

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

AUGUSTA, Me., 22.—The advisory committee of the republican party have all gone to their homes in view of the fact that the case for the present is transferred to the supreme judicial court. The committee desires to have it stated, however, as a fact of large importance in their judgment that not one member of the republican party has been permitted to see the election returns since the day of election, and they state as the result of their examination that for the first time in the history of Maine the privilege of inspecting the returns has been confined exclusively to one party, and in this case to the members of the defeated party. Judge Libby and Judge Danforth of this county, received telegraphic inquiry from Chief Justice Appleton, whether he deemed it expedient to assemble the entire supreme judicial court in this city on Monday, to determine the extent of its jurisdiction in the premises and especially to consider the application for a writ mandamus to compel the Secretary of the State or the council to exhibit the election returns in time to have corrections made under the statute. It is understood that both Judges answered the Chief Justice, advising the assemblage of a full court. Messrs. Bauer and Baker, Hon. Nathan Webb and Hon. Thomas B. Reed, will appear as counsel for those who demand the right to examine the returns. Attorney-General McLellan will represent the State Government and will be assisted by William L. Putnam, of Portland.

New York, 22.—Relative to getting sugar from sorghum and cornstake, the Commissioner of Agriculture says: I tell you it will not be many years before this country will raise sugar to export.

Phillip Sidney Post, United States Consul at Vienna is in Washington. He said, to-day, that the crops this season in Europe had been almost a failure. Hungary, which is usually a large exporter of cereals will hardly have enough for its own consumption. Russia is making more progress in the introduction of improved agricultural machinery than any other country in eastern Europe. The prospect for a good market in Europe for American cereals and provisions is bright. France alone of the European countries, Post thinks, is apparently enjoying a season of material prosperity.

The Tribune says: It is worthy note that an industrial exhibition has just been held at Raleigh, N. C., which was entirely under the management of colored people and was entirely successful.

The Times says: We have news from Washington, which, if true, must be accepted as remarkably good. Our correspondent telegraphs that it "is probable that Sherman, in his forthcoming annual report will discuss the question of legal tenders and recommend legislation which will lead to a certain extent to their withdrawal and cancellation." Should the Secretary do what is here predicted as probable, it would remove a very serious obstacle from the way of the complete establishment of sound currency. Heretofore Sherman has been the consistent opponent of the cancellation of greenbacks, he has held with firmness worthy of a better cause to the theory that what the country needed was not the withdrawal of government paper, but "its equivalency" to coin, it will be a decided advantage to the country if its chief financial officer assumes the sounder position that the less government has to do with currency, the better for all concerned. Certainly no better time than the present for the gradual retirement of legal tender will present itself. That is the policy which the Times has never ceased to urge on the government and on the country. We believe that it must ultimately be adopted, and we trust that the time for its adoption is not far distant.

The House committee on rules met to-day and nearly completed the work of the revision of the rules.

Secretary Schurz received the following telegram from General Hatch to-day:

LOS PINOS AGENCY,
Nov. 19.

Hon. C. Schurz, Secy. Interior:
In answer to your dispatch of the 17th the commission yesterday was

assured that all of the White River Utes would come in and give their full testimony. The Indians' attempt at dodging is well understood by the commission who have demanded a different course on the part of the Indians. Ouray has ordered all the Indians in here by the 24th. We shall then arrive at the facts or close the commission with the demand intimated in your dispatch.

(Signed) HATCH,
Commander.

Secretary Schurz' instructions above referred to were to the effect that in view of the transparent artifice of the White River chiefs, the commission should declare that as it was understood that Agent Meeker and his employees were murdered and Thornburgh's command attacked near the agency and nobody else was there to do this but the White River Utes, it was useless for them to deny that some of them did it, and if they would not declare which individuals were responsible, they must all be held responsible, all forfeit their treaty rights, and all be treated as hostiles. The commissioners were further instructed to obtain testimony from subordinate members not chiefs of the White River band, and from that testimony and the evidence of the captive women make up their minds as to who the guilty parties are and ask Ouray to procure their surrender under compulsion of the threat above indicated. The Secretary infers from General Hatch's telegram that this course is already proving effectual.

LEADVILLE, Col., 22.—At one o'clock on Monday morning 45 masked citizens forced Sheriff Watson to surrender to them a prisoner named Charles Stewart, a notorious footpad, who had threatened to kill the man who had him incarcerated as soon as he should get out. Stewart was 20 years old, begged piteously for his life and for time to write to his mother at Conneautville, Penna., but was only allowed time to say a brief prayer and was then hanged. The mob then took Ed. Frodsham, and although he struggled furiously, hung him in a workmanlike manner that indicated familiarity with the hangman's trade. Frodsham has been jumping lots, driving off occupants by force, and conducting himself in a generally objectionable manner. The following note was pinned to his back:

"Notice—To all thieves, bunko steers, footpads and chronic bondsmen for the same, and sympathizers of the above class of criminals:

This is our commencement and this shall be your end. We mean business. Let this be your last warning. Particularly Cooney Adams, Conner, Collins, Hogan, Ed Burns, Ed Champ, P. A. Kelly, and a great many others who are well known to this organization. We are 700 strong.

P. A. Kelly, who has been accused of taking bribes while city marshal, and Jim Bush have been warned to leave or share the same fate. The "Thugs" and bad characters have also banded together and claim that having 750 names enrolled they will immediately begin avenging their comrade's death and will punish every one of the vigilantes who executed them. They have already threatened to burn the town, and have sent notices to some people suspected of having been concerned in the hanging, to leave.

The Chronicle and the Herald forces have also been ordered to quit those papers having advocated extreme measures to check the outlawry and crime which have been decided on the increase of late.

NEW YORK, 21.—The break in the Union Pacific was caused by an announcement that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the St. Louis and San Francisco roads had joined hands and intended to complete the former to San Francisco. The marked decline in Erie was due largely to the report of negotiations with Vanderbilt by a syndicate representing the Wabash system of roads, for the purchase of 200,000 shares of his New York Central stock. That such negotiations have been going on is undoubtedly true, but it is also quite certain that they have been suspended temporarily, and are probably finally closed without result.

The Graphic referring to this subject says: The present bear campaign which looks near, if indeed has not already reached its culmination, has its origin strangely

enough in a transaction destined to prove an important bull element in the stock market. This transaction is of a magnitude unprecedented, if approached in the annals of the Stock Exchange. Now that confused and conflicting statements of the affair are rife, we present the following account of the transaction, which will, we are persuaded prove to be correct:

Some time ago a syndicate composed of some of the richest of our home bankers and American bankers residents in London, and a number of railway men proposed to buy from Vanderbilt 200,000 shares of the New York Central stock and place it upon the London Exchange; they, at the same time agreed to turn an immense amount of traffic over the Central system of roads. This would of course benefit the Central system to the detriment of Erie. Thereupon a bear pool was formed to sell 10,000 shares of Erie. This pool it is thought has demoralized the whole market, except the Central system. Should the determination be carried out all the trunk lines would be benefitted except Erie.

As the stock brokers say, the shower at the Stock Exchange is over and the umbrellas are returned in their cases. Interpreted this means that the excitement in the stock market has waned; that the decline in stocks has been checked and prices are advancing. The fact that there was only one failure after the great decline, is spoken of as showing that the losses were in good part only the wiping out of profits on paper. The recent break was the work of large speculators, some of whom were heavily "short," of the entire list and some of whom were "short" only a moderate amount of general stocks, and wanted an opportunity to buy back the stock which they had sold out, and which they needed in connection with their plans. Of the latter kind the Wabash stock may be said to have been chief. The speculators who wanted Wabash were also heavily short of coal stocks, and there was a general short interest in Erie.

The stock market is strong and speculation very firm in tone, the flurry or panic of yesterday having entirely disappeared. Prices advanced steadily from the opening till noon, when an improvement of from 1 to 7 1/2 per cent. had been established.

A dispatch from Valparaiso of the 19th states that all the Peruvian ports, the blockades of which were raised about a month ago, have again been blockaded, and cut off from communication with the outside world.

A letter from Antofagasta, in a supplement to the Star and Herald, Panama, giving details of the fight with the Peruvian iron-clad Huascar, says: The scene on board the Huascar at the moment of the surrender, baffles description, and on seeing the wreck composed of pieces of thick iron, twisted into every conceivable shape, splinters of wood, broken rifles, swords, furniture, all mixed with fragments of flesh, the deck flowing in blood, one could only gaze in wonder at the deadly effects of modern arms. The cabin of the commander was a wreck, and where it existed were a number of dead bodies. The only part that could be found of Commander Grau, was a foot and a small part of a leg. The body of the second commander was in a frightful condition. One of the large balls had struck him in the head, carrying the whole upper part away, and leaving only a fragment of the lower jaw with the beard attached. On the right leg were four wounds, the right arm and side being completely smashed. According to the Huascar's roster, there were over 60 persons missing. These are accounted for by the statement that from the bursting of shells some of the crew were blown into the sea, while others were torn into fragments. So rapid and fatal was the firing that the deck of the Huascar was completely cleared, and it was difficult to find any one to run the risk of coming up to lower the flag, four in succession having lost their lives in the attempt, until it was successfully accomplished by a negro. It is thought \$30,000 will make the Huascar fit for sea and fight again, although her whole upper works were knocked to pieces by the Chilean fire.

The condition of affairs in Lima is anything but favorable. A ministerial crisis followed the capture of the Huascar, and a new ministry was not formed until Pierola, the

great rival of Prado for the presidency, was called in. Prado has become unpopular, and no serious trouble would be experienced in deposing him unless his soldiers at Arica determine to sustain him.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The United States Auditor of Railroad Accounts has received a communication from the Vice-President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, enclosing a check for \$609,080.69, which, in connection with the amounts due the company and withheld by the United States Treasury for Government transportation, (both on its subsidized and unsubsidized roads,) between November 6th, 1869, and June 30th, 1878, fulfills the requirements of all existing laws in regard to the payments to the Government of 5 per cent. of the company's net earnings during that entire period. The payments made by the company last week settled its indebtedness on account of the 5 per cent. requirements, and also discharged its obligations under the Thurman sinking fund law for six months following the 30th of June, 1878, from which date the sinking fund obligation was to be computed. It may be said, therefore, that the Central Pacific Railroad Company has settled all its accounts with the Government up to the 31st of last December. Cash payments for the year 1879 will not be due until next February.

Vice-President Huntington, in his letter transmitting the check, writes to Auditor French as follows: "In making these payments I may add that the Central Pacific Railroad Company does not and never did dispute the claim of the General Government to five per cent. of the net earnings of the road after its completion in the eyes of the law. Differences have arisen as to what constituted 'net earnings,' as to whether five per cent. could be taken out of the earnings of non-aided roads, and as to the date when this partition should begin. These points have been recently decided, so that an appropriate settlement can at last be reached.

There remains the question as to whether the Pacific Railroad companies are receiving the reasonable compensation for services," stipulated by the acts of 1862 and 1864, and by common business equity due in regard to the mails in particular. The railroad companies do not receive what the exceptionally energetic service is worth, but only so much as Congress in its discretion seems proper to allow. The Central Pacific Railroad Company reserves the right to appeal to the Court for redress of this and like grievances, and this payment I desire to be understood as being subject to that reservation. This '5 per cent.' when accurately ascertained, we have always regarded as the right of the Government; but the 20 per cent. and half the earnings from Government business, taken and withheld in excess of the 5 per cent. under our contract for the period subsequent to June 30, 1878, (as required by the Thurman act of Congress,) we must regard as having been wrongfully extorted from the Company in defiance of justice, equity and good faith, in fact, 'by the law of the strongest.'"

McCrory, Secretary of War, in his annual report referring to the Ute outbreak, takes the ground that the Government should insist in demands for the surrender and punishment of the Indians responsible for the Meeker massacre and the treacherous attack upon Major Thornburgh's command. The Secretary recommends the sale and abandonment of certain military posts, and concurs with General Sherman's recommendation that the army be fixed at 25,000 men inclusive of those on detached service.

He has reduced the engineer's estimates for river and harbor improvements during the next fiscal year from \$14,000,000 to \$5,000,000, and he has also made a reduction of over \$3,000,000 from the estimates, (aggregating about \$10,000,000 which were submitted for all other public works under the War Department.

Treasurer Giffilen, in reply to a question regarding the withdrawal of the U. S. Treasury from the New York Clearing House Association, said the matter had never been under consideration, but in consequence of the rapid change from currency to coin going on in the public funds, he had thought it proper to call attention to the possibility, near or remote, that the Department might be compelled to make larger disbursements of silver at New York, which would make

necessary a change in the rules of the Clearing House or a withdrawal from its membership.

The following are the messages between President Hayes and President Grevy on the opening to the public of the new French cable:

The President of the French Republic inaugurates a new cable which unites France and America, by sending the expression of his most cordial sentiments to the President of the Republic of the United States.

President Hayes sent the following reply:

To the President of the French Republic, Paris:

The President of the United States acknowledges with great satisfaction, the agreeable communication by which the President of the French Republic makes known to him the completion and successful operation of the trans-Atlantic cable, and hopes that it may never be the vehicle of any other messages between the governments and the people of the two countries than those of friendship and respect.

The Secretary of the Interior has issued the following: The Supreme Court of the United States having adjudged the act of July 8, 1870, regulating the restriction of trade marks to be unconstitutional, action on pending applications will be suspended until further instructions shall be received from the applicants. Trade marks will hereafter be registered on pending or further applications only in favor of those persons who with full knowledge of the decision of the Supreme Court shall request such registration. The fees heretofore paid in trade mark cases cannot be refunded without further legislation by Congress.

LELAND, Mich., 21.—The schooner W. P. Phelps, of Oswego, went ashore near Glen Arbor on the night of the 19th, and is a total wreck. Five of the crew were drowned, as follows: Capt. Dan. Kelley, Robert Downey, Oswego; Frank Golden, cook, Sandusky; and one man shipped at Milwaukee, name unknown.

Erie, Pa., 22.—The schooner Wacousta, Captain Bostwick, of Wal-land, Ont., went ashore and sunk here to-day. The crew were all saved by the Life-saving Service. Another vessel unknown is also ashore; the United States steamer Michig in has gone to her relief.

Watertown, N. Y., 22.—The schooner American, from Toledo and Sackett's Harbor, with wheat, is ashore on Point Peninsula. The wind is heavy from the south and a tug is unable to get to the schooner.

BOSTON, 22.—The wool market during the past week has been more excited than at any time this year. The news of the buoyant opening sales in London caused a rush of buyers here, but they found the most of desirable wool held at considerable advance; and the market fell two to three cents higher than last week, with a decided upward tendency.

CHEYENNE, 22.—D. D. McCann, found guilty of disposing of government property while he was United States Indian contractor, was sentenced by the United States district Judge, to-day, to a year and a half imprisonment in the penitentiary, to pay the cost of the suit and a fine of \$1,000, and to replace the property stolen.

NEWCASTLE, Del., 22.—Five prisoners, two white, were whipped to-day, each receiving 20 lashes. All were convicted of larceny.

COVINGTON, Ky., 22.—Henry Percival, convicted of incest with his fifteen-year-old daughter, was sentenced to two years in the county jail.

NEW YORK, 24.—A Havana dispatch says: The government has received official reports that in the province of Santiago de Cuba, the troops of the Aquino brigade on the 5th inst., attacked the Camp of Guillermo, killing six insurgents and burning 400 huts which the followers of Guillermo had built. Among the killed was Lieut. Col. Teobaldo Rossello. In the jurisdiction Los Tunas, commander Louis Echavarria and Captain Angel Castillo have surrendered with a number of men, all belonging to the command of Chief Belisario Peralta. In the province of Santa Clara, the Spaniards defeated a party of insurgents who abandoned their horses in their flight.

BALTIMORE, 24.—The British steamship Rathmore, Captain Rowles, which sailed from this port on Tuesday last with a large cargo including 296 cattle for Lon-