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POLITICS IN VIRGINIA.

AN APPEAL AGAINST BOSSISM.

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CABINET ASKED TO INTERFERE AGAINST MAHONE'S ANTI-REPUBLICAN DOMINATION.

Ex-Congressman Dezendorf, the leader of the Republicans in the Norfolk (Va.) District, is making a vigorous struggle against the attempt of Senator Mahone to defeat the Republican local ticket. He has written to Dorman B. Eaton as the head of the Civil Service Commission, to the President, the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy, protesting against Mahone's practices. He accuses Mahone of violating the Civil Service law by levying political assessments and by making Federal offices the rewards for political service to the Readjuster party, and charges that the Senator is shamelessly debauching the politics of Virginia in the name of the Administration. In the dispatch subjoined a TRIBUNE correspondent gives the pith of Mr. Dezendorf's letters.

AN ARRAIGNMENT OF MAHONE.

HE IS ACCUSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF DEBAUCHING VIRGINIA POLITICS OPENLY AND SHAMELESSLY IN THE NAME OF ARTHUR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Ex-Congressman Dezendorf, of Virginia, who is the leader of the "regular" Republicans in the Norfolk District, has written a letter to Dorman B. Eaton, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, calling attention to alleged violations of the Civil Service law by the Mahone managers, in Virginia, especially at Norfolk. After giving the particulars in support of his allegations, Mr. Dezendorf concluded his letter to Mr. Eaton as follows: "As this matter is under your immediate supervision, I ask you to see that the law is faithfully executed."

Mr. Dezendorf was in Washington yesterday and declared that the President and members of his Cabinet should not long be able to plead ignorance of the proceedings which are now taking place at Norfolk, as Mr. Dezendorf asserts, under the personal inspiration and dictation of Senator Mahone. Accordingly Mr. Dezendorf addressed an open letter to the President, inclosing copies of letters to Postmaster-General Gresham and Secretaries Folger and Chandler. In all of these letters Mr. Dezendorf makes clear and specific charges of violations of the Civil Service act, and other laws and regulations, by Mahone and his managers. The letter to the President is dated May 11. The writer begins by calling attention to "gross violations of the laws of the United States and of the regulations governing the Civil Service" in the various branches of the public service at Norfolk, including the Navy Yard. Mr. Dezendorf declares that never before, "since the war, has the open, shameful violation of law and decency been so flagrant as since the advent of the unwarranted political power granted by the Administration to Senator Mahone."

He adds:

Public office is made a subject of barter and sale for the control of political power, and political bribery and corruption stalk openly through the various Government departments in my section of Virginia. The public business is neglected and public money is used to pay political canvassers, in order that the political schemes of Senator Mahone may be advanced. And all this under the guise of friendship for the Administration, which plea receives indorsement from the fact that since your administration came into power Senator Mahone has been the sole dispenser of political patronage in the State.

Mr. Dezendorf then calls attention to his letters to various Cabinet officers, detailing the grievances complained of, and continues:

The abuses in the Navy Yard are flagrant and outrageous violations of the laws and regulations governing that Department, and account in some measure for the excessive cost of the work done on the Pinta, recently repaired at that yard. I call your special attention to this vessel, a tug of 306 tons. She has had expended upon her more than $100,000 for repairs. I am satisfied and can prove that during the Congressional campaign last fall men were borne upon the rolls and paid for work weeks at a time who did not put a foot inside the Navy Yard or do an hour's work there. Now, we have an election for county officers on the 24th of the present month; the canvass preliminary thereto is now going on.

THE PRESIDENT MADE RIDICULOUS.

And by and with the advice of Senator Mahone, nay upon his orders, the entire force of officeholders in that locality is being used to defeat a regular Republican ticket, and the Administration is put in the ridiculous attitude of being placed in a position where the success of a ticket composed entirely of Republicans would be construed as a reflection upon the Administration. In other words, men who voted for Garfield and Arthur must be defeated to gratify men who voted for Hancock and English, or it will be a reflection upon "Arthur's" administration! Was ever anything more absurd? The management of the post-office at Norfolk has been a subject of constant complaint ever since Senator Mahone "readjusted" it by the appointment of the present incumbent. He is incompetent and inefficient. Since the campaign opened, both the Postmaster and his assistant have been almost constantly absent from the office, attending political meetings. Numerous complaints and petitions for relief from the mismanagement of the office have been forwarded from time to time to the Postmaster-General by the merchants and business men of Norfolk. . . .

FEDERAL OFFICE-HOLDERS NEGLECTING THEIR DUTY.

In the Treasury service, the Light House, Internal Revenue and some of the Custom House officials are almost constantly absent from duty. Many of them who are not residents of or voters in Norfolk County are spending their entire time in canvassing the county, to the neglect of their official duties. The Custom House is being used as a political headquarters, and the most shameful and disgraceful efforts at political bribery and corruption have been practised in public offices during the present campaign, as was also the case in the late Congressional canvass. The Navy Yard, especially the Construction Department, is rotten to the core. The constructor in charge is inefficient and incompetent, and is so recognized by the corps of which he is a member. He was "bilged" when examined for promotion. . . . The yard is and has been for the past two years a mere political machine, in which the public money has been squandered to further the ends of Senator Mahone. Good Republicans have been removed—men who were competent, men who suffered for their devotion to the Union, men who were in the Union Army and Navy—to make place for a lot of incompetent Democratic Readjusters, who persecuted Union men during the war, fought against the Union and stuffed ballot boxes, defrauded Republicans out of their votes, killed colored men and defied the Government since the war; and all this has been done by the consent of your Administration and in some cases by your order, in order to build up the Republican party.

Mr. Dezendorf then gives a long list of names of competent men, who, as he alleges, have been removed for political reasons to make room for incompetent men. He then proceeds to discuss political "Bossism" and political assessments as follows:

If there were any wrongs that the Republicans condemned, in the election last fall, they were the one-man power and political assessments. Has there ever been a man in the history of this country who has had conferred on him the power given to Senator Mahone by this Administration? Not a five-dollar postmaster can be appointed in the State without his sign manual. The voice of the people through their Representatives goes for nought; fitness, services rendered the country in her hour of need disregarded; fealty to the party set aside, and the simple wish of a Senator—who is not a member of the Republican party, whose only claim is, or was, that he held the controlling vote in the United States—taken as the sole arbiter of the political destiny of a great and powerful State; one man the mouthpiece for a million, the political boss to whom every knee must bend.

USING PLAIN LANGUAGE TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. President, your own State and Pennsylvania furnished striking examples last fall of what a free people will do when subjected to such political tyranny as now exists in Virginia. And now a word as to political assessments. . . . In your last annual message you brought this subject to the attention of Congress. . . . Congress, acting in obedience to the voice of the people and in accordance with your recommendation, passed a law bearing upon this subject, forbidding assessments or contributions by public employes for political purposes and forbidding the levying, soliciting or receiving of such assessments or contributions by any person, in or out of government employ, and providing for punishment of violation of this law by fine and imprisonment. . . . It was clearly the sentiment of the people expressed in unmistakable tones at the last election, and the intention of Congress that these practices should be discontinued.

THE LAW OPENLY VIOLATED.

Notwithstanding your approval of this law and its promulgation, there is not a department of the Government at Norfolk in which it has not recently been or is not now being violated. The employes in the Custom House, Post Office and Navy Yard have all been waited upon for a contribution to help defray the expenses of the election in Norfolk County, the contribution (!) amounting to 2 per cent in the case of foremen and clerks and one day's pay for watchmen, ship-keepers, etc.

The amount intended to be raised in the Navy Yard is $3,000 and from all sources $4,000 to $5,000. For what purpose? Certainly no honest one. When I was elected to Congress, when the capitation tax was a prerequisite to voting, it cost, about $600 to canvass Norfolk County. Now there are no taxes, and as Senator Mahone's canvassers are nearly all in Government employ and paid by the Government, it should cost much less. Mr. President, this large amount of money is being raised to corrupt voters and for that alone.

MAHONE DEMORALIZING THE COLORED VOTERS.

It has been said that Senator Mahone has been a great benefactor to the colored race, but I unhesitatingly assert that there has been more done to demoralize them since he came into power than all that has occurred in the history of the race. The leading colored Republicans of Norfolk County, except those holding Federal position are nearly all in favor of the regular Republican ticket and offers of $200 to $500 and a good office have been made to some of them by General Mahone's managers to desert their ticket and support the Readjuster. So far these efforts have been unavailing, but this only shows the use for which the money is being wrung from the working men and employes of the Government. . . . The absolute control over the patronage of the State conferred by the Administration upon Senator Mahone, a control not even shared by him with his colleague, the junior Senator from the State, and the fact that this assessment is understood to be made in accordance with his orders promulgated when in Norfolk recently, have had the effect to produce a feeling of fear. And many men who have been waited upon to contribute have stated to me that they could not afford to give the amounts required, but that they feared to refuse, and for the sake of retaining their places would cramp their wives and children.

Mr. President, I have now given you a truthful statement of some of the wrongs that are being perpetrated in Virginia in your name and that of your administration. Any Republican who dares to denounce these things is proclaimed an enemy to your administration by your so-called friends.

In his letter to General Gresham Mr. Dezendorf calls the attention of the Postmaster-General to a request made by Sheriff Lisner, of Norfolk, that he be released from his responsibility as one of the bondsmen of Postmaster Rue of the same city, and says: "Mr. Lisner desires me to ask you to take early action upon his request, and I venture to ask that you may cause the violations of law and regulations above referred to to be corrected." In his letter to Secretary Folger Mr. Dezendorf calls attention to violations of the Civil Service law by Treasury officers in Virginia and says:

There is a canvass now going on for county officers in Norfolk, Va., and the county is being overrun by Federal officials, many of them officers in the customs, internal revenue and light-house service, many of whom are non-residents of the county, and of course not voters there. This interference in our local affairs is carried on under the direction and control of Senator Mahone, who recently visited Norfolk, called the Federal officers together and informed them "that they must defeat the regular Republican ticket of the county, as its success would be a reflection upon the National Administration." To further the above purpose an assessment or contribution (!) is now being levied upon all the office-holders in that locality—a clear violation of the law.

AN APPEAL DIRECTLY TO MR. FOLGER.

As you have so recently been the victim of similar causes, and as the law and regulations are so clearly on your side, may I not hope that you will instruct the collectors of internal revenue (Mr. Bowden and Mr. Brady) that these interferences in county elections and the assessment business must cease?

In his letter to Secretary Chandler the ex-Congressman writes:

I desire also to call your attention to the fact that the foremen, clerks, workmen, ship-keepers and watchmen in that yard have all been called upon for a contribution (and you know what that means when applied and interpreted politically)—the foremen and clerks 2 per cent on their salaries and the workmen, ship-keepers, etc., one day's pay; that a list has been made of all the foremen, clerks and employes in that yard, and that they have been waited upon by an outside party; that numbers of them have stated to me that they are unable to pay the assessment—I beg pardon, "the contribution"—aforesaid without cramping their wives and children, but that they are afraid to refuse for fear of discharge, it being understood that the assessment is levied in accordance with the arrangements made by Senator Mahone during his recent visit to Norfolk.

SECRETARY CHANDLER ASKED TO INTERFERE.

As you are well known to be an earnest advocate of Civil Service reform, and have expressed in a recent report your earnest desire that the Navy should be removed from political influences, and as these proceedings are clearly in violation of the recent law enacted for the better regulation and reform of the Civil Service, I am sure that I have only to call your attention to them in order to have a stop put to these unlawful acts now being committed in the Department. . . . It is proper for me to state that all these violations of law and decency are indulged in on account of the fact that there is a canvass now going on in Norfolk County for the election of county officers, that there is a regular Republican ticket in the field and that Senator Mahone has said, as I am reliably informed, that its success would be a reflection upon the National Administration. Happy Administration that has a defender who stands in the breach to save it from the direful consequences of the success of a regular Republican ticket in a county election!

FAVORABLE OUTLOOK FOR SPRING WHEAT.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 13.—*The Sentinel* will to-morrow morning publish L. Everingham & Co.'s spring wheat review, giving reports from all the counties in the spring wheat section. This section comprises all Wisconsin, Dakota and Minnesota, Northern Iowa, Northern Nebraska and a few counties in Northern Illinois. Letters were sent by Everingham & Co. on May 2 to the treasurer and sheriff of each of more than 300 counties in the States named, making inquiry concerning the crops in general, and directing that special attention be paid to the acreage of and the general outlook for the spring wheat crop. Replies were received between the 8th and 11th. Summed up briefly, the reports show that the outlook for spring wheat is favorable, more so than for a number of years, with a material increase in the acreage sown. From representative counties in the different States—that is, counties each of which fairly represents the condition of several of its neighbors—the following summary is taken:

Out of forty-one counties in Wisconsin sixteen report an increase in acreage of spring wheat ranging from 10 to 100 per cent, fourteen report a decrease in acreage of from 6 to 33 per cent, and the remaining eleven give the acreage the same as last year. Three report the general condition and outlook as more favorable than ever previously known, one reports them as less favorable, the remaining ones give them as equal to last year. The soil was in splendid condition when it received the grain, and the weather was very favorable.

In reports from twenty-two counties in Minnesota given, five report a decrease in the acreage of spring wheat ranging from 8 to 50 per cent; thirteen report an increase in acreage of from 6 to 100 per cent, and the remainder give the same acreage as last year. Nine counties report the appearance and general outlook more favorable than at this time last year; three report them as less favorable, and the remainder report them as equal to last year.

Out of reports from twenty-one counties in Dakota only one is unfavorable. This one, from Traill County, complains of floods and cold. All the others report an increase in acreage of from 25 to 1,000 per cent, and speak in glowing terms of the outlook. It should be remembered, however, that some of these counties giving so large a percentage of increase raised little or nothing last year. Due allowance should be made for the enthusiasm common to the inhabitants of new countries, but it is believed that the yield of wheat will be at least double that of last year.

Out of reports from twenty-one counties in Nebraska ten report a decrease in the acreage of spring wheat, six an increase and all say the outlook for a good crop is very fine. In some counties where the spring wheat acreage is given as less, the winter wheat acreage is increased, but most of the decrease comes from the encroachments of corn, the acreage of which is largely increased.

From Iowa are given reports from fourteen counties. Six report a decreased acreage of spring wheat; five an increase, and all report an increase in corn acreage. Six give the condition and general outlook as superior to those of last year; the remainder as equally good as last year.

Of five Illinois counties given, three report a decreased acreage, but all report a favorable outlook.

THE CALIFORNIA WHEAT PROSPECTS.

MILWAUKEE, May 13.—Edwin F. Smith, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of California, writes to S. W. Tallmadge, of this city, under date of May 7: "In answer to your favor of the 21st ult., wherein you make inquiry as to the general outlook for our crop of wheat for 1883, I would say that our prospects are only fair. Summer-fallowed grain is doing well. The winter-sown in a majority of places was severely injured by the dry spell we had the latter part of February and up to March 26. In Calusa County, one of the largest wheat-growing counties in the State, there will not be half a crop. We have had—a somewhat unusual occurrence at this time of year—about 21½ inches of rain since May 1. This will not benefit us to any great extent, as it comes too late. Had we received that amount of rain in March, the yield would have exceeded that of 1880, which was 40,000,000 bushels. Although rain will help very late-sown grain in some parts of the State, it will work an injury to growing grain in the lowlands in the way of rust. Our export for this year is estimated all the way from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels. Our acreage in wheat is about 2,600,000 acres. This of course does not include fallowed land. That is for next year. We fallow our land here early in the spring and sow early in the fall. In taking the acreage, I find this has been included in the reports of lands cultivated for wheat. As there is about 25 per cent recovered each year for summer fallow, it makes considerable decrease in the estimates heretofore given. Our total yield this year cannot exceed 30,000,000 bushels, and to get that we must have most favorable weather and no unforeseen drawbacks from now until harvest."

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—Wheat-crop authorities now state that the harvest will be the greatest California has ever had, and the present indications possibly make it the banner State. The opinions are based on the increased acreage, and the unusually propitious weather this month, steady, light rains having alternated with warm, sunny days. Wheat is ripening slowly, the kernels are heavy. A strong sun, such as is frequently had in May, makes the grain ripen too early, shrivelling it later. It is calculated that 11,500,000 tons will be exported next year.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLT.

WIDENING OF THE BREACH IN THE PARTY.

TALKS WITH LEADERS OF THE COUNTY DEMOCRACY—THE GOVERNOR TO BE SUPPORTED.

The announcement in THE TRIBUNE that the County Democracy was about to take active measures to strengthen the hands of the Governor in his contest with Tammany Hall; that a committee had been appointed to draft resolutions and prepare a plan of action to be submitted to the County Committee, and that there would be probably a bitter fight between the County Democracy and Tammany Hall, was read with a good deal of interest. It was felt, instinctively, that there would be a contest in the natural order of things. The result of the alliance with Tammany Hall has been to impair the prestige of the County Democracy, which was organized on the basis of "opposition to one-man power."

The rupture between the County Democracy and Tammany Hall would have probably come in any event. The quarrel between the Governor and the Tammany Senators offers so good an opportunity to strike its Democratic rival a heavy blow and at the same time increase the breach between Tammany Hall and the majority of the Democratic party in the State outside this city, that the County Democracy leaders have jumped at the opportunity. It is felt that Tammany Hall must "go back" on Senators Grady, Treanor and Browning, and disavow their action, or once more be an outcast from the Democratic household.

The committee appointed by the County Democracy caucus has not yet held a meeting, but there is no doubt what its report will be to the County Committee. It will report a series of resolutions, in which the Governor will be upheld as a model for all Democrats to pattern after, and the three Tammany Senators and the organization which sustains them will be held up as a dreadful example to be avoided, and this will be adopted without a dissenting voice. Several of the prominent members of the County Democracy were seen yesterday by a reporter of THE TRIBUNE. They were unanimous in declaring that the Governor should be upheld, and that Tammany Hall should be execrated for placing its own greed before the good of the party in the State.

Ex-Mayor Edward Cooper said: "There can be no question but that the majority of the Democratic party is with the Governor in this contest. The County Democracy will support the Governor. This will probably cause a rupture with Tammany Hall. I do not know that that is to be regretted. I do not say that if Tammany were to make a good nomination we would not support it. But the chances are against its making good nominations. It is some distance to look ahead, but I think the tendency is for the two Democratic organizations to grow wider apart, and the feeling in the State is that it is better to leave us to fight out our own local differences free from interference by the Democratic State Committee. The action of the Tammany Senators simply transfers the methods of the Board of Aldermen to the Legislature. The Aldermen endeavor to, and do in part, dictate nominations to the Mayor. The Tammany Senators are endeavoring to do the same thing with the Governor. It seems to be the policy of Tammany Hall to get everything for itself and oppose whatever cannot be obtained by it. I think the party throughout the State understands the situation thoroughly."

Hubert O. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Works, did not wish to say anything at length, but had no hesitation in saying that "the Governor is one of the best Executives the State has ever had. He is thoroughly honest, is actuated by conscientious motives, and it is the duty of every good Democrat in the State to stand by him."

Dock Commissioner Voorhis said: "I think the caucus on Thursday evening was a step in the right direction. The Democracy of the State should know that the Democracy of this city, which has a mind of its own and is not dominated by one man, is with the Governor. In his fight with the Tammany Senators. I hope the report of the committee will sustain the Governor fully and condemn the Tammany Senators. Yes, the effect of this will probably be a break between the County Democracy and Tammany Hall. It is better that it should be so. There is no feeling between the Tammany organization and ours. We were formed because we believed that no political organization claiming to represent the Democratic party in this city should be ruled by one man. That is not Democratic custom or doctrine and we would not submit to it. The nominal harmony and union between the County Democracy and Tammany Hall was more apparent than real. This has been shown by the coalition between the Tammany Aldermen and a few Republicans in the Board and in the Legislature. Tammany has arrayed itself against the policy that was agreed upon by the Democratic State Convention last year, and has allied itself with the Republicans to defeat every measure which was intended to carry that policy into effect. I believe our policy will strengthen the hands of the Governor and will receive the approval of a majority of the Democratic party in this city."

Excise Commissioner William P. Mitchell said he had been so busy the past week that he had had very little time to attend to matters connected with the organization. "I can say, however," he added, "that I fully sympathize with the Governor in his contest with the Tammany Senators, and his course will be approved by the majority of the Democratic party in this city."

The County Committee of the County Democracy will be called together at an early day, to act upon the caucus Committee's report.

THE REMOVAL OF CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

The report that the removal of Assistant Appraiser Hoyt was on charges made against him at the Treasury Department is not only denied by Mr. Hoyt and his friends, but is questioned by officers of the Department. One of them said last night that the charges referred to (that Mr. Hoyt had used his influence with importers to procure kid gloves below the regular prices for a dealer in gloves, a woman,) were old, having been passed on by the authorities when they were investigated by Special Agent Adams two years ago. Hoyt was reprimanded and that ended the case. "It would be a novel proceeding," said the officer, "if after practically condoning the offence once the Government should recall it and make it the ground of a removal. It is also true, as stated in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, that charges were made some time ago against Cyrus A. Stevens, who is named as Mr. Hoyt's successor. The charges were instigated by Special Agent Kimball, but never seem to have been brought to an issue."

The charges against Stephen N. Simonson grew out of the Cocheu potato case and are briefly that while head of the damage department he secured possession of returns through a broker, and permitted them to be altered on damage allowed from 50 per cent to 100 per cent, although the potatoes were afterward sold in the open market.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

HONORS TO THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

MEMPHIS, May 13.—The graves of the Confederate dead in Elmwood Cemetery were decorated to-day with the usual ceremonies.

KILLED IN A FIGHT.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 13.—William Montgomery, Isaac Seay and Isaac Baker quarrelled to-day and the latter was killed. Montgomery and Seay were arrested.

TOO IMPOLITE TO LIVE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 13.—William Powers shot and killed John Sullivan last night in an affray caused by an alleged lack of politeness on the part of Sullivan. Powers surrendered himself.

THE FIRST BOAT OF THE SEASON AT DULUTH.

DULUTH, Minn., May 13.—The steamer Empire State, from Buffalo, the first boat of the season, arrived here late last night. She passed through heavy ice at Sault Ste. Marie. Several other boats are now due.

LIQUOR SHOPS CLOSED ON SUNDAY.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 13.—Of the 250 liquor shops in this city, not one was open to-day, the Law and Order Committee having detectives at work. Late last night the Mayor yielded to the liquor dealers and ordered all cigar stores to be closed. No other business was interfered with.

AN ELECTRIC COMPANY CHANGES ITS NAME.

BOSTON, May 13.—In order to avoid complications likely to arise from similarity of names, the directors of the American Electric Company, of New Britain, Conn., have changed its name to the Thompson Houston Electric Company.

RETIREMENT OF AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOSTON, May 13.—The Metropole Insurance Company, of Paris, whose principal office for the United States is in Boston, has ceased business in the United States, and all of its outstanding risks and policies in this country have been assumed by the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, of New-York City.

ROANOKE COLLEGE HONORS.

SALEM, Va., May 13.—The examinations for graduation at Roanoke College have been concluded, and the following honors have been awarded: First honor, Perry Remsen Nugent, of Louisiana; second honor, Frederick C. Heiddy of Virginia; third honor, George W. McClintic, of West Virginia; distinction, Adolphus H. Snyder, of Virginia. Great interest is felt in the graduation, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, of William E. McKinney, of the Indian Territory, to whom a Choctaw oration has been assigned.

THE NATIONAL JOCKEY CLUB PROGRAMME.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The annual spring meeting of the National Jockey Club will begin in this city next Tuesday and will continue four days. The programme comprises twenty races, for which there have been entered some of the fastest and best known of Eastern horses, including Crickmore, Duke of Montalban, Joe Murray, Colonel Sprague, Frankie B., Ella Warfield, Brunswick, Compensation, and more than 100 others of less note. In the great cup race of two miles and a quarter on the last day of the meeting, all the above horses mentioned by name are expected to take part.

THE YACHT GRAYLING SUNK.

CAPSIZED IN THE BAY BY A SQUALL.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THOSE ON BOARD—DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The grief which fell upon yachting circles on Thursday afternoon, July 20, 1876, by the capsizing of the schooner-yacht Mohawk, off the New-York Yacht Club house at Stapleton, S. I., was recalled yesterday by the capsizing of the new schooner-yacht Grayling between West Bank and Swinburne Island in the Lower Bay. For the past week the Grayling has been lying at anchor before the Atlantic Yacht Club house near Bay Ridge. Yesterday was set as the time for her trial trip, so about 11:30 she got under way and stood over for the Staten Island shore. On board were L. A. Fish, the owner, and guests; Fisher, the sailing master, the mate and half a dozen sailors before the mast. The schooner-yacht Montauk was under way at the same time, and followed close to the Grayling. A fleet of yachts, among which was the Gracie, which had come down from Larchmont early in the morning, accompanied the rival schooners.

The wind was blowing freshly from the west, veering slightly to the northward. It came over the hills of Staten Island, as the yachtsmen say, in "chunks," and every time a flaw hit the yachts they would bury their port gunwales in the foam. They passed through the Narrows in safety, however, the Montauk and Grayling having all sail set. The Montauk passed a little ahead of the Grayling, the two yachts keeping close together. Just as they were off the Hospital Islands a squall of unusual strength struck the yachts. On board the Grayling everything was made fast, and ex-Commodore Fish was at the helm. Her immense canvas caught the wind, and before anything could be let go the vessel capsized. The sailing master and mate were below at their dinner. They felt the vessel keel over, and in an instant the water went rushing into the cabin. They rushed on deck just in time and crawled up on the side. The yacht lay on her side, with her sails in the water, and Mr. Fish and his friends and the crew of the schooner scrambled upon the side as the yacht went over, and did not even get their feet wet.

The Montauk was about one hundred and fifty yards ahead of the Grayling and to the southeast. Seeing the squall strike the Grayling the Montauk was prepared for it, and though she heeled well over she immediately righted. Samuel R. Platt, the owner of the Montauk, was on board of her with a party of friends. To the southwest of the Grayling was the sloop Gracie. Neither Mr. Flint nor Mr. Earl, her owners, was on board. She caught the squall before the Grayling and was knocked down, but owing to the excellent manner in which she was handled by her sailing-master, Baker, she righted again. She lost everything from her decks, however, and a large amount of water rushed into her cabin. The squall was what is known as a "twister," or "whirl," and did not seem to care at all in what direction it went. It whirled the Grayling around so that she now lies pointing in a different direction from that in which she was headed when she was struck. As soon as she was able the Montauk went to the rescue of the people clinging to the side of the Grayling and took them off. All the yachts then put back to the anchorage off Stapleton, where the rescued people from the Grayling were landed. Mr. Fish at once procured a tug, and went back to the scene of the disaster.

The Grayling floated for about twenty minutes after she capsized, and then sunk in sixty feet of water, just out of the channel. A boat with lights was stationed there, and to-day the Coast Wrecking Company will make an effort to raise the yacht. Mr. Fish blames no one but himself for the accident and does not consider that it was any fault in the construction of the yacht that made her go over. The damage to her, her owner thinks, will be about $4,500.

One of the guests on the capsized boat said to a TRIBUNE reporter shortly after the accident: "We were going along at a pretty good pace, the Montauk being considerably ahead. We had no racing sail up but carried all of our working sail. The weather was squally, but the Grayling stood up well and we had no warning that a 'twister' was coming. Suddenly the squall struck us, and over we went."

Captain Baker, of the Gracie, said: "I saw the squall just before it struck, but there was no help for it. It struck the Gracie before I could get her head up into the wind. The Gracie keeled over and took in considerable water, but righted immediately when the sheets were let go. I should not feel safe in such a squall as that, even if I had a double reef in."

The Grayling was owned by ex-Commodore Latham A. Fish, of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and was built with new ideas of lines for speed, with the hope of being a sharp competitor with the schooner-yacht Montauk for prize honors in the coming regattas of the New-York and Atlantic clubs. She was twelve feet shorter than the Montauk, and was much wider in proportion. The Grayling was built by C. & R. Poillon, at their ship-yard at the foot of Bridge-st., Brooklyn, and was launched on April 23. Her dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 91 feet; on water-line, 81 feet 6 inches; extreme beam, 23 feet; breadth on water line, 22 feet 7 inches; depth, 8 feet 3 inches; draught, three feet aft of stem, 2 feet 6 inches; draught aft, 5 feet 9 inches; draught with board, 14 feet; length of centreboard, 19 feet 4 inches; height of freeboard, 3 feet 2 inches. Her frame is of whiteoak and hackmatack, her stanchions of locust and her ceiling of Georgia pine. Her mainmast rose 68 feet above her deck, and her foremast 65 feet. Her maintopmast was 39 feet high and her foretopmast 35 feet. The bowsprit extended 22 feet 6 inches outboard, and her main-boom was 54 feet long. Her main-gaff was 29, her fore-gaff 26, and her jibboom 19 feet long. She was luxuriously fitted up. Among other things there was a fireplace of polished brass, on the pediment of which was inscribed the quotation from Tennyson's "Brook": "And here and there a grayling." She carried a great spread of canvas and was considered to be all that a first-class yacht should be.

RESCUED FROM A SUNKEN STEAMER.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—Six of the crew of the steamship Calvert, of Baltimore, which was sunk April 8, outside the harbor of Port Antonio, by the steamship Alpine, arrived here to-day on the steamship D. J. Foley. They are John McDougall, mate; Jacob Knight and William Waters, firemen; J. Henridge and Melvin Wallace, sailors; and Charles E. Kern, mess boy. The wreck of the Calvert was sold May 5 for $2,500. Captain Hunterman still remains at Port Antonio awaiting orders from the owners of the vessel.

AN INDIAN WAR THREATENED.

CHICAGO, May 13.—A dispatch from Helena, Mont., says: "Colonel Ilges, commanding at Fort Assiniboine, has received information that the Cree Indians are preparing for a general war. Three hundred lodges, under Big Bear, Lucky Man and Little Pine, are camped within 25 miles of Fort Walsh, ready to cross into Montana to avenge the loss of the Crees in their last horse stealing raids. Colonel Ilges has sent couriers to Fort Walsh with a demand that the British authorities take steps to prevent the Indians crossing the line. Colonel Ilges thinks the first attack will be made on the Gros Ventres and Assiniboines, causing a general war and a loss to northern Montana stock interests. A party of Crees a few days ago stole forty horses from the Benton & St. Louis Cattle Company, and are being pursued by two companies of cavalry from Fort Assiniboine. A fight will probably occur."

A dispatch from Tucson, Ariz., says: "General Garcia's engagement with the Indians in Sonora has demonstrated that the band of renegade Apaches is much larger than has been heretofore supposed. The general idea has been that it numbered about 75. General Garcia estimates the number of those on the west side of the Sierra Madre Mountains at from 150 to 200, and those on the east side will probably bring the number up to 300. The country is very abrupt and difficult of access, and those who remember the Modoc war in the lava beds will appreciate the difficulty of the task before General Crook. The Indians cannot be starved out, for the mountains furnish plenty of game. It is believed that in view of the fact that this precipitous country is equal in extent to the State of Ohio, it will require at least six months to subdue these Apaches."

SILVER DEPOSIT DISCOVERED.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—Advices from the Cariso mining district, in Western Texas, state that an immense deposit of chloride and horn silver has been discovered in the neck of country lying between the Pecos and Rio Grande Rivers. The surface croppings of horn silver are said to be the richest on the continent.

A RAILROAD IN DEFAULT.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—A dispatch from Austin, Tex., says the Houston and Texas Central Railroad is in default in the payment of interest on the sinking fund due the State on loans made to it prior to the war. The amount in default is about $28,000. The State will probably bring suit against the company.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE AMERICAN EXHIBITS OF FISH.

LONDON, May 14.—At a banquet in Fishmongers' Hall given in honor of the International Fisheries Exhibition, the Prince of Wales said that the contributions of the United States to the exhibition were especially deserving of credit. Mr. Lowell, the United States Minister, replying to a toast to "Foreign Representatives," thanked the Duke of Edinburgh for the kindness with which he had proposed the toast, and said that the kindness which he had met with in England convinced him that he represented an elder daughter of England rather than a foreign country.

THE CONDITION OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, May 13.—The published reports in regard to Prince Bismarck's condition are exaggerated. Despite his neuralgia the Prince continues to attend to affairs of State.

THE FRENCH OAKS WON BY VERTE BONNE.

PARIS, May 13.—The French Oaks, distance about one mile and two furlongs, was run at Chantilly to-day, and was won by H. Delamare's three-year-old bay filly Verte Bonne. Pierre Donon's bay filly Stockholm was second, and Count F. de Lagrange's chestnut filly Malibran third.

The betting before the start was 20 to 1 against Verte-Bonne, 5 to 2 against Stockholm and 3 to 1 against Malibran. Eleven horses ran. Verte-Bonne came in a neck in front of Stockholm, the latter leading Malibran by a head.

SUBSIDIES FOR FRENCH STEAMSHIPS.

PARIS, May 13.—The debate in regard to the payment of subventions to steamship companies was resumed in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. M. Cochery, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, upheld the system of subsidies, which, he said, would enable France to construct her own ships, and in the event of war employ them as an auxiliary to the navy.

DENOUNCING ENGLAND'S IRISH POLICY.

DUBLIN, May 13.—Edmund Leamy, member of Parliament for Waterford City, speaking at a meeting to-day of the Irish National League at Duncannon, County Wexford, at which 4,000 persons were present, denounced the Government policy which sought to induce the Vatican to withdraw priests from politics. He stigmatized Mr. Errington as a sneaking, scented popinjay.

LONDON, May 14.—*The Post* says that Earl Granville, the British Foreign Secretary, has received from Mr. Errington a *précis* of a conversation with Cardinal Jacobini on affairs in Ireland.

THE CASE OF HALLIDAY AND SINCLAIR.

HAVANA, May 13.—S. B. Halliday and W. H. Sinclair, the young men who are held here on a charge of having robbed their employers, Lang, Robinson & Co., of New-York, of several thousand dollars, have employed counsel to defend them. Their case was brought before a judge yesterday, who expressed his intention of ordering the release of the prisoners unless proofs of their guilt are presented within three days. It is thought that representations have been received from Washington appealing to the new treaty in order to cause the further detention of the prisoners until officers arrive with the necessary proofs of their guilt.

YELLOW FEVER IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, May 13.—There were fourteen deaths from yellow fever in Havana during the week ended yesterday.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 13.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill authorizing the President to negotiate a loan for the current expenses of the Government, including public works. The amount is limited to $20,000,000, and the conditions are left for arrangement by the President. The Senate will undoubtedly pass the bill. Reports are current that the negotiations in London for a settlement of the English debt have been successful.

FOREIGN NOTES.

BERLIN, May 13.—Emperor William yesterday received M. Waddington and the Malagasy envoys.

DUBLIN, May 13.—Eight hundred emigrants who had been assisted by the Government embarked at Galway for Boston on Saturday under the direction of Mr. Tuke's committee.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 13.—Vice-Admiral Possiet has resigned the Ministry of Ways and Communications. He will be succeeded in that office by M. Abasa.

JELLALABAD, Afghanistan, May 13.—The heads of 150 Shinwarris have been brought to the Ameer here, and have been exposed on the gates by his orders.

BERLIN, May 13.—An American representative was present at the opening of the Hygienic Exhibition here yesterday.

LOSS BY FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—A fire broke out this morning in the iron works Nos. 1,510 to 1,515 Spring Garden-st., and the western end was nearly destroyed by the flames. James Ring, an iron founder, who occupied part of the first, second, third and fourth floors, was entirely burned out, and lost machinery valued at $20,000 and patterns valued at $5,000. The loss of A. C. [illegible], dealer in grain, occupying a part of the first and second floors, was several thousand dollars. Other firms in the eastern end of the building suffered small losses.

FALL OF A RAILWAY TRAIN INTO A RIVER.

PENNSBORO, W. Va., May 13.—A passenger train on the Pennsboro and Harrisville Railroad was precipitated into the Hughes River yesterday by the giving way of a bridge. None of the passengers were injured, but "Frank" Foster, the conductor, and W. H. King, engineer, are supposed to have been killed. The train fell fifteen feet.

A MURDERER LYNCHED.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 13.—William Connors, age twenty-six, who shot and killed two men and cut two others during a drunken quarrel at Glenmary, Tenn., yesterday, was lynched last night. After he was hanged his body was riddled with bullets by the coal miners.

BROTHER MURDERED BY BROTHER.

PARIS, Ky., May 13.—Two brothers named Reeves, farmers, quarrelled yesterday about the proper depth to plant corn. The lie was given, when one shot the other in the left breast, near the heart. The wound is believed to be fatal.

AN OLD FEUD ENDED IN BLOOD.

OSGOOD, Ind., May 13.—Edward Short fatally shot Frederick Wagner last evening. The shooting was the result of ill-feeling of long standing.

THE SULLIVAN-MITCHELL FIGHT.

At the various liquor shops visited by the pugilistic fraternity yesterday only one subject was discussed, and that was the Sullivan-Mitchell encounter which is to take place this evening. Charles Mitchell, the boyish English champion, is staying at the Sinclair House with his guide, philosopher and friend known as "Billy" Madden. He had just returned from a brisk walk through Central Park when a TRIBUNE reporter met him. He was going to his room to indulge in what he called a "rubbing." "To-morrow," said he, "I am going to risk my reputation, as is Mr. Sullivan also, and I wouldn't lose a little bit of mine for all the gold in America. I shall fight to win, you may be certain, and if Mr. Sullivan means mischief he will get all he wants from me. I have fought bigger men than he and I've never been downed yet."

Opinions are pretty equally divided among the "sporting" men of the city as to the result of to-night's trial. Sullivan was to have arrived at the Continental Hotel from Boston yesterday morning, but nothing was known there late in the evening about him, and several of his friends stated that he would probably take the late train from Boston and arrive here early this morning. Captain Williams will be on hand at the Garden, and at any approach to "slugging" will separate the combatants.

SHOOTING HIMSELF ON THE SIDEWALK.

A well-dressed man of medium build and dark complexion shot himself through the head shortly after 8 o'clock last night on the sidewalk in front of No. 107 East One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st. He died almost instantly. A letter was found in his pocket addressed to K. Wolfsohn, No. 291 Broadway. From the description telegraphed to Police Headquarters the suicide is supposed to be James B. Henry, of No. 524 East Eighty-sixth-st. Henry had been threatening to commit suicide for some time, and on Friday night he left the house and did not return. He had been troubled with insomnia for a long time and was lately very despondent. Henry was forty-two years old and employed in a manufactory at Seventh-ave. and Twenty-ninth-st.

EXTRADITION QUESTIONS.

THE TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

SOME OF ITS DEFECTS AND WHY THEY HAVE NOT BEEN CORRECTED—POLITICAL OFFENCES—TREATIES BETWEEN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 13.—It will be strange if one of the first results of the present Irish-American agitation is not a new extradition treaty with Great Britain. It is more than likely that the two Governments are now engaged in secret negotiations upon that subject. The officials of the State Departments preserve in these days a courteous impenetrability and no information is to be had on any Irish-American matter, either in the way of admission or denial, but if Great Britain has not been pressing for some time past for a new treaty, she has been singularly neglectful of her own interests.

The obstacles which have prevented a revision of the treaty thus far have been chiefly of English making. Now it is England that sorely needs a better treaty, and it is reasonable to suppose that she would be ready to yield some small points to gain great ones. If there has been important correspondence between the two Governments of late, which there seems to be good reason to believe, it is likely to have been upon this subject. In the lack of positive information, no one need be surprised if the President transmits to the Senate in December next a new extradition treaty. It has long been needed. The present treaty is the oldest of the existing treaties of the United States and the first ever adopted by our Government, with the exception of an article in the treaty of 1794, which expired in 1806 without any law having been passed by Congress to carry it into effect. The Ashburton treaty is, therefore, in reality the pioneer treaty. More than forty years have passed since its adoption, and crime has developed by the aid of steam and electricity quite as much as any other branch of human industry.

A comparison of this with the newest treaty, that with Belgium, which is only six months old, shows a long advance in the latter. The Ashburton treaty does not, for example, make embezzlements, either of public or private moneys, an offence for which extradition may be asked. This has become one of the most common forms of crime, and embezzlers generally use the money they have stolen to get to other countries. The Ashburton treaty names only murder, assault with intent to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery and the utterance of forged paper. The treaty with Belgium names murder, attempt to commit murder, rape or attempted bigamy, abortion, arson, piracy or mutiny, burglary, robbery, forgery, fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, either coin or paper, bonds, coupons, bank-notes, obligations or any instrument of credit, seals, dies, stamps, and marks of State and public administrations, and the utterance thereof; embezzlement of public or private moneys, unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads, endangering human life; attempts to commit any of these crimes, where such attempts are punishable in both countries.

FIRST EFFORT IN BEHALF OF THE NEW TREATY.

The efforts to agree upon a new treaty between Great Britain and this country began in 1871, as a result of the Fenian troubles in Canada and Vermont. Sir Edward Thornton and Secretary Fish carried on negotiations for three years, and came to an understanding on all except two or three points of importance. About the time that an agreement seemed near, the Lawrence case arose, where the Court in New-York assumed to indict and try a surrendered prisoner for an offence other than the specific charge on which he was given up. It should be said that the supplementary indictment was on one of the twelve charges submitted to the British Government when his extradition was asked. Considerable correspondence on this and the Winslow case brought the negotiations of 1874 to a halt. After the Winslow case was disposed of, negotiations were resumed, until in 1875 they were suspended at the request of the British Government, in order to await the report of the Royal Commission, of which Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn was chairman, and which had been appointed to examine into the general subject of extradition treaties, statutes, etc. This Commission reported in 1877, but nothing has been done since that time, unless the subject has been revived since the Phœnix Park murders.

ONE OF THE POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.

Much of the correspondence between the two Governments is still kept secret. As an illustration of the comparatively unimportant points on which differences arise, it may be said that one coming up during the negotiations was the question of expenses. The rule in our treaties is that the Government demanding the criminal shall pay all the expenses of his extradition. Great Britain contended that each Government should pay all extradition expenses in its own territory. This would be a very poor bargain for "Uncle Sam," considering the long distances in our territory over which it might be necessary to transport criminals.

The British Extradition act of 1870 contains a list of the crimes claimed by that Government as justifying extradition, and an examination of eleven treaties made by it since that time shows that the list has been substantially incorporated in all of them. Doubtless in a new treaty with the United States Great Britain would wish to include the same classification and this makes the list of interest. It is as follows, in the language of the act:

Murder, attempt and conspiracy to murder, manslaughter, counterfeiting and altering money, and uttering counterfeit or altered money; forgery, counterfeiting and altering and uttering what is forged or counterfeited or altered; embezzlement and larceny; obtaining money or goods by false pretences; crimes by bankrupts against bankruptcy law; fraud by bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member or public officer of any company, made criminal by any act for the time being in force; rape, abduction, child-stealing, burglary and house-breaking; arson, robbery with violence; threats by law or otherwise with intent to extort; piracy by law of nations; sinking or destroying a vessel at sea or attempting or conspiring to do so; assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life or to do bodily harm; revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

All these terms are to be understood, of course, in their legal sense. For example, when a woman in Virginia some time ago sent some poisoned candy through the mail to a "hated rival," the act of mailing the candy was an assault with intent to commit murder.

CONSPIRACY TO MURDER.

It will be noticed that "conspiracy to murder" is among the crimes named in the extradition act. It is included in a number of the treaties Great Britain has made with other Powers, but thus far is not named in any of the treaties of the United States. So far as the treaties show, the policy of this Government has been to exclude conspiracies to murder. It would be much to Great Britain's advantage to include this in a new treaty, because there will doubtless be many more conspiracies to murder in Ireland, and the United States will continue to be the natural refuge of Irish fugitives. Whether the United States will see in the peculiar condition of affairs in Ireland a reason for a change in this respect remains to be seen. If such a clause should be inserted, it is probable that the question whether persons surrendered should have a trial by jury would first be carefully considered by this Government.

The President has already intimated to Mr. Lowell that the execution of the Crimes act will be watched by the United States with some anxiety with a view to its possible effect on American citizens temporarily in Ireland, and that the British Government ought to see that the extensive powers to be exercised under the act are placed in the hands of careful and competent persons. A clause putting "conspiracy to murder" in the treaty would not, of course, reach such cases as those of dynamite conspiracies in this country against England, as a crime must be punishable where it is committed. But such a clause in the treaty would enable England to reach a class of offenders who must now escape.

THE QUESTION OF POLITICAL OFFENCES.

The United States now has treaties of extradition with thirty-one foreign countries. In twenty of these political offences are expressly excluded from the application of the treaty, but no attempt is made to define such offences. The reason appears to