

gave way, and Nellie Crowley and a boy, name unknown, were drowned.

MEMPHIS, 26.—Deputy United States Marshal Gibson was shot dead, to-night, by Robert Drury. The latter's father is under indictment for issuing counterfeit money. Gibson was the principal witness against him.

NEW YORK, 26.—Wagner's opera of the "Flying Dutchman" was produced here last night for the first time. The critics agree that Clara Louise Kellogg, the heroine, achieved the grandest success of her life.

LARAMIE CITY, WY., 26.—Three men were overwhelmed and carried down the mountain near the Centennial mine, yesterday, by a snowslide. One of them, Thomas Hodgson, of Holland, Michigan, was killed, the other two, Captain Kelley and Geo. B. Davis, escaped with slight injury. The avalanche was set in motion by the discharge of a blast in a prospect hole.

COLUMBIA, S. C., 26.—The supreme court, to-day, rendered a decision in the *quo warranto* proceedings against the Hayes electors, dismissing the case on the ground that the proceedings were illegally presented on the part of the State, instead of the United States. This technical flaw disposes of the electoral case in that State.

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—The schooner *John Bright* arrived this evening from Tahiti, having on board Capt. Stewart, of the British ship *Ada Irondale*, and three apprentice boys, William Lightfoot, Willard Denwood and Fredk. Joyce. The captain reports that the ship left Ardrossan, Scotland, on June 20th, with coal for this port.

On October 30th, in latitude 15 south, longitude 108 west, fire was discovered in the lower hold. Every effort was made to extinguish it, but it was soon evident that the whole body of coal was ignited. The crew dug down into the cargo until the gas and heat drove them from the hold. Water was pumped down, but to no effect. In thirty-six hours from the time the fire was discovered, the gas generated and blew up the decks, and finding further attempts to save the ship useless, the boats, three in number, were lowered, and the ship's company, consisting of the captain, two mates, carpenter, cook, steward, five boys and twelve able seamen, entered them. The captain took with him the ship's papers, nautical instruments, charts, and such an amount of bread and water as could be stowed, and shaped his course for the Gallapagos Islands, about 1,200 miles distant.

Soon after leaving the ship the captain's boat capsized in a heavy sea, and all the instruments were lost except the sextant, and also the provisions on board. The boat was righted again and the men picked up. In a few days, finding that the wind and currents were setting him back, the captain abandoned his design of reaching the Gallapagos Islands, and steered for the Marquesas, 2,400 miles distant.

On November 3d another of the boats capsized, and the carpenter, Mr. Denver, was drowned. The rest of the crew were taken on board the other boats. All the food and water on the capsized boat was lost, and from that time until Nov. 9th, when we reached the Island of Dominick, of the Marquesas group, all hands were restricted to three wineglasses of water per day, and throughout the time in the boats to two biscuits per day.

The weather was very rough portion of the time, and the men suffered. The boats were made fast to each other, and all kept together. We found the schooner *John Bright* at the Marquesas, in which all hands took passage for Tahiti, arriving on December 12th. Here the captain paid off the officers and crew in bills on England, and discharged them, all except the apprentice boys, two of whom deserted, the others, with the captain, left Tahiti on Dec. 20th. The mates, cook, steward and eight seamen shipped at Tahiti on the *New Bedford*, a whaler. The rest sought other vessels.

The *Ada Irondale* was an iron ship, and owing to the delay in her arrival, had been dropped from the list.

ST. LOUIS, 26.—The Missouri and Pacific Railroad Co. entered a suit, to-day, in the Circuit Court, against the Atlantic and Pacific road, now called the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, for breach of contract, asking judgment in the sum

of \$7,600,000. The suit grows out of the lease of the Missouri Pacific branches in 1872. The aggregate sum prayed for is made up of several amounts, which the plaintiff alleges were lost through the acts of defendants, and the sale of the road under the court decree last Fall.

CHEYENNE, 27.—The mail carrier, from the Indian agencies, arrived at Hat Creek to-day. He reports all quiet at the agencies and along the trails.

Jose Rooks, one of the partners of the Hat Creek ranch, left Red Cloud last Tuesday for home, and has not been heard of since. Much anxiety is felt for his safety.

A serious shooting affray occurred last night, at North Platte, Neb., between two saloon keepers, J. H. Price and David Perry. Four pistol shots were fired. Price was severely wounded in the leg, above the knee, and Perry was shot through the leg, breast and in the head, and will probably die. Business rivalry is supposed to be the cause of the fight.

CHICAGO, 27.—The *Tribune's* Bloomington special says Judge Davis did not, as has been asserted, vote for Hayes, being out of the State and probably in Washington on election day. He openly expressed his admiration for Hayes, however.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says it will be useless to pretend that the selection of Hoar and Garfield by the republican caucus, to-day, was accomplished without a very considerable manifestation of bitter feeling on the part of the republicans who voted against the compromise bill towards those who voted for it. There was a full attendance, and the only question was whether both members should be chosen from that branch which proposed the bill, or whether both branches should be represented.

LANCASTER, Ohio, 27.—On Friday night a pedler called at the house of S. S. Chatfield, at Thornville, and obtained permission to lodge overnight. During the night he chloroformed the entire family and ransacked the house, carrying off \$900 in money and \$35,000 in drafts. The robber was traced to Lancaster, but has not yet been arrested.

ST. LOUIS, 27.—Major Marston, Indian agent of the civilized tribes in the Indian territory, says the leading men of the civilized tribes favor the project of sending the northern Sioux to the territory. The motive for this view of the subject is believed to be one of policy, as they think that if all the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains could be concentrated here it would be a strong argument against sectionalizing the territory, making a State of it and extinguishing the Indians' right to self-government.

NEW YORK, 28.—Nathan L. Lehnheim, junior member of the banking firm of Lehnheim & Son, Montrose, Pa., was arrested here, yesterday, charged with presenting for discount at the bank a forged \$10,000.

The steamer *Cellic* brought to this port the captain and three of the crew of the schooner *Island Belle*, from St. John, N. F., for Boston, abandoned on the 24th. The captain reports that four of the crew died from exposure.

The *Times* Washington special says the republicans have secured the services of Evarts and Stanley Matthews, and will probably have another as counsel before the electoral commission. The democrats will have Jerry Black, Carpenter, of Wis., and Richard Merrick, of Washington.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says President Grant spent an hour, to-day, in conversation with a gentleman in regard to the financial condition of the country. He announced it as his belief that the time had now arrived when an immediate resumption of specie payment is possible. He said he had observed for some months past the tendency in the financial affairs of the country toward this point, and has watched it closely with the view of suggesting at the proper time, measures looking to the accomplishment of the desired result. Referring to some of the more important recent commercial events, he said the statistics of our foreign commerce show a balance of trade in favor of the country amounting, during the last year, to \$120,000,000. During the present fiscal year ending 30th of June, he believed, the balance will be at least \$100,000,000 in our favor. He thinks after four years of rest, since the panic of 1873, the country has reached a

point when healthful industry and legitimate enterprise, based on sound monetary principles, may again be engaged in with profit. "We have," he said, "in addition to this, got over the idea that it is essential to our social life and to our happiness that we should purchase manufactured articles of other countries when we can produce similar ones of equal merit at home. This is a very important lesson, and is one of the principal elements of making a return to specie payments easier. Our people have learned to limit their wants in a great degree to the production afforded by our home manufacturers. By pursuing this policy, the people, during the last four years, have been actually saving money, and this is proved by their purchase of United States securities and by a general looking about for safe investments."

The President believes not only that the foreign demand for American productions is likely to increase greatly, but in addition to this the capitalists of the nations of the old world will look to the United States for opportunities to invest their money where it can be secured from the chances of war, and that too even during what might be considered as times of uncertainty in our own affairs. This, he thinks, is very creditable to this country, and it must ever be a source of pride to American citizens to know that whatever may be the perplexities surrounding political questions at home, the masses of the people in the old world, as well as men of learning and financial strength, have implicit faith in the perpetuity of our institutions and in the wisdom, intelligence and judgment of our people.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Over, of the committee on enrolled bills, will deliver the electoral vote bill to the President early to-morrow morning. The President this evening says he will sign the bill and accompany the notification of its approval with a special message giving his reason for doing so.

It is reported to-night that a number of the troops who have been stationed here for some time will be ordered to stations in other portions of the country; some of them to Fort Monroe and Governor's Island; others to points in the west where their services may be in demand in the spring campaign against the Indians.

The friends of associate justice Davis furnish the following: "Judge Davis is so much occupied now, and will be for the next six weeks, in preparing opinions upon cases assigned to him by the associate justices, that his immediate resignation could not now take place without injustice to his present duties, which will preclude him from any decision as to his acceptance of the Senatorship."

There is a growing apprehension here that the unfortunate condition of the affairs of Mexico may result in complications which will seriously involve the United States. The statement telegraphed from San Francisco in support of the pretensions of the revolutionary leader, ex-Chief Justice Iglesias, that the constitution of Mexico prohibits the election of a president for a second term, is shown, by direct reference to a copy of the constitution, to be incorrect.

Lerdo's past election was eminently peaceful. It was before the expiration of the uncontested term of office of Lerdo that Iglesias commenced his revolutionary proceedings by issuing, at Salamanca, in Guanajuato, on the 28th of October last, the revolutionary plan assuming the title of provisional president, and setting up the so-called government. The pretext assigned for this revolutionary proceeding was that the House of Representatives, on the 26th of October, had declared that at the election held in July Lerdo had been re-elected president for the ensuing term of four years from Dec. 1, 1876. The constitution of Mexico makes the House of Representatives the sole judge of the returns of the election, not only of the president but of the magistrates of the supreme court. The result of the election was declared by a vote of 125 to 46, or more than two-thirds. This action of the House was indorsed by a vote of confidence in the Executive, by the Senate, by more than two-thirds, and on an appeal being made by Iglesias to the supreme court, of which he was president, that tribunal sustained the validity of the election, by a vote of six to three, yet in the face of this, ignoring the obligations which that

vote imposed upon him as a member of the tribunal and without any warrant whatever in the constitution or of law, either as a magistrate or citizen, Iglesias not only assumed the right to declare the election of President Lerdo invalid, but in violation of the constitution he had sworn to protect. He attempted by revolutionary means to establish himself and his partisans in power, not when succession had legally, or in case of doubt, devolved upon him, but more than a month before the expiration of Lerdo's uncontested term of office. The overthrow of constitutional order in Mexico has been effected not by the strength of professional revolutionists led by General Diaz, but through the treason to the republican principles of those who have been engaged in Iglesias' conspiracy, which has again introduced demoralization into the army, and has deluded public sentiment by the attempt to cover the revolutionary proceedings with pretext of legality. The only difference in the point of legality between Iglesias and Diaz is that the latter issued his revolutionary plan in March last, and the former in October. Whether priority in such proceedings gives a better or worse title, it appears that between the two factions which have appealed to revolution, the balance, in point of material force, has rested with Diaz, for within less than three months from the date when, in Salamanca, Iglesias issued his revolutionary plan, he had been driven from his country and landed a fugitive upon a foreign shore, while the result of his misguided proceedings have been to place success, which could not otherwise be reached, within the grasp of the professional revolutionist, Diaz, and to postpone, it is to be feared, for an indefinite period, all possibility of good government, of order, and of progress in Mexico. It is this conspiracy against constitutional order, and resort to revolutionary means by those who have before been prominent leaders in the republican cause, and who have held the highest positions in the state army, that now awakens the most serious doubts and apprehensions with regard to the future of our neighboring republic.

PHILADELPHIA, 28.—Antonio Blitz, the great magician, died at his residence in this city, to-day, aged 67.

CHICAGO, 28.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says the democrats are pleased over the appointment of Hoar as one of the electoral compromise commissioners. They regard him as the nearest to non-partisan that can be found on the republican side. The republicans are not pleased with his selection, but several gentlemen who have talked with Hoar, to-day, insist that he understands the case at issue perfectly, and that he is as firm as a rock in the conviction that Hayes was fairly elected, and that he cannot be robbed of the presidency by any legal technicality in the Oregon case.

BOSTON, 28.—Moody and Sankey began their revival meetings at the new tabernacle this afternoon. The building, which seats 6,000 persons, was filled in every portion. It is estimated that 10,000 people were unable to gain admission.

HALLOWELL, Maine, 28.—The boarding house of J. G. Cumming was burned to-night. While the furniture was being removed an explosion occurred in one of the rooms, supposed to be gunpowder, seriously injuring four persons.

NEW YORK, 29.—The *Herald's* Columbia, S. C., special says a trial justice appointed by Chamberlain was shot in Darlington County, near his own door, last night. The negroes were very indignant and excited, particularly the members of the militia company at that place. Threats of wholesale murder and house burning were made by them, and the inhabitants of the town, for the protection of life and property, organized a strong police force. The negroes turned out with their Winchester rifles and stationed themselves on the outskirts of the town, lying chiefly in ambush. Everything appeared to be perfectly quiet until about two o'clock this morning, when some of the special police, making their rounds, were fired upon from a small piece of woods, four or five times, the shots taking effect in the shoulder of one and hip of another, slightly wounding both. The officers returned the fire without any effect, and then made their way back to town. The death of the trial justice created a fresh excitement among the negroes, and they are loud and vehement in their threats against the whites. Both races are on a regular war footing, and a bloody encounter may occur at any moment.

ment among the negroes, and they are loud and vehement in their threats against the whites. Both races are on a regular war footing, and a bloody encounter may occur at any moment.

The *Sun* says it is estimated that at least twenty millions of dollars of fresh capital has been brought into Wall Street during the last three months by Californians for active employment. This money has been transferred partly on account of the establishment of the mining board in New York, which needs financial support. The foremost among the new speculators is Jim Keene, of San Francisco. It is estimated that he has transferred from San Francisco to New York six million dollars. His first move in Wall Street was to buy 26,000 shares of the Western Union, at not far from 70. When the price reached 78, and Frank Work bid for 30,000 shares near that figure, Keene sold out, and saddled the pool with his stock. To a friend who asked him what he sold out for, he replied, "A man who does not take \$150,000 profit when he can get it is a fool." An almost inseparable companion of Keene is known as King Cone. Besides Keene, Senator Jones, of Nevada, and ex-Gov. Stanford are here, engaged in speculation. It is not to be supposed though that all of the Californians now operating in Wall Street are *en rapport*. In fact, there is the liveliest kind of rivalry among them here as well as in California Street in San Francisco.

Cardinal McCloskey, by circular, invites the faithful of his archdiocese to unite, according to their means, with their Catholic brethren in presenting a worthy testimonial of their filial homage and affection to our most holy Father, the Pope, on his golden jubilee, or fiftieth anniversary of his episcopate, which will be on the 21st of next May.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The President signed the electoral bill at noon to-day.

The President, in his message approving the act providing for counting the electoral vote, says he believes the bill gives assurance that the result of the election will be accepted without resistance from the supporters of the disappointed candidates, and that the highest officer shall not hold his place with a questioned title of right. The message also alludes to the imminent peril the country has escaped through the adoption of the act.

The document further declares that in no instance had the President of the Senate exercised the power of deciding disputed election returns. In such a case as this, where the result is in doubt, it is the duty of the law-making power to provide in advance a lawful mode of settling the difficulty. One of the two candidates must have been elected, and it would be a deplorable sight to witness a controversy as to which should receive or hold the office. No party of citizens, loving their country, can sacrifice too much in preserving their country. True liberty and progression only exist through cheerful obedience to constitutional law. The bill is calculated to meet the present question of the country and requires peace and harmony between all sections.

At 2.40 p.m. there seemed to be an improvement in the condition of Representative Stephens.

The Supreme Court adjourned till the 19th of February, on account of the impending withdrawal of five of the Justices from the judicial bench to the tripartite electoral commission.

The Montana *Madison* has the following valedictory: "After over three years of toil with recompense, on the *Madisonian*, the undersigned steps down and out. John Russell Wilson." Upon which the Bozeman *Avant Courier* remarks, "Wilson is one of the few exceptions in the pencil-driving profession. They all get plenty of toil, but few the recompense."

Salvini, the famous Italian actor, went and got married recently and concluded that he would not act any more. But now that he has been married a few weeks, he has changed his mind and has decided to return to the stage for a little relief, and to play in London next season.

VALENTINES.—A large assortment of Valentines at Wholesale and Retail at Dwyer's Bookstore.