

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.—Delegate Chaffee, of Colorado, appeared before the House Committee on Territories yesterday, and urged the reporting of a bill for the admission of that Territory into the Union as a State, claiming that it had population, resources, and stability enough to entitle it to full representation in the Senate and House. The bill has already twice passed Congress and it was vetoed by Andrew Johnson. No attempt was ever made to pass it over the veto. The committee does not seem favorable to the measure, while there is a feeling generally among the members against the admission of new States at present.

NEW YORK.—The continued arrivals here of destitute Italians, victims of emigrant swindlers, resident in the various cities of Italy, are causing increased alarm here, especially as another batch arrived to-day and a large number of others have been shipped hither. The Consul-General of Italy said in regard to the matter that luggage of only one person was sent on and he was detained in prison in Paris, and when he finally reached here he found that the steamer for Buenos Ayres, with his luggage, had gone. In regard to the poverty of these immigrants, he said: "In general in Italy the peasants are poorer comparatively than those of other countries simply for the reason that it does not cost so much to live. Still I have no doubt but that most of these immigrants have some money with them." In regard to the attitude of the Italian government in the matter, the consul said, "Italy is essentially a liberal government and she has no right to check immigration. If she did it would excite grave complaints in the American press. All that can be done is to moderate the emigration in an administrative and legal way. No passport for the U. S. is given any man who cannot prove that he has sufficient means to sustain himself for some time or that he has relatives here who are in comfortable circumstances. The necessity of passports and even the designation of passports are easily eluded at this time. In fact, many of the people have passports for Buenos Ayres and then come here.

NEW YORK, 16.—It is announced that in his will Edwin Forrest leaves his entire property, even his wardrobe and valuables of all kinds, for the foundation of a home for disabled dramatic artists. Sixty acres of ground within the limits of Philadelphia have been made over to the corporation of that city, for the purpose set forth, and in after years those members of the dramatic profession whose lives have not been crowned with successful gains may enjoy the comforts of a beautiful home, surrounded by reminders of their art. Forrest said to a friend, less than a month ago, that this had been the main object of his life for 35 years, and that he had made ample provision for carrying it out. It was his desire that the endowment should be so legally perfect that there could arise no trouble in the courts about the title. He further said that he wished his bequest to be so clearly understood that no one would doubt his motive.

It is stated that Nathan A. Evans has commenced a suit against Bowles Bros. of Paris, for swindling, and Gen. Davis has been appointed receiver. The latter is now in possession of all the effects of the late concern in this city. Several American female school teachers, traveling in Europe, were, it is stated, swindled by Bowles Brothers out of all their money.

NEW YORK, 16.—The Italian society held a meeting last evening, at which the home government was strongly denounced for its conduct in relation to the emigration of so many of the poor to this country. The Italian consul here was also assailed for failing to make a satisfactory explanation of the causes of the exodus. It was decided to memorialize Congress in opposition to what the meeting designated this "infamous white slave trade."

LOS ANGELES, 15.—The stage from Prescott arrived last evening. A passenger gives the following reliable details of the Indian campaign of Gen. Crook—

The campaign against the Apaches who are absent from the reservation in the northern part of the Territory is progressing rapidly. Since it commenced upwards of 100 warriors have been killed and many more placed hors du combat. The latest operations were in the vicinity of the San Francisco mountains and in the red rock country,

in which thirteen warriors were killed, winter stores were destroyed, and those who escaped were kept moving. This augurs favorably for the future. The General and two of his aids and his inspector were east of the Mogollon Mountains on the west bank of the Verde. Captain Price, with a company of scouts, organized from the Indians lately hostile, left Prescott south for the field. If the vigorous measures now in progress continue through the winter, it is thought all the Indians in the upper country will want peace before Spring.

NEWPORT, R. I., 18.—The city has voted to expend thirty thousand, in connection with the acceptance of the Rogers bequest of a hundred thousand, for the erection of a high school.

RICHMOND, 18.—Edward A. Pollard, editor and author, died at Lynchburg, yesterday, aged 45.

CAIRO.—Bium and Anson who claimed to have been robbed of \$20,000, last week, were arrested and their stock seized by Marshal Roe, at the instance of their creditors. Bail \$10,000.

NEW YORK, 17.—The Board of Emigration has now under its care nearly two thousand Italians, almost or entirely destitute. The Alms House at Ward's Island is taxed to its utmost capacity. Two hundred of these emigrants went to Virginia yesterday, to work on the new railroad. It now transpires that a large number of Italian children have been purchased from their parents and brought to this country to beg or steal.

Terence Dolan was arrested last night, charged with roasting his infant son to death on a red hot stove.

NEW YORK, 17.—Hon. Wm. Orton went to Washington last evening, as was understood, to complete arrangements with Colfax as editor of the *Tribune*.

WASHINGTON.—Oakes Ames was examined by the Credit Mobilier committee to-day.

George H. Bliss has been appointed District Attorney for Southern New York.

WASHINGTON.—The House committee on appropriations heard this evening the opponents of the postal telegraph scheme. Wm. Orton spoke two hours, criticizing the report of the postmaster general, showing that his statistics were erroneous and his conclusions unreliable. He examined the postmaster general's statements in detail, contending that the estimates as to the cost of telegraph lines had no proper foundation. The report of the postmaster general was written by a gentleman named Lines, who was ignorant of the subject, and presented a mass of erroneous statistics.

NEW YORK, 17.—Thurlof Weed has a long communication in the *Herald* showing the impracticability of carrying out the so-called civil service reform.

CINCINNATI, 17.—A bill to remove the Capital of West Virginia from Charleston to Wheeling, passed the House yesterday by a vote of 33 to 30. It is believed it will not pass the Senate.

At a meeting of the board of emigration to-day, a communication was received from Sec'y Fish, stating that the U. S. authorities in Italy have been instructed to adopt measures to prevent a repetition of outrages upon emigrants.

The late S. N. Pide is reported to have left property to the value of eight millions, in New York, New Jersey, Cincinnati, and in mines of Utah.

BOSTON, 17.—In the legislature to-day, the majority reported back favorably the resolutions introduced some days ago, condemning the obnoxious bill introduced in the United States Senate by Sumner. A minority report also was presented. No action was taken by the House.

NEW YORK, 18.—Mr. England, of the *Sun*, has abandoned his purpose of raising a fund for the Greeley statue and offers to return the money to subscribers. The character of the gentleman connected with the project started in Boston for the erection of a monument to Greeley is such that the press generally regard its success as assured.

CHICAGO.—A New York special says in view of the recent murders in this city, much more interest is centered in the Stokes trial than would otherwise be, and one of his counsel has remarked that at present it is not advisable to go to trial, the public mind being exercised against every one accused of murder, but at all events Stokes wants his fate determined. His long imprisonment has broken down his spirits and enfeebled his health. His hair is almost gray, he has grown thin and emaciated and is but the shadow of the man he was.

At the interview of the House com-

mittee on Territories with the President yesterday, in reference to the bill now before them, for the admission of Colorado as a State, the President expressed himself warmly in favor of the bill. He also said that the Territory of Wyoming would not, within the lives of those present, have the requisite population to qualify her for admission, and that it was useless expense and burden to keep up a Territorial form of government. He was therefore in favor of suitable action by Congress to abolish the Territory of Wyoming and restore its domains to those Territories from which it was originally formed, viz., Utah, Montana, Idaho, and Colorado. He thought this action would be just to all, as Wyoming's population did not exceed ten thousand. He also believed that by the acquisition to Colorado and the increase of her population during the next year, she would have the requisite number, 130,000 inhabitants, for admission. The committee are in favor of the bill and believe it would pass the House.

CHICAGO.—A Washington special says it is positively stated that Colfax will take charge of the *Tribune* some time next week. Arrangements have been fully consummated for his resignation as Vice President and will probably be presented on the re-assembling of Congress after the holiday recess. Colfax is very sanguine that he will be able to bring the *Tribune* up to its old standing. He thinks he can steer clear of the maelstrom of New York politics, into which Greeley was always being drawn.

PORTLAND, 16.—At Wallula the earthquake on Saturday evening is reported as heavy and lasting 40 seconds. It was followed by five lighter shocks, at intervals of fifteen minutes, after which a heavy rumbling sound was heard as distinctly as a heavy peal of thunder. The thermometer fell from 30 to 26 degrees. The shocks continued at interrupted intervals, until 4 a.m. The first shock was violent enough to shake buildings and their contents in a pretty lively manner. At Walla Walla two heavy shocks were felt; at Amstilla three, and at Dalles four or five shakes. Another shock at the latter place was felt again to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—The Industrial School investigation realized more examples of brutality to-day—instances of punishment by pulling boys' ears till wounded and pounding them with closed fists. Mr. Story, the Supervisor, tried to have all the members of the press but one excluded at that time, but his motion did not prevail.

Several persons report having felt two light shocks of earthquakes to-day.

BERLIN, 17.—General Von Roon will act provisionally as President of the Prussian council of ministers, the Emperor having granted Prince Bismarck's request to be relieved.

LONDON, 16.—Information has been received that eighty persons, who were believed to have perished by the stranding of the emigrant ship *Franklin*, from Hamburg for San Francisco, off the island of Vliet, had been rescued.

The London *Post* denies that Eliza Cook, the well known writer, is dead, although a person bearing the same name, and popularly supposed to be the authoress, died at Deptford, England.

LONDON, 16.—An open aid meeting was held at Stockton on Sunday, in favor of Fenian amnesty. Twelve thousand persons were present. The crowd was very disorderly. There was some fighting and several were injured. The English and Welsh, who outnumbered the Irish, charged the platforms, carried off the Irish flags and trampled them into the mud. O'ger was announced to speak, but failed to appear.

The Londoners who emigrated from England, to Brazil, to work on farms, have petitioned the Brazilian government to assist them to return home. Letters are received from them, giving accounts of hardships suffered, warning their friends against coming to the country.

BERLIN, 16.—*Spencer's Gazette* says: Bismarck will resign the presidency of the Prussian cabinet, but remain minister of foreign affairs. Prince Frederick William has gone to Wiesbaden by the advice of his physicians.

PARIS, 16.—Thiers appeared before the committee of thirty to-day, and explained his position. He said the only remedy for the present difficulties was the organization of a Second Chamber. Ministerial responsibility existed already. The executive and ministers were ready to retire if their acts were disapproved. He was willing to accept any other *modus vivendi* which the

committee might propose, and promised to confer frequently with them for that end. The President's words had a most conciliatory effect.

LONDON, 17.—Fourteen ring-leaders in the disorderly demonstrations at the Fenian meeting at Stockton, have been imprisoned for various terms.

A foot of snow fell in the north yesterday.

It has been storming for twenty-four hours. The rain fall has been the heaviest of the season. Large tracts of land in Leicestershire are inundated. In Derbyshire, snow has fallen to the depth of twelve inches. The telegraph lines in all directions are badly damaged. Telegraphic communication with Liverpool, Leeds and Hull, is interrupted. At Grimsby, the gale was a hurricane and many casualties are reported. The ship, *Laconia* from Chile for Rotterdam, went ashore in the storm near Boulogne and became a total wreck. All were saved except one.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—Sir Bartle Frere, who is now en route for Aden, to join the British expedition for the suppression of the slave trade, has arrived here and is warmly welcomed. At Cairo he will be the guest of the Khedive.

Law a Farce in New York.

The New York correspondent of the *St. Louis Globe* writes as follows:

Murder has come to be considered here simply as sanguinary recreation involving a certain detention in the Tombs, a mock trial and a triumphant acquittal. Of the thirty men, now in the city prison for murder, almost every one of them has taken human life under circumstances the most flagitious and inexcusable. More than half the assassins have, like Foster, Stokes, Scannell and King, been guilty of the most deliberate murder. They have shocked even this insensible community, not so much by the enormity as by the premeditation of their crimes. There is not the slightest probability of the execution of one of these villains; nor indeed of their remaining in the State Prison, should they chance to be consigned there for any length of time. If they cannot depend on acquittal they can on new trials, and if not on new trials they can depend upon early pardons, so that they may be turned upon this community with full privilege to commit new murders. There can hardly be a doubt that our municipal affairs have reached such a crisis that some terrible examples are imperatively required. The most conservative journals here speak reprovingly of the adoption of extreme measures, and I am sure the establishment of a vigilance committee would be the best thing that has ever happened to New York. It cannot be questioned that vigilance committees did a vast deal of good in San Francisco and Vicksburg, and that they would purify this vicious atmosphere like a terrible thunderstorm. It is not the least exaggeration to say that no man's purse or person is safe in this community, and that his life is at the disposal of any miscreant who feels an inclination to take it. An afternoon walk in Broadway, or an evening stroll through Fifth Avenue is almost as dangerous as being in the front of battle or leading a forlorn hope. Every New Yorker who designs to remain in town makes his will, but if he crosses the Atlantic, or exposes himself to ordinary danger, he feels that he can afford to leave his affairs unsettled.

A young lady from the country was staying recently in Fifth Avenue with her aunt, a married woman of family. While they were sitting one evening in the drawing-room, they heard several pistol shots in front of the house, and the young lady, starting with terror, asked her companion what could be the matter. "Oh, don't disturb yourself, my dear niece," was the quiet assurance, "it's nothing worse, I suspect, than somebody shooting at your uncle. He is quite used to that sort of thing and wouldn't feel at home unless he heard two or three balls whistle by him before he reached his own doorstep."

Professor Blyden, who is making an exploring expedition into the interior of Africa, writes from a town eighty miles from Freetown, Sierra Leone, that he has found a Mohammedan university with about 1,000 pupils, including a large number of girls, who are studying Arabic.