# WASHINGTON.

Sir Alexander Cockburn Severely Handled by Secretary Fish.

STIFFENING FOR CUSHING'S BACK.

The Red That Sir Alex. Helps Uncle Sam to Put in Pickle.

ILLNESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

American Embargoed Property in Cuba.

PAYMENT OF THE MAY INTEREST.

More Confederate Archives To Be Purchased by the Government.

MILITARY CONFAB AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Kean, of Utah. WASHINGTON, April 11, 1873.

Singular Conduct of Judge Mc-

Bancroft Davis' Report on Sir Alexander Cockburn's Reasons-Secretary Fish Comments on it and Puts a Rod in Pickle for England.

The second volume of the papers relating to the toreign relations of the United States, transmitted to Congress with the Annual Message, has just been published, and is devoted entirely to the Seneva Tribunal. Like the first volume it contains some remarkable documents, and the most notable are the letters of J. C. B. Davis in submitting his report as agent of the United States, and the reply of the Secretary of State, acknowledging the rescipt of the report of the agent of the United States, and commenting upon the opinion of Sir Alexander Cockburn, the Arbitrator appointed by Her Britannic Majesty on the Geneva Tribunal The existence of these letters has but just leaked put, and their tenor is not calculated to conciliate the opponents of the three rules laid down in the freaty of Washington. The report of Mr. Davis, as agent, on the dissenting opinion of Sir Alexan

the frankness with which Sir Alexander Cockburn, is as follows:—

The frankness with which Sir Alexander Cockburn confesses in this opinion that he sat on the Tribunal, not as a judge, but "as in some sense the representative of Great Britain," one of the parties to the controversy, places before the world the knowledge of a fact of which otherwise it would have been better to take no public notice. The Onief Justice calls legal propositions made by Gen-Unief Justice calls legal propositions made by Gen eral Cushing, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Waite over their "atrange misrepresentations" and "assertions without the shadow of a foundation." He says that "their imaginations must have been lively while their consciences slept." He finds in a portion of their argument "an extraordinary series of propositions" and "the most singular confusion of ideas, misrepresentations of facts and ignorance both of law and history which were perhaps ever crowded into the same space." He falls the part of their argument on which he was commenting "an affront offered to this Tribunal by such an attempt to practise on our supposed credulity or ignorance," and says that he "is at a loss to understand how counsel familiar with English law can take upon themselves to make statements of this sort." I need not assume in the United States to vindicate the accuracy of statements or the soundness of reasonings which have the guarantee of the names of our distinguished counsel. The charges are sanctioned by the Chief Justice alone. I have no hesitation in expressing my conviction that they would have been indignantly repudiated by each and all of his colleagues had the paper in which lave are made known at the time when the Tribunal ordered it to be recorded. This voluminous paper was, in fact, not read in the Tribunal; its author presented it in bulk without any statement respecting its character. No one had any reason to imagine its contents, and it was not made publication in the several days after the dissolution of the Tribunal and the separation of its members. As Sir Alexander Cockourn says of the charges of unfriendliness which were made in the American case against members of Lord Palmerston's Cabinet, "The world must judge be-Paimerston's Cabinet, "The world must judge be-tween the accusers and the accused." The British arbitrator also charges that the case of the United States "pours forth the pent-up venom of national and personal hate." He speaks of the "abuse" it states "pours forth the pent-up venom of national and personal hate." He speaks of the "abuse" it "freely bestows," and complains of the "abuse" it "freely bestows," and complains of the "abuse" it and insulting tone thus offensively and unnecessarily adopted toward Great Britain, her states—hen and her institutions." These charges appear to be iounded upon the proof of the desire of various members of the British government for the success of the insurgents in the South, taken from the mouths of the speakers and presented for the consideration of the Tribunal, and upon legitimate application which was made of that proof in the issue respecting "due diligence," which was pending before the Tribunal at Geneva. A complete vindication of the ine of argument in the case, "if any were needed," could be drawn from Sir Alexander Coukburn's paper. "There can be no doubt." he says, "that these speeches not only expressed the sentiments of the speakers, but may be taken to be the exponent of the sentiments generally entertained at that time." And he adds, "though partiality does not necessarily lead to want of diligence, yet it is apt to do so, and in case of doubt would turn the scale." With such an admission as this, it is surprising that a man of the robust sense of the Chief Justice should have reproduced the rash imputations of the British press. That I charged individual members of Lord Paimerston's Cabinet with a partiality for the insurgents is true. Equally true is it that I supported the charge by proof from their own lips; but I never questioned their right to entertain such partiality, or to express it in any manner that suited, them. I never even assumed to criticise its justice before a tribunal created to try other issues. I confined myself strictly to the issues before that body, and I argued that this partiality of individual members of the government would be apt to lead to a want of diligence, and, in case of doubt, would turn the scale—a line of argument which is now admitted to be just. If I argued t the treaty, I did only what Lord Russell had said to Mr. Adams must be the inevitable result of an arbitration, "Have the British gevernment acted with due diligence, or, in other words, with good faith and kouesty?" was the question by which he said the liability of England was to be determined. If I urged that, in any instance, the meutrality of Great Britain was not sincere I did but pursue the line of argument which Lord Westbury had defended in advance in the House of Lords, and I did it nearly in his own language. I find no iault that Sir Alexander Cockburn does not agree with me and with most of the world outside England as to the force of the evidence which was presented respecting these points. That is a subject on which persons may honestly differ, but I must be permitted to express some surprise that a lawyer of his deservedly great reputation should have made such a disagreement the case of the United States and its author.

This gives the Secretary of State an opportunity

This gives the Secretary of State an opportunity of expressing himself in the most unreserved manmer, and the following are his comments:-

mer, and the following are his comments:—

I find, on reference to the protocol, No. 32, accompanying your report, and containing a record of the proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration on the lath of September, that after the signature of the decision and award of the Tribunal by the four assenting arbitrators, and after the same had been delivered to the agents of the the two governments, Sir Alexander Cockburn, the arbitrater named on the part of Great Britain, having declined to assent to that decision, made a statement of his own, which the Tribunal ordered to be recorded as an annex to the protocol. It does not appear by the protocol that the decument which was thus ordered to be annexed was read at the time. Indeed, your report on the subject shows that that paper was presented at the last moment of the final sitting of the Tribunal, and that the contents thereof were not made known to the other members of the Tribunal or to the agent or counsel of the United States. I cannot doubt that if you had had the opportunity to become acquainted with the contents of this extraordinary document you would have felt it your right and duty to object to the reception and filing of a paper which would probably not have been officially received by the Tribunal had an opportunity been afforded to mylic their attention to some of its reflections on this government, its agent and comment upon the tone and character of this very remarkable paper, professedly submitted to one of the highest fribunals the world has witnessed, sitting to decide some of the gravest and most important questions ever submitted to peaceful decision. But in this paper—which is officially published in a

"CHRISTIAN" EXECUTED.

Enoch Spann Hanged at Preston, Georgia.

Dreadful Warning to Backsliding Professors of Religion.

HIS CRIME.

Murders a Good, but Invalided Wife to Commit Adultery.

He Makes an Unsophisticated "Help" Partner in the Assassination.

CONFESSION AT THE GALLOWS.

The Young Woman To Be Hanged Next Month.

PRESTON, WERSTER COUNTY, Ga., April 11, 1873. To-day the extreme penalty of the law has been carried out and one of the most remarkable crimes committed in Webster county duly avenged. The victim in this instance was a Mrs. Sarah Spann, wife of a farmer named Enoch Ferdinand Spann. For some years previous to the murder it appears that Spann had been an invalid, having had a leg amputated shortly after her marriage, but her hashand, with all the tenderness and affection of a Baptist deacon and Christian in general, attended to all her wants and personally nursed and provided for her during the earlier years of her affliction. Eventually, however, he found that nursing his sick wife took up so much of his time that he determined to have an assistant, and in December, 1871, engaged the simple and unsophisticated daughter of a neighbor, named Susan Eberhart, to attend to Mrs. Spann. Gradually the young woman grew into favor, the wife was looked upon with coldness and neglect, owing to a passion conceived for Miss Susan, and very soon the canting wretch, Spann, had her so far in his power as to induce her to say she would marry him in case his wife should die. MRS. SPANN TO BE MURDERED.

Delighted with his new love, he declared that he would "put his wife out of the way," thus removforthwith set about accomplishing this. first attempt to drown the unfortunate frustrated by susan Eberhart, who pulled her out of seven feet of water into which she had designedly been capsized by her "Christian" husband. The next method was to drown her in a barrel of water by thrusting her into it head foremost, which was also frustrated by the young girl Susan. Finally Spann's intimacy with his assistant had pro-ceeded so far that he had but little difficulty in persuading her to assent to her mistress's death by choking with a rope.

THE CHOKING PROCESS.

riage of justice through some mixtace of the courts, nor for error of judgment on the part of subordinate officers of the government. His views relative to the alleged unifieddiness of the British Minister towards the United States and that of the British subjects and colonies, amounts to complete justification of any degree of sympathy on the part of the authorities or subjects of a neutral government in favor of the rebeis or any other government in favor of the rebeis or any other government. His conclusions on the question of recognition of belilgerency accorded to rebeis in arms preclaude any possible exception on the score of prematureness or other circumstances. His response to the allegation in the case of the United States that Great Britain, including her colonies, was the arsonal, the navy yard and the treasury of the insurgents, assumes that on recognition of the belilgerency to insurgents does not, in his view, give to the legritimate government in the ports of the neutral; and yet the concession of belilgerency to insurgents does not, in his view, give to the legritimate government. He unequiveculy justifies the use of the ports of the Bahamas and of Bermuda as entrepots for blockade running cargoes, and the transippment of the latter mito lighter craft, thus favoring neutral right and protecting the exercise of that right in a manner most favorable to a feeble belilgerent, and especially to insurgents as against their government. He maintains the right of the neutral government to abstain from the exercise of spontaneous activity for the repression of attempts of its subjects to violate neutrality, and to require the representative of a belilgerent Power, asking the aid of the government to make out a case for the application of the law, just as it is left to do to an ordinary individual who desires to put the laws in metion in order to obtain redress in his own behalf. There are other assertions of important. They seem all to be available in a possible future to the United States. They are annou

this constitutes the obligation of the neutral. Of the other hand each beligerent is entitled to de mand of the neutral in profession that it should be neutral in fact. The United States have had occa

sion to look practically at both sides of the question, and therefore sometimes to assert neutral duties, while more generally asserting neutral rights and the policy of peace, to such extent and under such circumstances as to have rendered the United States the champion of neutral rights, and thus by moral influence to have acted potentially on the course of events in Europe. History repeatiself. I cannot err, therefore, in thinking it important to note for future memory the positions in this respect maintained by the "representative" of the British government at Geneva, and that representative the Lord Chief Justice of England.

Serious Illness of the President.

Serious Illness of the President. The President had a severe attack or illness this

evening. The family physician, Dr. Newman, was

Payment of the May interest is, to a very great

extent, being anticipated with rebate, at Boston,

New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. A number

of the national banks have made application for the interest due on their registered stock deposited

for security of circulation; but Secretary Richard-

sen decides it cannot be done, as the schedule re-

sale of gold will be made on the 24th inst., and it is

understood the Secretary will order the payment

of the May interest without rebate on Friday, the

Embargoed American Property in Cuba.

The State Department has referred to the

Spanish American Claims Commission all claims

for the restoration of embargoed property of

Americans in Cuba, although correspondence is

still kept up with the Spanish government on that

More Confederate Archives to be Pur-

chased.

An appropriation of \$70,000, included in the late

Miscellaneous Appropriation bill for the avowed

purpose of enabling the Treasury Department to investigate claims and fraudulent demands against

the government, is understood to be destined for

the purchase of a new batch of archives of the

defunct Confederacy. The \$75,000 invested in

Picketts' now historical trunks, though not suc-

cessfully piaced in a political point of view, is alleged at the Treasury to have been already repaid

in the conclusive evidence discovered concerning

The Attorney General has received a copy of the opinion of Judge McKean, of Utah, in the case of

Haskins vs. Wall et al., in which he says that

rather than the mining interests should suffer he

will hear the case, even though the jury, by United

States and Territorial law, is illegally empanelled.

The action of Judge McKean will be the subject of further examination at the Department of Justice.

An Investigation in the Cases of the

Elm City and the Nupha.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed Super-

vising Inspector Low to immediately investigate all the circumstances connected with the wrecking of

the steamers Elm City, on Long Island Sound, and

Generals Sherman and Irwin McDowell had an

interview with the President this morning. General McDowell, who commands the Military Di-

vision of the South, has been for several months

past on an inspecting tour in his division, with

view of making such changes of posts and concen-

tration of troops as will secure greater economy in expenditures. He will leave for his headquarters at Louisville, Ky., in A few days.

the Nupha, on the Hudson.
Military Consultation.

the transactions of cotton claimants.

25th inst.

immediately summoned, and, at a late hour to

night, he is comparatively easy.

The Treasury and the May Interest.

This operation, it was avowed by the "Christian," could be performed so perfectly that no mark of violence would remain, and that he would simply nform the neighbors after her murder that she had died from an attack of asthma, a story they would be compelled to believe in the ab May 4, 1872, was deliberately agreed upon as the time for carrying this plan into effect. A plough line was prepared, and, after the departure of some lady friends who had been to visit the sick woman having ascertaining that the patient was quietly sleeping, he supped the noose over the head of his wife and forthwith commenced choking her. She screamed out "Oh, my," but Miss Susan stood ready with a bandkerchief which the "Christian" husband forced into her mouth with one hand while he

forced into her mouth with one hand while he tightened the rope with the other. In about half an hour the unfortunate wife was dead, and the "Christian" betook himself to the couch of Miss Susan, according to a previous arrangement.

EVIDENCE OF VIOLENCE ON THE VICTIM.

Three hours later they rose to inspect the corpse. Removing the fatal moose they were horrified to find a terrible witness of their guilt in the shape of a blood-red circle around Mrs. Spann's neck. Warm water was applied with the hope of removing the mark, but the effort was, of course, unsuccessful. Spann now realized the possibility that ere long a similar ring night encircle his own precious neck, and at once gave orders to the girl to pre-

fal. Spann now realized the possibility that ere long a similar ring might encircle his own precious neck, and at once gave orders to the girl to prepare for a long journey. They started. On the following day Sasan's father called and found the house closed.

THEY FLY—THE DISCOVERY OF THE CRIME.

Neighbors were called and consulted. Everything was still and mysterious. The door was broken open eventually and the murdered woman discovered entirely covered up beneath the bed ciothing. The cause of her death was at once apparent: the tell-tale ring had achieved all that the "Christian" murderer had foreseen, and his arrest for the crime was the first thought of the authorities. The plough line was picked up by a boy beneath the stoop, where Spann had thrown it, having some of the victim's hair still clinging to it. The bloody handkerchief was next discovered beneath the pillow, on which the head of the dead woman was resting. A clew as to the direction taken by the fuglitives being obtained a party of men at once started in pursuit.

ARREST AND CONFESSION.

The fugitives had succeeded in reaching Coffee county. Alabama, after many viceisitudes and great anxiety, where they were evertaken and made prisoners. Spann's first statement was that he did not hang his wife, but merely "choked her to death" with one of his plough lines, thus confessing to the deed. His next enneavor was to persuade his captors that he had duly married Susan by license on the road from Georgia to Alabama, and begged not to be separated from her. She also endeavored to create the impression that Spann was her lawful hubband; but after being brought within view of the house wherein the murder was committed, confessed she had told a lie.

that Spann was her lawful husband; but after being brought within view of the house wherein the murder was committed, confessed she had told a lie.

SELF-CONDEMNATION AND LEGAL CONVICTION.

No sooner had an investigation been ordered than the chief actor in the tragedy came to the conclusion that the blood-red circle would soon, alas! be seen around his own "Christain" neck. He repeatedly sent for the Judge of the Superior Court and begged that the trial might be brief and the day of execution named as soon as possible. The Judge visited him according to request and promised to proceed with the trial at once. Neither prisoner deemed it of importance to engage counsel, a matter the Court had taken in hand for them. Spann repudiated the gratuitous counsel, would give them no information and only consented to plead not guilty in order to expedite matters. Miss Susan exhibited similar indifference. Their guilt was indisputably proven. Counsel at once proclaimed that no sane persons would thus commit themselves to the gallows, and the case was referred to and argued before the highest Court in the State. The verdict was sustained by the latter, and Spann was sentenced to be executed on April 11, 1873, and Susan to meet a similar fate on May 2, 1873.

The DAY OF EXECUTION.

To-day Spann was executed in the presence of three or four thousand persons, mostly negroes. The day was beautiful; all was quiet, there being no disturbance whatever. Wednesday last Spann requested a gentleman to write for him a statement to be read at the gallows. Yesterday he had it read over to him before several different persons at the jail. He was satisfied with it. For some time past he has avoided saying much, even to special friends, about his wife, the murdered woman, or Miss Eberhart; said he loved the girl; hoped she would not be hung; hoped to meet his wife in heaven; it would do ne good to say anything against her. However, he told two Iriends that he was young and foolish when he married, and was dragged into it, which was the begi

handsomely lined. Spann opened and looked into it. He wiped the tears from his eyes and asked for water, of which he drank freely. His cousin said:— "Perd, we have done all we could for you. Good-

"Perd, we have done all we could for you. Goodby."

Spann replied:—"Good-by, Bill. There's a better world, where I hope we will meet."

His causin then left him. The Sheriif told him he could ride, but he preferred to waik to the gallows, situated about a quarter of a mile away, in a grove of long-leaved pines. He walked by the side of the Sheriif, his head bent dewn most of the way.

The procession arrived at the gallews at precisely cleven o'clock. Spann sat down on the stops, having an umbrella held over him. Rev. J. H. Cawood, paster of the Baptist church at Preston, addressed him in a few words and read for his instruction and comfort the seventeenth chapter of Job, amis deep selemnity, from the eleventh to the fitteenth verses. The scene was very impressive. all kneeling. Rev. Isaac Mart, a Baptist minister of high repute, led in a very affecting prayer. Spann knelt with his hands clasped, eyes closed, while his lips moved in apparently silent, carnest prayer. Camiy and composed he then ascended the steps and took his stand on the platform.

SPANN'S WRITTEN STATEMENT.

He next requested a gentleman present to read

prayer. Caimly and composed at then ascended the steps and took his stand on the platform.

SPANN'S WRITTEN STATEMENT.

He next requested a gentleman present to read his statement, the following being the main points: "Knowing that death is at hand, before I depart I desire to say a few words in the fear of God, before whom I soon shall appear to give account of what I now utter, as well as all I have said or done in my life. Painfully sensible of my sins before God and man, I especially deplore my present sad condition and the fearful penalty I must now pay for the great offence of which I was convicted. But in this great affliction, keenly feeling the reproach I have borne and must still bear, I have the consolution to feel that God for Christ's sake has heard my prayers and freely forgiven my sins, though so great. I have a sure, steadfast hope to enjoy a happy eternity in God's presence. I am willing cheerfully, to depart at this time, truly feeling that to die is gain. If life were prolonged, but little is left to make it pleasurable or desirable in this world."

Here the prisoner interrupted asying selection

Here the prisoner interrupted, saying solemnly, "That's so."

Here the prisoner interrupted, saying, solemnly, "That's so."

"I appeal to all to adhere to the paths of rectitude, practice self-denial and not yield to temptation. If I had not yielded to temptation I would have been saved my present deplorable fate. I beg all whom I have wronged to forgive me, and I freely forgive all. Some things testified against me on my trial were not correct and did me injustice. I will not particularize or give details, as it will do no good. I will mention only one circumstance for illustration. It was testified that at the time of our arrest in Coffee county. Ala., we met at Harris' house, embraced across the fence, and I said,

Both Guilly and Equality Guilly,
and she said, "Yes, I know it." This is an entire mistake. Neither of us uttered the words attributed to us. One person, at least, thirty, yards off could not have heard us. I might name other points as being incorrect, but it would do ne good. I do not attribute any wrong motives to those witnesses but to wrong impressions on their minds and weakness and the uncertainty of erring humanity. In conclusion I desire to express my sincere thanks to all who have been kind to me and interested themseives in my benaif and in behalf of her whose name and fate was so closely and unfortunately associated with me in this unhappy affair. I trust their efforts for her will be more successful than for me; that her life may be spared. I sincerely desire she may be saved from this tragic fate which I am about to experience, and that she may yet enjoy the pleasures of life, be useful and happy in this world, and find a home in heaven at last. I trust I shall meet world are forgotten. I trust I shall meet all who wronged me there, where their find a home in heaven at last. I trust I shail meet my wife in heaven, where sorrows of the world are forgotten. I trust I shail meet all who wronged me there, where their presence, instead of being unpleasant, will be a joy to each other forever. He returned thanks to several by name, concluding, "I commend my soul to God; I pray His blessing on all mankind, and new I am ready to depart." He then faced the audience and said:—"Fridav before Easter Sunday was the day Christ was crucified." He trusted he had learned an important lesson; was prepared and ready to die; exhorted all to seek salvation.

The Death Scene.

The Sherif then adjusted the rope and tied his hands. He continued saying "Poor me, Lord have mercy," even after the black cap was drawn over his face.

The Sherif said, "Ferd, are van ready."

mercy," even after the black cap was drawn over his face.

The Sheriff said, "Ferd, are you ready?"

He said, "Yes. God be mercirul."

The Sheriff, at half-past eleven, cut the small leather strap; the platform dropped, and Spann fell five feet. He made a few very slight movements of his limbs. In two minutes and a half all movements ceased, his heart ceased to beat, and in twenty-five minutes he was taken down, placed in a coffin, and the body delivered to his friends. He is to be buried to-morrow.

Two sisters and two brothers of Miss Eberhart witnessed the execution. By Spann's request the written statement was delivered to Miss Eberhart after execution. She asked her friends to interced with the Governor to commute the sentence, but said she had not much hope.

This is the fourth person hanged in the county since 1854, one of whom, in 1857, was for wife murder, and a negro wife murderer. Lee Smith, now in jail, is sentenced to be hanged on the 26th inst.

## WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 12-1 A. M. Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours. The storm centre that was Thursday night over Southern Illinois is now apparently over Lakes Ontario and Erie, and a second barometeric depression is central near Cape Hatteras. Northeasterly winds and threatening weather are reported from the Middle Atlantic States: easterly winds and falling barometer from New York and New England: variable winds with cloud and light rain from Lakes Erie and Huron; rising barometer, northerly winds and cloudy

or clear weather from the Upper Lakes; the barometer has fallen somewhat in the extreme Northwest, with increasing southerly winds and partly cloudy weather; clear weather, with northerly winds, is very generally reported throughout the Mississippi Valley.

Probabilities.
For Saturday, in New England, falling barometer asterly winds and threatening weather, clearing away very generally, with westerly winds and falling temperature by Saturday evening: for the Middle States and lower lakes rising barometer, westerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather for the South Atlantic and Gulf States rising baro meter, clear weather and light winds; the baro meter continued falling over the aorthwest and extend with southerly winds and rising temperature eastward over the upper lakes and lower Missouri Valley during the day: cautionary signals continue at Wilmington and Nortolk.

## ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

A despatch from Fort Scott, Kansas, dated April 11, states that the United States troops stationed on the neutral lands have commenced their departur for Fort Gibson. The cavalry started on Wednes day and will march through. The infantry will follow, by rail, on Monday,

Leave of absence for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted to Captain Robert P. Wilson, Tenth infantry; Second Lieutenant Henry B. Chamberlain, Tenth infantry, and First Lieutenant John Whitney, Eleventh infantry.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1873. Assistant Surgeon Robert H. White is retired from duty in the Department of the South and ordered to report in person to the Commanding General of the Department of the Lakes for assignment to duty. Assistant Surgeon Joseph K. Corson is ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the South.

## NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1873. Passed Assistant Surgeon William S. Bowen i ordered to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va. De tached-Commander C. J. McDougal from, the temporary command of the naval rendezvous at San Francisco, and ordered to the command of the Saco, on the Adriatic station, per steamer of May 1; Lieutenant Commander S. D. Ames, from the Naval Academy, May 1, and ordered to duty on the Naval Academy, May 1, and ordered to duty on the European station; Ensign Boynton Leach, from the Juniata, and placed on sick leave; Surgeon B. H. Kidder, from the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Navy Yard at Pensacola, Fla.; Second Assistant Engineer Absolom Kirby, from the Tallapoosa, and ordered to examination for promotion; Second Assistant Engineer Theophilus Cook, from the naval station at League Island, Pa., and ordered to the Tallapoosa; Second Assistant Engineer A. B. Bates, from the Navy Yard at Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the naval station at League Island.

## BOSTON ANNEXING HER ENVIRONS.

BOSTON, April 11, 1873. The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Towns has reported bills for annexing West Rox bury, Brookline, Brighton and Charlestown to Bos ton, subject to ratification by a majority vote of the city and towns. The annexation consummated will add about forty-five thousand to the popula-tion of Boston.

PROVIDENCE PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 11, 1873. Print cloths steady; 6%c. a 6%c. for 04x64, best cloths, with a moderate demand.

EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE.

The City of San Salvador Destroved by Earthquake.

Eight Hundred Lives Lost and \$12,000,000 of Property Destroyed.

Fire Following the Sudden Ruin and the Bebris of the Place in Flames.

Former Visitations and History of the Calamity in 1854.

Report from the San Salvador Consulate.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ASPINWALL, April 5, Via Havana, April 10, 1873.

The city of San Salvador, capital of the Central American Republic of that name, has been destroyed by an earthquake, causing a terrible loss of life.

EIGHT HUNDRED LIVES AND TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS OF PROPERTY LOST.

Eight hundred persons perished, and property valued at \$12,000,000 was destroyed.

FIRE SWEEPING OVER THE RUINS. The earthquake was followed by a conflagration, and many buildings were burned.

AT THE SAN SALVADOR CONSULATE.

Forebodings of the Catastrophe-A Hundred and Ten Shocks of Earthquake Felt Between the 4th and 10th of March-The Population, Wealth and Commerce of San Salvador.

As soon as news was received in this city of the fearful catastrophe which had taken place at San Salvador a HERALD reporter was sent to the office of Mr. J. J. Ribon, the Consul General of that country, to see if any additional tidings had been received by him on the subject. The gentleman in question was absent, but from a business associate of his the following interesting information was gleaned:-THE DANGER OF SAN SALVADOR.

The informant in question called to a clerk to bring him the last letters received from San Salvador, and taking one from the packets he read as follows:-

SAN SALVADOR, March 10, 1873.

TO Messrs. J. J. RIBON & MUNOZ:—

\* \* \* Since the 4th of this month we are all living in a great state of alarm, for we have experienced 110 shocks of earthquake, more or less. The most terrible of them all, which occurred on the date just mentioned, affected, we believe, the stability of almost every building in the city. We are ignorant, however, from which volcanoes the shocks proceed.

J. MILENDES.

REPORTER-May I ask which is the most important volcano in the neighborhood of the city? there is also another well known one, namely San Miguel. About fifty miles of there is the vol-cano of San Vicento, which caused the destruction

San Miguel. About fifty miles off there is the volcano of San Vicento, which caused the destruction
of the city of that name some years ago.

REFORTS.—Well, I have not been there for sevcral years; but I believe I am speaking within
bounds when I say that the population ranges from
fifteen to twenty thousand souls, and of which
nige-tenths are of Indian descent.

REFORTER—What are the principal buildings
and places of resort?

INFORMANT—Well, there are a fine Government
House, University, Hospital, several very handsome churches and fine parks.

REFORTER—Does the city contain many very
wealthy people or banking institutions?

INFORMANT—A great many of the inhabitants are
what is termed "very well-to-do," and are of high
commercial and moral standing; but they have no
millionnaires among them, nor are there any public banks. All large monetary arrangements are
conducted by private firms.

EXPORTS, 4C.

San Salvador and Costa Rica have the reputa-

San Salvador and Costa Rica have the reputa-tion of being two of the most industrious republics in Central America. San Salvador exports annually about eighteen thousand serons of indigo, each

in Central America. San Salvador exports annually about eighteen thousand scrons of indigo, each weighing about 150 pounds and worth on an average \$150 a pound. In addition to this it exports about 200,000 bags of coffee annually. A railroad has lately been commenced from Port Libertad, which is the scaport of San Salvador, situated on the Pacific. The distance is, I believe, about fifty miles from place to place, and it takes about a day to travel it by stage.

REPORTER—Whea do you expect further tidings on the subject from San Salvador?

INFORMANT—I hope by the next steamer from Aspinwall; but the Pacific mails by the Central American branch of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company arrive of late very irregularly. It is about five days' sail to Port Libertad by these steamers from Panama, the intermediate ports being Punta Arenas, Relejo La Union, a San Salvador port, and then comes Libertad.

REPORTER—Do you think that the news about the immense value of property sacrificed under or over stated?

INFORMANT—According to my belief and what I have a labout the figures meeticals.

over stated?

INFORMANT—According to my belief and what I know, I should believe the figures mentioned in to-day's tidings of the catastrophe are exagger-

ated.

FOREIGN MINISTERS.

The position of United States Minister in that city has lately been abolished, and I do not know whether that official is on his way home to the United States or not. Mr. Corbett, the British representative, is a travelling Minister, who visits San Salvador and other neighboring republics, when his services are required. According to the last news we had of Mr. Corbett he was at Costa Rica.

## THE EARTHQUAKE IN 1854.

The appalling occurrence which now is recorded as having happened at San Salvador has a likeness in some of its features to former visitations, while in others and in its results it seems to have been different and more horrifying. The city of san Sal vador received its name-the city of our Saviourfrom the deveut Spanish banditti, who founded it after they had routed the aboriginal Indians of "Cuscutian." the

LAND OF RICKES, on the eve of the feast of Our Saviour in 1528. It was placed on a table-land forming the summit of one of the mountains of the coast range, where the climate is delicious from the ever-present breezes, though a low range of hills on the south shuts off the zephyrs from the sea, twenty miles distant. The mean temperature there is seventysix degrees three minutes Fabrenheit. It was "city set on a hill," whose slopes are ever verdant, being kept green through the dry season by the heavy dews, and which its white adobe house handsomely cap. All about it there are evidences of the volcanic nature of the earth. Lakes of brackish water occupying the craters of extinct vot

canoes, whence there is no outlet, abound

in its vicinity, while the entire coast range o

mountains may be said to bristle with

VOLCANIC SMOKE AND FIRE. Westward of it is "El Faro de San Salvador," the Pharos or "Lighthouse of San Salvador." These vents of internal fire, with the affluence of Infernillos ("Little Hells") at the bases of the mountains, give San Salvador the character of the most eruptive country in the Universe. Yet, withal, the soil is most fertile, and a dense vegetation covers the beds of lava, scorize and volcanic sand. The hill on which the city was built is of this fire-tried

origin. Its are so lightly placed that its sides are scarred by their rapid widening these canyons were walled up and roadways made along their sides. The ap-proach to the city was difficult, and therefore ser-viceable to its people in the many insurrections so usual to the country. Thus, in brief, is given an account of the situation of the destroyed city and its deep ravines worn by the streams. To prevent

EVER-MENACING SURROUNDINGS.

Many carthquakes that are a natural quence of such surroundings shocked to

but the way its buildings were put up navally prevented great disaster. The houses generally had walls three feet thick, while those of public buildings were four feet through. Not until 1854 did these frequent shocks work a notable damage. In that year, and strangely enough in the Lenten season, the most violent earthquake that had ever occurred in Central America visited San Salvador. The destructive agent was preceded for several days by PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS.

On the morning of Holy Thursday, the 13th of April, movements of the earth were felt, and rumbling sounds as of distant thunder or rolling heavy artillery were heard.

These phenomena, of course, alarmed the people, and served to enhance their fervor in celebrating the religious ceremonies of the day. On Good Friday the sounds and earth-agonies were lighter; saturday was tranquil, and on Easter Sunday the intense heat only disturbed the people. The evening of Sunday was clear, and until half-past nine o'clock no evidences of approaching evil were noted by the people of the city. At that hour a severe earthquake came upon the city with such suddenness that

from their houses into the

noted by the people of the city. At that hour a severe earthquake came upon the city with such suddenness that

THE POPULATION FLED from their houses into the open air. The severity of the shock, as well as its suddenness, not being preceded by the noises that usually herald the coming of such a visitor, made them fear to return to their homes, and they formed encampments in the court yards and public squares. Remaining there in anxiety, they were suddenly prostrated at about eleven o'clock by the violent lateral motion of the earth, that at the same time overthrew their houses. Thus lying, stunned by the din of falling houses and terrified by the expectancy of immediate death, the people were enveloped in CHAMERIAN DARKINEES.

by clouds of dust that rose from the debris of the buildings. It nearly choked and suffocated them. When the danger from the falling buildings had passed, and with it the fear of the people, it was found that all the wells and fountains had been citizens were compelled to work to extricate their less fortunate fellows from under the ruins, while suffering the agonies of thurst. The devastation of the city was done in the short space of ten seconds and though there were numerous tremendous shocks, they effected little, for the reason that all the possible damage had been done by the PIRST FRARFUL SHOCK.

Every public building and church was havied down, and though a few private houses were left standing all were made unlinhabitable. A writer, who was in the city at the time of the catastrophe, has thus pictured the scene after the shocks had lost their force:—"Solema and terrible was the picture presented on that dark juncreal night of a whole people clustering in the blazas and on their knees, crying with loud voices to Heaven for mercy, or in agonizing accents calling for their children or friends, whom they believed to be buried beneath the ruins. A heaven epaque and onfinious; a movement of the carth, rapid and unequal, causing

A TERROR INDESCRIRABLE;

an intense sulphurous odor fill

### THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Charter as it Stands Now-No Chance for its Being Accepted by the House-Green Must Go-Vice President Wilson Visits the Senate and the House.

ALBANY, April 11, 1873. The republicans in the lower House are very indignant over the way the Senate knuckled down to the Green lobby and thus played into the hands of the democrats in New York who hold fat offices and do not want to lose their hold. Even a few of the Senators on the majority side have begun to repent of their vote of yesterday, especially as Spinola and Jones and their lobby friends have given it out openly that their real object in getting Green fixed

THE ULTIMATE DEFEAT OF THE CHARTER To be sure Shaw and John Wheeler and triends deny that they did not work for Green alone; but the aliurements of two tax commission appointments may explain the whole story as far as they are concerned. Whether Shaw's letter to a "dear Senator" on Wednesday, telling him that "we will have McGowan to-morrow," had anything to do with the tax commission prospects and patronage, is another matter. It is now conceded all round

that the bill, as it has passed the Senate, DOES NOT STAND THE GROST OF A SHOW in the lower House. The amendments made to the bill will not be concurred in under any circum-stances; at least two or three of the most important ones are altogether too much for the Assemby to stomach. The conference committees—if the Assembly grants one—will have te do all the work of conciliation, and in the end they may se fix the charter as to satisfy all hands, that is, the republicans of both sides, who have the most interest in getting a good charter passed this session. There is one thing certain about the matter and that is that

sion. There is one thing certain about the matter and that is that

of the bill before it does pass. The feeling in the assembly on this subject is open and determined, and this fact was well known to Green's lobbyists when they pulled the wool over the eyes of the Senate. The bill has been ordered to be printed before it is sent to the Assembly. By the end of next week we will know whether the democratic lobbyists or the republican legislators are to win the final victory.

THE BLEECKER STREET RAILROAD.

The bill introduced by Senator Madden in relation to the Bleecker Street Railway amends the act lately passed for the extension of the Bleecker street tracks, which was signed only this morning by the Governor, by requiring the company to pay to the city for the franchise one per cent of its gross receipts, to commence one year after the extension shall have been finished and in operation, instead of, as now required, 550 for each car used.

MUNICIPAL COURTS IN BROOKLYN.

instead of, as now required, \$50 for each car used.

MUNICIPAL COURTS IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. Perry's bill to establish municipal courts in Brooklyn provides for four such courts, the Judges to be chosen from members of the Bar in Brooklyn, or the grade of counsellors, by the Mayor, Auditor and Comptroller, such appointees to be under sixty years of age, and to hold their offices for five years.

THE DUTIES OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Senator Benedict's bill relative to the duties of the Commissioners of Public Parks gives that commission purisdiction over all streets and avenues within 350 feet of the outer boundary of any park or public place over which the Park Commissioners have control.

or public place over which the Park Commissioners have control.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE PRISONS.

A debate of some length ensued on a question of agreeing with the reports of a conference committee on the bill amending the act to establish a State Prison, in which Senator Johnson charged that the present State Prison Inspector, elected only last Fail, was always appointing his relatives as officers of these prisons, in direct violation of the laws of this State. Senator Woodin agreed that the present system was rotten to the core, but thought under republican management it would improve. The whole subject was finally laid upon the table.

VISIT OF HENRY WILSON.

improve. The whole subject was finally laid upon the table.

VISIT OF HENRY WILSON.

The most interesting incident in the Senate and Assembly to-day was the reception of Vice President Wilson, who visited the two chambers and was presented to the members. A recess of ten minutes was taken in his honor, in order that the Senators and Assemblymen might be personally presented to him.

GREEN'S REPORT ON ADVERTISING.

Comptroller Green's report in answer to the Senate resolution of March 10, relative to newspaper claims, was presented to-day. It goes over the expenses for advertising during the years from 1867 to 1872, explaining the character of some of the claims, making comments on the reductions effected and drawip comparisons between the advantages of the present system and that practised in former years.

## DEATH OF A SUSPECTED MURDERER.

Matthew Morrison, the man arrested some three weeks ago on suspicion of naving been engaged in a murderous assault on Mary Fugan, who was found dead in his room on the second floor of the tenement house 515 West Thirty-eighth street, died on Thursday evening in Bellevue Hospital. Morrison, his wife, deceased and alother woman had been engaged in a drunken quarrel, during which deceased had ten ribs on one side fractured and also several ribs on the other side, showing conclusively that she had been terribly kicked and beaten. The jagged ends of the iractured ribs had penetrated the lower lobe of the right lung and also the right lobe of the liver, tearing the organ very much. This appeared on a post-mortem examination made by Deputy Coroner Marsh. Ceroner Young committed Morrison to the House of Detention, and while there, being seized with delirium tremens, he was transferred to Bellevue Hospital, where death ensued from a complication of diseases. An inquest with the contraction of the contraction of the lower of the lo on Thursday evening in Bellevue Hospital. Morri-

## DEATH OF AN EDITOR.

BOSTON, Mass., April 11, 1873. H. N. Rathbun, night editor of the Beston Dally News, died of consumption yesterday. He was