

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 28.—A prominent New York politician who has the confidence of Senator Conkling has authority for the statement that the New York Republican Convention will not be called until April, and that the probability is that the delegation to the Chicago convention will be instructed to vote for Senator Conkling for the Presidential nomination.

Senator Blaine's re-appearance in the Senate chamber to-day was enthusiastically welcomed by his hosts of personal and political friends. He is in excellent health and does not seem to be at all displeased with the boom which is now making itself so strongly manifest in his Presidential interest in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. Referring to Maine matters, he predicts that three days hence there will not be a vestige of the fusion legislature left. His family returned to Washington this evening.

The members of the House select committee on the inter-oceanic ship canal, held a conference with the Secretary of the Navy last evening. The purpose of this meeting was to informally confer upon the canal question and to ascertain the views of the members of the committee.

The proceedings, for some unexplained reason, have been decided to be kept secret; but while no action was taken, it is known that an interchange of opinion showed that the committee is practically a unit in favor of the Monroe doctrine and that some members of the committee are such enthusiastic advocates of the doctrine that they would be willing to go to war to prevent the construction of an inter-oceanic canal under the auspices of France or any allied powers without the preliminary consent and co-operation of the United States.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day reversed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the matter of the survey of Bodie township, in Mono county, California, and approved the Glover survey, made in January, 1878. This covers section 16, claimed by the State of California.

AUGUSTA, 28.—The fusionists are very much depressed at the receipt of the news from the Court. Major Smith said he believed the controversy had not ended. He said while the previous opinion of the Judges was based on republican statements, there was room for reasonable doubt, but in view of the fact that the Court had decided against them on the fusion statement they could but gracefully submit. He had got through playing Governor and should go home. Major Smith's views will be adopted by the better part of the fusionists.

NEW YORK, 29.—The *World's* Washington special says: Gen. Gordon intends to move in the Senate, within a day or two, for the appointment of a special committee on the inter-oceanic canal. Referring to Bayard's allusion in his speech, yesterday, to this subject, Gen. Gordon said that he was much gratified and that the matter would soon be the most important one before the American people. It is known that daily dispatches are received from our minister to Columbia, to the effect that the agents and friends of M. De Lesseps ridicule the probable efforts of this government to interfere with his canal project in any way, and defiantly boast that France alone or conjointly with other European governments, is determined to construct and own the canal, and will furnish abundant means immediately to build it.

The *Herald's* Havana special has these details of the earthquake at Sanchristobal. A visit discloses that the concussion there Thursday nearly tumbled the place to ruins. The church stands tottering with its portico dismantled in front, its pillars razed, its cupola awry, its windows shattered and its altar disturbed. The priest escaped from his house while the walls were falling. The telegraph office is half demolished; the government and municipal buildings are untenable; the drug store, which was large and heavily stocked to supply the surrounding country, is cracked in the interior and strewn deep with debris from the empty shelves. The primitive and cumbersome jail, filled with prisoners and their guards, is dismembered in every part. The presence of mind of the inmates was unique. The prisoners instantly leaped for liberty and the guards as promptly interposed.

One convict was shot dead after emerging through a crevice made by the earthquake and bursting open the outer door. Three guards were wounded in the melee, 14 others of the inmates are in the hospital with injuries sustained from the falling beams and masonry.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: On one point at least there is no doubt here, if the administration chooses to protest against the project of building an inter-oceanic ship canal by a French or other foreign company, under French or other European guarantee or protection, this will be supported by both parties in both Houses. There is a strong disposition to take down the Monroe doctrine from the upper shelf on which it has been for a long time quietly reposing, and give it an airing. "If we are to have war of any kind," said a gentleman, to-day, "that is the best reason in the world why we should not touch the legal tender act." There is very widespread opinion here that another era of flush times would be a nice thing, and that no real patriot ought to lock the door against possible new inflation. If any one at a well chosen moment introduces in Congress a bill authorizing the government to build an inter-oceanic canal with a new issue of greenbacks to pay and feed the laborers, such a bill might get handsome support.

The police have taken into custody Charles Chortreau, aged 27, a brother-in-law of Edward Timm, already under arrest in connection with the murder of Annie Downie.

The *Times* says: The first installment of 50,000 shares of Central Pacific recently purchased from Huntington by Gould and others, will be delivered to-day, and it is announced that the shares will be offered to the public at once at an upset price of between 80 and 85. The "sale" will probably be similar in all respects to the recent alleged sale of New York Central stock by the same parties.

A co-operative colony is forming in Brooklyn for the purpose of settling upon government land in the vicinity of Puget Sound. A meeting to promote the movement was held in Union Hall, which was addressed by Dr. P. H. Vanderwyde, editor of the *Practical American*, and E. V. Smalley.

A *Star* Washington special says: The propriety of establishing a territorial form of government for Alaska will be considered by the Senate this winter. A sub-committee of the committee of Territories have been taking the testimony of a person named Elliot, who has his headquarters at the Smithsonian Institute during the winter, and is said to be employed by the Fur Company during the summer. Elliot is opposed to the organization of a territorial form of government in Alaska. The Fur Company is also opposed to such a government.

Senator Butler, who is chairman of the sub-committee investigating the question, says he thinks the people of Alaska should be given some form of government for the protection of their lives and property. He has been informed that under an established government there would be considerable immigration to Alaska.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The committee of the board of Indian commissioners, who have been investigating the charges against Commissioner Hayt, have been startled to find evidence of his having falsely pretended in his public statements that he had brought the case of Agent Hart before the department of justice; also that Hayt and Inspector Hammond met by appointment in this city last Sunday. A letter was produced from Hammond to Agent Hart, of San Carlos, in which he informs the Commissioner that he has taken a bond in a Washington mine from Agent Hart.

The Washington Mine was claimed to be in San Carlos reservation and is the same mine afterward bought from Hart by Edward Knapp, who is said to be a nephew of Commissioner Hayt and a member of his family. It is reported that Hammond will appear again before the commission this week. He is determined not to be made the scapegoat if he can help it.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Congressman Page, of California, appeared to-day before a committee of post office officials, of which Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen is chairman, for the purpose of stating his views with regard to the charges recently referred to that committee to the effect that Wells, Fargo &

Co., are violating law by operating an independent mail carrying system in California, and some adjacent States and Territories. Page expressed the opinion that the increased facilities of communication afforded by the enterprise of Wells, Fargo & Co. were a benefit to the communities which the latter served, and that the people should not be deprived of them. He believed, however, that proper checks should be provided so that mails could not be carried to the detriment of the government service at lower rates than those fixed by postal regulations. The delegates from Idaho and Arizona were present, but did not speak. The opinion of the post office officials seemed to be that the service is legitimate, and that so long as it is carried on under the provision of the postal laws, and in sparsely settled regions where regular facilities have not been developed, the government should not interfere.

The House committee on Indian affairs to-day examined Governor Pitkin, of Colorado, on the Ute question. He stated that the Indians had been long dissatisfied and chafed under the restraints of the enforced influences of civilization exerted by the agency; that Jack and other Indians had appealed to him to have them relieved of the presence of Agent Meeker; that they did not care for farming, but preferred to lead the same nomadic life their fathers had followed. He (Gov. Pitkin) believed the Utes were actuated by malicious intent in the recent Ute outbreak, and had decided, if possible, to drive out the whites from Colorado.

Miss Josephine Meeker was present. Her evidence will be received to-morrow.

Senator Blaine is going to have an ovation tendered him by the republicans here, arrangements for which are being made on an extensive scale. The Blaine men have elected a majority of the delegates to the district convention to select three delegates to the Chicago Convention. Col. R. G. Ingersoll has consented to head the delegation.

The democratic managers have sent word to North Carolina that the Legislature, while in extra session, must pass a rigid registration law and thus take away the right of suffrage from about one-half of the negroes who now vote, making the State hopelessly democratic next November.

The friends of the Northern Pacific Railroad have begun to work in earnest to secure the passage of a bill extending the time for the completion of the road, and feel confident of success. An argument in favor of such a bill was made before the Senate railroad committee to-day.

The democrats of the Senate all voted to reject the nomination of Kutchin, for collector of Wisconsin on the ground of violent language by his paper in denouncing the democracy. It has generally been conceded the articles were ironical.

NEW YORK, 29.—The Stock Exchange in the early hours was the scene of great excitement, and the subject of it was Central Pacific stock. Yesterday public notice was given by the committee of the syndicate which bought 50,000 shares of Central Pacific with the privilege of 50,000 more, that the same would be publicly sold in the ordinary way at the opening of the Stock Exchange. One thousand had been disposed of this morning.

The *Evening Post* says: The syndicate employed five brokers, giving each an order to sell 10,000 shares on the scale of fractions from 80 to 85. As soon as the hammer of the presiding officer dropped at 10 o'clock, and business was formally opened, there was such a rush in the Central Pacific as might have led the spectator to believe some one in the crowd was throwing about five carat diamonds by the handful. Brokers had their coats torn and were in danger of having their bones broken. In fact the tumult was extraordinary, even for the Stock Exchange where excitement is the rule. The first sale was 81½. There was then a rapid advance to 87½ inside the first fifteen minutes. This was followed by a decline to 84½ and at 10.20 with the price at 85. The five brokers had each executed his order and the 50,000 shares had been sold.

There is an open rupture between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Pacific Railroad, and a fierce competition in Pacific Slope freights is anticipated. The old

contract expired in May, by which the steamship company agree to raise its passenger and freight tariff and to carry only heavy freight, the railroad companies guaranteeing 600 tons of freight, or about 50,000 a month. Since May there has been only an implied contract and the steamship company has relied on the honor of the Union Pacific road to make good its payments and its promise to make a new working agreement on more favorable terms. Recently the Pacific Mail Steamship Company made arrangements for the extension of their carrying facilities, and under their agreement with the Panama Railroad Company, they claim in a circular to be issued to-morrow to stockholders, that they can afford to carry freight and passengers at a rate so low as to prevent being out under by the railroads and yet to save loss. The new schedule of passenger rates is \$75 for cabin and \$40 for steerage passengers, a reduction of over 30 per cent. on the present rates. The Steamship company gave notice to the Union Pacific managers a few days ago demanding a new contract, as promised, and this claim being refused or ignored, a competitive war has been declared. As an earnest of their ability to successfully compete, the circular states that since May the earnings have been sufficient to pay not only the floating indebtedness but a large portion of the \$2,000,000 owed the Panama Railroad Company.

The officers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company denied to-day that there had been any contract expressed or implied with the Steamship Company since May, and that none was desired. However, this is known to be incorrect, as the Pacific Mail company have rejected several propositions from the Railroad Company to make a contract which they deemed to be against the interest of the Mail Company.

BOSTON, 29.—The disappearance of Dr. S. Dana Hayes, State assayer, is announced. It is said that after settling up all matters of business on the 20th inst., he left this part of the country, leaving a letter stating that he should not return. His business was in a very prosperous condition. The cause of his disappearance is domestic trouble.

The board of overseers of Harvard College decided yesterday, after a long discussion, that Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, is ineligible as a member of the board of overseers, not being a resident of Massachusetts, although receiving a majority of the votes cast at the recent election.

AUGUSTA, 29.—The finance committee began to-day an examination of the treasurer's accounts. The present State treasurer, White, will oppose no obstacles, but will turn over his books and accounts to the new treasurer, Holbrook. The military will break up to-morrow. Everybody seems willing to accept the situation and absolute quiet is restored.

BARNSTABLE, Mass., 29.—Chas. F. Freeman, the Pocasset child murderer, was arraigned before the Supreme Court to-day. Physicians declared him insane and he was remanded to the May term, when, if his condition is the same, he will be sent to the lunatic hospital.

NEW HAVEN, 29.—Parnell and Dillon addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting in this city, delegates being present from all over the State. Mayor Bigelow presided, and Dr. Leonard Bacon delivered a welcoming address. Over \$1,500 was raised.

NEW YORK, 30.—The *Times* has the following details in speaking of the proposed new policy of the Pacific Mail Company: Yesterday its counsel, Sauterbach, said in substance, since May last we have had no contract with the overland routes except a verbal one, referring to passengers alone, and that was not of much importance, and not very promptly conformed to. Previous to that date there was a contract under the terms of which our company, in consideration of a monthly subsidy received from the railroad companies, agreed not to reduce freight or passenger rates below those of the railroad companies, so as to avoid all competition. This tended greatly to increase their business and to reduce ours. Since the termination of the contract we have been steadily promised a renewal on more favorable terms, and have, in consequence, upheld rates the same as when the old contract existed, leaving the railroad companies all the advantage, without receiving

any compensation ourselves. Our reason for submitting to the demand up to the present time has been because the business of the Pacific S. S. Co., other than that to and from San Francisco, has been, and is, of a most prosperous character. In fact, the general business of the company has never been so prosperous as at present. There is no reason, however, in the absence of a contract, for continuing to maintain the present freight and passenger rates any longer. Under the terms of the contract with the Panama Railroad Company, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company can well afford to carry cabin passengers at \$75 and steerage passengers at \$40 from New York to San Francisco, and at the same time realize a handsome profit. These will be the new rates. In regard to freight, shippers have been anxious for a long time to enter into liberal contracts with us, and we now propose to afford them an opportunity of doing so, and have confidence that a material reduction of rates in first class goods will be able to secure a large share of San Francisco business, to obtain which we have not only made effort but have pursued a policy calculated to drive it entirely from us. In view of the expected additional demand for room, we have already made arrangements to supply increased carrying facilities. Our directors have pondered long and patiently on this subject, and they are unanimously of the opinion that it is the best thing to do. In any event, we have everything to gain and nothing to lose by the change. The new freight schedule has not yet been prepared, and was impossible last evening to learn the amount of the reduction contemplated except in general terms.

The *National Republican*, which has been for Grant first, last all the time, begins to show signs of flopping over to Blaine.

Governor Pitkin, of Colorado, to-day resumed his testimony before the House committee on Indian affairs. He related the incidents of his interview with Jack and other Indians, going to show the Ouray had gradually lost his influence over the younger Utes, and the feeling of dissatisfaction and a war spirit had for some time past been gaining the ascendancy with them. He said some of the scouts had previous to the Thornburg fight been warned that the Indians would attack the troops at or near Bear River, and that the general opinion among the people of Colorado was that the outbreak was premeditated.

The following letter of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the repeal of certain permanent and indefinite appropriations, has been addressed to Hon. H. G. Davis, chairman of the Senate committee on appropriations:

Sir.—Referring to the Senate bill No. 886, for the repeal of certain laws relating to permanent and indefinite appropriations, recently submitted for the expression of views regarding its provisions and for a statement of the appropriations which will be affected thereby, I have the honor to state that while the system of annual appropriations which gives to Congress proper supervision of all appropriations and expenditures is undoubtedly correct, its general adoption should not have been forced without allowing sufficient time for proper consideration. I would respectfully recommend that the date of the repeal be changed to take effect from and after June 30, 1881, which it is believed is as early a date as would be wise to adopt for the repeal of so large a class of appropriations.

In response to a resolution recently adopted by the House of representatives, the Secretary of the Navy to-day sent to that body a mass of statistical information, giving the facts and figures already published in California, showing the extent which the channels leading to the Mare Island navy yard have been filled up by deposits of mining debris. Secretary Thompson, in his letter transmitting this information, recommends that provision be made by Congress for the appointment of a commission of able government engineers to make a thorough personal examination of the shoals, etc., to investigate the causes and to report what remedy should be employed. In substance he recommends the authorization of such thorough scientific investigation of the whole subject as would practically commit the Gov-