

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 31.—Secretary Schurz received two dispatches from General Hatch, written on the 29th and 30th inst. One informs the Secretary for the first time that the Indians offered for surrender on the 25th inst., but whose surrender was not received, were Douglas, hostile chief, and several other principals in the Meeker massacre. The last sentence of the other dispatch seems to indicate that after Gen. Hatch refused to receive the surrender of these Indians, they were permitted to go to the lower Grand River and hunt for game, and that they are not likely to be found again for a month.

Secretary Schurz entertains considerable doubt as to this being the real meaning of the dispatch as sent, and has telegraphed for explicit information. Cline's ranch is 10 miles nearer than Los Pinos to the White River agency, and 25 miles nearer to Lake City. It is inferred that General Hatch and his party do not consider themselves in danger as these dispatches do not express any apprehension. The Secretary does not think there is any reason for apprehension with regard to the safety of Gen. Hatch and his companions, and this view of the situation is also taken by the Secretary of War and General Sherman.

NEW YORK, 31.—A circular, just issued by the new mining board here, states, as a part of the movement to enable dealers in mining stocks to borrow money upon the same with like facility as upon railway and other securities. It is being organized under authority of a special charter granted by the State of New York. It is designed that this shall not conflict with, but shall act in perfect harmony with all other stock exchanges for the promotion of sound mining interests. The new board is to be governed by similar rates with those of San Francisco and other stock exchanges. Seats are offered for \$1,000 and annual dues of \$80. Committee of organization, Harry C. Logan, John P. Jones, William F. Shaffee, Henry Havemeyer, A. McDonald, Rufus F. Leavitt, Stephen B. Elkins, A. P. K. Safford, Geo. D. Roberts, Geo. Chapman, Drake DeKay and others.

It is rumored that the notorious George Count Johannes died yesterday.

The Sun devotes two columns to the death of its frequent and regular correspondent, and says, editorially: "Farewell to Count Johannes, the brave old Count who has been so well known during these many years in this city. He was a man of many interests, many interesting qualities and lively humors—a man of unique character throughout. Farewell."

BOSTON, 31.—The death of Mrs. Helen J. Ward continues the subject of universal comment. The daughter, who it is thought shot her mother, will probably remain in jail until January 7th, when the examination will be held. The medical examiner made an autopsy of the body of Mrs. Ward today, which developed the fact that two shots were fired, one of them fracturing but not entering the skull at the forehead, the other entering behind the ear and passing into the brain produced the fatal result. The bullet in the brain was extracted, and a flattened bullet, which undoubtedly caused the wound on the forehead, was found on the floor of the room. This discovery involves the case in deeper mystery, as the gentleman who loaned the revolver to the ladies for their protection, says he left one chamber unloaded.

The letter of the Catholic clergy to the committee of the Irish societies in reference to the proposal to collect funds for the relief of the distressed people of Ireland, points out that in Ireland itself, where the nature and extent of the want must be well and correctly known, no general movement has so far taken place to draw help from the more favored portions of the country, and therefore the proposal to collect funds in Montreal for the relief of certain portions of Ireland is premature.

A writ of injunction restraining the board of management of the temporalities fund of the Presbyterian Church in Canada from administering the annuities, has been passed. Notice of appeal was at once served. The case is likely to

be taken to the judicial committee or the Irish Privy Council.

Van Zandt has reconsidered his previous decision to accept the Russian mission and has declined, principally on account of the inadequate salary. General Burnside who was also tendered the position, has declined for the same reason.

ST. PAUL, 31.—The through express on the Iowa and Minnesota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railroad this afternoon, being two hours late in reaching Mendota Junction, near this city, while running at a rather high speed on the high embankment along the Mississippi river a rail broke and three coaches, including the sleeping car, left the track. The sleeper broke its coupling and rolled down the embankment to the river a distance of 60 feet, but the fall was somewhat broken by the Sioux City track half way down the descent. The car was smashed to pieces and the six passengers it contained were taken up insensible. It was at first thought that one or more were killed, but all are alive at this present writing, though some are seriously injured. No one forward of the sleeping car was hurt.

AUGUSTA, Me., 31.—The Governor has prepared certain questions of law for the Supreme Court, which he will submit in response to the letter of Senator Morrill's. The questions will cover the essential points in Morrill's communication, but are not to be made public until placed in the hands of the court. There will be no correspondence with Morrill. As to the matter of the communication, Mr. Gould, the Governor's legal adviser, says the constitution authorizes only the submission of questions of law to the court, and not of facts. The questions were sent to the court this afternoon.

CINCINNATI, 31.—Richard Smith, of the Gazette, was arrested at one o'clock to-day, on a warrant sworn out by the Chief of Police Wapenstein, charging him with criminal libel. The matter which gave rise to the warrant was an interview published on Tuesday in the Gazette charging Wapenstein with complicity with gamblers. Mr. Smith was released on his own recognizance.

DENVER, 31.—Judge McCrary, of the United States Circuit Court, has been in Denver the past few days, and has just delivered his first opinion to-day in the Grand Cañon Railroad cases.

Gen. Hatch and party arrived at Indian Creek to-day.

LEADVILLE, 31.—The Chronicle's annual trade report of Leadville for the past year shows the bullion and ore product to be \$12,332,808; the mercantile trade of the city, \$20,000,000; the sales of mining property for sums over \$500, \$85,350,940.

NEW YORK, 2.—The World's Washington special says: The monotonous elegance and formality of the reception at the White House to-day were enlivened by an incident clearly not on the bill. It happened about 1.30, half an hour after the reception rooms were thrown open to the public. Among the early arrivals was a heavy built man with tawny mustache and unshaven chin, around the portico watching the carriages as they drove up. Motley, chattering, curious groups incidental to such occasions were gathered and among one of them the man soon made himself conspicuous for his demonstrative gestures and boisterous voice. He was Colonel De Ahna, deposed customs collector at Sitka. A year and a half Col. De Ahna has been here with his family seeking redress for fancied or real wrong growing out of his office. Nearly every one connected with public life here knows him, he has many sympathizers, but of late he has met a fate in a social way that many other men with prolonged and wearisome grievances have met before him. He has been ignored. When the President's message and Sherman's report were issued, the passages in them relating to Alaska were read with much interest and gratification by De Ahna, for they seemed to him to endorse the very plans for whose advocacy he was removed. Before Congress had been in session a week, he so impressed the members of the Senate finance committee with the urgency and justice of his claims for official recognition and reward, that with the exception of Senators Wallace and Jones, who were away, they all signed an application to Secretary Sherman to restore

him to office. Sherman referred the petition to Hawley, who speedily consigned it to the waste basket. De Ahna naturally became furious at this snubbing, and publicly threatened to cowhide Sherman in the street. Then Schurz offered him a position in the Interior Department, at \$60 a month, a pittance so insignificant for the support of a wife and five children, that De Ahna rejected the offer as an insult. Two days ago, while he was away, his landlord seized his personal property for rent, and turned Mrs. De Ahna with her five children, the eldest 14 years old and the youngest a babe of five months, into the street. Other quarters were secured, but for two days the family have been without even change of clothing.

To-day when the reception rooms became well peopled De Ahna left his friends at the portico and placed himself in the line leading to the blue room where the President was receiving. The group then moved into the vestibule to watch him, for he had said on leaving them that he intended to tell the President to his face what he had brought him to, and thus try to shame him before the crowd. As the line advanced towards the blue room, De Ahna's face grew sullen, but his friends misinterpreted its expression, never dreaming that he would dare proclaim his grievances at such a time and such a place, and retraced their steps out doors. Finally De Ahna reached the President, who extended his hand to him. De Ahna ignored the proffered hand, and stepping back threw open his heavy overcoat and bracing his arms against his hips, craned his neck forward and looking straight into the President's eyes, began in a tone of voice characteristic of Vorhees when spreading himself before the Senate. "For 13 months you have denied me justice."

The President turned his head aside and De Ahna's eyes began to glisten. The people in front of him passed out into the east room, and those behind in line gathered around him. He made a forward movement as if to switch the President around, but the latter saw it and turned slowly back of his own accord, evidently much annoyed. "Oh, you needn't turn away," De Ahna went on in a louder voice, "I have come here on this New Year day to tell you what you have brought me to by denying me justice for 13 months, and I shall say what I have to say."

De Ahna was now talking loud enough to be heard through all the rooms. "What I have to say is," he continued; his body swaying as though at the slightest provocation he would be ready to start a first-class riot, "that if your wife and children had to suffer for a month what my American wife and five little ones have had to suffer for nearly two years; if you were subjected to the outrageous treatment that mine have had to put up with, and simply because justice was denied to you as it has been to me, you would not only be in utter despair, as I am, but you would never have another happy day."

Loud voices had been heard coming from the vestibule during the last of this outburst, and as it ended, four pairs of hands dropped on De Ahna's shoulders. "Come, we've had enough of this. Go out peaceably, or we'll put you out," said a brass-buttoned police sergeant to De Ahna.

"You needn't trouble yourselves about me," was the response, as De Ahna shook himself free. "I have said all I want and now I am going, but that man," pointing at the President, as the brown hands again fell on his shoulders and a fifth policeman from behind began pushing him towards the east room, "is a despot who doesn't know." The rest of the sentence was lost in the din, and as the fine blue coats pushed the ex-collector's unwilling body into the east room, Hayes turned smilingly with extended hand to the next guest in line.

The Times comments: De Ahna went to Alaska as custom collector for that district, and not being confirmed came back disconsolate; but Congress was more liberal to him than it has been to similar sufferers, having allowed him \$1,500 for his expenses. If all the gentlemen who have experienced the mortification of being rejected by the Senate, after nomination, were to call at the White House on New Year's day and abuse the President, that eminent public

functionary could hardly be said to have a happy new year.

NEW YORK, 2.—The Sun's Washington special says: A determined effort is being made to cause the administration to declare war against the Utes in advance of definite information of the result of the labors of the peace commission. Army officers from the beginning have ridiculed the efforts which have been made to obtain the peaceable surrender of the Indians engaged in the Meeker massacre.

Gen. Sherman believes that the only way to deal with the troublesome Indians is to kill them, regardless of whether their treaty rights have been trampled upon or not. The people of Colorado are anxious to occupy the valuable mineral lands owned by the Utes, and press dispatches sent from Denver concerning the late troubles are designed to create public sentiment against the Indians. The best proof of this is the fact that official dispatches received at the Interior Department from agents of the government and members of the late commission contain nothing calculated to excite apprehension for the safety of Gen. Hatch and the party of whites now supposed to be en route for Lake City; no information has been received here to indicate that the labors of the commission have been futile. The delays which have occurred in surrendering the hostile Indians to the commission can be appreciated from the statement made by Congressman Belford, of Colorado, to-day, in relation to the journey of Hatch and party. Belford says: It is 120 miles by wagon road and 40 miles by rail to Lake City. The snow is 20 feet on the mountains, and for Hatch to reach Lake City he must cross one of the mountain ranges. If he goes by wagon road he can only travel on buck-boards. From this statement some idea of the difficulty under which the Indians labor in bringing into camp on foot the murderers of Meeker and the agency attaches can be formed.

Belford is doing all in his power to cause the removal of the entire tribe of Utes from Colorado. He desires that the sins of a few members of the White River tribe be visited upon all the Utes in the State.

The refusal of Congress, before adjournment for the holidays, to pass a resolution which involved a rupture of treaty regulations with the Utes, is considered indicative of a desire on the part of the majority to deal fairly with the tribe. The injustice of taking definite steps to oust the Utes from any portion of their country in advance of a fair hearing of their side of the question is apparent. Carl Schurz is in favor of removing the White River band from Colorado, and it is more than likely that if the tribe refuse peacefully to abandon their old homes they will be compelled to depart by force.

Parnell in an interview says: I consider that the British Government ought to relieve the distress in Ireland, and we have been watching and waiting and waiting to see whether the government would fulfil its duty in this respect. Finding that it did not, the Land League decided just before I left Ireland to secure subscriptions for the distress, and we feel ourselves compelled to say that although our primary object is to raise money in aid of the Land League, that if any charitable Americans desire to entrust us with funds for the relief of the poor of Ireland, we shall be happy to receive and apply money through a local organization, according to the wishes of the donors; but it would not be necessary for me to come to America simply to ask assistance for the distressed Irish. America would send relief as soon as she knew of the distress. In the famine of 1847, she sent assistance before England and has done the same this time.

Parnell intends, in a lecture, to give a brief history of the land question up to the present time, and a description of the rise and progress of the present land government. He says: "I expect to remain in New York a few days to attend a meeting which I understand has been arranged for. After that, much will depend on plans made for us by the American committees, but I expect to go next to Boston, then to Philadelphia, after which I shall go south a short distance and work around to St. Louis; then I shall probably go to Chicago. From this point my plans are uncertain as I wish to go to Canada and San

Francisco, and do not know whether I can do both. Mr. Dillon will accompany me throughout, and I hope to be able to induce him to remain behind when I leave America to continue the work, but my return will depend on events at home."

The World's Panama correspondent says: I came over from Aspinwall to Panama in the car with M. DeLesseps. He was met at Matachen by a delegation, and all along the road and at the stations he was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The government of the State of Panama has proclaimed a three days' holiday on the occasion and this ancient city is all out of doors to-day in a state of wild excitement. There will be a bull fight and a grand parade of the troops. M. DeLesseps says he has made arrangements for a complete verification of the surveys, which will require about six months; at the end of which time the work of constructing the canal will begin. The verification of the surveys has been undertaken by M. Dircks, and the work was inaugurated this afternoon at the mouth of the Rio Grande, near Panama, by Dircks. M. DeLesseps adheres to his plan as adopted at Paris of a sea level canal. He said to me to-day: It is the only practicable plan, and I will carry it through. M. DeLesseps declares here that he is quite sure of the money necessary to complete the work.

BANGOR, 2.—Chief Justice Appleton summoned all the associate justices of the Supreme Court to assemble in this city to-morrow, to consider the questions propounded by Gov. Garcelon.

AUGUSTA, 2.—The armed guard at the State House is only there in the night time, and then not to keep away anyone who has business at the Capitol. The authorities explain that such a force is deemed prudent on account of threats made in public meetings and otherwise of forcible resistance to regularly constituted authority. It is very quiet there now, nothing of public interest having occurred. The fusionists and republicans will be here in large numbers by Saturday. The expected decision of the court at Bangor on the question at issue will be rendered by Saturday.

Boston, 2.—An Augusta dispatch to the Advertiser says: It is reported on good authority that the democrats have arranged for contesting the seats of a number of republicans, and that in case they should determine to settle the election cases before doing anything else, they would turn out another republican for every one of those counted out whom they saw fit to admit, and thus preserve their majority.

The first number of E. J. Pillsbury's new democratic daily paper, the Standard, appeared to-day. It has the following concerning the legislature: "The coming session of the legislature will be one of the most important, interesting and exciting ever held in the State. For the first time in 24 years the opponents of the republican party will be in a majority in both branches and in control of the State government."

BANGOR, 2.—Chief Justice Appleton, Judge Peters and Judge Libby were in the city on Thursday when the questions forwarded by Gov. Garcelon arrived. Judge Burrows and Judge Walton came last night, Judge Danforth and Judge Symons this morning, so that the full court is now in session.

AUGUSTA, 2.—The Kennebec Journal says: The intensity of feeling among the republicans in regard to the great wrong attempted, has not abated in the least. They regard it with the deepest indignation as a crime above all political crimes ever committed in this country, and one that never will be submitted to. But they have confidence that there is so much honesty and manhood among the men counted in by the Governor and Council that some of them will refuse to become partners in the great infamy which they are invited to share, and in this way the nefarious scheme will be defeated.

PITTSBURG, 2.—The Socialistic Congress held its last day's session here to-day; delegate T. C. Brappy, of Boston, in the chair. An animated debate took place on the report of the common platform, which was adopted after several amendments had been made. The preamble and platform do not differ much from that adopted at Newark, N. J., in 1877. The question of nominating a candidate for President came up at the evening session, and was opposed by P. J. Mc-