

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 21.

In the Cameron-Oliver suit, today, Thomas M. Oliver testified that in 1850, in New Orleans, La., and Raleigh, N. C., he was doing business as a merchant tailor and clothier. In the spring of 1850 he went to New York to buy goods. He met the plaintiff, Mrs. Oliver, at Osborne's Masonic regalia establishment in that city, where she worked. He visited that city again in the fall of the year and visited the store and found her absent. He visited New York again in the spring of 1851. While in the city at that time, in company with other gentlemen, he visited an assignation house. While waiting in the parlor for the girls to come in, plaintiff came. He passed that night and several other nights with her. She told him that she had been seduced while employed at Osborne's, by a man named Johnnie Platt, under the promise of marriage; that she had a child by him, which was born alive, but afterwards died. He took her south to Raleigh, and afterwards to Louisville. He lived with her in different places from August, 1854, to June, 1860, at which time he left her. On June 5th, 1860, he married his present wife. He never lived with the plaintiff in his mother's house while in Louisville. His mother had nothing to do with her. No ceremony of marriage was ever performed between him and plaintiff by his bookkeeper. He had denied publicly and repeatedly to several persons before he left plaintiff that she was ever his wife, and at no time did he call her Mrs. Oliver or allow her to be called by that name with his consent. Ad-journed.

NEW YORK, 21.—The *Tribune* interviewed Mitchell, of Oregon, yesterday. He said: We shall carry the State next year without the slightest doubt. The democrats have got into a family quarrel that will be fatal to them. They are in a great stew over the recent report on the executive expenditure, and in a bad condition to make a fight. My preference is decidedly for Blaine as the next president, and so is that of most Oregon republicans.

Congressman Page, also here a few days, gave an encouraging account of the republican prospects in California. "We shall certainly carry three of the four congressional districts in September, and have strong hopes of carrying them all. The party is united and in excellent condition. If the Kearney movement amounts to much in San Francisco district, we shall carry that also. This movement hurts the democrats badly. We estimate that 75 per cent. of Kearney's followers come from the democratic party. The present prospect is that the California delegation for the next national convention will be unanimous for Blaine. It certainly seems as good as settled that the next nominee will be either Blaine or Grant. No new man will be taken. The party will not try another experiment in that direction. If California had been represented this session, Randall might have been defeated."

SAN FRANCISCO, 21.—H. S. Tibbey, secretary of the commission in charge of widening Dupont Street, has been arrested, charged with frauds in the management of the affairs of the commission to the amount of upwards of \$60,000. It is rumored that further investigation will disclose much additional peculation.

The U. S. steamer *Alaska* will leave for Sitka at midnight.

A fire in the laundry of the Palace Hotel, last night, was soon extinguished. Loss \$4,000. No excitement, many guests not knowing of the fire until after it was extinguished.

The steamer *City of Peking* has arrived with 577 Chinamen. She brings Hong Kong dates to February 22d, and Shanghai to February 21st.

Previous reports are confirmed of Li Yung Choy's success in Tonquin. Allowing for exaggerations, his prowess seems remarkable and his personal sway over the inhabitants is wholly unprecedented. Wherever he moves, volunteers flock to his standard. Every expedition against him under Chinese officials has failed. It is now rumored that his designs are more far-reaching than at first announced, since it has already reached a

point of strength and influence more than sufficient to secure the fulfillment of his original plans.

The Hakka rebellion in Hainan, is yet unquelled, but ultimately they must yield or be exterminated. The resistance thus far has been desperate.

The rapid development of the vernacular press at Shanghai and Hong Kong excites comment, and it appears resolved to rival that of Japan.

Yokohama, March 5.—In consequence of the general curiosity respecting the origin of the concluding clause of the new treaty of Japan with America, Minister Terashima, the minister of foreign affairs, has written a letter to the *Tokio Times* announcing that the whole treaty was authorized by him. This, however, does not solve the real problem, the suspicion being that the treaty was first framed without the objectionable clause, and that Terashima privately urged its addition upon the Washington State Department without consulting all the members of the Japanese Cabinet. This extraordinary course is ascribed by some to the timidity of the foreign office, by others to the intrigues of a faction secretly working in British interests, though without direct British co-operation. Many excited discussions upon the subject, and the course of Terashima in proposing the nugatory clause originally, and now refusing to give a full explanation, is severely reprehended. It is the undoubted wish of the majority of the Cabinet that the United States will see the impropriety of the final clause, and take measures to annul it. But in the present state of our political antagonism such a wish cannot be officially formulated. The feeling of American residents is strongly expressed of a deep sense of humiliation at finding the United States subordinated to the will of European powers.

By this mail strong representations are sent out from British financiers discreditable to Japanese solvency. Open declarations are made that national banks are multiplying indefinitely and that the country is about to be flooded with new issues of paper currency. The truth is that national bank creations stopped this month in accordance with a pledge given by the finance minister last November, but derided by British agents. The total issue of national bank notes is \$34,400,000 paper yens. (When at par, one yen equals one dollar; but now, owing to the intrigues of speculators, the dollar is at 25 per cent. discount.) This action of the English bankers and merchants is attributed to the conviction that Japan purposes applying for a heavy foreign loan, and a desire to impose difficult conditions. But in fact the minister of finance authorizes your correspondent to say for the information of all who may be concerned, that no foreign loan is contemplated, and the present policy of the government is totally adverse to such a step.

De Geoffroy, minister of France, returned to Europe February 27th. The French residents unanimously declare that he was recalled for arbitrary interference with the liberty of French subjects in Japan; but no such statement has been ventured in print. Gen. Legendre, for many years confidential adviser of the highest officials of the Japanese government, returns to America by this mail.

Preparations continue for Grant's reception, although he is not expected for many months. Three of the most powerful ancient Daimios are appointed to receive and attend upon him, a distinction hitherto vouchsafed to no visitor. A minister resident is appointed from Japan to Corea.

Lieutenant General Jakashima, of the Japanese army, starts next month on a visit of military inspection throughout Europe.

The annual industrial exposition at Kioto opens March 14th.

A Japanese merchant has been condemned to 10 years' hard labor for opium smoking and setting an example to other Japanese.

A woman's rights demonstration is inaugurated by a lady in a southern province, who protests against paying taxes unless allowed the privilege of voting. Her letter is pertinent and logical, even in Japanese estimation. It is referred by the local authorities to the central government, and awaits decision in the capital.

Uyeno, the Japanese Minister in England, is about to return to Japan; also Kinzo, the Secretary of

Legation. Tomita, the late Consul at New York, goes out as charge d'affaires.

News is received officially that the legal advisers of the British foreign office disapprove the action and decision of law Secretary Wilkinson in Yokohama in the opium suit of the Custom House vs. Hartley, by which judgment British subjects are permitted to import opium, notwithstanding the prohibition by treaty.

NEW YORK, 22.—All the journals regard the proceedings in the Senate yesterday, as indications of a lone session.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says of the high-handed actions of the democrats in the House: There is little hope that any republican, whose seat is contested, no matter how slight the pretext for contest, will be permitted to remain. The same authority says: Referring to the small and uncertain majority the democrats now have in the House, a republican member said this morning, in conversation, "If all our members would refuse to pair with the other side we should have a majority in the House a good deal of the time, but a good many of the republican representatives are so mild and fair that they are forever leaning over to help the democrats in that way."

A leading democratic representative said, in conversation yesterday, he thought the democrats had got out of the nationals in this House about all they would. He did not expect to see any of them, except Ladd and Wright, vote with the democrats on political questions.

The *Herald* says of the southern papers which are rejoicing at the democratic return to power: The style in which they refer to that event is neither statesmenlike, judicious nor becoming. Head lines, such as "Capitol Captured," "In at Last," and "Our Victory," may suit the other side of Mason & Dixon's line, but they seem to betray a spirit which finds no favor among men of any party in this section of country. The political literature in a large number of the southern papers just now irresistibly calls for a war era, which no portion of the country has more interest in forgetting than the South.

The *Tribune* says: Only Confederate brigadiers, colonels and "Majahs" seem to have any chance for getting office about the Capitol now-a-days. No doubt the new democratic assistant messenger, whose duty it is to hoist the stars and stripes over the Senate chamber, will be somebody who spent four years trying to shoot down the flag and men who defended it.

Much feeling is created in the theatrical circles here by the shooting of Porter, at Marshall, Texas. A meeting of managers and actors was held, to-day, to devise measures for the relief of the family and to provide for the reception and burial of the body. Several companies offered their services for a benefit.

Most rigorous rules are being enforced against vessels arriving from the Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, and Sea of Azof, to prevent the infection reaching here. Yesterday an Italian bark from Trieste, with a cargo of rags, was refused entry, and the vessel was ordered to quarantine.

MEMPHIS, 22.—A storm of the severest nature swept over Memphis just after midnight. It came from the southwest and continued for three hours. During its progress, lightning struck the Memphis cotton and woolen mills, situated in the southern portion of the city, which were entirely consumed. The mills were valued at \$90,000 and employed a force of 125, who are thrown out of employment. Insurance \$60,000.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The War Department has ordered the 18th Infantry from Atlanta to Bismarck, to protect the border, threatened by Sitting Bull. Colonel Walsh, commanding the Canadian mounted police, writes that Sitting Bull and his 2,000 warriors are well armed and equipped and are showing a very ugly and insubordinate disposition.

ST. LOUIS, 22.—Brown, manager of the Western Telegraph Office in this city, was summoned before the grand jury and a demand made that he should produce for the use of the jury, all telegrams sent and received during several months past by John S. Phelps, Governor of the State, Jas. C. Niblet, police commissioner of this city, and A. B. Wakefield, alleged to be at the head of the so-called gamblers ring

here. Mr. Brown stated to the jury he had been instructed by his superior officers and advised by counsel to say there are grave constitutional as well as legal points involved in the matter, that all dispatches passing over the wires are regarded by the company inviolably secret, as are letters which pass through the mails. Therefore, he must decline to comply with the demand of the jury. He further stated that the telegraph company is anxious to have settled the question whether it can be compelled to furnish dispatches sent to other parties to grand juries, courts, committees, etc., and respectfully requested that the jury would take such action in this case as would result in a legal decision of the question. The case will probably come to a speedy issue.

The cause which brings this condition of things about is the investigation by the grand jury of an alleged gambler's ring here and the conduct of the police commissioners in connection therewith.

Another terrible prairie fire has occurred in Lincoln county, Kansas, burning the house, and all the property of Mr. Montgomery, living on Bitter Creek, doing also much other damage. A little son of Mr. Montgomery, 12 years old, perished in the flames, and Mr. Montgomery and Isaac Pfaff, a neighbor who attempted to save him, were so badly burned that they died in a few hours.

NASHVILLE, 22.—The Senate, by a small majority, adopted a bill to settle the State debt at 40 cents on the dollar and four per cent. interest. Subsequently Edward Kelley, of New York, chairman of the bondholders' committee, sent a telegram refusing to accept less than 60 cents and six per cent. Settlement is now despaired of.

MARSHALL, Texas, 22.—The case of Currie for the murder of B. C. Porter, was called to-day. Defendant's counsel attempted to secure a postponement, but were overruled. Two witnesses were examined, showing the killing to be entirely unprovoked. The prisoner was remanded without bail.

CHICAGO, 22.—*Journal's* Washington: All the efforts of leading democrats to get republican leaders in the two branches of Congress to consent to some modification of the federal election law, have come to naught. Republicans decline absolutely to yield a single point and express a willingness to go to the country at the next election on this direct issue. Failing here the democratic leaders have turned their attention to the President and members of the cabinet, and are asserting to-day that the President has indicated a willingness to compromise and not refuse to sign a modified repeal bill. Members of the administration are not of one opinion on this question, and it is now evident that if the President yields in any degree to the democrats and fails to act in union with his party in both branches of Congress, there will be serious trouble in the cabinet, which may lead to an open rupture. The republican party leaders are not pleased at the outlook, and say frankly that if the President makes any terms with the democrats, he endangers the republican victory in 1880, and will create dissensions in the republican ranks that do not now exist. Democratic leaders are quite jubilant to-day, and talk as though a partial repeal of the election law is only a question of a few days' time. Several leading republicans will have conference with the President to-day, and urge him not to give his assent to any bill which may change the election laws in the slightest regard.

The socialists had a grand ball to-night, to commemorate, as the programme expressed it, "The dawn of liberty of 1848 and 1871—the Paris Commune." Some 25,000 people, mostly of the class known as communists, crowded into the Exposition building and remained peacefully until the close of the proceedings. There were no speeches, but a liberal display of guns was made, the number of the military being estimated at 500 to 1,000. The object was said to be the raising of money to perfect their organization, military and political.

ATLANTA, 22.—Calvin Lloyd got a verdict for \$9,000 against ex-collector Conley, who seized Lloyd's tobacco factory, alleging that taxes were not, when they had been, paid.

RICHMOND, 22.—The senators who used unparliamentary language, yesterday, made public apolo-

gy, to-day, and were reprimanded by the presiding officer.

NEWPORT, 22.—General Sherman by his will, gives \$5,000 to a nephew in the family since his marriage. George C. Mason is appointed guardian of his son who at 21 will receive a fortune of \$100,000.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., 22.—Ward Hoyt, for the murder of father, has been sentenced to hang May 13th, 1880.

NEW YORK, 22.—The funeral of B. F. Porter, the actor, shot dead in Texas, takes place on Wednesday next, from the "Little Church around the Corner"—actors' managers have arranged for tomorrow a benefit for his widow and mother.

The *Tribune* to-day, says: readers of the *Tribune* remember the letter of Rev. Dr. Seer on Chinese question, based upon a contact with them in California. A member of the Chinese Educational Commission at Hartford, so much gratified by the accuracy and firmness of the letter, that writes to express his pleasure.

NEW YORK, 21.—Charles W. Chinaman 25 years old, was granted naturalization papers in court of common pleas, before Judge Larrimon, on Saturday. Applicant says he lived in Bay St., was a cigar maker, had been in the country more than five years and in religion was an Episcopalian. Wong Lee, a brother Chinaman, was his witness.

Talmage has secured the services of Rev. Dr. Spear as counsel in trial which begins to-day at City Street Church, Brooklyn. Religion runs very high among denominational brethren regarding his case. One of his leading friends says "This trial is a justification of a great man by little men. They can't get within gunshot of him mentally, so they seek to hit him ecclesiastically. They may as well bombard Gibraltar with a thistle down. We believe the tabernacle will stand by him and hold up his hands as long as God spares him. That settles it." A Washington special states: Among other reforms hinted at by the democrats in the Senate is to abolish executive sessions, the reason for them having ceased.

Ex-Congressman Rainey, colored Representative from South Carolina, who became so popular with both parties in the last Congress has been strongly recommended by both democrats and republicans for presidential preferment. He is said, to be nominated to fill vacancy in the office of Third Auditor of the Treasury.

Nearly all the walking confederates in town yesterday were stopped by the police as illegal. Many arrests were made, chiefly for violation of the excise laws.

Governor Fremont is extremely enthusiastic concerning his Territory of Arizona. He talks of wonderful mineral wealth, its soil, its timber, its excellent mining regions and its delightful climate with great pride. He thinks Tucson is to become the great way station for business between this country and Mexico.

Marquis Tsing, new Chinese ambassador to England and France, speaks and writes English fluently and has some knowledge of French. He has been accompanied to London by his wife and three children.

The *Herald* composing room were lighted by electricity to-night as an experiment.

In the running matches on Sunday, at Gilmore's Garden, Simpson (Rowell's Trainer) won the ten mile race in 1:50. The mile race was won by Norman

of Vermont, in 2:09.58. BOSTON, 21.—The *Post* says, veying business prospects: The tories are generally resuming making ready to resume work, if the foreign market could be more rapidly extended by intelligent legislation, their prospects would improve at a much speedier pace. Even real estate which is the last to rally, feels the effect of reviving trade, and proves its figures and pretensions together. Sales of New England cotton goods have increased very flattering extent during past year.

BUFFALO, 21.—The *Express* says: The business outlook on the canals is excellent. Prospects for the season's trade, looked at all standpoints, is very encouraging. Both vessel owners and manufacturers of propeller lines estimated 20,000,000 bushels of grain at