RUSSIA AND BRITAIN.

'Change Bumors Concerning the Policy in Contral Asia-Disquieting Reports and the Consequences.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 20, 1873. Unfavorable rumors in relation to the pos in Central Asia generally, and toward Khiva more aspecially, have a disquieting effect and flatten the stock market.

Severe Defeat of the Russians by the Allies of the Khivans.

[From the Calcutta Englishman, Dec. 13.]
The Indian Public Opinion furnishes us with the following news from the frontiers:—"A Badakhshani merchant reports the defeat of the Russians by the Urganj people to have been most bloody and complete, and that the whole attack on Khiva has completely failed."

ENGLAND.

Press Opinion of the American Lease of Samani Bay-The Dignity of the Bar Vindicated Against Extra-Parliamentary Assault.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The London Datty News says of the lease of Sa mana Bay to an American company that it is not likely to give rise to any diplomatic complication; but the wholesomeness of this tendency to acquire territory beyond Continental limits is doubtful. The United States, it adds, present the spectacle of communities maintaining liberty and order by the exercise of absolute self-government; therefore the

TICHBORNE'S FRIENDS AGAIN IN TROUSLA.
Mr. Guildford James Hiller Mainwaring-ElicskerOnslow, member of Parliament for Guildford, and Mr. George Hammond Whalley, member for Peter-borough, have been fined £100 each for publicly accusing Sir John Duke Coleridge of "conspiring deprive the Tichborne claimant of his rights."

FRANCE.

The Question of Public Education Debated in the Assembly-Rectification of the Border Line Towards Germany-M. Gambetta Invalided-Communists' Escape from Prison.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 20, 1873. During the session of the National Assembly at Versalites to-day the party of the Hight introduced a resolution censuring M. Jules Simon, Minister of die Instruction, for his circular of last Autumn

Bishop Dupanloup and M. Johnson attacked the Minister, who replied with an eloquent defence of his opinion on education.

The question of order was raised on the priority of a motion, made some time ago by M. Christophies, which approves the circular in question. The latter motion was declared in order by s

The question was then put on the motion, but all the members of the Right abstained from voting, and the vote was declared void for want of

a quorum.

The sitting was soon afterwards adjourned M. Christophics' motion will come up for a fresh

THE BOUNDARY LINE TOWARDS GERMANY. The Franco-German Boundary Commission have brought their labors to an end.

M. GAMBETTA INVALIDED. M. Cambetta is suffering from an attack of bron-

MILITARY CENSORSHIP OF DRAMATIC MINICEY.

Governor was called by the censors is "L'Oncie Sam," by M. Sardou. Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, disavows any action or intention on his part to interiere with the production of the

play on the stage.

COMMUNISTS COMMENCE TO BREAK JAIL.

Three Communist prisoners have escaped from

THUNDER STORM.

A thunderstorm of unusual violence passed over

THE BONAPARTES.

Church Services and a Sermon at Chiselhurst-Victoria's Tribute to Napoleon's Memory-Prince Louis to Rejoin His Class.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 20, 1873. A large number of visitors attended at Chiselburst yesterday for the purpose of paying their reespects to the members of the Bonaparte family.

The funeral sermon in memory of the late exEmperor Napoleon III. was preached in the chapel,
which was filled to repletion.

PLORAL TRIBUTE FROM PRIENDLY HANDS. Her Majesty Queen Victoria and Her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice sent bouquets of dowers to be placed on the tomb of the deceased French potentate.

LOUIS TO RESUME HIS STUDIES. The French Prince Imperial will soon return to Woolwich to resume his studies at the Royal Mili-Sary Academy.

ITALY.

Parliamentary Consure of American Frauds on Emigrants-South American Diplomacy-A Royal English Visitor.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Jan. 20, 1873.

During the legislative session of the Italian Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Tissavini asked that measures be taken to prevent the "cruel frauds practised upon emigrants by American emigration companies."

Minister Visconti replied that "the government

had had its attention called to the deplorable occurrences which the honorable Deputy sought to precent and had measures under contemp Which it hoped would put a stop to them." SOUTH AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

A plenipetentiary from Uruguay is expected in Rome to settle the long-standing financial dispute between Italy and that country.

AN ENGLISH PRINCE AT THE CAPITAL.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of England has

SWEDEN.

The Parliamentary Session Opened by the King.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ВТОСКИОСМ, Jan. 20. 1873. The annual session of the Swedish Diet was spened to-day by the King in person, who, in his speech from the throne, expressed an earnest hope for the development of the Scandinavian Union.

THE STEAMSHIP GERMANY.

Her Captain Clear of Blame for the Wreck-The Pilot Held Responsible.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 20, 1873. The Court of Inquiry organized to investigate the circumstances of the loss of the steamship Germany on Coubra Point, off the mouth of the de, has made a report exonerating Captain Troocks from all blame.

The French pilot alone is held responsible for the

Defeat of 400 Troops by Captain Jack's 200 Warriors.

A Severe Engagement Lasting All Day.

FORTY SOLDIERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

A Dense Fog Conceals the Enemy-The Unseen Braves See Clearly-Reinforcements To Be Sent For.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20, 1873.

A despatch from Yreka to-day states that a message had just arrived at that place from the headquarters of General Wheaton, commanding the troops in action against the Modoc Indians. A severe battle was fought last Friday by

THE TROOPS under the command of General Wheaton, consisting of 250 regulars, two companies of Oregon volunteers, twenty-five riflemen of California, under command of Captain Fairchild, and a few Kiamath Indians, making altogether about four hundred men.

The battle took place near the eastern shore of Tule-Lake. On Thursday Captain Bernard went around the north end of the lake to the east side and to the east of Captain Jack's position. He was to advance against Captain Jack from the east and General Wheaton from the southwest, the forces of the latter to be under cover of the fire of the nowitzers. On Thursday night such

A DENSE POG enveloped the country that they could not see forty yards shead. The two forces were then about twelve miles apart, though to communicate with each other it was necessary to go a much

On Friday morning Captain Bernard opened the battle against Captain Jack, who had about two hundred warriors concealed among the rocks along a line of two miles in length. General Wheaton heard the firing, and had no alternative but to move to the aid of Captain Bernard, without the fire of the howitzers. The troops fought

AN UNSERN FOR from eight o'clock in the morning to dark under terrific fire, during which scarcely one Indian was seen. The loss to the troops was forty killed and wounded. The loss to the Modocs is unknown The troops were finally obliged to retreat to their camps. Bernard's forces bore the brunt of the battle and suffered terribly. All the cavalry fought on foot. Among the killed are Frank Trimble and J. R. Brown, of Oregon. G. W. Roberts was mortally wounded; Captain Perry, of the regulars, seriously and Lieutenant Kyle slightly wounded. The movement is called

A FORCED RECONNOISSANCE. Captain Jack's position, the leaders say they will take; but 1,000 men will be required to dislodge him from the lava beds. The troops for the present will only try to prevent the Modocs from raiding

on the settlement and will wait for reinforcements. THE APACHE HUNT.

Fifty-Four Noble Red Men Sent to the

Happy Hunting Grounds. San Francisco, Jan. 20, 1873. Captain Price, commanding Company E. Fifth cavalry, has returned to Prescott, Arizona, from a fifteen days' scout. Near the mouth of the Black Canyon he had a fight with the Apaches and killed five, and three escaped. Near the head of the Black Canyon he had another fight and killed thirty-six Apaches, Tonto warriors. Since the last report the troops operating from Camp Verde have killed thirteen warriors.

A CUBAN HERO.

Insurgent Testimonial to General Aguero.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 20, 1873.

The Cubans resident in this city, in view of the success of the late expedition of the Edgar Stuart, under General Melchor Aguero, have, amid great enthusiasm, presented a testimonial to that daring

THIS HANDSOME RECOGNITION of services to the Cuban cause consists of a considerable sum in money and four houses with all their

THANKS TO THE HERALD. The Cuban immigrants here express their thankfulness for the services of the HERALD to the cause of liberty.

Wet Weather, and Plantation Work Suspended.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Jan. 17, 1873. Heavy rains throughout Cuba have caused a general suspension of cane grinding.

PORTO RICO.

Spanish Delay in the Execution of the Reform Measures-The Sword Still Supreme.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Jan. 17, 1873.

Advices from Porto Rico to the 12th inst. state that the inauguration of the new municipal reform laws for that island has been postponed by order of the Spanish government. It was reported that the royal government would

also postpone the date for carrying into effect the proposed division of the civil and military power, proposed division of the civil and military power, and that the military authorities would continue to control civil affairs the same as heretofore.

THE WHARTON TRIAL

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 20, 1873. Ten witnesses were examined on the part of the prosecution in the Wharton trial to-day, six of whom testified in the Ketchum-Wharton trial, among them Deputy Marshal Frye, who first placed Mrs. Wharton under arrest.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

St. Louis, Jan. 20, 1873. Charles Spaniding, of the Olympic Theatre, aused the arrest on Saturday last, of H. L. Downs, charging him with the embezziement of \$30,000. Downs was balled in the sum of \$10,000. It is alleged the embezziement was committed during the partnership of Downs and Spaulding in the liquor business over a year ago.

THE CALDWELL CASE. Governor Osborn Denies Connection with

the Corrupt Practice. TOPEKA, Kansas, Jan. 20, 1873. Governor Osborn authorizes an emphatic denial of that part of the testimony in the Caldwell case which represents him as having been connected with the alleged corruption of the Legislature at the time Caldwell was elected Senators

BATTLE WITH THE MODOCS. THE PARKER'S LANDING DISASTER

Every House in the Upper Part of the Town Destroyed.

ONE HUNDRED FAMILIES HOUSELESS

List of the Buildings Eurned and Names of the Sufferers.

TOTAL LOSS \$200,000 CR \$250,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 20, 1873. The fire at Parker's Landing, in the oil regions, which was subdued at a late hour last night, was one of the most destructive that ever visited lies are rendered houseless by the conflagration, and, owing to the fact that business had been almost stagnant throughout the oil regions during the past year and money being exceedingly scarce, it is feared that

from the destruction of their homes. The fire originated in the upper porsion of Dolan's saloon, vailing, the fire spread rapidly in a northerly and vailing, the fire spread rapidly in a northerly and southerly direction, consuming every house in the upper part of the town. The buildings were all of wood, and the flames spread with such rapidity that it was next to impossible to check the work of destruction. There was one hand engine at Parker's, but it was rendered altogether ess yesterday in consequence of the hose collapsing and treezing.

THE PRINCIPAL LOSSES

Wailace House, \$10,000; J. G. Gaily, \$2,000; Leah man & Son's shoe house, \$3,000; Briscoe, drugs, \$5,000; Dollar store, \$1,000; Tate's grocery, \$1,000; McManus' Hotel, \$3,000; Oil Exchange Hotel, \$3,000 Dailey's grocery and dwelling, \$5,000; Fredericks' shoe store, \$2,000; Smith's Hotel, \$5,000; Chalfant & Graff, hardware, \$50,000; the Den, \$5,000; Barthad, tobacco, \$1,000; McConnel, Jr., office and building, \$5,000; Colonel Woodward, \$1,000; Dolan's Opera saloon, \$5,000; Spencer's Opera House, \$10,000; Steele's livery stable, \$5,000; Kittanning saloon, \$2,000; 'Squire Fullerton's residence, \$3,000; grocery and bakery, \$2,000; McLoughlin's residence, \$3,000; Levin's grocery, \$5,000; saloon, \$1,000; grocery, \$1,000; Joe Low's residence, \$10,000; Sweeney Brothers' feed and junk store, \$10,000; millinery, \$1,000; Brown & Harmon, lumber, \$5,000; meatslop, \$1,000; McLoughlin's residence and millinery, \$3,000.

These buildings were all on the upper side of the main street.

main street.

On the Lower or river side
seven buildings were consumed, worth
\$10,000 in aggregate. A tall house at the
was also consumed and H. Le F. Brown's fur \$10,000 in aggregate. A tail house at the bridge was also consumed and H. Le F. Brown's furniture establishment, worth (building and stock) \$7,000. On the same side Fullerton & Golden's law offices, valued at \$1,000, were destroyed; George S. Sondon's restaurant and saloon, worth about \$1,000; G. P. Stock's barber shop and bath house, \$1,000; Jake Fredericks' house, \$500 (blown up to arrest the progress of the flames); the Greeley House, owned by Mr. Maroon, of Torentum, \$3,000; Crail's livery stable, \$1,000; barber's shop, \$1,000; Mrs. Smith's laundry, \$300; Campbell's lumber office, \$1000. On the back street the following named property was destreyed:—John Phillip's dwelling, \$2,000; Odd Fellows' Hall, \$3,000; Dath Transcript office and Barnes' feed store, \$5,000; Bennett's hardware store, \$4,000; John Shirley's residence, \$2,000. In addition to these, a schoolhouse and about twenty-five other buildings on the hill side were burned. These are estimated to have been worth from \$500 to \$600 each. The total loss will foot up \$200,000.

THE BUENT DISTRICT
extends from Karn's residence on the north, southward to J. P. Prest's store in length, and from the river bank back to the hill. A meeting of citizens here has been called for to-morrow, to take steps toward sending relief to the sufferers.

FIRE IN DEY STREET.

Loss One Hundred Thousand Dollars At eleven o'clock last night a fire broke out on the second floor of the four story brick building 13 Der street that caused a damage of about \$100,000 The first floor of the building was occupied by the Olefant Gas Works Manufacturing Company. Damage by water, \$2,500. The second, third and fourth floors were occupied by Munn & Cobb, importers of French clocks and bronzes. Damage, \$75,000. The loss to the building is estimated at \$2,500; insured. The first is supposed to have been caused by an overfire is supposed to have been caused by an over-heated stove. Fire Marshai McSpedon will hold an investigation into the matter to day.

THE ASHLAND COLLIERY FIRE. Another Outbreak in the Mines-Water

Being Poured In. ASHLAND, Pa., Jan. 20, 1873. The fire at Repplier's colliery is still burning, although it was thought on Saturday that it was upper part of the vein in the vicinity of the slope. Ineffectual efforts have been made to smother the fire. It is said that it will require weeks for the water now being pumped into the mine to get high enough to extinguish the fire.

LARGE FIRE IN INDIANA.

A Block of Buildings in Ottumwa De-stroyed-Loss \$150,000. OTTUMWA, Ind., Jan. 20, 1873.

OTTUMWA, Ind., Jan. 20, 1873.

A fire broke out about one o'clock yesterday afternoon in the third story of W. H. Jordan's clothing store, in Union Block. Spreading rapidly it seen destroyed the entire block and the adjening buildings of Hugains and Simpson. The losses will amount to \$150,000; fully insured. The principal lesers are Eaton & Arthur, furniture; W. A. Jordan, druggist; J. H. Merrill & Co., grocers; Cagan & Harper, hardware; L. B. Fuller, dry goods: W. H. Jordan, clothing, and Robert Huggins, whose building was unoccupied. During the progress of the fire one of the firemen, Henry Millar, was killed, and several others were injured.

THE FIRE IN TOLEDO.

Loss Reported \$60,000 to \$75,000-List of Insurances.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1873.
The loss by burning of the Mitchell Rowland Lumber Company's Mills yesterday is now reported as aggregating between \$60,000 and \$75,000. They were insured for \$2,000 in the Firemen's Fund, of San Francisco; \$2,500 each in the St. Pau's, of Minnesota; Star, of New York, and Farmers, Merchants and Manufacturers', of Hamilton, Ohio; \$2,000 in the Firemen's of Dayton, and different sums in Cincinnati companies.

FIRE IN IOWA.

A Large Portion of Oskaloosa De-stroyed-Loss \$45,000.

A fire at Oskaloosa, Iowa, last night destroyed a large portion of the business part of the town, including Masonic Hall and Dixon's block, two of the finest buildings in the town. The total loss is estimated at \$45,000.

FIRE IN TROY.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1873.

A fire broke out in the waste paper room of the Daily Whig office this evening at nine o'clock, which for a time threatened the destruction of the building. It was, however, confined to the lower floor and the damage will be less than \$1,000.

AHEAD OF THE POLICE. NEW YORE, Jan. 20, 1873. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

DRAR SIR-We are sorry to trouble you with a little affair, which is of great importance to us, and, perhaps, to many of our citizens. Yesterday morndwellings on Seventy-eighth street and ransacked the basement floors, stealing all portable valuables. if burglars are so much shead of our model police, how much more so would a fire be should it break out on the lower floor of a house, where seldom anybody sleeps? What is the cause of so much loss of lite? Nobudy but the police. When a fire breaks out they are never on the spot, and when they do come they are so excited as not to find the nearest fire alarm box, but leave the fearful element ample time to burn a whole building. This is not the first time we have been set upon by this gang, and we have done all in our power to guard against them, such as barring our doors and windows, &c. Can you, dear sir, advise some way by which we could secure our houses, as also our lives, against such villains? We see none; therefore would request your counsek Hoping you will excuss the delay we are causing you, we remain, very respectfully. if burgiars are so much ahead of our model police

main, very respectfully, LCUIS BOLES AND OTHER SUFFERERS,

THE STATE CAPITAL.

An Uninteresting Session-Comptroller Green Requested to Account for Litigation Expenses-No Quorum'in the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1873. There was a full attendance of members in the ssembly this evening, and the business of the ession was actually begun in downright carnest. Of course, the Clerk's desk was not very heavily burdened, but the fact that it was completely cleared of the only four bills that were on it and ordered to a third reading shows quite plainly that there is to be

The only matter that came up during the even ing in which New York city is concerned was Mr. Blessing's resolution requesting Comptroller Green to report what moneys have been expended as counsel fees and expenses in all litigations which he has instituted and in which the city was

which he has instituted and in which the city was interested.

THE SENATE RELD A HALF HOUR SESSION to-night, with only eleven members present, and four or five interesting bills of city importance were introduced before it was discovered that no quorum was present. The elderly New York members were in their seats, having run the gauntict of freshets and ice gorges on the Hudson Kiver Kailroad successfully from the city during the day. The bills relative to writs of error in criminal cases, the defence of insanity in criminal cases and providing for two degrees of murdues, introduced by Senator Benedict, have all been published heretolore in the Herria Senator Tiemann's bill regarding street openings and local improvements was noticed some time ago. It provides simply for

Improvements was noticed some time ago. It provides simply for

THE ABOLITION OF PERS
to surveyors, engineers, &c., employed in making local improvements, and the payment of all expenses except the contract price for work done by the Department of Public Works.

FLOODS AND FRESHETS.

A sea of Ice at Washington-The Worst Ice Jam Ever Scen.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20, 1873. To-day, as on Saturday, the vast sea of ice contion, and many were attracted to the shores to witness the lively scene. The ice in the George-town Channel commenced to form into a jam above the bridge as early as, Friday, and the entire channel from the bridge to opposite Arilington and extending to the flats is now a periect clog of ice and driftwood, apparently running deep down into the lower strata of the channel. Old river men were heard to remark yesterday that it was the worst ice jam they ever saw in this river.

The Western Railroads Clear of Snow. MILWAUKER, Wis., Jan. 20, 1873. wankee and St. Paul Railroad have been cleared of immense snowdrifts and trains are now running regularly. The roads in Wisconsin have also been cleared and are in good condition.

Freshet in Maryland-People Fleeing to the Hills-Fears of Loss of Life.

ROCK RUN, Via PORT DEPOSIT, Jan. 20, 1873. A temporary telegraph office has been established here, the operator having been forced to abandon here, the operator naving been loved to abandon his office in Port Deposit in consequence of a dood. The platform in front of the office was carried away by the water soon after he left. He was forced to take to the hils so as to reach this point. The people of Port Deposit were leaving their houses. Many had to be removed in boats, and it is feared there has been loss of life.

Grace-Dwellings Submerged.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Jan. 20, 1878. The ice has gone from below the railroad bridge nd for about a mile above the bridge on the west side of the "sland." On the eastern side the ice side of the "island." On the eastern side the nee extends nearly down to the bridge. The ice is gorged between the "island" and the lower end of Port Deposit, and the backwater floods Port Deposit. There is five feet of water between the depot and the street. Many families have been taken from submorged dwellings from windows. The quantity of ice in the river is immense.

The Susquehanna River-Fall in the Water-An Ice Gorge Near Safe Har-

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 20, 1873. The ice is nearly all gone at this point and the Susquehanna has fallen four feet.

The ice gorge continues near Williamsport, but
the water is failing.

An ice gorge has formed near Safe Harbor and
the water is backed up to the top of the dam.

at Geseboro'-Steamers Detained. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1873. No damage has been done by the ice up to last

evening, with the exception of the grounding of the steamer E. C. Knight on the flats, with no prospect of her getting relief until the ice breaks up. The steamer left Georgetown on Friday last, about the same time the steamer John Gibson arrived here from Quantico. On the passage down she ran ashore at Gravelly Creek. She is heavily laden with flour, and this ice, gorge heavily laden with four, and this ice, goige has had the tendency to force her further on the sand. It is possible she may be detained for several days waiting for the river to clear, and, possibly, to repair damages. Since the formation of this ice an outlet has been made by the water in a diagonal direction towards the north draw, and, possibly, a deep swash channel may be the result of the ice embargo this year. The steamer Lady of the Lake does not leave to-day, as advertised, the ice being ten feet thick at Geseboro'. No ferry-boats are running to-day.

Ice Gorge in the Schuylkill. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20, 1873. The ice gorge in the Schuyikill, below Manayunk, continues, and the water is flooding all the milis and houses in the lower part of Manayunk. It is feared that when the ice breaks away it will damage the dam at Fairmount and cut off a portion of the water supply of Philadelphia.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—1 A. M.
Symopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has fallen from the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts to the Lower Lakes and Lower Michigan, being quite low over Northern Illinois. Southerly winds, cloudy weather and light snow are now prevailing over New England; cloudy weather and rising temperature over the Middle, South Atlantic and Gulf States, with areas of light snow over tife northern portion of the former. Rain is now failing from Missouri to Ohio and Kentucky, but north of this region cloudy weather, with areas of light snow.

Probabilities.
For New England and the Middle States falling barometer, rising temperature, fresh and brisk easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain, except, possibly, snow for the northern porrain, except, possibly, snow for the northern portion of the former; for the South Atlantic and Guif
States light to fresh southeasterly to southerly
winds, rising temperature, cloudy weather and
rain areas, the winds veering to weather and
northwesterly over the Western Guif States, with
falling temperature and clearing weather; for Illinois, Wisconsin and westward rising barometer,
falling temperature, fresh to brisk northerly to
westerly winds and clearing weather; these con
ditions, gradually extending eastward over Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee and Kentucky, are accompanied by areas of light snow over the Upper Lake
region.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in

the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1872, 1873.

3 A. M. 40 15 3:30 P. M. 45 35 6 A. M. 38 16 6 P. M. 42 35 9 A. M. 39 22 9 P. M. 37 33 12 M. 44 33 12 P. M. 38 32 12 M. 44 33 12 P. M. 38 32 24 Average temperature for corresponding date last year 40%

A DEFAULTING POSTMASTER.

Embezzlement of \$30,000-Arrest of the

Man of Letters and His Assistants. MORILE, Ala., Jan. 20, 1873. This afternoon's Register contains an account of the defaication of J. J. Moulton, Postmaster in this city, amounting to \$30,000, all of which has this city, amounting to \$30,000, all of which has been recovered. The Post Office Department, however, caused the arrest of the Postmaster, Associated the Postmaster, Associated the Postmaster, Associated the Postmaster, Associated the Postmaster with the Postmaster, Associated with the Postmaster wit

MURDER.

A Printer Shot in the Abdomen by a Gambler in a Madison Street Boarding

CAUSE OF THE CRIME.

The Beginning, Continuance and Ending of the Tragedy.

House Last Night.

SCENES ON THE SPOT.

Marshal McGruder shot and fatally wounded Clarence Lockwood last night at No. 154 Madison treet. McGruder was arrested by Captain Mount, of the Seventh precinct, and locked up at the sta-tion house. Lockwood was sent in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital, where he was examined, and his case pronounced hopcless. The men were well known to each other, but for some time past a coolness has existed between them. Lockwood is a journeyman printer, and McGruder a gambier. They lived at 154 Madison street, a boarding house

kept by Mrs. Madison. On Saturday night last the boarders, some thirty in number, gave a party at the house to their friends. Lockwood and McGruder were there, and joined in the amusements with the others. About one o'clock in the morning Lockwood went out of the house and did not return until eight. It was noticed when he reappeared that he was slightly under the influence of liquor. Going into the noticed McGruder sitting on a sofa, talking to a Miss Annie Brown one of the boarders. Picking up a pillow from a chair at hand he playfully put it in her face, and McGruder jumped to his feet and desired him to desist. Lockwood re-

"IT IS NONE OF YOUR BUSINESS." and slapped McGruder in the face. The latter was on the point of returning the blow when Mr. Smith, who was present, interfered and stopped the quarrel. McGruder resumed his seat on the sofa, but as Lockwood went out of the door he called after him, saying, "I will shoot you for this to-morrow." The people in the boarding house say the wounded man was a very quiet, harmless person, but that sometimes he drank, and when under the induence of liquor he would take liberties and conduct himself ir a manner entirely different from his ordinary way of carrying himself. During one of these disorderly fits, some time ago, he offended Miss Brown, and since that time she has refused to recognize him. The young man frequently expressed his sorrow for what had happened, and explained to the landlady how much it hurt him that Miss Brown was annoyed at him. Feeling in more than ordinary good humor on Sunday morning, he wished, as he said, "to make every one cisc happy," and he went to make peace with Miss Brown. She received him in the same spirit as he presented himself, and readmitted him to a place in her esteem.

McGruder, it appears, has been baying attention to this young lady for some time, and the boarders hint something of the same sort of thing was in Lockwood's mind. From this they argue that Lockwood was undoubtedly annoyed when he returned to the house and found McGruder engaging her attention. Sunday passed away quietly, and nothing more was thought of McGruder's threat. Yesterday followed in the same routine up to supper time. McGruder sat down to the table like the other boarders. He got in a little late, and some of those at the table noticed he had been drinking. Lockwood had been confined to his room daring the day through indisposition. When the former took his accussomed place in the dining room he remarked on the point of returning the blow when Mr. Smith. who was present, interfered and stopped the quar-

his accussomed place in the dining room he remarked

"I MISS SOME FAMILIAR FACES."

This was understood by the boarders to mean the man who was up stairs sick. A few minutes after making this remark McGruder got up from the table and started for his bedroom. Mr. Hammond, a friend of both parties followed him, loaring trouble. When he got to the door of Lockwood's room he pushed it open, pulled a pistel from his pocket and slming it at Lockwood's head he fired. The builet missed its mark, and, with the greatest coolness and evident determination, McGruder lowered the muzzle of the pistol on a line with the middle of the man's body and fired a second time. This ball took effect in the abdomen and Lockwood tumbled over on the floor in a heap.

Mr. Hammond had almost gained the top of the staircase when the shooting took place, but he was so paralyzed by amazement that power to interrupt it was beyond him. When Lookwood fell upon the floor McGruder turned from the room, walked down stairs to the dining room, sat down to the table a second time and ordered a cup of tea. The reports of the pistol alarmed the inmates of the house and they rushed in a body to the room of the wounded man. They lifted him up, placed him on a bed and did what they could to allay his suffering, but to very little purpose. The man was in the acutest agony, for the internal bleeding was very severe. Mr. Hammond, who seems to have recovered his presence of mind before any of the others, went into the street for a policeinan, and McGruder was arrested while refreshing himself. While taking him to the station house several questions were asked him, but he declined to say anything. When placed before the desk and desired to reply to the usual inquiries he said to Sergeant Oates,

"University the standing there, the wounded man was

fore the desk and desired to reply to the usual inquiries he said to Sergeant Oates,
"I DON'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT THIS AFFAIR,"
While standing there, the wounded man was brought in on a stretcher and McGruder turned around to look at him while a cynical sacer played over his features.

"Mac," said Lockwood, from the floor where he was lying, "what did you do this for?"
"I told you I'd shoot you," coolly answered the other, "and I did it, didn't I?"
As Lockwood was growing very faint the physician ordered him to be faken at once to the hospital. He is a young man, apparently about thirty years of age and prepossessing in appearance. Those who pretend to know him say he is an industrious man and rarely loses any time from his business. When he was shot he was sitting in an arm-chair, sideways from the fire. Being in his bedroom, and having only risen a couple of hours before, he was only partially dressed, and the work of putting on his ciothes after the shooting was an extremely pain.

ting room. Mr. Hammond was also locked up as a witness, and is likely to be detailed, as he is a most important one The Greatest excitement of the tracety. Both men prevailed in the vicinity of the boarding house last night in consequence of the tragedy. Both men were knewn in the neighborhood, and a good deal of interest is naturally attached to the case. The state of things inside the house, however, was much more perpiexing than that in the streets. The boarders were completely unnerved by the occurrence, and rushed frantically from place to place, not knowing what to do. The man who fired the fatal shot; lay up on the wooden seat in his cell with his head turned towards the passage unconscieus of all the noise and stir he occasioned outside. If one could look into his mind as he lourges, endeavoring to compose himself to sieep, perhaps a no less troubled condition of affairs could be discovered there. As the light from across the passageway strikes the face, he appears to be a man about twenty-seven or twenty-eight years of age, good looking and with some air of reinnement. The face is pale and thin, but set and firm, and as the man sits up and sees a number of persons watching he turns in the direction of the barred door and contronts them without the quiver of a muscle. The sympathy of the public was largely on the side of Lockwood. He has lived a long time in Madison street, while McGruder has been there only since Thanksgiving Day. He will be taken to Court tals morning for examination.

THE SHAW POISONERS. Condition of the Sufferers_Arrest of

Charles Shaw on Suspicion. CAMBRIDGE, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1873. The Shaw poisoning case still monopolizes the oned ones, Mrs. Shaw and five children. Only one death has yet occurred, but the medical attendant says there is no hope of the recovery of Mrs. Shaw and two of the daughters. The stomach of the dead girl has been sent to Albany for analysis. Charles Shaw, the husband and father, analysis. Charles shaw, the husband and father, has been arrested upon suspidion of administering the poison. His examination will take place to-morrow.

AN ARKANSAS MURDER.

and Another Negress-An Unsuccessful Attempt to Burn the Body.

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The stramship Idaho will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

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A Negro Drayman Murdered by His Wife LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 20, 1873.
'A negro drayman, Enoch Jackson by name, was

'A negro drayman, Enoch Jackson by name, was murdered here yesterday morning by his wife and another woman. The cause of the murder is not known. They knocked his brains out, while sleeping, with a dray pin, and then tried to get rid of him by burning him. They laid him on the fire, and, placing a pillow under his head to receive the blood, waited for the end. They took him off the fire, not being successful in getting rid of him. He then groaned and scared the women, who gave the alarm, baving previously punctured his face with a sharp instrument to represent a builtet hole. A son of the murdered man told the true story. Jackson aved four hours after having been hurned.