

## BY TELEGRAPH

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The caucus republican committee held another meeting to-day, but have not yet completed their report. They expect to be ready to report to-morrow, and if so a caucus will be called immediately. They find it difficult to arrange a list of nominations for consideration, that will be unanimously accepted.

The President refuses to enter into any conditions as to the Robertson's case, and stands on the platform that all of his nominations should be acted upon. Conkling still declares his willingness to make the fight this session, but republican senators generally are anxious to maintain harmony. Conkling said to a friend this morning that the country would hear his side of the Robertson case before long.

The Supreme Court to-day, in the murder case of Neal vs. The State of Delaware, decided the question of whether it is ground for appeal from the decision of the court because colored men were excluded from the jury which indicted or try a colored man. The court holds that since there was improper exclusion of colored men on account of their race from the juries by which Neal was indicted and tried, the State erred in refusing to quash the indictment and panel of jurors. Its judgment, therefore, is reversed and the cause remanded, with directions to set aside the verdict, which was the death penalty, as well as the order denying the motions to quash the indictment and panel of jurors; and for such proceedings upon further hearing of these motions as is consistent with the opinions of the court. Justice Field dissented.

The debt statement shows a decrease of debt during April of \$9,690,900; cash in the treasury \$233,731,195; gold certificates, \$50,680,140; certificates of deposit outstanding, \$3,295,000; refunding certificates, \$725,1000; legal tenders outstanding, \$346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, \$115,046.

Postmaster-General James proposes to cancel all contracts for the extension of Star route service made by General Brady, and begin anew, and determined whether the increase in the service on these routes is necessary appears on many of the papers recommending increased service in the south west and the territories, and his friends say he will undertake to justify the increase of the service on any of the routes which he recommended as being necessary for military reasons. Gen. Brady's backers, here assert that the largest extension of a contract was made at the request of Gen. Sherman, the Secretary of War, and Governors of Texas, California, Dakota and New Mexico.

The New York Times has a long and bitter article on Gorham, which closes thus: The further support of Gorham for the chief office in the gift of the Senate is a matter for senators to consider as relating to the good name and interests of the republican party, and the honor of the public service. It is to be hoped that they will take the earliest opportunity to "unload" Gorham. They cannot do less with decent regard for their most obvious responsibilities. Whatever may have induced the republicans to select that gentleman (Gorham) as their candidate, there are very much stronger motives why he should now be dropped. He is no more competent than any one of a hundred who might be named. It is understood that he represents in some undefined manner, jointly with Riddleberger, the man for the office of Senator Mahone, but we do not understand that Senator Mahone makes his co-operations with republicans conditional with the retention of Gorham. If he did that would be no reason for adhering to Gorham, under the existing circumstances. The republicans can much better afford to lose the aid of Mahone than they can afford to continue in so conspicuous a position, the most prominent.

The arrivals at Castle Garden during April were 60,000, about 1,400 in excess of the immigration during April last year, and upwards of 4,000 in excess of that of May last, when 55,000 were received. This is the heaviest monthly immigration in the history of the port. From the 1st of January to date the total is about 105,000, or 25,000 more than during the first four months of 1880. Steamship companies say they are advised by their agents in

Europe that the exodus from there will be even greater in the coming month from all North German and Scandinavian ports, and arrangements to put on extra vessels to provide needed accommodations have been made accordingly.

Among the City of Chester's steerage passengers, yesterday, were 1,099 Irish men and women. This is the largest number of persons ever brought from that country at one time and by far the greater portion of these are members of the Irish Land League.

The Cunard line steamships *Scythia* and *Malta* which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday last, for New York, took out more than 1,000 emigrants, a large number being Swedes. The Cunard Company has arranged for dispatching four vessels to America next week, all of which are expected to be filled with immigrants.

LONDON, 2.—Accounts from the west of Ireland represent the state of affairs there as becoming very serious. A number of outrages of various degrees of atrocity are reported. Bands of armed men promenade the country and terrorize the inhabitants unchecked.

The Times says: It has been our painful duty to record, during the past two or three weeks, outrages in the west and south of Ireland scarcely inferior in atrocity to those which awakened the national conscience four months ago. To-day the record of agrarian crime is more serious than at any time since Parliament met in January.

*Vanity Fair* refers publicly to the very bad scandal which has been the talk of the town for the last ten days. The story is that the Earl of Shrewsbury, Talbot, eloped with Mrs. Miller Mundy, of a well-known country family in Derbyshire. A relation of the lady followed them to the Continent, ran them to the earth at Strasburg, and administered a severe thrashing to the noble Lothario, beating him black and blue. Says *Vanity Fair*: Mrs. Miller Mundy is seven years older than her lover, who is the great prize of the day in the matrimonial market, being immensely rich, very handsome, and only 20. The lady has one child, six years old. I deem it right to say that I have been privately assured that there is great exaggeration in the story of the beating, but of the elopement and capture, there is no doubt. The affair causes great distress among some of the most honorable families. The lady's husband, Mr. Alfred E. Miller, owns an estate in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, worth £7,000 a year, and has a large income from other sources.

Suez, 1.—Reports of the death of the King of Abyssinia are unfounded. Herr Bohard Rohlf has reached here from his mission on behalf of the German Emperor to King John. He says he met with a cordial reception. The king charged him to negotiate peace between Abyssinia and Egypt. Herr Rohlf accepted the mission provided Germany sanctioned it. Herr Rohlf will sail for Europe to-morrow, but will return to Egypt shortly if his peace mission is approved. He says he believes Abyssinia will declare war unless a definite treaty is accorded.

St. Petersburg, 2.—A manifesto of the Nihilist executive committee printed on the 17th of April, says the verdict against the Nihilists who have just received martyrs' crowns, was dictated as well as confirmed by the Czar. The first act of his autocratic will, thus far, has been the hanging of women. Without waiting for his coronation, he has sprinkled his throne with the blood of champions of national rights. Over the graves of our colleagues we publicly affirm that we will continue efforts for the liberation of the people. We will no more be deterred by the gallows than were Seolokieff and other champions of the last reign. The committee defers pronouncing any judgment on the general policy of the Emperor, but it declares a reactionary policy will lead to consequences more disastrous than the event which took place in March. The manifesto concludes by appealing to all who would shake off slavery to co-operate in the struggle for liberty.

Constantinople, 2.—It is now pretty generally accepted that the reason for the Sultan's zeal concerning the inquiry into the death of Abdul Aziz is that a serious conspiracy was organized against himself in view of which he possibly thinks exemplary punishment of the assassins will furnish a salutary example. The Sultan's two brothers, Eulam

Mahmoud Pasha and Noury Pasha are under arrest, suspected of having been deeply implicated in both cases.

It will be remembered that the vast treasure which Abdul Aziz amassed, mostly disappeared after his decease, and then the ministry gave out that it had been used for war expenditures. The present inquiry, however, tends to show that a considerable part was appropriated by the high officials, and the palace, Noury and Mahmoud have begun to criminate each other. Noury, for example, accuses Mahmoud of having caused a slave to be disembowelled to discover whether she had swallowed a valuable diamond which was missing from the treasure. During the examination of Fahri Bey, chamberlain to Abdul Aziz, who is accused of an active share in the murder, although his victim had formerly conferred great benefits on him, the Sultan became very much excited, and declared he could hardly refrain from taking vengeance on him with his own hands. On hearing this the chief of the eunuchs beat Fahri with his fists until the Sultan ordered him to desist.

The retreat of the brigands who captured Suler, the Englishman, demanding a ransom for him, was cut off on the land side by Turkish troops, and at sea by gunboats.

A Turkish gunboat recently chased a bark, which was believed to have been manned by the brigands, and having several times vainly summoned her to stop, sunk her. It is feared Suler was on board the bark.

Vienna, 2.—Six thousand Albanians attacked three tabors of Turkish troops on Saturday, near Pristrend. The Turks were hard pressed, when Dervish Pasha arrived with four tabors of troops, and totally defeated the Albanians. Combined loss, 1,800 killed and wounded.

The Times Washington special on the caucus says: So far as can be ascertained, there is no objection to proceeding at once to the consideration of Executive business on the basis adopted by the committee, and were it not for the nomination of Robertson, there would be no difficulty whatever in the disposing of all pending business in the next two weeks. This is a stumbling block in the way, and in consequence of the determined attitude of Conkling the republican Senators view the threat-

son, and are seeking some method by which the contest may be avoided. The committee have exhausted every effort to bring about an amicable and satisfactory settlement of this matter. Their efforts, however, have failed, and the question will be reported back to the caucus to-morrow without recommendation, leaving the caucus itself to deal with it. When before the committee, Conkling insisted that the nomination of Robertson should be rejected in the interest of the republican party of New York, and gave notice that he would use every effort to secure that result. He is reported to have threatened that he would, if it became necessary, carry the fight into the open Senate and arraign the President.

This bold stand had some effect upon a number of the senators, who feared that such a contest would result disastrously to the republican party in New York in future elections, and many of them were debating whether it would not be better to reject Robertson than to invite such a fight. To-day, however, there has been a visible stiffening up amid the timid senators, and Conkling himself appeared to have undergone some change of feeling in regard to the bold stand previously taken. In his talk with senators to-day he appealed for a postponement until the regular session and did not make a demand for Robertson's rejection at the present session. This is the point that will disturb the caucus to-morrow and lines are likely to draw on the question of considering the nomination of Robertson at the present session, and after the contested nominations are disposed of. If Conkling will be satisfied with a postponement, it is probable the republicans will accommodate him, for the reason that all desire to avoid a contest, and for the additional reason that it is believed Platt and the President may be able to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty after the final adjournment. A senator who is favorable to Robertson's confirmation, said to-night that Conkling has gone too far in his opposition, and in doing so has assumed an attitude towards his colleagues that borders on the offensive. The question of

electing officers of the Senate has formed no part of the caucus committee's labors. Should there be no election at the present session it looks as if Gorham and Riddleberger would not be nominee of the republican caucus next winter.

The Herald's London says: Three warrants were issued for Dillon on Saturday night, one being placed in the hands of the Metropolitan police for execution, if Dillon should arrive in Dublin by the morning train from Tipperary. Another was sent down to Carrick on Sunday, so that he might be apprehended there, and if the police should miss him, by way of further security, a third warrant, which may be called a flying one, was sent down the line in the forenoon. Inspector Ronan, of the Dublin detective force was dispatched with a fourth warrant to arrest him either at Kildare or Port Arlington, 30 miles from Dublin. Telegrams were sent to all the stations during the day, inquiring about Dillon's whereabouts, but without response. No one for a moment believed that he would deliberately leave Ireland for the purpose of evading arrest, but the report was generally credited that he and Leamy, M. P., had gone to England via Waterford for the purpose of attending Parliament.

On his arrival at jail, Mr. Dillon was cool and collected, and did not exchange a single word with those who assembled around him while the prison doors were being opened. The lord lieutenant telegraphed to the chief secretary the moment Mr. Dillon was lodged in prison. Several bands are parading the streets now, and great excitement prevails in Dublin. Dillon's incarceration will be a severe blow to the land league, in which he was one of the most intelligent, energetic workers. After Davitt, he was the most efficient organizer at the disposition of Parnell, who will not find it easy to replace him. Dillon's arrest will not help the passage of the land bill, as it has caused considerable anger among the Irish members. A proposition will be made that the party walk out of the house in a body on the second reading of the land bill as the most effective form of protest. It is by no means certain, however, that the majority of the members will agree to this course, which might imperil the success of the measure. Considerable dissatisfaction has lately been felt, even among the more advanced section of the Irish party with the violent speeches made by Dillon, and his general attitude of provocation toward the government. It was thought that he wanted to force the government to arrest him. This conduct was not considered prudent in the interest of the general movement, though it no doubt increased Dillon's popularity with less thoughtful classes, both in Ireland and America. In compelling the government to arrest him, he has compromised the interests of the land agitation, but doubtless volunteers to take his place will be forthcoming.

The Times has a noticeable article on Conkling, wherein it says: Conkling has a clear right to oppose Robertson's appointment if he deems it an unfit or untimely one. He may even do so on the ground that it is in violation of the pledges which he understands the President to have made to him. But he has no right whatever to oppose it by threats of disaster to the republican party. Should he fail in his opposition, and then proceed to throw his influence against the candidates of his party in this State, or refuse or neglect to give his party the support of which he is capable, he would be guilty of treachery, of meanness, and of ingratitude to the party which has honored him fully as much as he deserves. To attribute to him any such purpose is to credit him with the worst faults his bitterest enemies have charged him with. It is to declare him no statesman, no party leader, but a selfish and spiteful politician. Conkling himself should be the first to resent such an imputation on his honesty and loyalty. If he consents to bear it, the republican senators would be lacking in self-respect and in fidelity to their public or party obligations if they allowed themselves to be swayed by such inexcusable threats.

The World's Washington says: It seems that among the papers saved by Brady with reference to the expedition of the Star route service are several applications signed or endorsed by Sherman. One of them, asking for an increased service on the Fort Yuma route, had on it the names also of Secretary Ramsey, Gov. Wallace, of New Mexico, and

of every member of the California and Texas delegations in Congress. Brady's defenders are disposed to make much capital out of this circumstance and claim the increase of service and pay in nearly all instances complained of can be shown to have been ordered on the application or influence of public men. This is what Brady has all along claimed, but the investigation by the Post-office Department has been neither deterred nor retarded thereby. The Postmaster-General is understood to have his case against Brady nearly ready for the Department of Justice and General Sherman is understood to say that he placed his name to the papers only in cases in which it was represented to him that the frontier forts and towns would be benefited and solely with such benefits in view.

The Times editorial says: In a colloquy which ensued between Farley and Dawes, the latter very pertinently reminded the California Senator that whatever had been done thus far to ameliorate the evils of Chinese immigration was the work of a republican administration. This is true, and whatever may be said of party responsibility for the long deadlock in the Senate, it is evident that the delay has strengthened public opinion in California in favor of ratifying the treaties. There was a time not long since, when Farley's democratic constituents regarded the Chinese treaties with disfavor, as a "republican's trick." They are now of another mind.

St. Louis, 3.—The river has risen seven inches to-day, and is still rising quite fast, most of the wharfs above the bridge are submerged, and in some places the water is standing in the first floors of buildings, necessitating the removal of goods to the second stories. South of the bridge the wharf is so narrow in some places that wagons can only pass by going into the water and all cellars along the river front are nearly full of water. In the southern part of the city below Chouteau Avenue and between the Iron Mountain R. R. embankment and the river the land is all submerged and the business operations of various establishments are suspended. In two of three places the water has appeared on the west side of the railroad track and has encroached upon the works of the Missouri Car Co. to such an extent that a portion of them shut down to-day throwing about 600 men out of employment. The Harris wooden handle factory in this vicinity is also obliged to stop operations and 200 of their men are out of work. In the northern part of the city more than a dozen factories, planning mills, elevators and other industrial establishments have been obliged to stop work by the advancing water, and if the river continues to rise all similar works will have to cease operations. No property has been actually carried off yet or destroyed, but great damage is being done by the flooding of buildings and the suspension of business.

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Four French ironclads took Bizerta, Tunis, Sunday.

A warrant for the arrest of Brennan is already out.

The Rhein brought to New York nearly \$400,000 gold.

Immigrants landed at New York to-day, numbering 3,500.

Gen. John S. Preston died at Columbia, S. C., on Sunday.

A steamer is aground in the Suez canal, and traffic is stopped.

The city of Dublin has been proclaimed under the arms act.

Commissioner LeDuc still thinks he can grow tea in America.

Glaistone expects to carry the land bill without any serious opposition.

Another revolution is thought to be in progress in Santo Domingo.

Of 188 arrests in St. Petersburg, of suspected Nihilists, 35 remain in custody.

John Dillon, home-rule member of parliament for Tipperary, will be arrested.

In the interior of the Hudson River valley there was frost yesterday and this morning.

Belvidere Castle at Warsaw is being prepared for the Czar, who will make a lengthened stay there.