

W. H. ODELL, L. B. JACKSON. ODELL & JACKSON.

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W. H. ODELL, L. B. JACKSON. ODELL & JACKSON.

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LATEST DISPATCHES

VERY LATEST NEWS REPORTS.

EASTERN.

COLUMBUS, O., June 2.—Gen. Garfield pronounced as a forgery a letter recently published in the New York Sun as being from the President to him.

MEMPHIS, June 2.—Gen. Patterson, collector of this revenue district has just returned from a successful raid, in which he destroyed six illicit distilleries near the Kentucky line.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1.—Ex-Governor Packard is dangerously ill with congestive cholera. His physicians forbid his receiving visitors, messages or letters.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Times Washington special, speaking of McCrary's letter to Sherman, says the letter is understood by Sherman that the military is not to wait until the Mexican government is heard from before pursuing marauders over the lines, but is construed as giving permission to Ord, when in pursuit of robbers, to cross over if he thinks he can catch them in a reasonable time, and if he is in sight of them, or following a fresh trail. It is considered reasonable for him to go a day's march into Mexican country. McCrary is of the opinion the mere publication of the order will go far to stop marauding, for the knowledge that the military are not allowed to pursue them beyond the Rio Grande, has always been a temptation to raiders to run over into Texas.

SCRANTON, June 2.—The Republican this morning has the following particulars of the wrecking of a train last night on the Lehigh Valley railroad: The first intimation the engineer had of the accident was a violent rocking of the train. A minute later the first of the passenger cars mounted the forward track, on which it rested and was precipitated down an embankment a distance of 10 feet, together with three other coaches, laden with passengers. The coupling broke, leaving the engine and one baggage car in safety on the track. The painful scene which followed baffles description. A wall of anguish rent the air as the passengers dragged themselves from the debris of the wreck. The four cars were smashed into pieces, and many passengers were pinned down in most excruciating positions. Mrs. Homer, of Scranton, and Mrs. Hickey, of Tonawanda, were killed and several others severely injured, four of them fatally. Most of the injured are said to belong to Tonawanda and vicinity. A miraculous escape is recorded in the case of Mrs. Cool, of West Pittston, who, together with her three children, were among the passengers, and passed through the wreck with only a few slight scratches. The work of caring for the passengers was a trying and fearful one, owing to the distance they had to be removed. Assistance was rendered as promptly as possible, and everything was done that could be accomplished to assuage the pain of the sufferers.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 2.—A special train with the body of Mrs. Homer is just here. Two persons were instantly killed by the accident, and seventeen wounded. Six of the injured are not expected to recover.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Information has reached here that one of the most prominent Democratic journalists in Georgia has established a paper at Atlanta for the express purpose of supporting the Southern policy of President Hayes and to oppose the overthrow of the present liberal constitution of Georgia.

The World announces the marriage of Judge Orrin C. Pratt to Miss Lizzie E. Jones, both of California. They have gone to Philadelphia, but will return in a few days.

COLUMBIA, June 1.—The committee of conference on the appropriation for the payment of interest on State bonds failed to agree. A conference of both branches of the Legislature has been appointed. A defeat, however, of the entire bill is expected.

NEW YORK, June 1.—In commercial circles the Tribune has the following: It appears the war in Europe is already aiding American shipmasters. A freight circular we received by mail says, in long voyages chartering merchants give a decided preference to American, Norwegian, Swedish, Italian and other flags not likely to be employed in the present war. Since the first 6000 year New York exported over 70,000,000 gallons of petroleum against 25,000,000 gallons by all other ports. Europe is not taking a surprising quantity of American fruit, purchases amounting to over \$20,000,000 worth since last June, compared with \$8,000,000 in the same period in the year before. Dried apples figure largely in this movement. This country exported over 1,200,000 pounds since last June, as compared with 522,000 the previous year.

1866, June 1.—The Tribune's Washington special says: Wm. E. Chandler's case has been determined on for foreign rotation, probably to succeed Maynard at Constantinople.

The Tribune's Washington special says: City disbursements from the Treasury Department to-day makes additional disbursement.

The Tribune's Washington special says: The President intends soon to go to the north to see the recent letters to Secretary

Sherman on the New York Custom House, and to object to persons holding Federal appointments becoming candidates for elective offices. He will consider such action sufficient grounds for dismissal.

New York, June 2.—The Times Constantinople correspondent says: "Interviews with several officers convince me that bribery and corruption are now going on so greatly that Turkish success is impossible. There are no horses, no money, and no order of management. All carriage horses have been seized. More Sofas have been expropriated. The Sultan is a nonentity, with 300 women and 5,000 persons of all classes to feed. The strain on the treasury is enormous. There is no patriotism among the officials."

The Herald's Washington special says: McCrary's letter here is generally regarded as a warlike manifesto, designed to embroil the United States with Mexico.

The Sun's Washington special says: A prominent American said to-day three causes are pushing the country into war with Mexico. The military party, headed by Sherman, were anxious to have a war and prevent the laudable reduction of the army proposed by the Democratic party. Speculative interest involved in land grants made by the Lerdo government and cancelled by the Diaz administration were united with political influences in asking for war to draw attention from the ordinary course of civil affairs. The popularity of war at the South was a constant temptation to an administration anxious to conciliate Southern States and Southern votes.

The Tribune's Washington special says: The President will in the next few days, or weeks at farthest, appoint a new district commissioner in place of General Ketcham, who has resigned, and who will retire the 1st of July.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The statement, that ex-Senator Logan was recently offered, but declined, the custom collectorship at Chicago is erroneous. The only place tendered him was the mission to Brazil.

The postoffice department has sent a special agent to Louisiana to take action regarding two novel cases. It appears that a colored man named Samuel Chapman was commissioned last January as postmaster of Clinton, East Feliciana; office worth \$900 a year. Under date of New Orleans, May 18th, he wrote to the Postmaster General stating that on account of the unsettled condition of affairs he made no attempt to occupy the office until May 15th, and that in the act of taking possession he was confronted by charges by McVerg, a Democratic judge and T. B. Syms, a member of the legislature, and told him so far as they were concerned they were willing he should take the office, as he was born and raised among them, but he had made himself very obnoxious to the white people of the parish by upholding Packard's thieving government before the select committee, and if they were able they would protect him, but added, there is no law that would protect him in case he attempted to take the office. He, therefore, asked the Postmaster General what course he shall pursue. The other case is that of a colored man named Darcel, who was appointed postmaster at St. Francisville, West Feliciana, last December, and who reports not only that he is afraid of his office, but who writes that he has not yet received his commission, although the department has sent three to him, addressed St. Francisville postoffice. All three have been returned by the postmaster, who he was to supplant, marked "Not called for." In both these cases representations are made to the department by citizens, whose good standing is endorsed by Congressmen Ellis, to the effect that the new appointees are, by reason of illiteracy, etc., unfit for the positions. The department will give a thorough investigation, but not while its authority is set at defiance and possession is forcibly refused by holders of its commissions. A special agent is therefore directed to install the new appointees in their offices and afterwards report whether they should be removed; but if the communities prevent a peaceful change in the tenure of office, they will be temporarily abolished.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Tribune's Washington special says: A newspaper here will print on Saturday, a letter from Gov. Stone, of Mississippi, whereof the following are extracts:

Since the recent unfortunate occurrence in Kemper county, there has been no outbreak nor any demonstration toward violence. I visited the scene of the troubles as soon as my report reached me and remained there a part of two days. I made a full investigation and conversed freely with the family of Judge Chisholm. I afterward visited the Judge of the district, who was at the time holding court in Columbus, and obtained his promise to hold a special term of the circuit court, with a view to full judicial investigation. As Capt. Shaughnessy's volunteering necessary force to protect the widow was made ten days after the attack when everything was quiet, and as eight days have since elapsed and quiet still prevails, I should say the reports heralded through the north, based solely on his telegram, was rather highly colored. It is not true that Mrs. Chisholm and her husband were in danger of assassination while the latter was lying wounded at home. It is not true that her residence was guarded by a mob, day and night; that they swore to take her husband's life, and that she was not allowed ingress or egress without a pass from the heads of the mob. No one justifies the act by which Judge Chisholm lost his life. Everything that is possible shall be done to arrest and punish the guilty parties. I do not hope to silence the misrepresentations of men who are making political capital out of the unfortunate affair. The south has been too long the victim of misrepresentation for

any other of the numerous homicides that were committed during the disturbances which followed the alleged attack by two negroes upon Mrs. Harley and her little son near Silverton, Friday, 15th of September. The shocking details of these transactions which have been given in evidence, are only to be considered by you with reference to their bearing upon the existence of the alleged conspiracy to prevent by force, intimidation or threats the support and advocacy by Bush of the election of Small, or to intimidate him on account of race or color in free exercise of suffrage. However much you may deprecate acts which have been described by witnesses, the punishment of those guilty of them has been committed by law to other courts. Power for that purpose exists in the government of the State, and under our political system courts of that government can alone be resorted to for trial and conviction of such offenders; but the acts themselves are proper subjects for your consideration so far as they legitimately tend to prove the crime charged in this indictment, and which has been made an offense against the laws of the United States. It is not for you to consider whether the laws are wise or unwise. That was the duty of Congress when it passed them, and having been passed, neither you nor the court have at this time anything else to do but to see that they are properly executed.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Times' Washington special says the statement is made by persons who are close to the President that he will recommend his first message to Congress legislation in aid of the construction of the Southern Pacific railroad. It is said the President will not commit himself in favor of the Texas Pacific road nor any other particular scheme, but will make a general recommendation for national aid to construct a road to the Pacific by a southern route. Friends of the Texas Pacific are confident that the Southern line to the Pacific will help that scheme and that they will be able to secure legislation that will enable them to construct the railroad. It is also stated with considerable directness as coming from the President, that should the Texas Pacific people succeed in having their bill passed by Congress it will receive his approval.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Times' special from Washington says: According to reports of internal revenue officers, illicit distilling is carried on in West Virginia. The clerk of Mencer county court and a prominent justice of that court are both engaged in the business. In his report the deputy says it is an astonishing fact that every lawyer and officer of the court in Mencer county is in the whiskey ring. They are a band of brothers, and will, they say, go down together. Thompson, editor of the Hulton Herald, is a member of the ring. He is also a member of a gang of counterfeiters. The U. S. commissioner is also in league with the distillers. The latter was promptly removed. The department will promptly ferret out these frauds and the character and organization is such as military force may be required.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A dispatch from Columbia says: The Senate judiciary committee to-day reported recommending that the seats be declared vacant of Judge Carpenter, of the 5th circuit, and Cooke, of the 8th circuit, on the ground that they were elected at a time when there was no vacancy in the respective offices. Both these gentlemen are staunch Republicans, and both were elected at the same time, with Moses and Whipple. No doubt the Senate will sustain the action of the committee, and new election be ordered forthwith. Gen. Kershaw will probably succeed Carpenter.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Herald's Salt Lake correspondent telegraphs he was fired upon last Saturday evening by a miscreant fifty feet away. The speed of his horse doubtless saved his life. A bold attempt at assassination was made to-day. He says: "While sitting alone in my room, a knock came at the door. It was opened by a man strongly resembling the one who fired the pistol. He held his hat and a paper in his left hand, and, while bowing, rested his right hand in the bosom of his coat, which was closely buttoned. He asked my name, and being answered he then extended the paper, saying, 'Here is an affidavit which interests you.' He stood at a distance of some four feet. Reaching out with my right hand to receive the paper, which he offered with his left, he suddenly withdrew it. At the same time he advanced, and pulling a short knife from his bosom, struck me a heavy blow on the left breast, saying, 'Take that, you son of a b—h.' The point of the knife passed through two photographs on pasteboard and glanced off from a suspender buckle against which it struck, and which is badly bent by the blow." Happily the only injury is a sore rib. The correspondence in question is from B. Stillson.

CHARLESTON, June 1.—At the opening of the U. S. Court this morning, Chief Justice Waite charged the jury in the Ellerton conspiracy case at considerable length. After explaining the nature of the charges, etc., he said:

The controlling element in the offense charged in the fourth and fifth counts is race or color of Bush. It is not enough that defendants may have conspired against him on account of his political opinion or on account of support or advocacy of any political party; for that is not a crime of which they are in these counts accused. In the second and third counts such is, in effect, the charge, but in the fourth and fifth it is not. To convict under the latter counts it must appear that the object of defendants in their unlawful combination was to interfere with his right and privilege of voting on account of his race or color without regard to his political belief or association. As it appears from evidence that Bush was killed on the 18th of September last, it follows that they must find that conspiracy against him, whatever may have been its character, was formed on or before that day. It has not been attempted on part of the defense to contradict evidence offered by the government to prove that Bush was a colored man, or that he was a citizen of the United States, or a lawfully qualified voter of Aiken county, or a member of a political party which, on or about the 15th of September last, put Small in nomination for election as member of Congress for the district in which Aiken county is situated. It is not probable, therefore, that you will have any difficulty in arriving at a conclusion upon these preliminary questions. The real controversy before you is as to the existence of the alleged conspiracy. It is to this point that evidence has been principally directed, and here it is proper to say in the outset, that defendants are not on trial for the killing of Bush, or for

oblige the Turks to acknowledge their defeat.

LONDON, June 2.—A Constantinople correspondent, just returned from the inspection of Varna, Rutschuk and Shumna, says he cannot report much in favor of the military authorities. The private soldiers are undoubtedly good and patient, but are execrably fed. The officers, with a few striking exceptions, are not equally good. Abdul Herin Pasha, commander in chief, is old and in bad health. The troops are well armed and the cavalry fairly horsed. Hospital arrangements are not worth mentioning and there is much sickness and scurvy. The vegetable diet lately issued at the request of an English doctor has proved beneficial. Three-fourths of the officers are newly appointed and have had no previous training. The general fault of the army is a lack of organization and Oriental sloveness. Some of the officers, however, are most able and hard working. At Varna, the Austrian general, Stricker, works day and night. Only one English officer is in the army.

On the 20th of May a tidal wave washed the State of Guerrero in Mexico, and rose as high as the capital.

The following particulars of the tidal wave on the South Pacific Coast have been received: Callao was visited on the morning of the 10th by a species of tidal wave or rather gradual upheaval of the sea, which caused serious damage and exceeding alarm. The docks and piers of Muelle Darsena were principal sufferers together with some stores along the shore line which were completely carried away by the water. Vessels made fast and lying alongside the outer walls of the dock were lifted fully eight feet by the upheaval, but not damaged. Most of the steamers riding at anchor in the bay slipped their cables. Fearing further damage the U. S. storeship Onward left for anchorage, her commander evidently remembering the fate of her predecessor, the Fredonian in the great tidal wave at Arica in 1868. A quantity of merchandise temporarily stored on the docks from ships in discharge, was ruined by water. On shore the greatest consternation was apparent, many families flying for safety to the high grounds back of the town. At 10 o'clock in the morning all danger seemed passed, the sea somewhat agitated but gradually resumed its ordinary tranquility.

The Panama Star has additional intelligence showing the extent of the devastation. The steamer John Elder arrived at Callao from Valparaiso on the 13th and reports a destructive tidal wave at Callao and ports to the north thereof. It was known to have extended as far south as the northern boundary of Chile, but how much further is not known, as communication by cable has been interrupted. The Elder reports the almost complete destruction of Antio, Jagasta, Iquique, Arica, Tambo, Demoro, Pabellon, Depica and Ilo. The destruction of life and property was owing entirely to the frightful upheaval and ingress of the sea. A gentleman who arrived by the Trujillo states that the flourishing town of Iquique the principal port for nitrate shipments, is left as completely a ruin now as it was after the frightful earthquake and inundation of 1868. At Arica the sea washed over the town, the hill back of the church and destroyed much valuable property. The wreck of the U. S. steamer Wateree, which was carried inland a couple of miles by the tidal wave of 1818, was again floated and carried a mile or two further up the coast. The lower part of Antofagasta which is part of the celebrated Caracoles mining district in Bolivia is reported completely destroyed. Smelting and other works near the shore were all swept away. Shipping at Pabellon, Depica and guano deposits suffered severely, and some half a dozen fine vessels are reported ashore, complete wrecks. The sea in some places is stated to have risen over 60 feet. Meagre and unsatisfactory reports render it impossible to form any fair estimate of the result of this terrible visitation, but making all due allowance for exaggerated statements we cannot but believe the loss of life and property has been enormous. We may at any moment receive further particulars by way of Valparaiso, and Transandinian telegraph and Brazilian cable to Europe. Between 600 and 800 lives are said to have been lost.

LONDON, May 31.—The Times' Paris correspondent says: "According to a letter from Russia, emanating from a very trustworthy source, Prince Gortschakoff accompanies the Czar to Florentia solely to prevent Serbia from being involved in the war. Gortschakoff fully estimates the capital importance which the attitude of Serbia is now attracting, and does not wish to abandon this delicate question to purely military management. But there is certainly another motive for the Chancellor's journey. It seems probable that Russia will attempt a rapid seizure of Rutschuk, and there propose peace, after a signal victory. Gortschakoff, of course, wishes to beat the Emperor's side should this occur; for if Russia accepts peace on the basis of the reforms presented by the conference, she will likely wish to act in a thoroughly formal manner, by placing the peace reforms under the protection of the signature of the protocol. Doubtless, however, what I have just said, the Russian side of peace which is very pleasant to circulate are at present altogether premature."

The Times' correspondent at Vienna says the persuasion of Midhat's adherents continues. Despite the banishments of the opposition to the palace, the change seems to be gaining, being strengthened by a party in the military itself.

The final visit seems to have arrived at the conviction that things could not go on much longer without leading to a serious

It is by no means certain that the Chamber would allow itself to be sent home without some resistance. The current is so strong that a majority appear inclined to follow the example of those who are too polite to resist it. The idea of declaring the Chamber a permanence is already mooted. The Sultan, with fear of the possible return of Midhat, and on the other hand, of the ringing of an attempt against his person seems quite frightened and is at a loss what to do.

The Anglo-American Times states that a dinner to General Grant has been arranged at the United Service club, which is a representative of the British army and navy. This honor is only tendered to officers of the highest distinction. Other military clubs have followed the example of the United Service, inviting the General to become an honorary member. Among political clubs the way has been led by the Reform club.

PARIS, May 31.—The Monitor publishes an article repeating its recent declaration that President MacMahon would not resign. The article concludes as follows: "In one case only could the Marshal be led to entertain the idea of resigning, namely, if he found himself opposed by both chambers; but as regards the Senate, this is a hypothesis which need not be discussed at present."

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The volcano of Kilauwa has been unusually active of late. A steamer arrived at Hilo on the 21st inst. As she passed down the coast on the following night the light of the crater was unusually brilliant. Friday at 2:45 P. M., several pretty severe earthquake shocks were felt, followed a few minutes later by a jet of lava that threw up from the floor of the crater near the east bank, through a crack which had evidently been made by the earthquake. The lava continued to spout at every place gradually ascending the steep bluffs to its summit, then moving along the isthmus connecting the large crater with the smaller one of Kilauwa (Kilauea) down into the pit of which the lava ran. This continued six hours, the lava being thrown up in numerous jets along the line at different heights, at times reaching 100 feet. Frequently there would be at least 50 of these jets at once, making a magnificent display. The locality of this eruption and its general characteristics appear to be identical with the same as those of 1852, 1840 and 1868. Simultaneously with this the fires of the old South Lake were suddenly extinguished, and for two days following no fires were seen in Kilauwa.

W. C. Parker, Esq.—DEAR SIR: We have had a great disaster at Hilo. On Thursday morning, the 10th inst., about 4 o'clock, the sea in the bay was seen to rise and fall in an unusual manner, and at 5 P. M. it swept in a mighty wave, washing up and into nearly all the stores in front of the town, carrying off a great deal of lumber and all the stone wall of the Makai wharf. The perpendicular height of the wave, since ascertained by leveling, was 12 feet 3 inches above ordinary low water-mark. At Waiakea the damage was frightful. Every house within a hundred yards of the water was swept away. The steamboat wharf and storehouse, Spencer's storehouse, bridge across the stream, and all dwelling houses, were swept away in an instant, and now lie in a mass of ruins far inland. Five lives were lost and numbers bruised and had limbs broken. The body of one woman was found by boats off Honolulu. Boats of the American whale ship Pacific, Capt. Smithers, lying in the harbor, picked up six people who were swimming for their lives in the bay. The Pacific was lying in four fathoms of water, but she was grounded when the sea receded, and then would be whirled round and round as the sea came in again. All expected to see her drag ashore. The sea continued to rise and fall all day. I timed one of the tides in the morning about 7 o'clock, and from its lowest ebb to its full flood was only about four minutes. It rose about 14 feet, perpendicular height, in that time. In the afternoon, in the space of one hour, the sea rose and fell three times, with height above half tide of 7 feet 10 inches and 3 feet each time. The waves at Waiakea must have had a perpendicular height of 16 feet when they took the bridge and wharf where they now lie. The water swept completely over the island, and the hospital there has disappeared. Yours, in haste, L. SEVERANCE.

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