seen, in connection with this matter, General Johnston, the statement that when you arrived at Manassas from the Shenandoah Valley, the day before the battle of Bull Run, you found General Beauregard there, whom you ranked, yet that you yielded your privilege of commanding the army to him."

"Yes, sir, I have seen that story," replied General Johnston. "It is absolutely and entirely false. A document, the general order for the disposition of the troops on the day of battle, drawn up by General Beauregard, was submitted to me and approved by me. That will settle that question. I can also narrate an incident. In the morning, when the firing began, we were satisfied that quite a sharp engagement was going on at our left. General Beauregard and myself immediately mounted our horses and rode rapidly over in the direction of the firing. When we reached the field, being perhaps a quarter of a mile away from the fighting, I was about to ride forward, when General Beauregard drew up in front of me and said: 'Do you mean to take command here?' I replied: 'Certainly.' General Beauregard then said: 'But, General, I think that it is my duty as your junior to lead the troops in this place, and for you, as commanding officer, to take entire command of the battle, as there will be fighting elsewhere.' I coincided in that view. General Beauregard rode forward and took command of the troops at that point. If Mr. Davis made the statement that I yielded to General Beauregard on that day, he has stated what he must have known to be false."

"Another statement that Mr. Davis makes is that you disobeyed his orders in such a way that General Sherman was able to make the successful march to the sea which divided the confederacy."

"Yes, sir, that is no new charge. The facts are simply these: In the spring of 1864, when I was at Dalton, N. C., Mr. Davis ordered me, after having collected an army of 75,000 men (I then having 40,000), to invade East Tennessee. General Sherman was at that time at Chattanooga with his army. Now, in order to invade East Tennessee with 75,000 men I needed wagons, provisions, horses, and the necessary means of transporting and providing for an army. I could not get them where I was; it was necessary to bring them from beyond Atlanta. The very moment that these provisions, wagons, &c., were started for me, General Sherman, with his army, could have prevented their arrival. It was, in my judgment, impossible to collect an army with the necessary means for transportion and provisioning to invade East Tennessee. My judgment was, and I so informed the confederate officials, that the invasion of East Tennessee was only possible after we had been attacked by Sherman and had beaten him. Both armies were moving toward Atlanta at the rate of about a mile a day, and, sooner or later, Sherman was bound to attack us. If we could have strengthened our army and have defended Atlanta, which was one of the best favored natural positions for defense, we might have repulsed Sherman, beaten him, and then made the contemplated raid. It could not have been done before, in my judgment, and to have attempted it might have been the annihilation of our army. Therefore I moved with my troops down to Atlanta, and in July afterward, while preparing for the expected attack, was notified by telegram that I had been superseded by General Hood. From that time until February following I was without a command."

"Another statement that has been made, General, in substance is that you should have taken your army in North Carolina and pressed through, after the evacuation of Richmond, to some portion of the Southwest, where you could have joined the Confederate army there and reorganized the forces."

"Why, sir," said General Johnston, with much animation, "the war was ended. It was useless to go through the farce of trying to prolong it. I had seen the end for a long time. I was satisfied that the confederate armies were beaten when Hood evacuated Atlanta and was afterward defeated, annihilated, at Nashville. There was nothing left for me to do with my army but to arrange with General Sherman, not for surrendering merely, but for the military basis of peace; and when I met General Sherman at a little hovel some twenty-five miles west of Raleigh, N. C., we stepped into a room and were alone there. General Sherman, the first thing he did, showed me a dispatch which he had from Mr. Stanton, announcing the assassination of President Lincoln. We both felt very greatly shocked over the announcement, especially as General Sherman told me that he had a few days before returned from City Point, where he had gone at Mr. Lincoln's direction to confer with him regarding terms which should be offered to me. It was my understanding that the basis that we drew up then and subsequently was such as General Sherman understood Mr. Lincoln to have suggested, and both believed that, as President Johnson retained Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, Mr. Lincoln's plans would be carried out by him. So that the war was ended. The war was even ended before General Grant compelled the surrender of Lee's army, and there was nothing to do but precisely what we did do. The talk of fleeing through the country to Texas or elsewhere was mere folly. Jefferson Davis himself was not in a position to understand fully the precise situation, or he could not seriously have thought of such a project."

TALK WITH LONGSTREET.

The ex-Minister on Affairs in Turkey—He Is on His Way Home.

Special to THE REPUBLICAN.

NEW YORK, June 12.—General Longstreet is in the city. He is an average-sized man, of fine appearance, long reddish-gray side-whiskers, wears a tall hat and a frock