

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

SPRINGVILLE, 9.—The New England Methodist conference, at Westfield, adopted resolutions declaring it the duty of citizens, especially Christians, to prevent the elevation of bad men to civil offices. Deploring the corruption in society and the prevalence of communism and infidel sentiment, and declaring the course of government toward the African, Indian and Chinese to be full of injustice, bad faith and cruelty.

SAN FRANCISCO, 9.—At the city election in San Jose, yesterday the citizen's ticket was elected entire, except the chief of police which was carried by the workingmen.

GALVESTON, 9.—A fire at three o'clock this morning destroyed 13 frame buildings on both sides of Market Street, between 28th and 29th Streets. Only one building in the block was saved. Loss \$50,000; insurance \$30,000.

WASHINGTON, 9.—General Field, the newly-elected doorkeeper of the House, took possession of his office to-day. It is not supposed he will make many changes. Donovan, assistant doorkeeper under Polk, has resigned.

The postal commission say the postal car is now a necessity for public business and generally demanded even at a greater cost than now.

The House committee on Pacific railroads, to-day, directed Representative Chalmers to report to the House, with favorable recommendation, the Pacific Railroad funding bill, identical in its provisions with Thurman's bill, now pending before the Senate.

The Postoffice department has received a report stating that the officers engaged in trying to arrest the robbers who stopped the train on the Houston and Texas Central Railroad and robbed the express and mails, have had a skirmish with the outlaws, who are in force. The assistance of the State authorities has been invoked to effect their capture.

Among the items added to the deficiency bill by the Senate committee are those for the expenses for operating the Des Moines Canal to the Mississippi River as a free highway, \$7,500; for observing the total solar eclipse, July 29th, \$8,000; for Powell's survey of the Rocky Mountains, \$5,000; for Hayden's survey maps and charts, \$20,000; for the Senate miscellaneous expenses, extra session, \$15,000. The House deficiency appropriation for the subsistence of the army is increased by \$300,000 addition, an aggregate of \$480,000.

TRENTON, 9.—A judgment of considerable interest was rendered here yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. Robbins & Appleton, agents of the American Watch Company, brought suit against the People's Fire Insurance Company of Newark to recover loss sustained by the plaintiffs at the great Bond Street fire in New York a year ago. Over \$300,000 of losses had been paid to them by other companies, but the People's Insurance Company, the Hamburg Bremen Company, which had \$15,000 risk, the Columbia Company, with a risk of \$5,000, and the Fireman's Company of San Francisco, also having a \$5,000 risk, all declined to settle. The real point at issue was as to whether or not the policies were contributing. The court, Judge Nixon, admitted all the testimony offered on this point, and the jury gave judgment for the full amount claimed, \$42,741.82.

BIDDEFORD, Maine, 9.—Frederick Savage, a Frenchman, to-day murdered Rose Vincent, of Methuen, Mass., by throwing her in the river. When arrested, his only explanation was: "I loved her too much." He is married and has children.

DUNDEE, Ills., 9.—The Union School Building burned to the ground at 2 this morning. Loss, \$25,000; partially insured.

LITTLETON, N. H., 9.—Hiram Weeks of St. Johnsbury, Vt., a former director of the Merchants' National Bank of that town, is reported to have absconded, taking \$43,000 in trust and borrowed funds.

PHILADELPHIA, 9.—Wool dull, nominal. California fine and medium 14 @ 32, coarse 25 @ 27.

SAN FRANCISCO, 9.—Yesterday, on the North Pacific Coast railroad near Nicasio, a palace car, occupied by J. G. Eastland, president of the road, and a party of friends, was thrown down an embankment 40 feet high, into the creek. Mr. Eastland and his daughter Ethel

were dangerously injured. The others escaped with more or less bruises.

NEW YORK, 10.—The *Herald's* Cincinnati special says: The stories of Vance having eloped with a woman are all fabrications, at least at none of the places where he stopped was he accompanied by anyone. The amount of money he borrowed and took away is greatly overstated. The entire sum he obtained could not possibly exceed \$3,000. Insanity runs in the family, and this is the only explanation that can be made for his conduct.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: The ill success of Howe's speech appears to have acted as a caution signal to anti-Hayes men. Senator Hoar is credited with the remark: "Howe's speech was only a trial, like the experiment of the menagerie man who, having to cross a troop of elephants over a frozen creek, and not knowing whether the ice would bear them, concluded to send over a little elephant first by way of trial, and the ice broke, and the little elephant fell through and was drowned, and the rest of the troop went back into winter quarters."

The *Herald's* St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that negotiations have been begun with England for the purpose of enabling both countries to back down from their present antagonistic positions. It is suggested that Russia shall quit San Stefano, and the English fleet retire from the Dardanelles, thus enabling each to show a desire for conciliation. We are not told whether the Russians propose to retire. They will certainly not leave Bulgaria until all matters relating to that portion of disputed territory are settled to their entire satisfaction.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: There has been much inquiry at the Capitol about the political bearing of the new doorkeeper, General Field. On his own showing he turns out to be a republican. He has been serving for some time under the republican commissioners of the district, and has also been a candidate for foreign appointments, and recommended as a republican by prominent republican politicians. If his sympathies are with the democratic party, he has recently succeeded in keeping that fact quiet.

Bishop Andrews, of the New York Methodist conference, has decided that the licensing of women preachers is against the doctrines of Wesley. The disappointed advocates of the new departure have taken an appeal to the general conference of Methodists of the whole country in 1880.

BOSTON, 10.—It is believed that the forgeries of Joseph W. Bugbee are more extensive than at first reported. Notes are continually going to protest, and there seems to be an impression that nearly all of \$229,000 in notes, held by the Boston banks, are in some way compromised.

CHICAGO, 10.—The *Times'* London correspondent visited Portsmouth yesterday, and found the reports of great preparations there for war without foundation. No troop ships are taking on soldiers, and there is but little more than the activity of ordinary times. Work is proceeding slowly on the *Infatigable*, and repairs are in progress on two or three armored ships. There is no extra accumulation of troops or munitions of war. These facts, in connection with the pacific tone of parliamentary speeches, rather force the inference that much of the late clamor about preparation for war is, in part, a feint, and that war was not so much intended as generally believed.

CINCINNATI, 10.—The rope manufactory of Bonte & Co., Dayton, Ky., a suburb of this city, was burned, this morning. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

FALL RIVER, 10.—S. Angier Chase, treasurer of the Union Mills, is said to be a defaulter to the amount of \$480,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 10.—Representative Irishmen, last evening, adopted resolutions eulogizing Gen. Shields, the soldier and statesman, and thanking Gen. Butler for the manly and eloquent effort in behalf of an old hero who should have needed no stronger passport to office than the wounds he bore on his body.

PHILADELPHIA, 10.—Cornell Jewett has started for Washington to perfect the proposed American cable organization, and to secure independent cables in the interest of the government and the people.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Subscriptions to the four per cent loan, to-day, were \$266,500.

The ways and means committee, to-day, decided by one majority, in favor of income tax.

## FOREIGN.

PARIS, 8.—Complete returns from the elections yesterday, show 14 republicans returned. In one district a second ballot is necessary.

LONDON, 8.—The movements of the Russian forces on the Danube and in Rumania indicate a determination to prepare thoroughly against the contingency of an Austrian attack in the rear.

All the passes over the Carpathians, practicable for artillery and trains, are covered by the positions which the Russians have just occupied.

Russian troops are constantly moving from Bulgaria into Rumania.

Large shipments of powder from Dortmund, Prussia, into Russia are reported.

The *Agence Russe* threatened to oppose the discussion of the Bessarabian question by the congress; it also states that the character of the latest news encourages the belief of a possibility of the resumption of congress proposals.

A dispatch from Constantinople says, Layard, British ambassador, has received a report from Mr. Reade, British Consul at Rustchuk, claiming satisfaction from the Russian government for the outrage committed by the Russian troops in entering the consulate there and taking possession of the archives, notwithstanding that the British flag was hoisted over the building at the time.

The Russians, in consequence of the opposition of the Porte, have again abandoned their project of embarking at Buyukdere.

The Sultan has asked Grand Duke Nicholas when the Russian troops would evacuate points on the Turkish side of the line of demarcation. The Grand Duke, in reply, alluded to the continuance of the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora.

The Turkish newspapers have been ordered to cease their attacks on England.

VIENNA, 8.—A St. Petersburg special denies the report that Prince Gortschakoff is about to resign.

HAVANA, 9.—The official *Gazette* has published a decree by the Captain General, directing that in conformity with the proclamation of the 25th of March, the restoration to its owners of all property embargoed for political offences shall begin immediately.

LONDON, 9.—A report is current in Vienna that Prince Gortschakoff has notified Austria that he has postponed his answer to her demands until England formulates her counter proposals, so that he may be able to reply to Austria and England simultaneously.

The belief that Germany is abandoning her strictly passive attitude is rapidly gaining ground here. It is said that Prince Bismarck evidently intends to use his influence in favor of peace. It is supposed that negotiations for a congress will be recommenced on some new basis. No answer has yet been sent to Lord Salisbury's circular.

*Official Abend Post* says, the latest St. Petersburg news is considered to indicate that Russia expects a proposal for a conference from some quarter.

Despite the reassuring utterances of Russian semi-official journals, the presentation of the written statement of Austria's views, which followed Gen. Ignatieff's return to St. Petersburg, seems to have produced an unfavorable impression.

Earl Carnarvon said, Salisbury's dispatch showed that England must, if she entered the congress, enter it with hand on sword.

The Duke of Argyll believed war could be avoided, but if it arose patriotism would carry the country safely through.

In the House, Northcote said that the calling out of the reserve was not intended to alarm the country by indicating peril. He believed Russia would accede to England's views even now, but if she was denied a voice in the conference, it was her duty to see her interests protected.

Gathorne Hardy was not sure that England was isolated. He believed Salisbury's circular would win allies. England would not be dishonored by the best nation in the world.

Debate adjourned till to-morrow night.

Earl Derby's statement in the House of Lords, yesterday, showed that several differences arose between him and his colleagues before his resignation. He was with difficulty persuaded to assent to the early summoning of Parliament and to the six million vote.

He also stated in the event of war, all England could hope from Germany was bare and not benevolent neutrality.

The Marquis of Salisbury, in his speech, strongly objected to Lord Derby's making these unusual revelations. He said he had no official information that Prince Gortschakoff denied the truth of Prince Ghika's report of his conversation relative to Bessarabia. If he had such information it would be for each to determine whom he thought more credible, Gortschakoff or Ghika.

The drift of the news from Constantinople is again distinctly pro-Russian. New objections have been taken by the Turks against Russian military movements.

Russian garrisons have relieved the Rumanians at Widdin, Nikopolis and Rhova, and the Russians now hold the Danube from its mouth to the Servian frontier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 9.—The Russians are completing the fortifications begun by the Turks at Schekmedja and Seikos.

Fresh purchases of arms are being made by the Turkish war office.

A St. Petersburg telegram says, the feeling gains ground that some formula will be invented which will remove the obstacles to the assembling of the congress.

A member of the Berlin banking house of Mendelsohn, was in Paris, yesterday, seeking the co-operation of the Paris houses concerned in last year's Russian loan, to place about three hundred million francs more, but was unsuccessful.

BERLIN, 9.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 7,200,000 marks.

LONDON, 9.—The *Times* has the full text of Gortschakoff's reply to Salisbury's circular dispatch. The Prince contests Salisbury's assertions point by point, but the general tone of his reply appears conciliatory. He denies that the treaty of San Stefano creates a strong Sclay state under the control of Russia, and declares that the arrangements relative to Bulgaria are only the development of the principle established by the Constantinople conference. He continues: "Lord Salisbury admits that the return to the programme of that conference, pure and simple, is rendered impossible by the war. The fact that the San Stefano treaty is preliminary indicates that Russia has left room for an ulterior understanding. Bulgaria will be under Russian control no more than Rumania, which also owes its existence to Russia. Russia is quite ready to abridge the term of the occupation of Bulgaria as much as possible. The limits of Bulgaria have only been indicated in general terms, in accordance with the nationality of the population. The details will be left to the mixed commission. The only object in assigning the ports to Bulgaria is to assist her commercial development, by which England and the Mediterranean powers, whose commerce has always been a powerful lever for their political influence, are likely to profit far more than Russia." Gortschakoff expresses surprise at the objections to the stipulations of the treaty relative to Thessaly and Epirus, by the modest reforms stipulated, for it is intended to avoid the appearance of either establishing Russian supremacy on one hand or utterly neglecting the Greeks on the other. Russia did not forbid the Porte to consult the European powers as well as Russia on the reforms for the Greek provinces. There is no longer any pretext for debarring Russia from the possession of Bessarabia, as the freedom of the Danube is secured by the international commission. Gortschakoff's tone in regard to Armenia is much more energetic. He says Batoum is far from being equivalent to the pecuniary indemnity it represents. The Russian acquisitions in Armenia have only a defensive value. Russia wishes to hold them so as not to have to besiege them at the beginning of each war. These territorial cessions are the natural consequences of the war. If England wished to avert them, she had only to join Russia in exercising a pressure upon the Porte, which would have com-

pelled it to grant reforms without war. England having refused to do so, she has now no ground to question the right for which Russia has shed her blood, namely the right to establish a state of things which will henceforth render such sacrifice unnecessary, or at least less onerous. The assertion that Russia's annexations in Armenia will interfere with the European trade with Persia conflicts with the statements previously made by the British ministers. Such assertions push mistrust to the extreme. The complaints concerning the indemnity are equally ill-founded. The sum is out of all proportion to Russia's sacrifices. In the deferment of the payment of the indemnity it is easier to see the design to keep the Porte up to all its engagements in the interest of all than the design to paralyze Turkey; but there is no remedy against the suspicion. The situation may be summed up thus: Existing treaties have been successively infringed by the Porte, in violating its obligations towards Christians. Salisbury himself recognizes the great changes that are necessary in the treaties hitherto regulating the east. It remains for Lord Salisbury to say how he would reconcile these treaties and recognized powers of Great Britain and other powers with the benevolent ends to which the united action of Europe has always been directed, and the attainment of which one learns with pleasure all the English Government desires, namely, good government, peace and liberty for the oppressed populations. It is equally requisite for Salisbury to say how he could attain the desired end outside the preliminaries of San Stefano, and yet at the same time take due account of the rights Russia has acquired by the sacrifices she has borne alone. Salisbury's dispatch makes no reply to these questions. It seems that the entire liberty of appreciation and action would have been more naturally found by formulating side by side with the objections contained in that dispatch some practical propositions of a nature to assure an understanding for the solution of the present difficulties.

BERLIN, 9.—Notwithstanding the favorable reports in press, there is reason to believe that Bratiano, the Rumanian premier, is dissatisfied with the results of his visit here. Germany declined to use a direct pressure upon Russia for the withdrawal of her claim to Bessarabia. Government has advised Bratiano to lay his case before the Czar and endeavor to come to terms by amicable arrangements.

ST. PETERSBURG, 9.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says: Russia demands that the benefits obtained for Christians shall not be secured by inefficient stipulations like those of 1856, but by material guarantees. Russia cannot accept the experimental decision of a congress because it would not assure peace. If Europe be disposed to undertake the settlement of the Eastern question in a sense of emancipating the Christians, Russia will not raise any difficulties, but discussions of the questions at issue must be inspired by confidence, not by jealousy.

VIENNA, 9.—Official: The *Wiener Abend Post* states that by the ministerial declarations made last night in the British Parliament the prospects of the assembling of the congress are again thrown into the background.

ATHENS, 9.—Eight thousand utterly destitute Thessalians, have taken refuge in Greece.

LONDON, 10.—The *Times'* leading editorial says: Prince Gortschakoff's reply shows a genuine desire to ensure a peaceable solution. A correspondent at Berlin says: It appears that Austria and Germany recognize the European character of the Bessarabian question, without, however, taking any direct steps to influence Russian resolves.

VIENNA, 10.—*Fremden Blatt* says: Peace can only be maintained by Russia modifying the treaty of San Stefano in conjunction with the other powers. The *Presse* considers that England has already gained a moral victory for herself and Europe.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 10.—The Kbedive of Egypt will come here in two weeks to pay his respects to the Sultan.

ST. PETERSBURG, 10.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says: None can exercise a pacific influence better than the Berlin cabinet, which inspires confidence at Vienna, London and St. Petersburg. If the congress assembles for the discussion