

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

DENVER, 27.—The rescuing party which left Leadville early yesterday morning for the scene of the terrible calamity at the Homestake mine, reached their destination at 5 o'clock. Several excavations were made before the cabins could be located. The first one found contained provisions, etc., but no bodies. The bunk house was next reached, where 11 bodies were found. One body stood erect, with head thrown forward as if listening, the whole position indicated apprehension. Near him lay one of his companions in a bunk, face downward and arms crossed under the head. Several logs lay on the body. Three bodies were found in an upper bunk clasped in each others' arms, and so strongly were they interlocked as to require the efforts of six men to separate them. One man was beside his bunk in an attitude of prayer. In another part of the cabin were two bodies crushed between fallen timbers, other bodies were found lying about the cabin as if thrown from the bunks by the shock. Owing to the fact that all of the faces were covered with half an inch of white mould, the features could not be recognized. No doubt death was caused by suffocation in nearly every case. A clock and watch were found which had stopped at precisely 3.30. From papers and letters found it is believed the slide occurred between the 20th and 25th of February. The report that some of the men had been seen a fortnight ago proved without foundation. The bodies were brought to Leadville. The victims are Martin Borden, Sylvester Borden, Horace W. Matthews, Joseph Locke, John Burns, Charles Richards, Chris Harvey, Robert Campbell and John Barnes.

LOUISVILLE, 27.—Information reaches here of a probably fatal duel, which was fought in this county by two young farmers, John Augusta and Abe Taylor, living on the Bardstown Pike. They were rivals for the hand of Miss Jane Greathouse. They quarreled, and friends arranged a meeting, which took place Wednesday morning at daybreak. Pistols at 15 paces were the weapons. Both men were hit. Augusta, it is thought, will die from a wound in the groin. Taylor was wounded in the left breast. Taylor was arrested and brought here for trial.

NEW YORK, 28.—Passengers on the Bermuda steamers report the British putting the Island of Bermuda in a complete state of defense.

SAN FRANCISCO, 28.—The *Chronicle's* crop reports from all parts of the State show that the grain yield, in all the counties except one, will be only from one quarter to three quarters that of last year; this is largely due to decrease of acreage.

The fruit district report a large increased acreage and promising crops. What is lost in grain will be made up in fruit and wine.

more extensively in the lower part of the town, where mostly all the houses are occupied by Hungarians and Poles. In many instances, from 15 to 25 of these dwell under one roof, and it is here that the malarial disease is reported to be most fatal. In the better portion of the borough the epidemic is thought to be abating somewhat.

PANAMA, via Galveston, 28.—Cambina, messenger of the diplomatic corps at Bogota, arrived at Panama this morning with the national troops, who consist chiefly of volunteers from Cauca under command of Montoya, who has sent Aizpura notice to leave the city in 48 hours. Aizpura now says he will fight. If he does not evacuate the city the national troops will try to dislodge him, and unless the United States troops interfere, the city will stand a poor chance. If Aizpura remains in the city the struggle will be indefinitely prolonged.

PANAMA, via Galveston, 28.—The American bark captured by the rebels some time ago was brought to Colon yesterday by the *Alliance*, having on board the rebel General, Benj. Ruiz, and 60 men.

At Paraiso yesterday afternoon a riot occurred between resident Jamaicans and Colombians, and three of the latter were killed and 17 wounded. A company of marines, under Capt. Reid, have gone there to keep order. Paraiso is about nine miles from Panama. The natives are very uncertain through the interior and may attempt to stop transit. A detachment of marines from the *Tennessee*, *Galena*, *Alliance* and *Svetara* returned to their respective ships at Colon yesterday.

Buena Ventura, 28.—Yesterday afternoon the firing of guns was heard at Cali, near Buena Ventura. It is rumored that an insurrection has broken out there.

CHICAGO, 28.—Between five and six hundred so-called socialists gathered on Market Square this morning and listened to several inflammatory speeches, of which the alleged splendor of the new Board of Trade festivities was their burden. Just as the crowd was becoming boisterously infected with the sentiments of the speakers, the cry was raised that militia was coming. It so happened that a "awkward squad" of the First Regiment, consisting of 17 youths, were being marched in that direction by their drill-master, all unconscious of the reception that awaited them. The crowd jeered at their numbers, and under the impression that it was to be attacked, assumed an offensive attitude. The squad, however, was

quickly wheeled about, retreating in good order. The socialists then formed in procession and marched to music to the new Board of Trade building, where they were met by several squads of police, who induced them to disperse. Some one in the crowd threw a stone through a carriage window, slightly injuring Mrs. L. P. Kadish. This was the only attempt at violence.

Secretary Bayard told a *Post* reporter to-night that A. M. Kelley had declined the Italian mission. Bayard would not, however, say whether or not Kelley would be asked to go to Russia in place of Gen. Lawton.

FULTON, Ark., 28.—The river has been steadily rising for six days, and now marks 32 feet on the government gauge, and is still rising half an inch per hour. The whole country along the banks is inundated, and people with stock are fleeing to the high lands for safety. The lower portion of Fulton is submerged and a repetition of last year's disastrous flood is inevitable. Fields yesterday green with waving corn are now a wilderness of water. The loss of stock is very heavy. The Iron Mountain railway has several hundred men working on the bridge here trying to save it from being borne away by the accumulating drift. Rains in the Arkansas river valley have done considerable damage by overflowing portions of plantations above Little Rock, and several private levees below have been broken, but the disaster is only local in character. The water is now falling from Fort Smith down.

NEW YORK, 29.—Ulcerated portions of Gen. Grant's throat from which tissue has been sloughed off has not materially improved the cancerous trouble at the base of the tongue. Neither is it lessened nor is it at present aggressive. Meantime the General's system is improved.

PANAMA, via Galveston, 29.—Messrs. Carros and Clement, peace commissioners to Buena Ventura, are detained at Cali. The strength of the expedition which has arrived in Panama Bay is 550 men under M. Modaya, as civil and military chief. Colonel Reyes commands the forces of the expedition that has been sent to restore order in the State of Panama; then it will go on to the relief of General Santa Domingo Vila at Cartagena. A note was signed by Modaya and Reyes, the two chiefs of the expedition, to the Dean of the consular corps, setting forth that their object was to maintain order, give necessary guarantees for the safety of life and property and free transit of the Isthmus.

At a meeting of the consuls yesterday afternoon, with Aizpura, the latter said that while he did not entirely accept the titles conferred upon Senors Modaya and Reyes, he was willing to disband his forces, deliver up their arms and retire to private life upon certain conditions. First he would resign to a gentleman who could conscientiously claim power. Second, pardon for political offenders, but prosecution and punishment of all offenders against the common law in Panama, Colon, or elsewhere on the Isthmus. These briefly constitute the terms upon which Aizpura desires to surrender. The commissioners have carried these terms to the national commander, who refuses to listen to any terms.

The final meeting of the consular corps, in conjunction with Admiral Jouett, Commander McCalla and the contending powers, took place this afternoon, when the best possible solution of the present political difficulty was arranged. Aizpura surrenders unconditionally, and, together with his followers, will retire from the city according to the treaty agreed upon, to be signed to-morrow. The city, together with the revolutionary armament, will be delivered over to the government troops under command of Colonel Reyes as soon as they enter the city. Colonel Modaya will then assume the civil and military governorship of Panama until the reorganization of the State government. All political offenders will receive full pardon, excepting those implicated in the recent Colon incendiarism. These latter will be apprehended and tried as criminals. The government troops are expected to disembark to-morrow (Thursday) morning at 4 o'clock, and it is believed everything will pass off peacefully.

WASHINGTON, 29.—A report of the proceedings of the Universal Postal Congress, which closed at Lisbon on March 27th last, has been received at the Post Office Department. The most important change made in the original convention is that the use of postal cards is rendered general to the extent that those countries which do not themselves issue such cards are bound to return the reply cards which they receive from other countries. The question of ownership of letters in course of conveyance was decided in favor of the sender, to whom the right was granted to withdraw them from the postal service so long as they have not been delivered to the addressees. This rule, however, does not apply to those countries in which legislation is in conflict with the same. The service of delivery of letters by express was introduced into international relations by a new article, which provides that articles of correspondence of every kind shall, at the request of senders, be delivered at the domiciles of the addressees, by special messenger immediately on their arrival in countries of the Union which consent to undertake this service in reciprocal relations, at a charge fixed at three centimes, which must be paid fully and in advance by the sender, in addition to the ordinary postage.

The President has made the following appointments: Charles L. Scott, of Alabama, Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Venezuela; Warren Green, of Kentucky, Consul General at Lanagawa, Japan; John E. Bacon, of South Carolina, Charge d'Affairs to Paraguay and Uruguay. To be United States Consuls: Berthold Greenbaum, of California, at Apia; John H. Putnam, of Ohio, at Honolulu; Robert E. Withers, of Virginia, at Hong Kong; John S. Williams, of Indiana, to be Third Auditor of the Treasury Department, vice E. W. Keightley, whose resignation has been accepted, to take effect on the 30th inst. W. H. Faulkner, of the Indian service, has been appointed special agent of the Interior Department, to conduct the removal of the Nez Percés Indians to Idaho and Washington Territories.

The Department of State is to-day informed by the United States consul at Colon, under date of April 10th, that mails from the United States and elsewhere for Bogota, Cartagena, Barranquilla and the interior of Colombia, for the last two months or more, were destroyed by fire at Colon on the 31st of March. They were stored in the National Postoffice awaiting an opportunity to forward them.

The Postoffice Department to-day opened and scheduled proposals for supplying adhesive postage stamps for the next fiscal year. The number of ordinary stamps required is 1,452,315, 150; of newspaper and periodical stamps, 2,463,385; of postage due stamps, 12,947,170, and of special delivery stamps, 5,000,000.

In view of the excellent records and distinguished services of the following-named Consuls, the President to-day decided that they shall be retained: W. F. Grinnell at Bradford, England; Lyle T. Adams at Geneva; Samuel W. Dabney at Fayal.

NEW YORK, 29.—The steamer *City of Mexico* was libeled and seized in this port a few days ago on complaint of her first mate, John Carthy, that she had been fitted out to carry arms and wage war in behalf of the rebels against the Colombian government. The attorney for the owner of the vessel has addressed a voluminous protest against the seizure to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he says that the vessel, in carrying arms to the rebels in Savanillo, violated no international law; that it was in the regular course of trade; that in clearing from Savanillo for Rio Hacha with rebel soldiers on board as passengers, the captain did so by the advice and authority of the American consul at the former place, and if the rebel leader had got the ship into trouble by waging war on the high seas, the owners would have recourse against the United States. It charges that the complainant is a worthless fellow, and that the Federal authorities did not use proper diligence in searching for the facts.

CHICAGO, 29.—The splendid structure erected for the use of the Chicago Board of Trade, at an expenditure of two million dollars, was formally dedicated this forenoon. The exercises were very impressive, and of a high order of the number of addresses, interspersed with orchestral music. The day was perfect, and long before the beginning of the formal programme, large crowds were thronging about the great building or proceeding up the broad stairways into the main hall or trading room, the largest one employed for that purpose in the world. Here and in the galleries was assembled an audience of about five thousand. Nearly every exchange in the Union was represented in the audience, including delegates from England and California. The chief address was then delivered by Emory A. Storrs, who was followed in short speeches by representatives of the visiting bodies.

NEW YORK, 30.—The Russian man-of-war *Strelak*, which left Norfolk yesterday, passed Sandy Hook, inward bound, at 8:30 o'clock this morning.

NEW YORK, 30.—The jury in the suit of Artemus H. Holmes, lawyer, against ex-Senator Jerome B. Chaffee and David H. Moffatt, Jr., to recover \$20,000 damages upon mining transactions which Holmes claimed he made with the defendants by reason of false representations, brought in a verdict to-day in the supreme court. They found in favor of the defendants with allowances of \$750.

WASHINGTON, 30.—The President to-day appointed Anthony M. Reilly, of Richmond, Va., to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria and Hungary.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—Joseph M. Tinoo, Guatemalan consul of this city, has made application for special letters of administration for the estate of the late President Barrios, of Guatemala, for the purpose of bringing suit against J. C. Merrill & Co., to recover \$15,000, which, it is claimed, the firm appropriated from the proceeds of a consignment of coffee Barrios made them last year.

CHICAGO, 30.—The Louisville express on the L. N. and Chicago Railroad due here at 3 o'clock this morning, was stopped near Harrodsburg, Indiana, shortly before midnight by a band of masked robbers. The latter were on horseback and compelled the engineer and fireman to leave their engine, entering the express car, the American Express messenger was covered with revolvers, and refusing to unlock the safe was shot dead. The safe was broken open, but found to contain only \$400. They fled to the hills.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 27.—In moving the vote of credit, Mr. Gladstone said that the government considered it necessary to have the resources of the Empire well in hand for use and application wherever they may be required. Events since the fall of Khartoum have shown that El Mahdi's power has collapsed. England's possession of Khartoum would not put a stop to the slave trade, and therefore it would be useless to shed blood and treasure in the Sudan. In regard to the alleged smallness of the vote, he reminded the House it was the largest that had been asked since the Crimean war, and that it was coincident with large increases in the annual army and navy votes. Furthermore, he said, the case relates principally to India. In order to fully appreciate the amount entailed, it is requisite to know the extent of the measures being taken in India. He did not feel called on to define the degree of danger, but he would say, in regard to the sad contingency of an outbreak of war or a rupture of relations with Russia, that Her Majesty's government has striven to conduct the controversy in such a way that if it is unhappily ended in a violent rupture, they might at least be able to challenge the verdict of civilized mankind whether or not they had done all that men could do, and had used every just and honorable effort to prevent the plunging of two such countries into war. The question before the committee, he said, was a simple and even narrow, although an important one. Negotiations still continue, but to give Parliament partial information only would mislead them. The government submitted its case upon facts with which the whole world is acquainted. There exists abundant cause for the war preparations which are going on. [Cheers.]

The starting point was England's obligation to the Ameer, which should be fulfilled in no stinted manner. (Loud cheers.) The covenant with Russia of March 16th was one which England hoped and believed would be recognized as one of the most sacred ever made between two great nations, and if any deviation occurred, there should be jealous rivalry between the two nations to sift to the bottom all that remained in doubt. A bloody engagement occurred on March 30th, showing that one or both had failed to fulfil that covenant. England considered it the duty of both countries to ascertain how the calamity occurred. He would not anticipate that the British were right. He felt perfect confidence in the British officers, but he would not assume that they might not have been misled. He could not say that the government were possessed of all the facts in the case. They possessed facts which created an impression adverse to those formed by the other party to the covenant, but they would not deviate from the strictest principles of justice by anticipating the ultimate issue of the fair inquiry that they are desirous of prosecuting.

The cause of the other collision is, perhaps, doubtful. It is certain that the Russians were the attacking party, and that the Afghans suffered in life, spirit and repute. Knowing that a blow had been struck at the credit and authority of our ally, we are unable to draw back and to say we will not look into it. We must do our best to have right done in the matter. There is the cause for the war preparations! He hoped the House would not delay its assent, which would only tend to propagate the belief, there and elsewhere, that there was some indecision in the mind of Parliament; whereas, he believed that one heart and soul purpose animated them. He believed that while reserving absolute liberty to judge of the conduct of the government, and to visit them with its consequences, they would go forward to meet the demand of justice and the call of honor.

At the conclusion of the speech, the delivery of which occupied one hour, the House broke out in loud and prolonged cheers. Mr. Gladstone was listened to with deep attention and silence, and his words created a profound sensation.

The opinion in the lobbies to-night is that Gladstone's speech shows that war is inevitable.

DUBLIN, 27.—The reception given to the Prince of Wales at Armagh to-day was a brilliant affair. The nationalists had prepared to make a counter-demonstration, and were arrayed in procession, but the police charged upon them, captured their black flag and drums, and dispersed them completely.

It is stated that the government proposes to buy for Prince Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, as a place of permanent residence in Ireland, the celebrated Ardbriccan palace. This magnificent seat is located in Navan, in County Meath, between the rivers Boyne and Blackwater, near the point of their confluence.

BERLIN, 28.—The *National Zeitung* says Germany remains neutral in the present crisis in the relations between England and Russia, and that no request has been received for her mediation. The *National Zeitung* also denies that the Czar wrote the Emperor of Germany that the chances for peace had been diminished.

PARIS, 28.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Journal des Debats* states that Germany is not disposed to become the mediator between Russia and England.

The dispatch also states that Russia even refuses arbitration as a means of settlement of her present differences with England.

SUAKIM, 28.—Government troops are

returning here. Orders have been received to withdraw.

CAIRO, 28.—Orders have been issued for the withdrawal of all the troops from Wady Halfa.

LONDON, 28.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have returned to London from their visit to Ireland.

SHEERNESS, England, 28.—Four torpedo boats lying here have been ordered into commission for immediate service.

ST. PETERSBURG, 28.—Five steamers have been purchased in America for cruisers in the Russian service.

Russia has ordered the mobilization of her southern army. It is rumored that 200,000 troops will be available in forty days.

There is great scarcity of coal in this city and at Cronstadt and prices have risen to fabulous figures.

A long dispatch in cipher was sent Gen. Komaroff yesterday.

The pay of sailors in the Russian navy has been raised to the war rate.

COPENHAGEN, 28.—The military reserves of Denmark are being mobilized in expectation of the necessity of preserving Danish neutrality by force.

The *Standard's* special says: The Russians have occupied Maruchak, 20 miles south of Penjdeh on the Murghab river.

PARIS, 28.—The newspapers here to-day praise Mr. Gladstone's speech and applaud the patriotism of the English Parliament.

The *Temps* expects that, after exhausting diplomacy in order to maintain an honorable peace, Gladstone will employ those rare administrative qualities which make him the first financier of our time in preparing for war and carrying it to an end.

LONDON, 28.—Two firms at Cowes are working night and day on the forty torpedo boats ordered by the English government.

The Admiralty has notified the officers and men at all coast-guard stations to be in readiness to join their ships at a moment's notice.

A Russian charter for coal to Cronstadt, freight to be 7s 6d per ton, was made at Newcastle to-day, upon condition that if war is declared the owner of the boat becomes the purchaser of the cargo.

LONDON, 28.—The commissary department of the Indian navy has completed arrangements for furnishing transportation for provisions in India for two army corps. The first corps consists of 13,000 British and 10,000 native troops, with 30,000 camp followers and transport animal tenders, 80,000 horses and 30,000 transport animals. The second corps consists of 12,000 British and 15,000 native troops, with 28,000 followers, 8,000 horses and 28,000 transport animals. One month's supplies are to be sent to Rendi, Kindi and Abdullah, and three months' supplies to Quetta.

A Russian who visited Victoria about a month ago under the pretense of buying furs is now known to have been a Russian spy, who took a drawing of our fortifications and harbor. He went from here to San Francisco. The authorities here are constantly receiving offers of service from British subjects residents in Washington Territory, Oregon and California, in case of war with Russia.

CAIRO, 29.—Lord Wolseley left here to-day for Suakim. He is expected to return in a fortnight.

LONDON, 29.—The speech of Gladstone in the House of Commons on Monday, upon the vote of credit was received with profound interest throughout Europe and published in full in all newspapers. It dispelled any idea that may have been entertained heretofore that England will make concessions to Russia. The general opinion of the press is that the speech makes war certain. The newspapers are filled with discussions of the probable alliances the respective belligerents may form in the event of war, now thought so near at hand, not being confined to Asia, but being extended into Europe.

LONDON, 29.—The *Times*, in a review of the recent past actions of Russia, says that the spirit displayed leaves little hope that England's last overtures will be accepted; the refusal to treat upon that basis will lead to a diplomatic rupture which is but little removed from actual war.

LONDON, 29.—The Russian advance south of Meruchak is regarded in parliamentary circles as dispelling the last hopes of peaceful solution and the precursor of a Russian advance upon Herat.

ST. PETERSBURG, 29.—Fifty heavy guns have been sent from Keif to Finland.

The Czar has signed orders for the equipment of the whole Russian fleet.

LONDON, 29.—A Rawu Pindi letter states that the Ameer of Afghanistan regards the Russians as enemies anxious to capture Herat. The whole people of Afghanistan, Turkestan and Badakhsh, therefore, look to England apparently in all sincerity to aid the Ameer in repelling Russia.

COPENHAGEN, 29.—Sweden and Norway are urging upon Denmark the expediency of uniting with them in the issue of a proclamation, in the event of war, declaring strict neutrality.

It is stated that the government has received an important memorandum from Dufferin upon the views of the Indian government and upon the action of Russia since the beginning of the existing controversy over the definition of the boundary of Russia and Afghanistan.

LONDON, 29.—The government has asked Russia to explain the advance of Russian troops on Maruchak. Mr. Gladstone will probably make a statement in the House of Commons to-night in regard to the matter.