

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, 28.—The *Post* today contains the following editorial, which is especially quotable in view of the earnest support uniformly given in this journal for the restriction of Chinese immigration: "The Supreme Court of the United States will in time be called on to decide whether the California law forbidding corporations to employ Chinese is constitutional or otherwise. There ought to be no doubt as to what the decision will be. Undesirable as the Chinese are, and as much as the American people may desire to be rid of them, it will not do to admit that a Legislature may direct a corporation as to whom it shall or not employ. Such a principle would reach quite too far. Under its operation a legislature could turn out of employment any class of people, Irish, German, French, negroes, or any others against whom it might desire to launch a bolt of wrath. It would destroy the right of contract, and work unmeasurable evil. Opposition to Chinese must not be run in the Kearney rut. There are lawful and proper methods of abating the grievance which affects the Pacific slope. Cutting off ques and denying the right to work for a living are not such reform methods as can be approved by intelligent people."

Representative Page has prepared and will offer for adoption at the first opportunity the following resolution.

Whereas, It is asserted in the public prints that, under instructions from the Department of State, a treaty has been negotiated between the government of the United States and China, modifying what is known as the Burlingame treaty; therefore,

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the Secretary of State be requested to furnish to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of such instructions, together with any propositions bearing upon the subject of said treaty; the modification made on the one side by the government of the United States, and on the other by that of China, through the diplomatic representatives of each country.

Chairman Atkins, of the House committee on appropriations, stated today that he had given up all hope now of an early adjournment. That there was so much dilly-dallying over everything, he expected the session to be prolonged into July.

Ex-Senator Stanley Matthews is reported to have said during his recent visit here that Secretary Sherman cannot possibly get a full delegation from Ohio to the Chicago convention, that he stands no earthly show for a nomination, and that if he should be nominated, Ohio would go against the republicans in November.

The *Times* correspondent claims that Conkling is not in earnest in his Grant boom, but is merely seeking his own aggrandizement. He has not forgotten that Grant played him falsely in 1873, and only uses the strong man motto because it makes himself more available from his own standpoint.

The House committee on public expenditures discussed today the bill providing for a general reduction of Government employees.

NEW YORK, 25.—The Tammany State committee met in secret session this afternoon. It was stated that the committee were awaiting the action of the Democratic Convention, which was in session. Resolutions were passed, however, calling three delegates from every assembly district to attend the convention, and giving the executive committee of the State committee authority to name the time and place of holding the convention. Word was received from different assembly districts that the organization was complete and satisfactory. It seemed the general feeling of the politicians present was that they were in favor of the nominee of the convention and utterly opposed to Tilden. The country members, however, advised that the proceedings be deliberate and safe.

The Democratic State Committee met this afternoon to fix the time and place for holding the State Convention. A form of call was adopted for sending delegates to the State Convention, but time and place left vacant. The call sets forth that the object of the State Convention is to choose delegates to represent the State in the Democratic National Convention. A substitute, which had been offered for this, was de-

feated. The substitute designated the city of Utica as the place, and the 9th of June the time. It was also declared that democratic differences should be forgotten in order that all might unite in a supreme effort to save the republic, and recommended that the Irving Hall organization and the Tammany Hall body should unite and jointly elect delegates to the State convention; and further recommended that no delegates be received from this city by the State convention who should represent an organization which refused to accede to this recommendation, when the other organization in that district would have shown itself ready to accede.

A sub-committee of five was appointed to fill the blanks on the adopted call, and a resolution was passed providing that the convention was to be called between April 20th and the first of May, and that 20 days should elapse between the issue of the call and the convention.

Charles K. Grannis, of Utica, one of the committee, made an address in favor of Utica, as the place for the convention. He understood the some of the delegates were afraid that Governor Seymour would endeavor to be placed in a position to control the convention, if it was held there; but he could state that the Governor would not be a candidate in any sense beyond the convention, and while Seymour did not feel disposed to give his views to newspaper interviewers who called on him, it was understood and known to the friends of that gentleman, that under no circumstances would he consent to be a candidate before the general convention.

The committee then adjourned sine die.

The sub-committee then went into session. Its members stated that no conclusion would be arrived at to-night.

PANAMA, 26.—The Columbians are much exercised over reports from Washington that the American Government will oppose the construction of a canal by a foreign company. They say they want no protectorate, neither French nor American, and will submit to neither without striking back as hard as they can. They are strongly incensed at the slight offered Columbia in that she is not to be allowed the right to grant a concession to private companies other than American, or without asking permission of the United States.

The United States vessel *Kearsarge* has been at Chiriqui Lagoon for some time, engaged in surveys, which the sealed orders under which the *Kearsarge* sailed directed to be made.

The *Star* and *Herald* says: The facts concerning the Thompson grant may be briefly stated. March 3, 1866, General Mosquera, then Colombian Minister to London, signed a contract with A. W. Thompson, in the name of the Improvement Company of Chiriqui, founded in Philadelphia, for the purpose of establishing a line of steamers in the Atlantic and Pacific. The project included the construction of a railroad or a macadamized road from Boca del Toro to Costa Rica—from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Upon the completion of the railroad or macadamized road, the company would have a grant of 150,000 acres of land to be divided in equal lots for colonization, the Government and the company to possess alternate plots. Provision was made for the annulment of the contract if not carried into effect in 1837. It is patent to all on the Isthmus that this contract was never carried out by Thompson, and a railroad has never been run across the continent at the place specified. Steamship lines in that region are unknown, and all the conditions of the contract failed, so that neither A. W. Thompson nor the United States government acted according to this contract, and the concessions he was to receive under the same have no other force than that given by a document which ceased to have value after Dec. 31, 1837.

A Chilean man-of-war with cavalry and artillery landed at Doniolo, Peru, on the 25th of February, where there is a Peruvian force of about 10,000 at a point 20 miles south of it. The Chileans landed a force of 3,000 men, and an attack is expected by land or sea. A cargo of arms has been landed at Callao.

During the landing of the troops a demonstration was made against Arica by the *Huascar* and *Magallanes* two ships on blockade duty, but they are reported as having been roughly handled by an old American built monitor, the *Nuevo Capac*. This vessel, which has laid at anchor during the war, rendering no active service whatever, was got

under steam, and under command of Captain Moore, of the ill-rated *Independencia*, steamed out to meet the Chilean vessels. After half a dozen shots from the 500-pound Rodman guns carried by the Peruvian monitor, the Chilean ships got out of range as fast as possible. The Peruvian officers report that the *Huascar* was struck by these formidable missiles, one shot destroying the upper works of the bow and another sweeping her deck. The *Magallanes* is also reported injured.

CHICAGO, 26.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent interviewed the President, who refused to talk on the presidential prospects of Sherman or Grant, but was asked if Blaine's chances were not improving. The following ensued:

But, Mr. President, you are not insensible of the fact that an emergency may arise in the Chicago convention that may make your own re-nomination desirable—not only desirable, but a great party necessity. What if it should come to that complexion at last?

The President.—That is a contingency that is not at all likely to arise, and I do not anticipate any such result. My position in regard to accepting a second nomination under any circumstances is well understood and will be adhered to.

Cor.—There is to be a council of war held in Chicago on the 2nd of next June. If you were ordered to go to the front with the republican banner in your hands, you are too good a soldier to refuse orders, especially in the face of the enemy.

Pres.—If the Chicago convention cannot agree upon either one of the prominent candidates now before the country, there is a large number of dark horses to select from without looking this way. For example, there is Washburne, of Illinois, who would readily unite all the elements of the party, as would Hamilton Fish, of New York, or Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. Either of these gentlemen would certainly be elected.

The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: The House committee on railroads will probably report favorably on the resolution offered by Manning, of Mississippi, directing an investigation into the contract recently made between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Pacific railroads, under which competition in transportation between Asia and America is practically destroyed. The judiciary committee of the Senate are already charged with the duty of determining whether such a contract is legal, and will probably report an opinion early next week; but the House railroad committee proposes to go into the facts and have up before it the men who made the contract.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., 27.—Within the past ten days fully 20 converts to Mormonism have passed here on their way to Utah. They come from Lawrence, Co., Ky., where for a year past "Mormon" missionaries have been laboring. Among the converts was a young and handsome married woman who left her husband behind.

NEW YORK, 27.—The piano makers' strike is virtually ended.

An Edinburgh dispatch says: The contest here is waxing hot, but the liberals will win and Gladstone will be returned. The impression too is that the liberals will secure a majority in the general contest.

Private telegrams received from Texas last evening bring the news that 9 of the 46 delegates from that State chosen yesterday are Blaine men. As the convention adopted a unit rule it gives Blaine the entire delegation if that rule is enforced.

The *Sun's* Washington special says: The Sherman club here denies all responsibility for the telegram published in Boston to-day purporting to have been received from Washington, saying that Grant had decided not to be a candidate for a third term, and that his mantle would fall upon Sherman's shoulders. It is explained that the mistake grew out of a private dispatch sent to Boston saying that within the next 30 days Grant would undoubtedly become convinced of his inability to obtain the nomination and would decline to allow his name to be used at the Chicago convention, in that event, the delegates chosen for Grant will in the opinion of Sherman's friends cast their votes for the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary of State, it is said, has been giving considerable attention of late to the subject of obtaining such a modification of our treaty of 1846 with New Grenada as the project of DeLesseps for a canal across the Isthmus seem to make necessary. There is reason to believe that formal notice has been

given of a desire on the part of the United States to reform the treaty, or more especially the 35th article, which gives the United States the right of transit and in which the United States guarantees the neutrality of the Isthmus. As yet it has not been decided whether to propose a supplementary treaty containing the desired modifications or to attempt a negotiation of a new treaty throughout. At present the State Department is engaged in examining the whole subject, so as to determine exactly what modifications are deemed to be necessary under the present circumstances.

The *Herald's* relief fund has reach a total of \$317,000.

CINCINNATI, 27.—Wm. S. Groesbeck was interviewed in regard to a letter from prominent democrats of New York, urging him to allow his name brought before the Convention. He said he would say nothing until the letter reached him. Long-headed politicians think he has some chance, and as a dark horse might win. The movement has taken permanent shape among the able and influential hard money democrats of Cincinnati, and the organization is solidly founded.

There is every indication that Kemble and the other legislative bribers will be pardoned to-day, notwithstanding the mammoth remonstrances forwarded.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 26.—At an election meeting at Roscommon, Parnell fiercely attacked O'Connor. He asserted that all the influence of the English government would be used to secure the latter's election.

In order that the relief of the people in distress on the coasts of Galway and Mayo may be carried out effectively, a frigate has been dispatched in addition to the three gunboats hitherto employed. The Duke of Edinburgh will shortly arrive on the west coast of Ireland to inspect the arrangements for relief.

Bismarck, conversing with Prince Orloff, has alluded to the continued presence of Russian troops on the German frontier.

It seems beyond doubt that Abdul Rahman Khan is at or near Takhtapul. The Afghan troops have declared in his favor. Reports are rife of an impending attack on the British posts between Gundamak and Cabul. These posts have therefore been strengthened.

Herr Hozelmann, a socialist deputy, has been acquitted by the criminal court of the charge of contravening the repressive law by propagating revolutionary writings. The public prosecutor had asked for a sentence of six months' imprisonment.

Hartington, in speaking last night as to what was the policy of the opposition, said: If returned to power, it would differ from the policy of the present government. He said they would not stake the interests or the honor of England of the maintenance of the independence and integrity of the unreformed Turkish government. They would not treat the relations of the Turkish government with its Christian subjects as a matter of interest only to Russia and Turkey.

They would not try to disturb the concert of Europe if it was invited as to what should be done. They would do all in their power to promote that concert. The *Times* commenting says: "The criticisms are designed not merely to discredit the ministry but to indicate what would have been Hartington's policy in the past and tendency in the future. It would be a policy of coercing Turkey at a cost, if necessary, of war. The announcement of such a policy seems to deprive the opposition speakers of all right to denounce the government for undertaking distant and arduous enterprise."

A Paris socialist paper publishes a note from Geneva denying the existence there of any Nihilist convention. The note says there is simply a relief society for Russian political refugees, and what is now going on in Russia requires too great a knowledge of the social conditions and too great a promptitude to be superintended at a spot four days distant from the scene of action.

NEW YORK, 27.—The *World* has this: If the report which reaches us this morning from Panama that the United States Government is surveying the harbors of Golofito and Boca del Toro with an eye to establishing naval stations at these points is not correct, it certainly ought to be. There are no better positions on the two coasts of Central America and the Isthmus. They are better even than those of the coast of Honduras upon which

Great Britain laid violent hands in violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty within two years after the signature of that ill-advised and mischievous document. The positions of Golofito and Boca del Toro have the advantage over Tigre island not only of being near the Isthmus of Panama, but of being on either shore of a very wide region, so that an internal communication between them might easily be established. It is possible that a knowledge of this fact may have something to do with the extreme anxiety of the local journals in Panama, to prove that the United States can't acquire any valid title to these stations. That is a question which may be safely left, we presume, to the authorities of the United States. Those who have carefully watched the developments of the Isthmus matter at Washington will be more apt to doubt whether the government of President Hayes can really have made up its mind to establish these stations at all.

The *Sun* says editorially: Even Denis Kearney has his rights. It looks too much like the beginning of the repression of laboring people by arbitrary force which is promised under the strong government of Grant; nor is the concentration of Federal troops at San Francisco at great expense to the people of the United States, to meet an outbreak which never occurred, calculated to diminish the unfavorable impression.

The *Times* says: The San Francisco board of health condemned the Chinese quarter of that city as a nuisance and gave the inhabitants thereof 30 days notice to reform their mode of life. The Kearneyites, emboldened by this action, declared that if the nuisance were not abated by March 26th, they would move upon Chinatown and drive the Pagans to perdition. Then it was found that almost all of the dwellings in Chinatown were owned by Caucasian landlords, most of whom complained that the indictment of the board of health was too sweeping and too vague. They say they were willing to clean their premises whenever it was necessary. The Chinamen waited for their Caucasian landlords to begin operations, and yesterday the 30 days of grace had expired. The men of the Sandlots made no demonstration against Chinatown, and the peace of the city was not disturbed. The Kearneyites swore valiantly, but their courage is not equal to the task of driving the Chinese out of the city.

The *Tribune* says: San Francisco is in a quandary. One reason why radical measures cannot be taken against Chinatown is that there is not a place to put the celestial offenders against the health laws if they should be arrested.

KANSAS CITY, 27.—Late last night the city hospital, near the city, was burned to the ground, and its eighteen inmates escaped only by terrible exertions, as they were suffering from wounds and disease. They crawled out into the rain storm, and were unprotected for two hours. Some will certainly die of exposure. The main building was destroyed, and the patients were cared for in the woman's ward during the night.

All telegraphic communication with Kansas City is cut off, there having been apparently a severe storm extending all over the Northwest. It is not known what damage has been done.

GALVESTON, 27.—A *News* special says: San Antonio business is almost entirely suspended. Houses are decorated with flowers, wreaths and flags. The train bearing Gen. Grant arrived at 5 p. m. He was met by a committee. After three cheers by the populace, Grant and Mayor French entered a carriage, heading the procession of military, firemen, etc., with bands of music. After marching through the city the party were conducted to the hotel.

CHICAGO, 27.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: Reports from residents of Peru give accounts of Mrs. Christy's scandalous conduct, and say her husband was obliged to send her away.

Hon. Wm. H. Ferry, prominently identified with the business and railroad interest of Chicago and the Northwest, died last night.

RICHMOND, Va., 27.—Judge L. Christian, of Hastings' Court, has ordered the summoning of two colored men on the venire for the next term of his court. This will be the first time the colored people ever had a representation on juries in any courts here outside of the Federal courts.

ELIZABETH, N.J., 27.—Ex-Comptroller Thomas B. Eggels and Daniel W. Leeds, ex-clerk and city trea-