

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 29.—The Potter committee convened here, to-day, and examined ex-Governor Palmer, of Illinois. Palmer testified to a full and free conversation in New Orleans, with Kellogg, Wells and Anderson, in which he urged upon them that civil war might follow this question of the Presidential election, and that it was proper to fill the vacancy on the board. Anderson wanted it filled, but they disliked local democratic politicians and could agree on nobody. He learned that the democrats had made extraordinary attempts to capture the colored vote in the campaign of 1876. Nicholls was much more respected by the negroes than Packard was. He explained the peculiar way in which the returning board conducted its business. He was refused admission, although he thought Hale and other republicans were admitted.

After taking a little more unimportant testimony, adjourned till August 12th.

The Mail says: The Chinese embassy has arrived to "spy out the land"—a laudable object. The Chinese have a right in endeavoring to know the world as other people do, and open their eyes to the condition of their countrymen everywhere. The telegram says: No unprejudiced person would wish to ignore the fact that the Chinese in San Francisco do not always behave themselves as well as they ought to, or that, taking them as a whole, they are not an ornament or credit to that city. But there is no reason why, when the duly accredited representatives of the Chinese government arrived in San Francisco, they should not be received with a dignity corresponding to their position, and befitting to the terms existing between the Celestial Empire and the United States. By omitting to extend a polite and hospitable reception, the civic dignitaries of San Francisco showed themselves to be wanting in tact, right feeling and common sense. Even intelligent Americans are apt to imagine that all Asiatics are barbarous and that the Chinese, because they wear queues and support certain manners and tolerate certain vices, not openly countenanced in Christian countries, are only a degree removed from the brutes. An hour's conversation with a solitary educated Chinaman would go far to dispel this delusion, and we hope the San Francisco authorities will have an opportunity, and so gather wisdom for a future occasion.

DES MOINES, 29.—Reports from various portions of the State give discouraging accounts of the wheat crop, but claim a good yield for other cereals. The intense heat and rains of the past week are the cause of the damage to wheat. Some fields of hundreds of acres will not be worth cutting, while others will yield from five to thirty-five bushels, according to the time of planting, the winter wheat being generally cited as being an average crop of 35 bushels per acre. But spring-sown wheat is estimated in different counties generally at one-third and one-half the crop of 1876. Farmers are worked night and day and Sunday, and although tramps have flooded the State, men cannot be got to harvest for wages varying from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per day and board.

WASHINGTON, 29.—A very dangerous \$100 counterfeit note on the Pittsfield National Bank, Pittsfield, Mass., has just been discovered by the national bank redemption division of the Treasury Department. It is evidently made from the same plate as the recent \$100 counterfeit, but is better printed. The numbering is excellent. All notes of this issue will be withdrawn from circulation as rapidly as possible.

The United States Indian agent at Lemhi, Idaho, writes to the commissioner of Indian affairs, announcing a murder, by two or more Indians belonging to the Lemhi agency, of Bannack John, an old Indian, well known in that section as a desperado. It appears that Bannack John murdered a white man a few days ago on Camas Prairie, and the Indians feared retaliation on the part of the whites. The news reached one of the Indian camps that ten of their number were murdered by whites in Round Valley while hunting. After hearing this slaughter, blame was laid on Bannack John and a few of the Indians formed a con-

spiracy for his assassination, which was successfully carried out.

Several rioters were arraigned in the police court, to-day, and John H. Graham, prominent in the disturbance, was sent to jail for three months. Cohen, arrested on Saturday night, and who is regarded as a leading agitator, was not ready for trial, and his case was postponed until to-morrow. It is not believed there will be any further serious trouble. The police authorities continue to take extra precautions to prevent a breach of the peace.

Mr. Hill, supervising architect of the treasury, has published a card concerning the work of excavating for the new bureau of engraving and printing, in which he says: "I understand that the rate paid to the contractor is from \$1 to \$1.25 per day. If, on account of scarcity of employment and the number of laborers unemployed, a sufficient number of men are willing to work for these wages, it is right to do so, and no one has a right to or should seek to deter them. I will, so far as I am permitted by law, see that the work is let so that the workmen may have fair wages and prompt pay, but if by violence and riot the workmen are prevented from making their contract or fulfilling them when made, the effect will be to delay the work, and thus deprive willing workmen of the opportunity of earning their bread."

NEW ORLEANS, 29.—The president of the board of health says the yellow fever is so prevalent that it would not be proper to issue to departing vessels clean bills of health. Total cases to noon—80; deaths, 53.

GALVESTON, 29.—The board of health, to-day, decided to quarantine both by land and sea. Hereafter all incoming trains will be boarded at Highland station, and persons from infected ports will be detained. The steamer *Harlan*, of the Morgan line, with freight from New Orleans, was not permitted to pass the quarantine station, and returned to Morgan City without discharging. The city is clean and healthy, and the authorities are carrying out extensive sanitary measures.

A San Antonio special says: Official information from the border says the Mexican government is organizing the inhabitants, both Indian and Mexican, into companies to operate against Americans. The most notorious characters on the border hold commissions from the Mexican government. Oroles, a notorious raider, is in command of a company near Newtown, on the Mexican side, above Pedras Negras. The Kickapoo Indians have been enrolled to defend the town of Saragossa against Mackenzie, should he follow the raiders across the Rio Grande to that place. There is almost a cessation of friendly relations between the American and Mexican officers. *The Porvenir*, a Mexican paper at Pedras Negras, announces that Col. Nuncio has ample force to destroy the Gringos. There has been no modification of the orders given regarding the following of raiders into Mexico.

DENVER 29.—Astronomical parties, as far as heard from, failed to discover the planet Vulcan, although able to discover stars of the sixth magnitude. Prof. Young reported that he discovered no ultra red or ultra violet lines, but at the moment of totality, all the Fraunhofer lines were beautifully reversed. This was the most important result of his observation, and confirms the observations made in Slam. Both of the H lines were also reversed. Very bright lines were seen near the large B, which confirms Professor Pogson's observations. He also saw bright lines at F and I, 474.

Edison's tasimeter failed to work satisfactorily and he used a thermopile, which caused an unsteady motion on the galvanometer.

Prof. Colfort reports that his observations tend to show that the moon's path in the heavens lays a little farther to the southward than indicated by the lunar tables, or else that the estimate of the moon's diameter is too large—perhaps both.

The measures made by Mr. Easton indicated that the corona extended out on an average of about twenty-six minutes of an arc, corresponding to a distance of fully 2,700,000 miles around the sun. It was strongly striated and in the direction of the ecliptic the rays were nearly straight, while above and below that line they were markedly spiral in their character, and some of the lines at the base formed an angle of not less

than thirty degrees, with a prolongation of the sun's rays.

The chromosphere was distinctly seen by Professor Hough, indicating a thickness of some 2,000 miles. The prominences were much less than at most of the recent eclipses. Two rather pale ones were seen on the western side of the moon.

Mr. Thomas also lines 1,474, but did not discover any new lines.

At Idaho Springs two observations were made by Prof. Eaton, of the Packer Institute and S. V. White, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The day was cloudless, and numerous sketches of the corona were made. There was an entire absence of the pink flame usually seen during total eclipses.

At Central City were stationed Prof. Holden and Prof. Compton. Numerous drawings were made of the corona, but no report of the scientific results has been received.

Rawlins, Wyo., 29.—The weather here to-day was fine, sky clear, and the observation a perfect success. Edison's experiments with the tasimeter were quite satisfactory. Dr. Draper, of New York, succeeded in obtaining several photographs of the sun during the eclipse. Prof. Watson, of Ann Arbor, and Mr. Norman Lockyer have just returned from Separation, where the total eclipse lasted 2 minutes and 50 seconds. Professor Watson discovered an intra-mercurial planet, of the size of a four and a half magnitude star, about two and a half degrees southwest of the sun. Mr. Lockyer says this eclipse was totally different, the corona being ten times brighter this time from the one in 1871, showing a greater variation of the brightness of the corona between the maximum and minimum period of the sun spots. He obtained a faint photograph of the continuous spectrum of the sun, and saw no trace of lines or rings through Mr. Rutherford's grating.

Lake Charles, La., 29.—The eclipse began at 2.45 p.m., and ended at 4.45. The total eclipse occurred at 3.40 p.m., and lasted one minute. The clouds occasionally obscured the sun, but the view at the commencement, for most of the duration, and for the last half hour was wholly unobscured.

NEW YORK, 30.—The *Commercial Advertiser* says: The Chinese embassy is creating a great deal of attention, and the reticence of its members has produced the opinion in that city that the object is to hold the United States to the strict letter of the treaty. There is no doubt but that the Chinese government understands the condition of affairs on the Pacific slope just as thoroughly as the people there, and if it is resolved that no change in the treaty can be made at present, the agitators will have a fresh lease of power, and the community will be kept in a continual state of suspense. China, unhappily for the people of California who regard this question as so very serious, has the large end of the stick, and if she proposes to hold on to it, will undoubtedly complicate the Chinese question.

The *Sun* says: Gilmore's band has been disbanded in Paris, and the treasurer has absconded. The members are writing home for money to enable them to return, and some must depend on the American consul.

The *Tribune's* editorial says: The insurrection against all respectabilities and decencies of modern civilization enlisting the prejudices and passions of the lowest classes, needs rich Butler to foot the bills, as well as a reckless Kearney to stir up the mob. If any man can come forward with a sensible statement of the real needs of the laboring man, and of practical remedies, he ought to be hailed as a public benefactor by everybody, and will be so welcomed by every intelligent capitalist or laborer. But nobody can answer the wild ranting. Nobody can meet with reason, men who do not know what they want, nor why they want it. The most dangerous force in society at present is the vague notion of the laborers that the hardness of their lot is somehow due, they cannot tell how, to the unjust action or non-action by those who hold the savings and capital of society, and that it must, in some blind and incomprehensible way, be remedied by overturning things generally.

A *Herald*, Portland, Maine, dispatch says: At a meeting of the republican state committee Blaine urged that in any resolution about currency the word "coin" should be substituted for "gold," but he was overruled and the party will go into the campaign to try the con-

clusions with greenbackers on an out and out hard money platform.

CHICAGO, 30.—The eclipse was discernible here under favorable conditions, but observations were only taken in a private way.

J. H. McVicker's, for many years proprietor of McVicker's Theatre, and well known in the dramatic world, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities \$650,000. Of this amount half a million is a judgment against him as one of the bondsmen of David A. Gage, ex-city treasurer; who defaulted in a large amount to the city in 1874, of the remainder, \$95,000 is secured by mortgage on McVicker's Theatre, and all the rest is variously secured, with the exception of \$2,000 or \$3,000. He owes \$60,000 to Mrs. McVicker, and \$35,000 to various eastern parties. The Theatre will be run as heretofore, by Mr. McVicker, and all contracts which have been made with dramatic troupes will be carried out.

The general freight agents have raised the freight on fourth class freight, from Chicago to New York, to 25 cents per 100 pounds.

One of the heaviest rainstorms known for years, has prevailed here almost continuous since six o'clock yesterday evening, and is doing considerable damage.

The *Times'* Boston special, on Kearney, says: Certain it is at the present that there is no such ism as Kearneyism here; that he is under critical examination, and that he has to win his way to applause and support. He seems to realize already, and most of his talk is to convince the "boys," as he calls the sons of toil, that he is not the violent, revolutionary fellow he is painted, and that the damnable newspapers, which he affects to hate with the same intensity that Butler displays, have misrepresented and maligned him. It is generally believed that he will strike a moderate tone in his opening speech, and endeavor to make a good impression at the start. There is much speculation as to his intentions towards Butler's campaign. He freely expresses his fondness for the General, and his desire to give him a lift in the campaign, but he insists that he comes here on his own responsibility, and without consultation with the General.

The *Herald* says: If Kearney's ideas are correct or reasonable, he shall be well reported. He may prove to be a power in the fall.

PORTLAND, Me., 30.—The republican State convention was called to order, to-day, by Senator Blaine, and after re-organizing, recess was taken.

WASHINGTON, 30.—The Secretary of the Treasury will, to-day, issue a call for the redemption of five million 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols, of 1865, 2½ millions of coupon, and 2½ millions registered bonds.

NEW ORLEANS, 30.—The *Galveston News'* Brownsville special has learned from a reliable source that on the 27th Jose Maria, Amador Miguel, Palacios, Pedro Martinez and Estamallo Martinez, revolutionary leaders, with 300 men, attacked the town of Reel de Caitez, Mexico, and were defeated. Amador and Palacios were killed, and Estamallo Martinez wounded. Gen. Escobedo arrived at Monterey on the 3rd, and is confined in the Palace del Gabirno, and furnished with comfortable quarters, and receives courteous treatment from his captors. It is expected that he will soon arrive in Matamoras en route to the City of Mexico.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 29.—In the House of Commons, Lord Hartington moved his resolution, which was received with cheers on the liberal side of the house, especially among the radicals. Lord Hartington said: "A very inadequate idea of the treaty of Berlin was to be derived from a mere contrast of its provisions with those of the treaty of San Stefano. Russia, previous to the war, made demands which did not go anything like so far as the treaty of Berlin, yet England never approved them or urged them upon Turkey." He said he did not make a serious charge against the government regarding Greece, as the other governments shared the responsibility, but the British government had incurred a special responsibility in the promises given to Greece, which had not been fulfilled. If the conservative party accepted the amendment of Mr. Plunkett, he said they approved the conduct of the liberals, who, throughout en-

deavored to induce the government to refrain from war.

Lord Hartington generally approved of the treaty of Berlin as, though not a final settlement, it left the future of the Turkish dominions to be determined by natural causes, uninfluenced by foreign military demonstrations. He made a powerful attack upon the Anglo-Turkish convention and asked if the British government would have deemed a similar agreement between Russia and Turkey justifiable. The island of Cyprus was useless for the defense of Asia Minor, even granting government's contention that the necessity existed. For this convention the necessity had been created by themselves by not advising Turkey to accept the original terms of peace, which would not have materially increased Russia's dominion in Asia. He denied the existence of British interests in Asia Minor, as that was not the road to India, and demonstrated that the government's utterance up to the close of the war showed that they were of the same opinion.

He considered Beaconsfield's remarks on Gladstone insulting to the Queen and the country, of whom that statesman once had the confidence. The government might have assisted the Sultan in the work of reform, then when some progress had been made, have asked Parliament for the means to prevent the work from being interfered with, but this would have been a showy policy. Hartington said, in conclusion, that it might have been wiser from a party point of view to postpone his motion until it could reap advantage from public disappointment, but he considered it more patriotic to enable the country, while there was yet time, to retreat from an unfortunate course.

Sir Charles Dilke believed the convention would ultimately inevitably lead to war with Russia. The tendency of those arrangements was to make England a dependency of India.

Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, believed England was never more favorably regarded by all the powers or more influential. Replying to Hartington, he said the government had not advised Turkey to accept the original terms of peace, because she was then making a gallant defense, and such advice would have been fatal to English influences.

LONDON, 30.—The little craft *Nautilus*, from Boston, 45 days out, passed the Scilly Islands, yesterday, all well.

In the House of Lords, last night, there was a sharp, personal discussion between Granville and Beaconsfield relative to the latter's attack on Gladstone. Beaconsfield defended his conduct. Salisbury incidentally expressed belief that the Russians would evacuate Turkey within the allotted period.

VIENNA, 30.—A private telegram states that Gen. Philippovich, when crossing the frontier into Bosnia, was met by a Turkish major, who presented a document, supposed to be a protest, and pressed it upon him, but the General refused to receive it, and the Major ultimately took the paper away. The Austrians also effected a crossing at Berbir. Gen. Philippovich instructed his staff to show the inhabitants of Bosnia the greatest civility, but to adopt most rigorous measures against resistance.

The Montenegrins are dissatisfied with the decisions of the congress, and 3,000 have joined the Herzegovinian insurgents.

The *Fremdenblatt* announces the approaching betrothal of Count Andassy's only daughter with Prince Alfred, of Montenuova, a distant cousin of the Emperor of Austria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 30.—The Sultan has ratified the treaty of Berlin.

PARIS, 30.—A preliminary meeting of delegates to the congress for consideration of a commercial treaty between France and the United States was held yesterday. The draft of a treaty was submitted, and will be discussed at a future meeting. It is proposed that the French government shall engage to admit all American productions as are imposed on the productions of the most favored nations; and that the United States shall make the same arrangement regarding the productions of France; that if the other nation imposes a domestic duty upon its own productions, the same duty may be imposed upon the productions of the other party to the treaty.