

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 30.—Rumors were current at the capital that the trouble about the New York collectorship was to be settled by making Postmaster-General James collector and putting Judge Robertson in the cabinet in James' place. It was said that Secretary Blaine had consented to this, as it would give him one more staunch friend in the cabinet; but it need hardly be added that the rumors could not be traced to any substantial foundation. It appears to be equally certain that the President intends to stand by Robertson's nomination and that Senator Conkling and Platt will strenuously oppose his confirmation. Conkling is constantly in receipt of letters and telegrams from the stalwarts of New York advising this course, and representing that the passage of the resolutions in the legislature endorsing Robertson's nomination was permitted by his (Conkling's) friends under the influence of false statements, to the effect that he had consented to it. He received upwards of 100 telegrams on this subject from one county of New York, in a single day recently; and it is said that he now feels sure of the solid support of his party in that State in any plan of opposition that he may conclude to adopt. His prospects of success in the Senate are, however, considered to be practically hopeless, for the great mass of the democratic senators will undoubtedly vote for Robertson's confirmation as a means of planting a permanent cause of discord in the republican party and Garfield and Blaine's immediate following in the Senate would unquestionably give a sufficient number of votes to make the confirmation certain.

Attorney General MacVeagh spent an hour at the Capitol this afternoon, mingling with the senators on both sides of the chamber. He was inquiring about the deadlock and the chances of its being terminated; and he also is said to have made inquiries as to the probability of Wm. E. Chandler's confirmation as Solicitor General. The democrats talk of voting solidly against Chandler, and if they prove to be unanimous on this question, there will be only one republican vote needed to defeat him. This vote, it is rumored, will certainly be cast. Don Cameron, even if no other republican, will embrace the opportunity to pay off the scores which a number of them have marked against Chandler for his caustic pamphlet attacks from time to time upon those who have failed to come up to his stalwart standard. In regard to the Senate dead lock, there is still no signs of its breaking. Some of the republican senators are getting nervous over the nominations, in which they are interested, but they hold together, and apparently intend to do so indefinitely. The democratic leaders, on the other hand, express a determination to maintain their solid opposition, and say they are not in any degree troubled either by the drift which the pending debate partakes, or by apprehensions as to the final result of the contest.

A report is circulated to-day, of a compromise arranged between the New York stalwarts and the administration by which Postmaster-General James would be appointed collector at New York, and Robertson to be put in the cabinet as Postmaster-General. Intelligent inquiry among the republican senators fail to give a confirmation of this. Well-informed republicans say there is no truth in it, and that the President intends to stick to Robertson. Conkling, Platt and Arthur held several conferences to-day. They have ascertained that Robertson will not be withdrawn and they mean to fight him. All the democratic senators will support Robertson, believing they are sustaining Blaine, whom they like. It is probable that Chandler's name may be withdrawn as he stands but a poor chance for confirmation. The democrats are all against him; also Don Cameron, which in a close Senate would reject him.

A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day in a case which has a good deal of importance for officers of the army and navy, and which settles the question of the right of the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, to dismiss army or navy officers from the service without court martial. Charles M. Blake was, in 1868, post chaplain at Camp McDowell, Arizona, and forwarded to

the President, during temporary unfitness, what was construed as a resignation. The resignation was accepted, and shortly thereafter Alex. Gilmore nominated and confirmed as Blake's successor. In 1878, President Hayes, upon reconsideration of the circumstances of Blake's resignation, set aside its acceptance and restored him to service, whereupon the latter brought suit for back pay. The conclusion of the court is that whatever view may be taken of Blake's resignation, and the appointment and confirmation of another man in his place, it had the effect of discharging him from the service. On Gilmore's appointment, he superseded Blake, who was discharged from the service without any reference to the latter's mental capacity to understand what was a resignation. Blake could not, thereafter, have been restored to the service without a new nomination and confirmation.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—This morning, Judge Sullivan, of the Superior Court, decided one of the numerous suits instituted by Burke against the Bonanza firm. The suit decided is that of Burke vs. Flood et al. The complaint charged the fraudulent conversion of only a few feet of mining ground, but the principles involved are very important. The judge held that the resolutions of ratification, adopted at a Consolidated Virginia stockholders meeting, were ineffectual, because not adopted by the unanimous consent of the whole body of stockholders. All transactions except one were held to be such that stockholders might have had notice from the books at the time of their character, or at least sufficient notice to put them upon inquiry, therefore the statute of limitation was held to have run against all except one transaction, in which Heydenfeldt purchased 12½ feet of ground from George McKinney. The interest of the Flood party did not appear to have been disclosed to the body of stockholders, and the books conveyed no notice to put stockholders upon an inquiry, so that the transaction was held to be exempt from the operation of the statute of limitation. Defendants, therefore, were required to account for the profits of that transaction. This accounting must be, the judge said, to the body of stockholders constituting the corporation. All holders of stock at this date will be allowed 60 days after public notice, given by the master appointed by the court, within which to elect to take the benefit of the decree herein, and present their evidences of ownership. The court will provide in its decree that all parties failing to come in within that time shall be foreclosed of all claim against the defendants or either of them, arising out of the transactions considered herein. On payment of the several amounts that may be determined to be due to the parties electing to take advantage of the decree herein, the defendants will be released from all claim against them arising on the part of said corporation or its stockholders. The 102½ shares of stock issued in the transaction became the equivalent by reason of several increases in the capital stock of the defendant corporation and the dividends of California stock issued to the stockholders of the defendant corporation, to 6,125 shares of stock of the corporation defendant, 3,573 shares of the California Mining Company. The defendants other than the corporation are to account for said shares of stock, or their value at this date, and for all dividends paid on said shares of stock, as shown by evidence at the trial, together with interest on such dividends from the dates of payment. The defendants are to be credited with \$3,539 actually paid for the ground, with interest thereon from April 12, 1872. It is estimated that the amount of money Flood and others will be called upon to pay over, should they conclude not to appeal, will be between \$800,000 and \$900,000. The decision will have an important bearing on the other suits now pending, involving several million dollars. The news of the decision had no marked effect on the prices of stocks.

The decision of Judge Sullivan in the bonanza case has been the general topic of conversation on the streets this afternoon. The plaintiff and those interested on his side of the question in this and other suits, express great satisfaction, and hold that although the recovery of a larger portion of the amount at issue in this suit, something over \$10,000,000 is held by decision to be barred by the statute of limitations, the principle for which they contended is fully established. They claim that

in the suit to recover the value of tailings to the amount of \$56,000,000, which is set for May, the statute of limitations will be inoperative and that a decision in their favor is almost a foregone conclusion, as the case is much stronger than the one decided to-day. The case will probably be taken to the Supreme Court on appeal.

About fifty suits have been brought in the Superior Court by wealthy citizens and corporations to restrain the tax collector from collecting taxes on supplemental tax lists. The amount of property represented in the list is \$190,000,000.

A Port Townsend dispatch says: Advice from Sitka per steamer are: The Indians at Hoochenoo are reported to have burned two of their number at the stake for some offense not stated. There are fifteen feet of snow at Takeon Mining District. Experts and prospectors are erecting cabins in which to await the opening of spring.

The sanitary and educational system imposed on the Indians at Sitka by Commander Glass, of the sloop of war, is a decided success. There is much regret at the prospect of his departure.

A signal service station is being established at Sitka.

NEW YORK, 30.—The Northern Pacific Directors held their first meeting yesterday since the 180,000 shares were issued. Villard's movement was discussed. There appeared entire unanimity among the directors as to the necessity of fully endorsing the action of the executive committee, and a resolution so announcing was presented. John C. Bullitt, a lawyer and one of the syndicate directors, opposed its adoption, calling attention to the preliminary injunction secured from Judge Spier by Villard. He said a formal endorsement of the issuance of the stock pending the injunction would render the directors liable for contempt of court. John C. Bullitt then offered the following substitute, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved—That the suit of Henry Villard against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, its directors and others, for an injunction be vigorously defended by all legal means."

Counsel were given special instructions in accordance therewith. In discussing the legality of the action of the executive committee in issuing the stock, the following extract from the by-laws of the company, setting forth the duties and powers of that committee, were considered: "The executive committee, when the board is not in session, shall have and may exercise all the powers of the board of directors which can be lawfully delegated to or exercised by them, and they shall cause to be kept a full and accurate record of their actions and proceedings, and submit the same from time to time to the board."

Attention was also directed to the fact that the plan of reorganization adopted in 1875, to which Villard, in his plea for injunction, refers frequently, provides that "Common stock shall be issued to the amount authorized by the charter," \$100,000,000, less the amount of \$51,000,000 of preferred stock. "The certificates of this stock shall be issued to the holders of or those now entitled to certificates, share for share, and the residue rateably to those originally entitled to them or their assigns." In these quotations may be discovered the key note to the defense which will be set up against the pleas of Villard.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: Public curiosity centres in the female prisoner, Sophie Pieofsky, whose close connections in social positions, and whose superior education excite general wonder. She is the daughter of a former provincial governor and niece of an officer of high rank in the army. According to the confessions of Pieofsky and Jelaboff, they alone knew of the attempt to be made on the Czar's life and the time and place. Their fellow conspirators in London and elsewhere knew, in a general way, that another attempt would be made. Roussakoff was only informed of what was required of him on the day of the murder. Jelaboff, chief director in the matter, having been arrested two days before, Pieofsky became the guiding spirit, and sent Roussakoff and other murderers with bombs to the stations assigned them. Roussakoff protests that he was not admitted to the council of the conspirators, but was merely a fellow worker. He asserts that the nihilists latterly have had no money and that there was considerable disagreement among them, and they would probably have dis-

persed had their last attempt failed. Roussakoff seems to be a nihilist, pure and simple, having no project or desire beyond the destruction of the present order of things. Pieofsky and Jelaboff avow that the object of their operations was to terrorize the country, disarrange the machinery of government and bring about, if possible, a socialistic republic after the pattern of the Paris commune. The other two prisoners, Mischeeloff and the woman Helfmand, seem to be less important. Both refuse to answer the charges made against them.

CHICAGO, 30.—The Times' London special says: As a result in the surplus in finances some of the taxes will be reduced. I have reason to state that one article which will be affected is manufactured silverware, on which duty is now levied alike on home and foreign products. I have reason also to assert that the duty will be wholly taken off, which will produce very important results both here and in America. There will be an increase in the value of native silver, but the most important effect will be to cause an immediate rise in the value of manufactured American ware in this market. I had an interview yesterday with one of the heaviest dealers in silver plate, who said American goods are superior to anything manufactured in this country, in style, finish and quality. The duty now enforced is practically prohibitory of importation, but should the proposal of government be endorsed, as it is sure to be, then certainly a large trade with America will spring up, provided American manufacturers are willing to maintain the present standard and avoid shipping inferior goods to this market. The contemplated abolition of duty is intended to stop the mouths of those who favor bimetalism. On the whole it is expected that England will make vigorous opposition to the terms of the treaty proposed by France and America. Just now it seems doubtful if Belgium will take part in the monetary conference.

PITTSBURGH, 30.—General Jaubert, the Boer leader, turns out after all to be an American. He is a native of Uniontown, Fayette Co., Pa., where he was born in the spring of 1841. His parents came from Holland. He was educated in Uniontown public schools. When about 14 years old he was tried on the charge of assault and battery, but was acquitted. Soon after he quitted America, going to Holland, thence to South Africa. At the outbreak of the rebellion he returned to this country, served in the navy under Admiral Dupont, and afterwards as captain of a colored company, under General Witzel. He returned to Holland after the war and thereafter to South Africa. His full name is Daniel Sturgeon Joubert, he having been named after Daniel Sturgeon, of Pennsylvania, who befriended his father.

PHILADELPHIA, 30.—A private message from Los Vegas, N. M., says: Jos. Currie, the murderer of Porter, the actor, was shot and killed at that place on March 28. Currie, it appears, was on a drunken spree and threatened to kill several people. Among the persons threatened was the bar tender, of a saloon, who shot Currie in self-defense. A party of railroad hands, friends of the dead man, attempted to lynch the bar tender, but the sheriff succeeded in getting him to jail.

A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury at once returned a verdict of shooting in self-defense.

NEW YORK, 31.—The Herald's Dublin says: All the preliminaries have been arranged, and I understand that Friday night the Dublin Gazette will contain a proclamation putting the arms act into operation in Ireland. It is not intended to put the act in force all over Ireland at once. At first, probably, only five counties, including Cork and Mayo, will be placed under the provisions of the act in its full scope, that is to say, empowering the police to seize unauthorized persons from having arms, and enabling constables to search on a warrant any premises where arms are supposed to be concealed. The order in council under the ninth section of the act has been framed with great care. I believe that the Lord Lieutenant has ordered a restriction to be made on the importation of arms to certain parts, namely, Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Derry, Sligo. Stringent conditions will have to be complied with in regard to such importations in properly declaring them. Though Dublin city or county will not be proclaimed, the metropolitan police will be under orders. The council will have power to examine all

packages suspected of containing arms and ammunition. A constable will also have authority to demand returns of all sales of firearms by dealers, specifying the weapon and residence of the purchaser, under a heavy penalty of doing otherwise.

One of the most popular, liberal, and influential of the acknowledged democratic leaders in western New York, in a letter to a well known Senator of the United States, described the present condition of the democratic party in the following terse and vigorous language: "Our party has got so low that a bodysman cannot reach it. It has no character nor property, does anybody belong to it. Nothing in fact remains but the Chinese ter and a piece of chalk with which to mark 329 upon sidewalks and doorsteps."

CHEYENNE, 31.—A special from Sidney, Neb., to the Leader, gives the following particulars of an attack on the person of Attorney W. H. Michael, of that City this afternoon. A desperate character named Tom Ryan, attempted to assassinate W. H. Michael, a attorney here, this afternoon, with a knife, Ryan inflicted a very ugly cut on the head of W. H. Michael, but failed in his fiendish purposes owing to the resistance of Mr. Michael. The cause of the attack was that Michael had appeared against Ryan a short time since secured his conviction for biting a piece out of the lip of a freight named Emerson, with whom he had an altercation, and for this the desperado sought his life. A few years ago, Ryan shot Tom Kane, another attorney, through the mouth, and noted as being a boon companion, the most desperate characters on the border. Mr. Michael was formerly editor of the Sidney Plaindealer. The would-be murderer made his escape on his own horse, which he was waiting, before any attempt could be made to arrest him. The great excitement and much indignation prevails.

CHICAGO, 31.—The Times in Philadelphia special, announces negotiations by Jay Gould for use of the Philadelphia and Erie road, to make connection between New York and his Wabash system with the prediction that the contract will be made. The Times also has a Toledo special, stating that the Toledo, Delphos and Burlington road has purchased 1,000 feet of ground for a depot and made arrangements with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to occupy the same grounds. Here are the routes for Gould to run trains from the Wabash depot at Toledo to his of the seaboard lines and complete his personal system from the Hudson River to the Rio Grande.

WASHINGTON, 31.—Attorney General MacVeigh, Secretary of the Interior and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, this morning, went to New York to confer on the finances.

Senator Conkling has determined upon relentless war against Robertson and against the Administration. He holds Secretary Blaine responsible for the nomination. Conkling expects to be defeated, and resents that Robertson will be confirmed, but says there is a principle involved, and he would make the fight. He knew he were the only one who would vote against Robertson. It is said Conkling will not wait an executive session to proclaim his position and antagonize the Administration, but will take an opportunity in open session, so that his position will be put before the country correctly and not misrepresented might be if he talked during the executive session. Conkling holds that it is his duty to oppose Robertson; that his nomination would be a step towards organizing the present republican organization in New York, and that Robertson's administration of collector's office would disrupt the party and cause its defeat in New York. Conkling feels that it is his duty to protect and maintain the present republican organization which has won victory after victory in New York; that there is no question of republican senators in relation to federal appointments; they are for no special appointments, that the President gave them to understand that no objectionable would be appointed. Conkling holds, that though he will probably be beaten in this first contest the fight will go outside the Senate chamber; that if Blaine be permitted to take charge of the New York republican party and appointments he and his supporters may run in 1884 and elect the republican then, if they can. It is positive