

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 4.—It is reported Senator Hill, of Georgia, has sent his resignation to the Government, and that Senator Brown contemplates resigning. Bad health is the cause. It is said that ex-Senator Gordon is to be appointed to the vacancy.

The Commissioner of the Land Office having information that fraudulent certificates of deposit for surveys, issued at Santa Fe, N. M., have been put on the market in Dakota, has instructed the proper officials not to receive certificates issued at Santa Fe until further advised.

LAREDO, 4.—The first thirty-five miles of grading out from New Laredo, Mexico, on the international road, was completed to-day. It is understood that further grading is to be suspended until the Mexican Government will accept the survey and location. It is believed the Government is delaying the work purposely to retard the completion of the road faster than the Government is prepared or willing to pay the bonus of \$11,000 it agreed to pay. The delay will cause a great loss upon the American contractors, who have large and costly outfits in Mexico.

LARAMIE, 4.—A wonderful discovery of native copper and silver ore, 17 miles south-east of this place, has just been made, directly across the old overland stage road. The ore runs 60 to 100 per cent. copper, with gold and silver in paying quantities. Parties are stampeding to the new discovery from all directions.

CHICAGO, 4.—This evening's *Journal* says: The poverty of the milk retailed among housekeepers has given rise to an investigation, which develops the fact that most of the farmers in this region are feeding their cows on sugar corn meal, an article consisting of the residue left after extracting the glucose from corn. It produces a very large quantity of very poor milk.

PLAINWELL, Mich., 4.—Robert Slear, living on the line of the Grand Rapids road, north of this place, had a switch put in at his farm for his own convenience. This morning while a local train was passing his switch, he tried to get on but fell under the wheels, and was cut up so badly that he died in a short time.

PITTSBURG, 4.—Nine persons were poisoned in a boarding house, yesterday, by poison given by a servant, Julia Watkins. Walter Frye gave instructions to her to mix it in the bread. One or two of the boarders are very sick and may die. The servant denies having anything to do with it. Frye has fled. The cause of the act is not known.

WASHINGTON, 5.—A communication from the Secretary of the Navy in response to the House resolution calling for information on his statement showing the time and cost of the repair of each vessel of the navy engaged in battle with the enemy, or some general classification, omitting hulls unfit for repair, states that there are 63 vessels in the list, 33 of which are reported efficient for immediate war. To put in condition the remaining 30 it is estimated would cost \$3,173,000; the time necessary is variously estimated at from two to eighteen months, eighteen months each being the estimated time required on five vessels. The communication also embodies a detailed statement of the cost of repairs on vessels since 1865, the total being \$23,007,500. The total cost of vessels in the navy \$72,345,776.

The Secretary of War informs the House that there are in Arizona 2,273 enlisted men and 40 officers, in addition to the forces under General Forsythe.

PHILADELPHIA, 5.—The steamer *Lord Gough* arrived from Liverpool with 1,100 steerage passengers; two down with smallpox.

John Davidson, aged 32, killed his mother, 60 years of age, by crushing her skull with a hatchet. He was arrested.

NEW YORK, 5.—A special cable from Paris to the *Herald* gives an interview with Egan, treasurer of the Land League. He says: Government finding its policy of coercion only increased the number of outrages in Ireland, adopted this new policy, which is only a humbug upon the Irish. He adds: The reported intention by the British press of a compromise having been made with the Gladstone government is utterly false and without the least shadow of foundation in fact. He

believes the change in the lord lieutenant and secretaryship will have no effect whatever upon the system in vogue of late, so long as the real government of Ireland remains in the hands of the present minor officials, but there will be no weakening, no change of front. Egan has sent £14,000 to the Ladies' Land League in Ireland during the past few months. The correspondent says the opinions of Egan are shared by such others of the prominent Irishmen here as I have been able to find.

SAN FRANCISCO, 5.—A Tucson dispatch says: It is generally believed here that the main body of the Locas band has not yet been defeated, although the military here had two successful skirmishes with them. The fight and defeat of the band by General Garcia across the line was with an advance body of hostiles who had women, children and stock. The Locas band of warriors, numbering 100, is behind the troops and passed within sight of Galuyville, on the 25th of April. The soldiers in pursuit of the band which left the vicinity of Gualyville with the station and children, on the 24th, and had an engagement with them before they crossed the line. Well confirmed reports say the Locas with 125 warriors are now across the line in the Tres Hermanos mountains.

The evening *News*' Little Rock, Arkansas, special says: Willis Pettit was hanged at Telequah, Indian Territory, to-day, for the murder of Margaret Ford. The execution was private.

A Grand Rapids (Mich.) dispatch says: Reports from various points in the fruit belt declare that the recent heavy frosts have destroyed two-thirds of the peach crop and other fruits.

The *Inter-Ocean* says its recent announcement of a revolutionizing force for railroads was an invention fathered by a general passenger agent of this city, which, upon the scrutiny of scientific men, proves to be impracticable.

Mayor Harrison has signed the ordinance permitting another gas company to do business in Chicago. This is the first competition to the present occupants of the field.

A special from Oshkosh, Wis., announces the death of Ephraim Sherman Durfee, aged 97, who was Worshipful Master of the Rochester Lodge of Masons, in 1823, and conferred the degrees on Morgan, who subsequently exposed the Masonic secrets. Owing to the anti-Masonic excitement at the time Durfee was compelled to leave the country. He was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Considerable disappointment is expressed in Pacific Coast circles this evening that President Arthur did not take action on the new Chinese bill to-day, and there is much comment of an unfavorable nature upon the announcement that it will be further considered by the Cabinet council next Tuesday.

Guiteau to-day was full of spirits, but reproved a visitor who said he looked like Oscar Wilde, saying that Wilde was beneath his notice; he had brains, Wilde had not. He importuned everybody to buy his photographs and autographs, to the disgust of all who visited the jail.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., 5.—By the capsizing of a row boat, Charles Irwin, of this city, H. Boyce, of Canton, and A. W. Smith, of Goonlar, were drowned.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 5.—In the case of the election managers of this city, charged with ballot-box stuffing, the jury disagreed. It is understood there were eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

LOUISVILLE, 5.—At the State Millers' Convention to-day reports were made on the crops from various parts of the State, and the general verdict is that the wheat would be better than former years. Corn good, oats fair.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 5.—A telegram received from Fort Washakie states that the Indians have quieted down. They committed no wrongs, and will remain on the reservation.

A courier from the Yellowstone country reports the Crows exasperated and ordering settlers to leave. However, they do this regularly every spring.

NEW ORLEANS, 5.—Ferdinand Beer, cotton broker, who, it is stated, has been buying cotton and selling at a loss with a view of depressing the market is in trouble. Several hundred bales on shipboard, which he figured for, have been seized, and it is reported he has sold and delivered \$80,000 worth of cotton for which he has not paid the cotton factory, and therefore is subject to factory lien.

CHICAGO, 6.—The *Morning News*' special reads as follows:

RACINE, Wis., May 5th.

Mayor Stowell, Milwaukee:

Send us as many fire engines as you can spare; the city is threatened with being wiped out by fire. The lumber yards and elevator are on fire now and the wind is blowing the flames into the city.

(Signed) W. P. PACKARD, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Milwaukee, 6.

To the Citizens of Milwaukee:

At this writing, 12.30 a. m., our sister city, Racine, is at the mercy of the flames. Her mayor has called on me to send as many fire engines as we can spare to them. Three are on their way thither. I therefore call upon you to exercise extra care lest a similar calamity overtake us in our partially defenseless condition. I hope our firemen may soon return and that all will be well, but in any case, the greatest precaution will not now be out of place.

Dispatches are being received saying that the conflagration is spreading and we may need to send more of our force unless those already gone forward are successful in their mission.

(Signed) J. M. STOWELL.

The lumber yards are a mass of flames. All valuable books from the railroad office are being removed, and it is feared that the flames will spread to that structure, and if they do, they will go from there to Main Street. The whole city is aroused and excitement runs high. The streets are thronged with people.

Later.—3.45 a. m.—The fire beggars description. Over ten millions of property are destroyed. The engines have just arrived from Milwaukee.

A dispatch just received, fixes the losses at \$12,000,000 and the fire is still raging.

Chicago, 6.—A fire is raging at Racine, Wis. The entire town is threatened. The Chicago and Milwaukee fire departments have been called on for assistance, and have sent engines. The fire broke out in the Goodrich steamboat dock and spread to the St. Paul elevator and burned it to the ground, loss half a million; also burned Kelly & Co.'s lumber yard, loss \$20,000; Jones, Kuapp & Co.'s lumber yard, loss \$15,000; the dock and salt sheds and all the property for four blocks, and the fire is still raging.

NEW YORK, 6.—By cable to the *Herald*:

IRKUTSK, May 5, morning.

The following dispatches have been received here by special courier from Jackson, the *Herald* correspondent on his way back to the mouth of the Lena:

DISPATCH,

MONT DEER STATION, Kemura, in the District of Verchmaranzk, April 10th, 1882.

A rumor is current among the Fuganatives, that five men have been found by the Tungus at the mouth of the Lena. They describe one of them as wearing a gold-faced uniform. Noro tells me that Capt. DeLong wore his uniform under his ulster at the time of landing. I give this rumor but it is a remarkable fact that the news spreads among the Tungus with great speed.

JACKSON.

Dispatch No. 2. Forty miles beyond Kemura, Apl. 12, '82.

A Cossack Estafee (special express) has just arrived here with dispatches bringing the news that the bodies of Capt. DeLong and 10 men have been found all in one spot. He takes sealed dispatches which you will receive with this.

JACKSON.

NEW YORK, 5.—The following is a list of the people on the first cutter: Lt. Comdr. Geo. W. DeLong; Surgeon, James M. Ambler; Jerome J. Collins, Meteorologist; W. T. C. Ninderman, L. P. Noro, H. H. Erickson, H. H. Hoch, C. W. Boyd, W. Lee, N. Juerson, K. A. Deissler, Ah Sam and Alex DeLong, landed at Lena Delta, September 17th, '81. Erickson died a few days after and was buried in the Lena. Ninderman and Noro were sent forward for relief and were fortunate enough to find Melville. Noro is now on his way home with Lieutenant Danenbower, but Ninderman is with Melville. With the exception of Ninderman and Noro all of the people in DeLong's cutter are dead.

The *Herald's* correspondent had an interview with Louis P. Noro, under date Irkutsk, March 2d. He says they landed at a point near the northernmost branch of the Lena, but the captain found it impossible to enter on account of shoals. DeLong therefore determined to land at a point whence they could see this northerly outlet but more to the east and presumably enter the point marked Sagasta on the map. Two miles from the beach, he says, the captain ordered those of the men who could walk to get out and drag the boat nearer in shore. The captain, the doctor, Erickson and Boyd (both disabled) staid in the boat which the others were then enabled to drag a mile further toward the land, when they too waded to the shore.

Collins had left the boat with the first lot, and had made a fire on the shore. This was on or about the 16th of September, and the landing of articles was completed on the 17th. There the party stayed two days to recuperate, all the men being badly frost-bitten, including the captain, the doctor alone being in comparatively good condition. Noro and Ninderman were the best conditioned among the men. The journey south was then commenced. The burdens being distributed, the Captain bore his own blanket and some records, the burdens borne by some of the others were heavy. Some complained of taking them further, but the captain insisted. The party then traveled south four days. On the way two deer were shot by the Indian Alexis. The party sat down and had a good feed, DeLong's motto being, Noro says, "to feed well while they had it." Noro thinks they made 20 miles in the first 10 days, and that they reached a point near the one marked on the map as Tchabogtoje, but which was only a simple hut. The four next days brought them to the extremity of a peninsula, and after some delay waiting for the river to freeze, they crossed the river to the west bank on or about the first of October. The width of the river was there about 500 yards. Before crossing they got another deer. The captain intended to make for a place called Sagasta on the map. Erickson died here. His toes had been amputated by the doctor. During the retreat, after crossing the river, he one night pulled off his mittens and one of his hands became frost bitten and circulation could not be restored in it. He died and was buried in the river. Then it was that the captain decided to send Noro and Ninderman ahead. The food had been quite exhausted. The party existing only on brandy. Noro thinks it was Sunday when they left. The captain had held divine service. The men were seated on the bank of the river. After service he called the two men and told them he wanted them to push on ahead and that he would follow with his party.

"If you find game," were his last words, "then return to us, if you do not then go to Kumak Surka." Noro thus describes the parting: "The captain read divine service before we left. All the men shook hands with us and most of them had tears in their eyes. Collins was the last, who simply said, 'Noro, when you get to New York, remember me.' They seemed to have lost hope, but as they left they gave us three cheers. We told them we would do all that we could do; and that was the last we saw of them." Such is Noro's story of the last seen of Capt. DeLong and suffering party.

Noro continued, "When we left the captain said that Kumak Surka would be our nearest village. Snow had fallen to the depth of a foot to a foot and a half." From questions then put to Noro I gathered the following description of the place of leave taking. The river there was about 500 yards wide and the place was near where the mountains on the western side ended. There was one spot which remained distinctly impressed upon his mind, namely a high conical, rocky island which which rose up out of the river and which he called Ostava or Stalboy. How he got the name is not quite clear but the rock island was the mark in his memory and it bore about east by north from the spot where they left the captain. The rock, he says, "is just at the end of the mountains. The mountains commence with that rock. After leaving this rock the two men traveled slowly and wearily. They sighted deer once but could not get near them; they shot one grouse and caught an eel, which was all the

food they had; they made a kind of tea from the bark of the Arctic willows, but often had only hot water to drink. They chewed and ate portions of their skin breeches and the leather soles of their moccasins. The next point on which Noro is clear, is that about two days after leaving the captain they crossed the Lena to the east side, in the hope of finding game in the mountains, and that it took them a very long time to cross the ice at that point.

I judge therefore that the place crossed by them is the broad expanse of the Lena marked on map as near Sagas. Therefore I conclude that search will have to be made to the north of this expansion of the river. Noro believes that Ninderman will be able to point out where they left the captain. Noro offered to go himself with Melville on the search, but for some reason or other Melville refused his assistance. The rest of the journey of the two men is told in Ninderman's letter. I have only to add that if the names given by Noro may not agree with the chart sent to the Navy Department by Melville. I have simply told the story as I got it, and it seems clear enough to me that had Melville begun the search from the south upward, instead of going first to the north, he would have found the survivors and perhaps all in good time. I must add, too, that the first dispatches sent from Yakutsk appear to have done injustice to Noro and Ninderman, making it appear as if they had deserted their comrades, taking a boat with them. The boat had been abandoned long before. I said Noro tells a straight story.

WASHINGTON, 6.—A corrected dispatch from Hoffman, St. Petersburg, says: No lives were lost by the burning of the steamer *Rodgers* at St. Lawrence Bay.

A reception in the rotunda of the Capitol, this evening, was given by the Ladies Aid Society of the Garfield Memorial Hospital and was one of the most brilliant events of the season, and realized handsomely. Several thousand people were in attendance, including the President and a large representation of senators and members.

The President, answering General Fitz John Porter's application for a reconsideration of the sentence of the court-martial being executed, has issued a proclamation which removes the only legal obstacle to congressional action, and goes to the limit of his power in the matter. The proclamation, after reciting the well-known facts of the court-martial and its results, proceeds:

Whereas, Doubts have since arisen concerning the guilt of said Fitz-John Porter of the offence whereof he was convicted by said court-martial founded upon the result of the investigation ordered on the 12th of April, 1873, by the President of the United States, which are deemed by me to be of sufficient gravity to warrant the remission of that part of said sentence which has not been completely executed.

Now, therefore, know ye that I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution of the United States, in consideration of the premises, do hereby grant to said Fitz-John Porter full remission of the hereinbefore mentioned continuing penalty.

Signed, CHESTER A. ARTHUR, FREDERICK J. FRELINGHUYSEN, Secretary of State.

The following is Gen. Porter's acceptance:

Washington, May 6.

Hon. Frederick J. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State:

Sir—I respectfully ask you to express to the President my acknowledgment of the receipt through you and my appreciation of his order, remitting the continuous portion of the sentence imposed on me by the court martial in 1863.

I am, very respectfully yours, FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

Gen. Porter's memorial to Congress recites and embraces documentary history of his case, and asks if Congress will take the necessary action to at once carry out the recommendations of the advisory board of army officers ordered by the President, to reinstate him in the position of which the sentence of the court martial deprived him.

NEW YORK, 6.—The business in the general merchandise market remains very quiet as the rule, although in some departments there is a fair business doing. The prices