

on Tuesday night a collection would be taken up; he wanted two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the Young Men's Christian Association, and he felt sure of raising that sum. The services will close on Wednesday night.

A dispatch, dated Alexandria, Saturday, says: "Reports have been received here that the Egyptian army has been surrounded by the Abyssinians, and its situation is critical, and that Abyssinia demands indemnity for the expenses of the war."

A Calcutta dispatch says that the troubles in Benares, the beginning of which was reported in a dispatch of April 9th, now look serious, but there has been no actual fighting, yet large numbers of armed rioters are collecting; the people are principally incensed against the exactions of the Rajah, who has taken refuge in a fort.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., 16.—General Patterson, collector of this district, and Deputy Collector Paxton, of Paducah, with seven soldiers, returned last night from a successful five days' raid through Henry County, Tenn., and Callaway Co., Ky.; they seized and destroyed five distilleries in Henry Co., and three in Callaway Co., together with 5,000 gallons of mash and five barrels of whiskey. Five of the guilty parties were arrested; the others escaped.

TRINIDAD, Colorado, 16.—The first passenger train over the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, from Pueblo to Elmore, reached that point at one o'clock to-day. It was a special, conveying ex-Governor Hunt, several prominent Chicago business men, a number of gentlemen connected with Denver business houses, and representatives of the press. The run of eighty-eight miles was made in less than four hours, and all were delighted with the condition of the track, which, for a new one, was pronounced by all unsurpassed. The road is now open for passenger and freight traffic to all points in the southwest.

CLEVELAND, 16.—Reports from Massillon, Ohio, to-day, state that all is quiet at the mines. The strikers, after driving the miners from the works, disbanded, and left the vicinity of the mines in squads. No arrests were made. None of the injured men are seriously hurt. It is stated on good authority, that an organized force of 400 to 600 strikers will go to Silver Creek, some day this week, to drive out the miners who are working at reduced prices there. The sheriff of Wayne Co. will arrive at Massillon to-night, to confer with General Wikoff in regard to the action necessary for the protection of the Silver Creek mines.

CHICAGO, 16.—The reply of Mayor Colvin to the formal demand of the citizens' committee for his resignation will be published to-morrow. It covers about two newspaper columns. He sets out with the statement that he believes the demand was purely political in its nature, and that no good will be accomplished by compliance with it. He then goes into an exhaustive history of his administration, which he declares has been hampered and crippled by the legacy of debt left to the city by his predecessor in the mayoralty, Mr. Medill. He also attributes the heavy loads which the city is called on to bear to the troubles of the panic, and the newspaper attacks on the city's administration and credit. He gives a list of the officers appointed under his administration, and challenges any previous administration to present a better list. He declares that there would have been no trouble whatever with the city finances had the taxes been properly paid, and denounces, as unfair and unstatesmanlike, the statement that they were not paid because of a lack of confidence in the government, though no direct charges of corruption have ever been made against him. He asserts that New York bankers did not object to loaning money to the city on account of lack of confidence in the city's administration, on the contrary they pronounced it economically and prudently administered; their objections were that the newspapers questioned the legality of the city certificates, and that many of our wealthy and leading citizens were fighting the taxes. Despite all the circumstances above named, he says the city's finances are now in far from a dangerous or discouraging condition, and there is every probability that her indebtedness will be discharged. Reverting to the question of

taxes, he says the great majority of the tax fighters are the wealthy classes and politicians, who resort to every means to avoid taxation, and place their own burdens on the shoulders of the poor. He appends a list of prominent merchants who are, he says, the leading tax fighters, and who were also the leading spirits in the recent great meeting. The amount due the city from these men is about \$1,000,000. He devotes a little space to the defense of his character against the newspaper attacks, defends his action in holding his office until 1877, in accordance with the virtual decision of the Supreme Court, and submits that he has been honestly obedient to the law in this as in other respects. He concludes with the proposition that, if this demand is honestly made, and if proof is forthcoming of the sincerity of the demand by the payment of all the city taxes which these gentlemen who make the demand are owing to the city, he will resign twenty-four hours after having seen the receipts for such tax, signed by the proper officer. He sincerely desires that an opportunity may be afforded him of exchanging his office for tax receipts.

The action of the town board in declaring that the Southtown election was null and void, and in appointing new officers, was taken by a vote of six to three; it is understood that the ousted officers will contest the legality of this action.

The Easter offering of Christ Church, Reformed Episcopal, to-day, was \$24,000.

NEW YORK, 17.—John Taffe, a laborer, shot and killed his employer and benefactor, John Farrell, yesterday, in this city. The prisoner declared that the bullet was meant for Farrell's son.

Max Keppelgott threw August Meetz, a one-armed soldier, down stairs during a quarrel; the latter died.

Barney Williams' condition is unchanged; he has periods of delirium, but they are less frequent. Some fears are entertained of a paralytic stroke.

The impression formed last night that the democrats were breaking away from the position taken by the majority of the committee on the Kilbourn case, seems to be strengthened to-day; it looks now like the adoption of the substitute offered by Lynde, which directs compliance with the law governing the return to a writ of *habeas corpus*. Lynde declares this striking fact, that there has not been a precedent for refusing to make a return by any legislative body in 150 years. Among the practical results following a refusal might be the arrest of the sergeant-at-arms, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. This will probably go to the Supreme Court, as the members are anxious to avoid such a controversy, and the democrats are particularly afraid because of the coming elections and of the unpopularity and illegality of suspending *habeas corpus* in times of peace.

The *Sun's* Washington special says the Winslow question, between America and England, is far more serious than is generally believed, and is likely to lead to grave consequences. The Governments are at a dead lock, and neither is disposed to give way.

The *Capitol* newspaper yesterday printed the following:—"It is well known about Washington that Grant is vexed and worried over late developments, and that he has resorted to his old habits for relief; in other words, he has been so much under the influence of intoxicating liquors as to be, at times, incapable of seeing visitors or transacting business. Upon last Sunday we drove by the asylum for lunatics at the moment when Grant came out at the gate, and started to the city. There was no mistaking the flushed and bloated face, and unsteady gait."

The *Herald's* Washington special says the republican partisans in the Kilbourn matter are trying to force a conflict between the House and the court, which they finally hope may prove serious, and involve an outright act of force by the President. It is fair to say that party lines are not strictly drawn on the matter, and that both parties are found on either side.

It has been known for some time that \$247,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific have been missing, and it had been found that these bonds had gone into the hands of prominent officers of the company; it is now shown that the bonds were divided be-

tween Sydney Dillon, Ham, and Crane. G. M. Dodge has been subpoenaed in the matter, and it is expected to bring the whole management of the Union Pacific before Congress.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says that Grant is understood to have lost faith in Babcock, and has finally thrown him overboard. One of the first results is said to be a request by the President to Bristow to discharge twelve clerks in the treasury appointed at Babcock's request.

The *World's* Washington special declares that indisputable testimony has been produced to show that the story that the President was ignorant of the corruptions and scandals of Babcock, Luckey and others is false; the President was earnestly warned, five years ago, by his most intimate and trusted friend, the late collector Ford, of St. Louis. It prints Ford's letter, dated May 30, 1870.

Official dispatches, received yesterday, show that England has declined to surrender Winslow, the Boston forger. New additional facts, said to have transpired to-day, will be decided.

The important question in the House, in relation to Kilbourn, directing the sergeant-at-arms to make a careful return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, that the person is held by authority of the House, and to take with him the body of Kilbourn before the court when making such return; we cannot approve this form, and rather favor the minority report recently submitted by Lynde.

Everyday's investigation by the special committee into the doings of ex-Attorney General Williams, develops fresh infamies on his part during his official life. Two of the latest things discovered, which he will be called upon to explain, are as to what became of the \$750,000, which appears upon the records of the department to have been drawn by him, and concerning the disposition of which no vouchers can be found; and, second, why \$5,000 of government money was issued to run Mrs. Williams' son out of the country.

Theodore Thomas has received from Wagner, the celebrated composer, the grand festival march for the opening of the centennial, dedicated to the women's centennial committee, the manuscript consists of thirty-three large pages. At the head of the score is the motto—"He only earns the right to freedom and to life who is daily compelled to conquer them."

A carriage containing Don Pedro and his ministers was run into by a heavy ice wagon this a.m., and badly wrecked; the occupants escaped without injury. The Emperor and seven of his suite leave here to-night for San Francisco, via the Erie and Chicago line, taking one of its hotel coaches through. They expect to remain in San Francisco about five days.

WASHINGTON, 17.—It is stated on good authority that Schenck will not return to England, as minister, no matter what may be the result of the Emma mine investigation.

The U. S. Supreme Court, this p. m., reversed the decision of the lower courts in the Illinois R. R. cases, and holds that a railroad's remedy for alleged excessive or illegal taxation is not by injunctions, but only by suits at law after paying the taxes.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 10.—An insurrection has broken out in the desert portion of the province of Constantine, Algeria; troops will be sent.

A telegram from Calcutta reports that serious agrarian outbreaks have taken place in Bustas, district of Madras; thirty thousand peasants assembled, and troops have been dispatched.

A Calcutta dispatch says that intelligence has been received that the Ameer of Cabul has defeated his rebellious feudatory the Meer of Maimna; the latter lost 300 men.

A dispatch from Odessa represents the insurrection in Bosnian Croatia as assuming dangerous proportions; a majority of the insurgents are veterans of the Austrian militia.

The Governor of Bosnia is advised of the proclamation of a holy war; he has been recalled. The intelligence is so alarming that the Russian Government is afraid to publish it in Odessa.

In the House of Commons, this morning, Bourke, Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, replying to a question of Elliott about

the unexpended balance of the Geneva award, said the Arbitration Commission would leave it at Washington until July, when the question of the surplus will be decided. The English Government had made no representations and had no intention of taking any action in the matter.

Earl Derby returned to London to-day, from the Continent.

Late Iceland news is more satisfactory; the winter has been mild and the stock is in good condition. The devastation caused by volcanic eruptions is less extensive than at first thought, and the reported damage in the West Mauna Islands is untrue, the fisheries having been remarkably good.

Later dates from Lima say that several attempts at insurrection have been made by Chinese laborers on the sugar estates near Trojeilo in the north, and in the vicinity of Lima, with an insignificant loss of life; these outbreaks were suppressed, but some alarm has been caused in the capital from the discovery of a plot among the coolies of the neighboring valley to rise on Good Friday next, and massacre all the whites within striking distance. Steps have been taken to prevent such a catastrophe.

LIVERPOOL, 10.—An important reduction in the sailings of their steamers, between this port and New York, has been resolved upon by several lines. The White Star Line Steamers will hereafter sail five times in three weeks, then an interval of one week only to occur, then fortnightly again. The Inman line will withdraw two of their steamers after the 20th inst., their sailings, from that date, being one in April, two in May, three in June, two in July, three in August, etc.

LONDON, 12.—During a heavy storm yesterday four vessels were stranded off Helsingborg; the crew of one of them was saved. Those on the other vessels are still in danger. A fishing boat, attempting to rescue them, capsized, and four men were drowned. Great loss of life is feared, as there is no lifeboat at hand, nor is there other means of rendering assistance.

MANCHESTER, 12.—A dispatch to the *Guardian*, from London, says that a dispatch was received from Washington on Tuesday which speaks in very positive terms of Schenck's resuming his position as U. S. Minister to England.

Twenty thousand colliers are on strike in south Yorkshire against 15 per cent reduction of wages; the Miners' Union agreed to ten, but the masters insist upon fifteen.

A letter from Madrid says Costello's government is assailed in the press and the pulpit with boundless virulence. The Pope threatens the immediate withdrawal from Madrid of the Nuncio if the new constitution is adopted.

BERLIN, 12.—The *National Zeitung* announces the suspension of Kahlman & Muller, an important cotton firm of Bremen, with heavy liabilities.

BELGRADE, 12.—The militia of this city is about to start for the frontier. The voluntary national loan proved unsuccessful, and the government have resolved to levy a forced loan of ten dollars per head.

ST. PETERSBURG, 12.—The semi-official *Wedomoski* newspaper says that the relations of the great powers leave many things to be wished for. England and Russia distrust each other; Austria and Russia's relations are not clear, Andrassy's position is ambiguous and a new ministry would make the friendship of Austria and Russia very doubtful. Germany is undecided, not knowing what position she will take, and under such circumstances a conflict on the eastern question is possible. The *Golas* states that every foreign intervention in Turkey will meet with Russia's energetic opposition if directed against the Slaves; Russia cannot abandon the protectorship of Turkish Christians for sake of any alliance. The initiative hitherto left to Austria is now left to Russia.

SINGAPORE, 12.—It is reported that fresh disturbances have occurred in Malacca. Sir Wm. Jervois, Governor of the Straits settlement, with a corps of regulars has left here for the scene of trouble.

LONDON, 13.—The *Jewish Chronicle* says that Turkey is considering a proposition of Jewish bondholders, in conjunction with some of the other denominations, to exchange their bonds for land in Syria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 13.—The *Levant Herald* reports that the plas-

gue is increasing at Bagdad; on March 26th, there were thirty new cases and ten deaths.

LONDON, 13.—A sharp gale prevailed this morning, attended with rain and snow; the weather is very cold. A dispatch from Nottingham says that seven inches of snow have fallen there; in North Wales nine inches; at Sheffield there is now nearly a foot. Vegetation is suffering greatly. At Dublin a foot of snow fell last night.

Lalouere & Co., merchants of Liverpool, Havre, and Jamaica, have suspended; liabilities \$850,000, believed to be fully covered by their assets.

The reported negotiations for the cession to Germany of the Duke of Edinburgh's right as heir presumptive to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha is denied officially.

A stock company is organizing in Russia for cotton cultivation in Central Asia.

ATHENS, 13.—The High Court of Justice has sentenced Ballassopoulos, former Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, to one year's imprisonment, a deprivation of political rights during three years, and to give the \$10,000 he received as a bribe to the poor house. M. Kolopoulis, former Minister of Justice, has been sentenced to ten months imprisonment; the Archbishop of Cephalonia was fined \$10,000, the Archbishop of Patros \$4,400, and the Archbishop of Messene \$4,000, being double the amounts they received as bribes; all were impeached for corruption and simony.

LONDON, 14.—A Vienna dispatch says that rebellion has broken out about Prezeret, in south Herzegovina.

A Paris correspondent says that a telegram dated Algiers, Wednesday, reports an engagement between French troops and insurgents, south of Constantine; the latter numbered 4,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry. The French force was much smaller. The insurgents were completely defeated and about 600 killed and wounded, including their leader. A large number was taken prisoners. Two French officers were wounded; twenty soldiers were killed and wounded.

A special from Berlin says that the journals of the Czech party in Austria assert that Russia has plainly informed the Serbians that she will protect them from Austrian coercion in the event of Serbia declaring war against Turkey.

The Russian *Invalids* says the Shah of Persia has sent a large force to Mesched; whence they will commence war against Mero. If that succeeds they may be expected to take possession of Mero before Russia can annex it.

The *Cologne Gazette* says that Canada and New Foundland, have asked to be admitted to the postal union on the first of July.

PARIS, 14.—A heavy snow storm has prevailed throughout France; the snow is unusually deep at Bordeaux and Marseilles.

LONDON, 15.—Numerous casualties to shipping are reported on the east coast. Three vessels were wrecked yesterday in the Wash, and two drowned. A fishing boat was lost off Elgin, nine drowned.

A dispatch from Rome states that Garibaldi has sent to the Government an entire new scheme for the improvement of the Tiber. The chief feature is the establishment of a sort of seaport near Rome. He asks a commission for works on behalf of a stock company.

A Paris dispatch says the snow has seriously damaged the vines in the Bordeaux district; no such wintry weather has been known in Paris at this season for fifty years.

The striking colliers in South Yorkshire and Derbyshire now number nearly 80,000.

The weather, to-day, is fair, but it is still cold; the recent snow storm was the heaviest of the winter, and in some parts of the country the heaviest for many years.

GIBRALTAR, 15.—The ship *Serapis*, with the Prince of Wales, arrived to-day on the way to England.

LONDON, 15.—An Austrian officer of rank recently scandalized Vienna by selling to the Russian Embassy there the military plans of the Lower Danube from the Austrian War Office, together with the plans for the mobilization of the army and the concentration of troops at certain points of the frontier, as well in the event of the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as of war with Russia; the officer was led into the crime by the extravagance of his mistress, the Countess Strachwitz.

—Inedumto to slant