

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 8.—The afternoon papers will contain the following specials:

Washington, 8.—Romero is expected to arrive next week from Mexico. The understanding is that he is to be merely a temporary representative of Mexico at this capital and Marescal will be eventually appointed to the position.

The *Herald's* New Orleans special says: After the battle the doctor examined Ryan and found his left jaw broken in two places, besides several other severe injuries. To add to the poor fellow's misfortunes, while he was fighting some rascal entered his room at the house he put up at, and stole all his clothes and \$300 in money. Thus misfortunes seem to pursue him even to the bitter end. W. Emmet, the backer of Sullivan, intends challenging the world with him for any amount of money and he will probably take him to Europe should he not find a customer for him in this country. Harry Hill will pay over the stakes held by him this day week at his place of business in New York.

The House committee on Territories will, in all probability, report favorably the bill for the admission of Washington Territory as a State. There are certain propositions made by Aldrich over which the committee is not agreed. They are amendments to prohibit the sale of school lands, except for educational purposes, and to limit the power of the new State to issue bonds. Some opposition is made to this on the ground that Congress has no right to thus interfere with the prerogatives of a State. The main proposition to admit the State, however, has been practically agreed upon.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., 8.—Mormon missionaries are hard at work in Union County, East Tenn., and have secured a number of converts, notably some negroes. The community is very much worked up against them and there are threats of lynching.

MARSHALL, Ill., 8.—A fire yesterday destroyed eight business houses and two dwellings at Casey, 16 miles from here. Loss \$20,000; insurance \$1,600.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ill., 8.—A colored man reached town yesterday afternoon breathless with fright and excitement and stated that he had found three dead bodies in the woods, seven miles above here, near the banks of the Embarras. All the men were lying face down. The bodies were decomposed and unrecognizable. A posse of citizens immediately left for the place.

ST. PAUL, 8.—Dispatches have been sent by Gen. Terry to Col. Hatch at Fort Custer directing the removal from the Crow reservation of the men engaged in cutting railroad ties. The Crows are so uneasy at the presence of these lawless foragers that a rebellion against them is threatened. As the Crows have many rich lands and mineral deposits, efforts will be made in the spring to drive them off.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Guiteau is becoming very much depressed. The jail warden says he no longer assumes the confident air which he always has had except in the presence of newspaper people. He is to be cut off from all outside communication, and that fact depresses him very much.

The House committee on judiciary gave a hearing this morning to Cannon, of Utah, who is contesting the seat in this congress, the certificate for which was given to Campbell by the Governor of Utah. Cannon contended that the discrimination against him had been merely and solely on account of the religious tenets of the Mormon Church, and that such discriminating is directly opposed to the spirit and letter of the constitution. That he was elected to a seat in this congress by an overwhelming majority of votes cast and is legally entitled to represent his constituents.

Delegate Cannon writes a letter to a morning paper here, denying that he had threatened to expose the private escapade of a member of Congress, in order to show that the Mormon practices were no worse than those of society generally. He says he attends strictly to his own business. It is a fact that some Congressmen have been somewhat worried over the reports of what Cannon was going to publish.

CHICAGO, 8.—One hundred and fifty blast furnace workers in Union

iron and steel company's works, struck yesterday for an advance of 15 to 20 per cent. in wages. The company stubbornly refuses compromise.

As an offset against the stories of famine in Southern Illinois, reports come daily of the flattering prospects of growing wheat, which, though far less in acreage than last year, is in splendid condition according to reports.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The President, in a special message to Congress transmitted a communication from Secretary Kirkwood, enclosing letters from acting Governor Gospor, of Arizona, in relation to lawlessness in that Territory. The President calls attention to the recommendation in his annual message that the posse comitatus act be amended so as to permit the use of the militia in assisting the civil authorities in the Territories, to maintain order, and suggests again such legislation as seems required. In his communication Secretary Kirkwood states that in New Mexico and Arizona the difficulty in the way of repressing lawlessness arises from the fact that the sheriffs are intimidated or that from personal motives they desire to curry favor with the disorderly element of society. It is therefore suggested whether it would not be expedient and that proper authority should be conferred by law upon the Governor of any Territory to remove or suspend a sheriff for neglect of duty and appoint a person in his place. In a letter dated the 14th of December, Acting Governor Gospor, of Arizona, urges a special posse comitatus act as the best means of giving that Territory relief from the reckless rule now cursing the peace and liberty of otherwise favored portions of our territory. In another letter, detailing the cause of lawlessness, Gov. Gospor says: "The people of Tombstone and of Cachise county, in their mad career after money, have grossly neglected local self government until the more lazy and lawless elements of society have undertaken to prey upon the more industrious and honorable classes for their subsistence and gains. Cowboys are not always white. Some are Mexicans, but Americans direct and control the lawless element."

The Acting-Governor estimates the whole number of cowboys, which term, he says, includes skilled cattle thieves and highway robbers, in the county of Cachise, where most of the trouble has occurred, at from 25 to 30. Other bands are scattered over the Territory. Besides cowboys, there is a class much larger in number, of the good Lord and good devil kind, who keep up secret partnership with the robbers and profit by their lawlessness. The committee on Territories in the Senate have decided to act promptly. They will probably, within a few days report a bill to modify the posse comitatus act, so as to allow the military to be employed to assist the civil officers in the Territories and border States in enforcing the law and maintaining order. The indications are that the democrats will oppose any modification of the posse comitatus act, and take position that the civil officers should be increased where lawlessness prevails, to a sufficient number to put it down. A leading democratic Senator said to-night, civil power is able in all parts of the Union, if properly directed, without the aid of the military, and he would oppose any law having for its object the use of soldiery except for military purposes.

A prominent member of the House committee on Pacific railroads, on the subject of the proposed compulsory forfeiture of land grants by various railroad companies which have not complied with the law, says: Quite probably the committee will not act in the matter until after the judiciary committee has decided upon the power which was vested in the respective railroads by the issuance of land grants. The gentleman added: "To give up these lands would undoubtedly work a great hardship, and the question is one of great importance."

The House committee on the law regulating the election of President and Vice-President held a meeting to-day, and decided to invite David Dudley Field to give his views on the subject at a meeting to be held on Saturday. It is believed that the committee will report a bill in the House during the present session, providing for the arbitration of all disputed questions arising from the question of Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections by the United States courts, with the right of appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

From this time onward it is in-

tended by the republican leaders to push ahead the appropriation bills as rapidly as possible in view of procuring the adjournment of Congress in May. It now looks as if Congress will do little business this session besides passing the annual appropriation bills and five others, namely, the apportionment bill, Chinese bill, tariff commission bill, National bank charters, and reducing internal revenue taxation.

The retirement of General Brown, and promotion of Major Rochester as Paymaster General with the resultant promotions in the pay department will leave a vacancy in the grade of Major and Paymaster, a very nice place always much sought for. Applications for appointment to fill this vacancy are already pouring into the War Department and the White House from all parts of the country.

A bill appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a public building at Sacramento to accommodate the Post Office and other federal offices was to-day reported to the House from the committee on public buildings and grounds, and placed on the calendar with recommendation for passage.

The House committee on Indian affairs approve the bill of Washburn authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay the amounts due citizens of the United States for supplies furnished the Sioux Indians between August, 1860, and August, 1862.

The handsome new five cent Garfield stamp will be issued on March 1st.

Pugh introduced to-day in the Senate, his bill to divide the United States Supreme Court into three sections, Federal, Equity and Admiralty, with three justices for each. The final hearings in doubtful cases are to be before a full court.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 8.—About 100 students of Rochester University, most of whom were seniors, created a disturbance at Oscar Wilde's lecture in the Grand Opera House here to-night. They occupied seats mostly in the gallery, and during the lecture they kept up a running fire of hisses, groans and hootings, which compelled the lecturer to pause more than a dozen times. When the hubbalooboo became so noisy that the lecturer's voice could not be heard, he would stop, fold his arms across his breast and look calmly at his tormentors; but he evidently thought discretion the better part of valor, and made no comments on the annoyance. When the lecturer had proceeded about a quarter of an hour an old darkey, dressed with a swallow-tailed coat, one white kid glove, and a bouquet of flowers as big as a peck measure, walked down the central aisle with many antics and grimaces, and took a front seat. This was the student's work, and the entrance of the darkey was the signal for a great burst of applause, which ended in guffaws, cat calls and other specimens of collegiate amusements. A great many people became disgusted and left the hall before the close of the lecture. A policeman attempted to eject one of the disturbers when a general gallery melee ensued, which was made more interesting by turning off the gas. The manager of the house sent for more policemen, but before they arrived most of the students had left, and Oscar finished his lecture before the few people who had remained, more to see the fun than to hear the lecturer. The sunflower apostle is very much wrought up by this reception.

NEW YORK, 8.—Nearly every city in the country shows increase of business transactions this week over the corresponding week last year. This was exemplified through the clearing house returns. The following are the only losses, Boston, 21.3; New Orleans, 5.7; Memphis, 7.

Following are the gains in detail: New York, 1.2; Philadelphia, 8.9; Chicago, 19.2; Cincinnati, 25.6; St. Louis, 8.2; Milwaukee, 78; Baltimore, 2.1; San Francisco, 40.1; Louisville, 2.9; Pittsburg, 28.9; Providence, 8.6; Kansas City, 16.1; Cleveland, 30.1; Indianapolis, 2.6; Hartford, 24.8; Columbus, 23; New Haven, 4.4; Worcester, 47; Springfield, 39.7; Syracuse, 0.3; Lowell, 28.5.

The month of January was one of very large transactions, although speculation was by no means as active as in the first month of 1881. The principle decrease was in stocks, of which sales amount to only 9,456,068 shares, against 12,336,966 last year. Deducting double the market value of shares sold, we have remaining exchanges amounting to \$2,990,085,519 in 1882, against the

unprecedented aggregate of \$2,829,528,142 in January, 1881, an increase of 5.2 per cent. At Boston and Philadelphia, however, business was less active, the decrease in transactions at Boston being 9.7 per cent. Memphis also fell behind, but no other city, and in spite of the loss at the great cities named, aggregate outside of New York is larger by 7.2 per cent than in January, 1881, as was shown last week. This was little more than advance in prices; so that the volume of business, measured in quantities, was only as large outside of New York and not quite as large here as in the same month last year. Exchanges in December were larger than in January outside of New York, but there has been no important changes in the character or significance of the returns. The decline at Boston is the feature of the greatest importance inasmuch as it may reflect the actual distribution of manufactured products more nearly than returns from this city. All other New England cities, however, make more satisfactory results.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says: The Mariposa Land & Mining Co. has levied an assessment of \$5 per share, aggregating \$750,000, payable in New York and San Francisco. This is one of the largest assessments ever levied and is no doubt to be used principally to pay the judgment obtained by Joseph A. Donahue against the estate. It is said that a syndicate has been organized here to buy in all the stock delinquent under this assessment.

DENVER, 8.—The *Republican's* Albuquerque, N. M., special says: Ed McCormick was yesterday probably fatally shot by Ed Harburg, in self-defense.

The *Republican's* Durango special says: For some time past Durango has been flooded with counterfeit standard dollars. Last evening the sheriff captured Jim Bush, former member of the notorious Allison gang, Jack McIntosh, W. F. Everett, a prominent merchant, and two gamblers, together with their moulds and some stolen bullion, from which the bogus money was made.

PHILADELPHIA, 8.—Henry C. Warmold, the \$18,000 defaulter of Adams' Express at Bladenburg, Ky., was arrested under an assumed name at Peterboro, N. H.

There is much excitement at the news of the arrest of President Ellis and Vice-President Sawyer, of the Manhattan Savings Bank. Large sums have been placed there for investment. Both were New Hampshire men and both highly esteemed and connected.

CHICAGO, 9.—What promised to be a big sensational fire broke out in Neeley & Hambleton's elevator, on the South Side, this morning, and for a time endangered 800,000 bushel of grain. By shrewd work of the insurance, patrol and fire companies, however, the loss was confined almost entirely to damage by water, and will not exceed \$15,000. Insurance \$413,000.

The N. Y. *Herald* has the following:

The new search party builds huts and goes over every inch of the region, which is plowed by heavy drift ice every spring.

Life on the *Jeannette*.—We visited Nordenskjöld's winter quarters, and found he was safe before we entered the ice near Herald Island. The general health of the crew during the 21 months drift was excellent. No scurvy appeared. We used distilled water and bear and seal meat twice a week. No rum was served out. Divine service was regularly held. We took plenty of exercise. Everybody hunted; game was scarce. We got about 30 bears, 250 seals and six walrus. No fish or whales were seen. All possible observations were made during the drift. The result showing a northwest course. The ship was keeled over and heavily pressed by the ice most of the time. The mental strain was heavy on our ships' company. The result of our drift for the first five months was 40 miles. There was accelerated movement of the ice drift, the last six months being very rapid. The soundings were pretty even; they were 18 fathoms near Wrangel Land, which was often visible 75 miles distant. The greatest depth found was 50 fathoms and the average 35. The bottom was blue mud. Shrimps and plenty of geological specimens were brought up from the bottom. The surface of the water had a temperature of 20 deg. above zero. The extremes of temperature of the air were, 58 deg. below zero and greatest heat 44 deg. above zero. The first winter the

mean temperature was 33 deg. below zero; the second winter 39 deg. below zero. The first summer the mean temperature was 40 deg. above zero. The heaviest gale showed a velocity of about 50 miles an hour. Such gales were not frequent. The barometric and thermometric fluctuations were not great. There was a disturbance of the needle coincident with the auroras. The winter growth of ice was eight feet. The heaviest ice seen was 23 feet thick. The engineer states the heavy truss saved the ship on Nov. 21, from being crushed. The telephone wires were broken by the movement of the ice. The photographic collection was lost with the ship. Lieut. Chipp's 2,000 auroral observations were also lost. The naturalist's notes were saved. Jeanette Island was discovered May 16, in latitude 76 deg. 47 min. north, longitude 158 deg. 56 min. east. It was small and rocky and we did not visit it. Henrietta Island was discovered and visited May 24, in latitude 77 deg. 8 min. north; longitude 157 deg. 32 min. east. It is an extensive island, animals scarce, glaciers plenty. Bennett Island lies in latitude 76 deg. 38 min. north; longitude 148 deg. 20 min. east. It is very large; on it we found many birds, and old horns, drift wood and coal, but no seal or walrus. Great tidal action, observed the coast bold, and a rocky cape on the South Coast was named Cape Emma. We drifted back during the first week of the retreat 27 miles more than we could advance. The snow was knee deep. We had to go 13 times over the track seven times with loads. Lieut. Chipp's boat did better than ours (Melville's). On the afternoon of September 12, the three boats having got clear of the ice off Seminovsk's Island at noon, that day. About dusk was 1,000 yards off our weather quarter and lowered sail as they rounded to. We lay to for 24 hours under triangular drags. Nothing was seen of Lieutenant Chipp's boat at daylight. He could not get back to the island in the northeast gale. He was unable to carry his share of the provisions. I observed a strong easterly current near the Lena Delta. There were masses of drift wood between the Siberian islands. Jack Cole's mind is not wholly alienated. He has not been violent for 12 days, but is happy and harmless; getting home may restore him.

The ship *Nevada* was abandoned at sea Feb. 6th, in a terrific gale which wrecked the ship. One seaman was washed overboard and several of the crew badly injured.

MINNEAPOLIS, 9.—There was a \$30,000 fire here to-night which destroyed the furniture house of McCullough & Co., and several smaller places.

WASHINGTON, 9.—About a month ago an article reflecting upon the character of A. M. Soteldo, of this city, and clerk of the Senate committee on railroads, appeared in the columns of the *National Republican*. Several similar articles have been published since, and this morning another appeared. The last publication appeared to trouble Soteldo, and during the day he is said to have been in conversation with friends, from whom he solicited advice as to what steps he should take to prevent the appearance of further stories of like character. An evening paper, referring to the subject, said: Soteldo, in speaking of the way the *Republican* this morning paid its respects to him, said the article in part was amenable to libel, and he thought he would proceed in that direction. Between 9 and 10 to-night, while Clarence M. Barton, news editor, and Frank Conger, business manager of the *Republican*, were alone in the editorial room, Soteldo and his younger brother, Charles, entered and took seats by the side of Barton. According to the statement of Conger, A. M. Soteldo, looking Barton full in the face, drew from his pocket a paper or manuscript which he requested Barton to read. Barton inquired, "Is that another of your statements?" Soteldo persisted in his request that Barton should read the paper, which was finally complied with. After concluding the reading, Barton informed Soteldo that he must confer with Gorham (editor) on the subject; that he (Barton) could not act in the matter and passed the paper back, at the same time rising from his chair, whereupon Soteldo struck him, knocking him against the chair in which he had been sitting. A scuffle ensued, during which a lamp on the table tilted toward Conger, who picked up and hastily left the room. Three or four pistol shots in