

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 18.—The *Times*' Washington special states regarding the prospect of the arrival of troops to assist the beleaguered Texans at San Elizario that their main hope is centered upon the cavalry companies, numbering 150 men, ordered from Fort Bayard. This post is only 80 miles distant on the air line, but is, on account of the mountainous roads, fully 170 miles off. It is hoped the main part of the command will reach the point early this morning. Mills concedes that the dispute grows out of a salt lake, which is 50 miles this side of the Rio Grande, and was not permitted to be located, and the Texans and Mexicans had access to it. Recently, however, it was purchased by a company, and a charge was imposed upon the right to obtain salt. This resulted in a row, and the Mexicans swear they will have salt free, and threaten vengeance on those who oppose them. The administration circles here think the arrival of federal troops will end the matter.

The *Times*' San Antonio, Texas special says Col. Amador, of the Lerdo party, is disarming all the Diaz' guards in the vicinity of Mier. The Mexicans, favoring the cause of Lerdo, who had taken refuge in Texas are flocking to Amador's standard. His force was augmented over forty in one day; by such accessions other revolutions are fairly opened.

W. F. Eudicott, president of the Central Bank, which failed lately, has left for parts unknown, leaving his notes for the cash, in the same way that D. D. Spencer did, and the prospects are that instead of the depositors getting dollar for dollar, they will hardly get anything.

The *Tribune*'s Washington special gives the statement of a friend of Congressman Smalls, under conviction in South Carolina for accepting a bribe in the State Legislature. It says Smalls has never been forgiven by the rebels for his daring conduct during the war, and especially for his bravery in gaining possession of a confederate craft running it out of Charleston harbor one dark night and delivering her up to the Federal blockaders. He has lived in a strong republican district, but has been hounded by the Confederates, and this case has been put up on him to destroy his usefulness as a republican. Smalls' conduct throughout has been upright, manly and honest. He has appealed to the Supreme Court, and expects to have the verdict set aside.

NEW ORLEANS, 18.—A Galveston *New Fort Clark* special says the command, under Col. Young and Lieut. Bullis, arrived this evening. They report having experienced very bad weather on their return trip. No details of their operations have yet been made known.

The Governor has received the following dispatch from the sheriff of El Paso County, dated 17th—

Your telegram received. Unable to raise in this county over 10 men. The first help expected is in 48 hours. I fear it will be too late. The rangers are getting short of ammunition, and the mob is undermining the building.

(Signed) CHAS. KERBER, Sheriff.

WASHINGTON, 18.—At the cabinet council to-day some time was devoted to a discussion of the aspect of affairs on the Rio Grande. The Secretary of War read several telegrams, the substance of which, indicated that apprehensions of mob disorder are decreasing.

The bill introduced by Luttrell to regulate elections and the elective franchise in Utah, will be taken up this week by the House territorial committee, who have permission to sit during the recess. The object of the bill is to prevent Mormon interferences, so as to secure free elections in Utah. The bill creating the new Territory of Oklahoma will be considered likewise.

The opinion of the naval court of inquiry into the *Huron* disaster has been promulgated by the Secretary of the Navy. The conclusions are that Commander Ryan is primarily responsible for the loss of that vessel, and that Lieutenant Palmer, navigating officer, made errors in navigation; also that the deck officers on the night of her loss might have been at fault in not ascertaining the accuracy of the perpendicular soundings. The ship is reported to have been in

every respect staunch and seaworthy and she was in that condition up to the time she struck.

President Hayes has at last significantly outlined his position on the Chinese question. Congressmen Davis and Page, last week, interchanged views as to the best means by which they might endeavor to influence his judgment concerning the Chinese problem in its various phases. Page concluded that he would write the letter to the President a copy of which was telegraphed in these dispatches last night. Davis determined to try the effect of a personal interview, in which he could not only state the opinion entertained by himself and the vast majority of the citizens of the great city that he was chosen to represent, but could also invite and answer such questions as might seem useful to elucidate the subject or needful to remove doubts or difficulties from the mind of the chief magistrate. Davis accordingly called on the President yesterday morning, and made known his desire for a special interview on this subject at the President's earliest convenience. An appointment was promptly made for last evening, and punctually met. The interview lasted nearly two hours. The President manifested very great interest in the subject, and by means of questions and comment frequently prolonged the conversation by his own expressed desire. Davis had the gratification of discovering that the President has not become imbued with sentimentalism on this subject, but takes a clear-headed, practical view of it. Before taking his leave he asked the President to allow him the privilege of communicating to his constituents the substance of the presidential views of this question, of such vital importance. He believed such an expression would powerfully tend to allay the present excitement and greatly help to avert threatened troubles, by affording a welcome encouragement and new ground for hope that the existing evils will soon be alleviated and ultimately removed. The President readily gave his consent and authorized Representative Davis to say for him that although he earnestly hoped that the Chinese residents of this country might be protected from outrages, he also deeply sympathized with the Caucasian workmen in the evils they experience on account of the disastrous competition of Chinese cheap labor, and that he is also in sympathy with the people of the Pacific Coast, in their desire to have Chinese immigration checked. The importance of this emphatic announcement can hardly be over-estimated. The President having deliberately taken this position, he may be relied on to hold to it, and with his powerful aid, assured upon the main proposition, the difficulties as to details will, as they are in turn encountered, be rapidly overcome.

PHILADELPHIA, 18.—Wool is firm and in improved demand; prices unchanged; market strong.

NEW ORLEANS, 18.—General Escobedo, of recent Mexican border fame, arrived here, yesterday, from Brownville. He says his visit in Louisiana is simply in pursuit of private business errands, and that after remaining about a fortnight, will leave for Galveston. He utterly disclaimed the charge that his recent visit to the Rio Grande was for the purpose of organizing an expedition against Diaz. He denies that Lerdo and his adherents secretly encourage a conflict between the United States and Diaz' Government. He does not apprehend any danger of a war between the two governments, and says it would be deplored by none more than by him. He says, as between the belligerents, Lerdo would certainly be a Mexican. Touching the late troubles in El Paso County, Escobedo said the difficulty was not between the Americans and Mexicans, but between Americans only. The occurrence of an outbreak, he said, did not change his opinion that peace would be maintained between the two nations.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 18.—The Old Abe mine, situated at Lead City, has been sold to parties from Lake Superior, the consideration being \$50,000.

The troops en route to the Hills from Fort Laramie are within fifty miles of this city. Those from Fort Lincoln will probably arrive here to-morrow.

S. R. Hungate surrendered himself to the sheriff of this county this evening, stating that he had killed a man named Parr, who attempted

to jump his (Hungate's) rancho on the Redwater, about thirty miles from this city.

GALVESTON, 18.—The Galveston, Texas, *News*' Austin special says: A dispatch has been received by the Governor from the sheriff of El Paso County, stating that the State troops had surrendered to the Mexican mob at 3 p. m. yesterday. Their ammunition was exhausted and they were unable to hold out longer. After the surrender, Howard, Atkinson and McBride were shot to death by the Mexicans.

Sheriff Kerber telegraphs that the balance of the Texas State troops, who were not murdered after the surrender, will doubtless meet at fate, unless rescued by the United States forces.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—A Boise City dispatch says, Col. E. M. B. Simoney, late register of the land office at Boise, by appointment *ad interim*, was arrested, to-day, by order of the United States District Attorney on a charge of extortion, for taking illegal fees, under color of his office, from citizens filing applications for homestead and pre-emption claims. His examination is set for Thursday.

CHICAGO, 18.—A dispatch received at Lieutenant General Sheridan's headquarters, last night, from Captain Blair, who is in command at Fort Bliss, reports that the Texas Rangers at San Elizario surrendered yesterday morning. Judge Howard, agent for the salt mines, Atkinson, and McBride, Rangers, were shot, and the rest of the Rangers were disarmed and liberated. The Rangers are now at Fort Bliss, opposite El Paso, Mexico, and the mob has dispersed. No help was given to the mob from the Mexican side of the river. The mob was composed entirely of native born citizens of Texas.

RANDOLPH, Mass., 19.—Three children of Mrs. Catherine Ryan, Lafayette Street, were suffocated, last night, by coal gas; also Mary E. Barry, aged 14, who was stepping with them. Mrs. Ryan is not expected to live.

BOSTON, 19.—A special from St. Johns, N. B., says John A. Miller has been arrested on a charge of uttering forged papers on his father's bank in Augusta, Ga. \$1,000 is said to be the amount.

CHICAGO, 19.—The *Times*' London special says much anxiety is felt over the situation with reference to peace. The *Times* says the present is the most critical period of the conflict. The Turkophile organs share in the prevailing uneasiness as to the possible outcome of the reception given by Germany and Austria to the appeal of the Porte for mediation. It is believed that nothing will come of it, but that the Russians will push their conquest up to a point which may force England to interfere to protect her interests. In any case Russia is unwilling at present to listen to proposals for mediation. She either desires to push her conquest further on else is unwilling that any of the other powers should come between her and Turkey in the settlement of the terms of peace. The military situation is without great interest.

The *Times*' Bucharest special says the movement of the Russians is being made through the Balkans to Turn Kamarb.

The *Times*' El Paso special says, the firing at San Elizario was active on Saturday and Saturday night. The exact number of casualties is not learned, but is believed to be heavy. Sheriff Kerber has been unsuccessful in raising the 100 rangers authorized by the government.

A United States mail coach was allowed to pass the lines of the Mexicans at San Elizario without molestation. The driver reports that fighting was in progress when he left the scene of the conflict on Sunday morning. Shortly after his departure he heard a loud explosion, and believes it to have been caused by the blowing up of the house in which the military had taken refuge, and which it is known the mob had undermined for the above purpose. The Mexicans on Saturday crossed the border, and after some exertion secured 100 recruits, with whom they returned to the Texas side and renewed the conflict.

On Monday the situation of affairs became critical in the extreme. The rangers were short of ammunition and wearied by the long resistance which they had made, and a surrender became a question of but a few hours. It is believed the Mexicans, after the surrender of the rangers, on Monday, started for El Paso, and much fear

is felt that the troops are hastening through to San Elizario. Eight companies and three cannon, in all, have been ordered thither. The two murdered rangers were brave gentlemen.

PHILADELPHIA, 19.—The agent in Russia of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, cables an order for 40 large freight engines to be complete in February or March. Letters recently received from the same party says the Russian government has absorbed nearly all the railway plant for war purposes, and it is being rapidly used up and destroyed. Meanwhile the largest crop of wheat ever raised in Southern Russia and Bulgaria is rotting in the bins for need of transportation. This wheat, which usually finds an outlet from the Black Sea ports, will have to be transported by rail to the Baltic ports, and about 300 new engines will be required at once, a large proportion of these will, however, be built in Europe. This accounts for the fact that grain dealers here are having so little present apprehension of competition from Southern Russia.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 17.—A telegram from St. Petersburg of a semi-official character says the statement that Germany and Austria have refused Turkey's request for mediation has produced a favorable impression here. The universal sentiment is, that after the great sacrifices of Russia, peace on the conditions foreboded in the Porte's circular, would be illusory, and the questions raised by this sanguinary war must be definitely and exhaustingly solved.

The report of the suicide of Osman Pasha is false. There is no foundation for the report of his death from any cause.

Colonel Wellesley, British military attaché, says Osman Pasha had less than 30,000 men at Plevna and in his sortie lost 6,000 killed alone. The wounded must have been 6,000 more.

The Russians after occupying Elena, pushed forward their troops to Belrova yesterday.

Gen. Potrovic, Montenegrin commander, has left Venice suddenly, having been summoned to take command of the Montenegrin force to be sent to Novi Bazar to effect a junction with the Servians.

Gen. Krupner's corps have started for Orchanie.

It is known to many that the Czar was privately warned last August that if Russia entered on a second campaign it would be impossible to restrain England from hostile action.

Influential Russians consider the present moment as highly favorable for direct negotiations between Russia and Turkey.

It is reported that Gen. Horvath has taken Adlie, near Widin.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 17.—It is generally believed that the Porte's appeal for mediation of the powers will have no result. Layard, British ambassador, has informed the Turkish government that England will continue to observe neutrality.

France has replied to the Turkish note. The terms of her reply are almost identical with those of Italy.

PARIS, 17.—A great change in the personnel of the departmental administration is expected. Over forty prefects have already resigned.

M. Leon Renault has been elected president of the group of deputies of the Left Centre.

M. Bordeaux has introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies providing for a gratuitous elementary education.

The *Monteur* asserts that the constitutionalist senators having been sounded as to their future attitude, replied that they were sincerely resolved to allow a trial of a truly republican government, with full liberty, but would keep their engagements with the Right, concerning the election of life senators.

The ministers to-day informed a deputation from the Left that they would immediately stop the payment of all fines.

ATHENS, 17.—It is said the Porte has decided to grant a fuller autonomy to Crete, to allay the discontent in that island.

LONDON, 18.

The *Times*' Constantinople dispatch says: England is in great disfavor here on account of Serbia's treachery, which English influence in favor of Serbia rendered possible. There is a strong impression here that England will oppose the opening of the Dardanelles, which Tur-

key, and probably all the other powers are prepared to concede. If Turkey refuse concession it will be because of the conviction that England will help them in their extremity.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 18.—Erroneous interpretations having been given to the circular of the Porte inviting mediation, it is officially explained that Turkey does not approach the powers as a vanquished state, since she still has two lines of defence, which government believes she would be able to hold. The Porte, by its circular, desires to intimate its willingness to consider the proposals made by the Constantinople conference. As the war began owing to Turkey's refusal to adhere to those proposals, the Porte thinks it might be terminated now on that basis.

LONDON, 18.—With reference to the internal questions which are now dividing Prince Bismarck from the Emperor William and some of the ministers, a Berlin dispatch has the following: Prince Bismarck seems to have overcome the obstacles which have hitherto hindered a realization of his plan for remodelling the cabinet. A rumor is gaining credit that Herr Canphausen, Vice-President of the council of ministers, and minister of finance, and Achenbach, minister of commerce and public works, will resign, and that the latter will be replaced by Dr. Friedenthal, minister of agriculture; that Herr Benningsson, president of the chamber of deputies of Prussia, will become home minister, and the other portfolios will be distributed when Prince Bismarck returns to Berlin. Such a solution of the crisis would be a success for the national liberal party, who, up to the middle of last week despaired of so hopeful an issue. The conservatives declined at the last moment, to enter the cabinet, previous to the removal of Dr. Falke, minister of public instruction and ecclesiastical affairs, and unless they had guarantees that all the ecclesiastical laws issued since the beginning of the ecclesiastical war should be partly abolished and partly remodelled. Prince Bismarck is now working to remove some courtiers of high rank, whom he charges with conspiracy against him. According to the latest intelligence, he has, up to this time, not been successful, but there are indications that these courtiers must this time yield to the chancellor.

The *Post*, in its leading editorial, forebodes the grant for military preparations, and after reviewing the rumors which have been current of late, concerning the separate arrangement between Russia and Turkey, says: "To make England's words heard, to make mediation respected or intervention effective, it is necessary to appeal to the representatives of the nation for the requisite support. We cannot entertain the slightest doubt that Parliament will not only readily accord whatever money is necessary to put the national strength in a condition for active efficiency, but will heartily endorse a policy in accordance with the true interests of permanent peace and the noblest traditions of the country. It is certain the cabinet is united in its resolve, and with the opening of the new year we shall witness the inception of a clear and rational policy."

The *Standard*, in its leader, explains that the victory of the Russians is not the cause of the summoning of Parliament, but the license which is given to Russia by Germany and Austria to use the victory in her own way. This is what constitutes the danger to British interests. England can never consent to the quarrel being arranged on these terms, she may even have cause to demur to a peace directly between the belligerents. She claims a voice in the settlement, and it is that she may be prepared to insist upon that voice that government is adopting those measures which Parliament will be invited to sanction.

The *Times* deprecates too much importance being attached to the early summoning of Parliament, and points to numerous instances in which the cabinet's actions have been misinterpreted even by their own supporters; as, for instance, the sending of the fleet to Besika Bay. If any previous cabinet had summoned Parliament thus early, the natural inference would have been that they were about to demand a grant of money for the support of some step taken by the Queen on the advance of her min-