

BY TELEGRAPH. AMERICAN.

New York, 6.—Negotiations between the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. and the overland railroads have resulted in the completion of a contract by the several companies.

This was signed to-day by C. P. Huntington on behalf of the Central Pacific, Sidney Dillon for the Union Pacific and John Kelley for the Steamship Company. The agreement is to continue five years and under its terms the railroad companies guarantee to the Pacific Mail a business of \$110,000 a month on through traffic. Steamships are to be run every fortnight and to each ship the railroad companies agree to pay for the carrying of 600 tons of freight. It is provided also that the contract shall be terminated only in the event of the completion of a competing line of railroad and then only after 90 days notice.

The Tribune says: Geo. Wm. Curtis, in conversation with a Tribune representative yesterday, expressed in a forcible way his views of the movement to nominate Grant. He declared this movement is due to a clique of self-seeking politicians. If Grant is nominated, he holds he will be defeated and the republican party disorganized.

KANSAS CITY, 6.—An injunction was issued by Judge Cowan, to-day, on the application of the Western Union Telegraph Company, against the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroad Companies under bonds.

DALLAS, 6.—The Gould party left last evening for the Hot Springs. The people of Fortworth offer a \$100,000 for the extension of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The President's Inter-oceanic Canal message has been ready for a week, awaiting Evarts' report. Hayes will take ground greatly in advance of President Monroe, in the ambitious hope of historical preservation. Evarts is opposed to any canal on the Isthmus, believing the Panama and overland roads sufficient.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., 6.—A supposed incendiary fire in the Depanio Plate Glass Co's Works, destroyed part of the building. Loss \$50,000. Insurance \$20,000.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., 6.—Four men were drowned yesterday while rowing on the river in a yawl. They were upset by passing steamers. All were prominent citizens of Caseyville.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The negotiations with the Utes were concluded to-day. The formal agreement provides in the first paragraph on the part of the Indians that they will procure the surrender of those of their nation implicated in the murder of Agent Meeker and his employees, and in case they don't succeed in apprehending the parties, they will faithfully aid any officers of the United States directed to make arrests.

The second paragraph cedes to the United States all the territory of the present Ute reservation in Colorado. A quarter section of agricultural land and a like quantity of grazing land to each head of a family, and one half this quantity to each single person, being set apart for settlement of the Indians. The Southern Utes agree to settle upon unoccupied agricultural lands on the La-Plata River, Colorado and New Mexico, or in that vicinity. The Uncompaghres go to Grand River, near the mouth of the Gunnison, Colorado. The White River Utes will take up lands on the Uintah Reservation, Utah. The Indians are to select their own allotments of lands in these locations. Provision is made for roads and highways. This agreement is entered into by the Ute chiefs, who promise to obtain the consent of their people to the cession of their reservation upon the following express conditions:

First—The Government to survey and patent to the Indians in severalty lands reserved for them, giving fee simple title to each Indian as soon as the necessary laws are passed by Congress, this title to remain inalienable and the lands not taxable for 25 years.

Second—That as soon as the consent of the several tribes of the Ute Nation shall have been obtained to this agreement, the annuities heretofore provided for by Congress, amounting to \$60,000, will be paid to the Indians in cash, and as much more will be added as Congress shall appropriate. This annuity is to be paid in cash at the request of the Indians, the President having discretion to pay it in cash or stock, wagons and agricultural tools. The latter are to be furnished sufficient

for their reasonable wants, and also such saw and grist mills as may be necessary to enable them to commence farming operations. As soon as their settlement is affected, a commission will be appointed to superintend their settlement and to attend to carrying out this agreement. The money appropriated by Congress for this purpose shall be apportioned as follows: One-third to those who settle on the La Platte River; one-half to those on the Grand River and one-sixth to those going to the Uintah Reservation. In addition as to the pay for their lands, the Utes are to receive an annuity of \$50,000, to be distributed among them as per capita, and their present annuity of \$25,000 is to be continued.

Washington, 6.—It is semi-officially announced to-day that the agreement between Secretary Schurz and the Utes will be sent to Congress early next week, and that it will be finally signed by the Secretary as soon as Congress approves it, which appears to be certain. Some doubt is expressed whether the Indians at home will acquiesce in the agreement made by their chiefs here, but no substantial reason for this expression of doubt has yet been made known at Washington.

The select committee of the House of Representatives on the Inter-oceanic canal have unanimously placed on their report the following joint resolution, with a recommendation for its immediate adoption:

Resolved, That the establishment of any form of protectorate by any one of the powers of Europe over any of the independent States of this continent, or the introduction from any quarter of any scheme or policy which would carry with it a right of any European power to interfere with their concerns, or to control in any other manner their destiny, or to transfer to any such Power by conquest, session or acquisition in any other way, any of these States, or any portion thereof, is a measure to which this Government has, in a declaration of President Monroe in his message of December 2d, 1823, and known as the Monroe doctrine, avowed to oppose, and which, should the attempt be made, will regard and treat as dangerous to our peace, prosperity and safety.

Resolved, That it is the interest and right of the United States to have possession, direction and control and government of any canal, railroad, and other artificial communication, to be constructed across the Isthmus connected with the American continents for the transfer of vessels and cargoes from the Caribbean sea to the Pacific ocean, whether the same be built or constructed at Panama, Nicaragua or elsewhere.

Be it further resolved, That the President be requested to take such steps as may be necessary and proper for the abrogation of any existing treaties whose terms are in conflict with this declaration of principles.

The action of the House committee on the Inter-Oceanic Canal to-day declaring that it is the right and duty of the United States to control any canal or ship railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans was in accordance with general expectation, and there seems to be no doubt of its early ratification by the House. The joint resolution thus unanimously recommended by the committee may possibly be presented to the House next Monday for passage under suspension of the rules, but this course has not yet been determined upon, and it is thought probable that an opportunity will be given for debate upon the measure, many members who enthusiastically favor its passage being also very desirous of making speeches upon the subject with a view to attracting national attention.

The President believes that in dealing with such a question as this, there should be no ambiguity of language and no round about methods employed, and it is expected that his message will be pointed and forcible, and in view of the magnitude of this interest, it is the duty of the United States to insist that if built, and by whomsoever the same may be commenced, and whatever the nationality of its corporations or the source of their capital, that the interest of the United States and their right to possess and control the same will be asserted and maintained whenever, in their opinion, it becomes necessary.

Speaker Randall, in conversation this evening concerning the probable duration of the session, says he is still hopeful that Congress will be able to adjourn by the middle of May. The committee on appropriations, he thinks, will be ready with all the appropriate

bills as fast as the House can dispose of them. It is the intention to endeavor to pass the "immediate deficiency," the United States marshals' deficiency, and the consular and diplomatic appropriation bills next week, and to go on with the Indian appropriation bill the week following. It is very doubtful whether this programme can be carried out, as the funding bill still remains unfinished business, and the marshals' deficiency bill is also likely to give rise to an extended debate. It is, however, fast becoming the general conviction, that very little legislation will be completed this session excepting the passage of regular appropriation bills.

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Teller is a duplicate of that portion of the Public Land Commissioner's report which relates to townsites. It proposes to continue the present system of entry of townsites by county judges or municipal authorities in trust for the inhabitants, but repeals the alternative system of direct sale to individual occupants. Only two cities, viz., Petaluma, California, and Virginia City, Nevada, have ever sought to avail themselves of the latter law, and after expensive efforts to avail themselves of its cumbrous machinery, they abandoned the effort. The bill also requires the insertion of clauses of reservation in townsite patents for the protection of subterranean rights of miners, and that a similar resolution shall be instituted in mineral patents to protect the rights of town occupants.

The Senate to-day confirmed Henry Stone, United States Consul at Pesth, and Robert J. Smith postmaster at Austin, Minnesota.

The Senate rejected the nominations of several census supervisors. The only case that gave rise to any discussion was that of George M. Buchannan, named for census supervisor for the first Mississippi district, in regard to which Senators Lamar and Joyce took opposite sides. It was rejected by a strict party vote of democrats against republicans on the ground of Buchanan being a partisan and professional politician, who would be likely to use the office as a means to procure his election to Congress.

Heavy drafts made upon the army and navy pension funds by the first payment upon the newly allowed claims, have during the past months rapidly reduced both until there is not sufficient balance in the navy fund to meet payments now due, and it is believed the army fund is scarcely sufficient to meet the drafts made upon it to June 1st, leaving the payments for the June quarter and the first payments upon the newly allowed pensions for June unprovided for.

The Evening Star has the following: Wm. E. Chandler brushed against a Star reporter to-day, and was asked, "You are a long-headed politician; now who do you think the democrats will nominate for President?" "Who?" said he, "why, Tilden; they can't help it if they would; Tilden will be the democratic nominee."

There are many and growing indications that the controversy in regard to presidential candidates will, among Southern delegates to the National Democratic Convention, be one of the most stormy and bitter ever known. There seems to be now no doubt that Tilden's candidacy will prove the chief bone of contention.

Awards in regular annual mail lettings were completed to-day. The service is from 15 to 30 per cent. greater, and cost from 5 to 15 per cent. less than last year.

OMAHA, 6.—The District Court of the county heard to-day a motion of the Atlantic and Pacific and Western Union Telegraph Companies to dissolve or modify its injunction issued several days ago, at the suit of the Union Pacific Railway Company restraining the telegraph companies from interfering with the lines leased by the railroad to the Atlantic and Pacific. The Union Pacific Company claimed that its suit and injunction were prior to that of the Telegraph Company in the United States Circuit Court, in which Judge McCrary allowed an injunction against the railway. The court modified its injunctions so as to permit the A. & P. to reconnect its wires where they had been cut by the railway, and requires the companies on both sides to observe the terms and provisions of the contract. It leaves Judge McCrary's injunction in full force and relieves the controversy of all questions about priority of suit and injunction, and restores the full use of wires along the whole length of the railroad to

the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

Chicago 6.—This afternoon in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Drummond's order in the case of the Western Union Company against the Wabash Railway Company and American Union Telegraph Company, decreeing that the contract between the old Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company and Western Union Company is binding on the new Wabash Railway in all respects except as to the right of another telegraph company having acquired the right to build on the railway. The court thereupon restrained the Wabash Railroad, its officers and agents from interfering in any way with the lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company upon the line of the railroad and offices thereon.

The Journal's Washington special says: There has been considerable talk here, during the past 24 hours, that the friends of Secretary Sherman are considering the advisability of withdrawing from the Presidential contest in favor of Washburne or Blaine. The most earnest supporters of Sherman's candidacy now concede that he has no show of obtaining the nomination, but they believe it is within his power to defeat the nomination of Grant by withdrawing now, and then throwing all his strength in favor of Washburne or Blaine. It is not ascertained definitely that Secretary Sherman has fully considered this step, but it is a fact that some of his prominent friends are firm in the opinion that it must be taken, and very soon, or the Grant movement cannot be checked. It is expected there will be some important political movement within a few days in the direction above indicated. Sherman's friends have lost all their enthusiasm and confidence as to the success of their candidate before the Chicago convention, and the only question which seems to trouble them is whether the Sherman delegates will stand together in favor of some one candidate as against Grant; or if Sherman withdraws, whether a part of the number will not join the Grant column and thus contribute to his success. A gentleman who lately had a conversation with Secretary Sherman, says the latter talked quite strongly against Grant, and said if the latter had kept out of the Presidential contest that he (Sherman) would have secured the nomination as against Blaine. Sherman attributes his failure, if such it turns out to be, entirely to the Grant movement.

BOSTON, 6.—Wool is quiet, and the anxiety to secure desirable lots appear to be as urgent as ever. Transactions in fleece are not large, comprising for the week 298,000 lbs. of all kinds. The demand is mostly for fleeces. The stock of fleeces in this market will not exceed 3,500,000 lbs., and this embraces about all the fleece wool that manufacturers have to fall back upon before the next clip is available. There is no stock of domestic combing and delaine of any consequence, and the trade is running on English combing. Sales of this description this week amounting to 49,000 lbs. Territory wools are very scarce and wanted. Territory wool commands 88 @ 45.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., 6.—An explosion in No. 2 shaft at Nantiocke yesterday, killed James Henry, Edmund Morgan, Joseph Andermoit and David Watkins. John F. Watkins was seriously injured.

The disaster was caused by a miner leaving the door open, thus breaking the air current. The gas accumulated and ignited from a naked light carried by the mine boss. The bottom of the mine was blown to pieces and the cars smashed. Three men were killed by the concussion and two by burns. Three miners who attempted to rescue the men were overcome by the black damp and were saved with great difficulty.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Count de Lesseps, accompanied by Secretary Evarts, called at the White House Saturday afternoon. The interview lasted an hour. De Lesseps projected the features of his contemplated canal, which should be under foreign control nor under any circumstances interfere with the interests of the United States. He had only looked at the work with the eyes of an engineer. He wanted most of the stock taken in this country; that would be a guarantee that it would not be controlled by any foreign influences. The President said he was glad Count de Lesseps had called to see him, and that he did not intend to have political objects enter into his proposed work. He thought

it would be of the greatest interest to the American continent if the Canal could be built.

The Senate naval affairs committee are preparing a report on the subject of the proposed completion of the various ironclads, prayed for by the memorial of Wilmington ship-builders; and as far as the *Monadnock* is concerned, by joint resolution of the California legislature. The indications are that the committee will take the ground that most of these ironclads are not worth completion, but it is very possible that an exception will be made in the case of the *Monadnock*. The committee will probably recommend an appropriation of about \$3,000,000 for general construction purposes, part of it to be used in commencing the construction of fast wooden gun vessels.

The Treasury Department announces the existence of counterfeit \$100 bills on the following banks: The National Revenue Bank, Boston; Pittsfield National Bank, Pittsfield; Merchants' National Bank, New Bedford; Second National Bank, Wilkesbarre; Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce. The counterfeit notes on the banks mentioned are so admirably executed that they are liable to deceive even experts.

COVINGTON, Ky., 8.—Much sensation was yesterday caused by the universal observance of the Sunday law. There has been considerable agitation for some time past in the form of public meetings to enforce the specialty against saloon keepers, and committees were appointed to rigidly prosecute offenders. The saloon keepers resolved to close their saloons yesterday and devote the day to gathering information against everybody who performed common labor, and to-morrow they will issue warrants for their arrest. Every place in Covington was closed except the drug stores and they sold nothing whatever except on prescriptions. The names of the carriage drivers who brought the people to church and in some instances the names of ministers and preachers were written down for arrest. The street cars were running under the provisions of the law passed only on Saturday exempting them from the penalties of the Sunday law.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—The Call to-morrow will publish the result of inquiries regarding the recent movements in military circles of this city, from which it appears that all the arms of the Second Regiment of National Guard have been removed from the various company armories and deposited in the old City Hall on the Central Police Station, where a guard of a lieutenant and ten members of Company E, Second Regiment, is kept over them. Companies B and C of the First Regiment have been concentrated at the armory of the latter company, and the arms of Company G, Second Regiment, have been placed in their charge. An officers' guard is now mounted nightly at the armory of the Third Regiment, which is allowed to retain its arms. The armory of the First Regiment is closely guarded and no one is allowed to enter. The arms of the three cavalry companies have been removed from their armory to what locality is unknown, but probably to the old City Hall. Camp regulations have been established and "guard rounds" visit the various posts nightly. The arms only of the Second Regiment have been removed from the armories and guards are detailed every night to watch over their company. The property of the Third Regiment has been concentrated at the old Olympic Club building, and those companies of the First not accommodated at the armory of Company C are at the regimental headquarters at the corner of Howard and New Montgomery Streets. Gen. McDowell, commanding the division of the Pacific, was telegraphed yesterday from Washington to bring all the available troops in his division to San Francisco and companies amounting to more than 1,500 altogether, to follow possible to find out by whose orders these movements of the National Guard are made, as the officers refuse to give any information, but it is conjectured that the movements are under direction of Gen. McDowell and are due to the representations made to Washington authorities by Colonel Bee, vice-consul of China, regarding the supposed danger in which the Chinese stand. It is understood that the present precautions will be maintained until such time some settlement of the existing agitation is arrived at, and at least until the question of the constitutionality of the law forbidding corporations to employ Chinese has