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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The house and public buildings committee authorized the favorable report on the bills for the construction of a \$200,000 building in Denver instead of \$300,000, and reducing the amount for Peoria from \$400,000 to \$225,000.

Colonels Haler and Lugenbell were also retired to-day. The retirement of Surgeon-General Barnes is in abeyance, pending the probable action of Congress in retiring him with advanced rank.

The Senate confirmations were W. S. Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, Commissioner of Railroads; George Tuttle, of Nevada, and Geo. Warner, of Arizona, United States Attorneys.

The Grand Jury is now inquiring into the so-called straw bond cases in the Postoffice Department, which has occupied the attention of the police court for the past three weeks.

The Secretary of the Interior has modified the ruling by ex-Secretary Schurz, by which any useful timber heretofore excluded can now be planted under the timber culture act.

The House sub-committee favors the admission of Washington Territory as a State.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following postmasters: Frank C. Robbins, Winnamucca, Nevada; Wm. Gibson, Austin, Nevada; David O. Adkins, Virginia City, Nevada; Louis P. Berry, Colfax, W. T.

CHICAGO, 6.—Larry Murray and James Rice, arrested on suspicion last Friday, prove to be notorious cracksmen, and to-night confessed to 15 burglaries in Chicago, the total profits of which are several thousand dollars. Goods worth \$3,000 have been secured in places indicated by them.

Fourteen new cases of small-pox and six deaths occurred to-day.

NEW YORK, 6.—The Sun's New Orleans dispatch on the coming prize fight says: Ryan being interviewed said in response as to how he felt, "Splendid; never better in my life. I am anxious for the fight to take place, and wish it were to come off to-morrow. Come in and see me eat, and if I cannot do justice then man never could. I weigh 187 pounds, but I will rest from this out, as my hard work is all over. I will enter the ring at 190 pounds. That the battle will take place is certain, as nothing but the death of myself or Sullivan can stop it. I hope both of us will be well on that day, and that our backers will select a square referee, who will decide the battle in favor of the best man."

Sullivan was found at Schroder's Garden. The place was filled with a crowd of sporting men. Joe Goss said: "You have come here to see Sullivan? Look at him, he is just the picture of health." Sullivan said: "I feel just like fighting. I weigh 173 pounds." Then he turned to Goss and said: "All I ask of Regan is to pick the ground where the authorities can't interfere. I want a fair field and no favors. That will satisfy me. A few moments afterwards Sullivan said with a smile: "I will go anywhere in the world with Ryan, as I want the fight to come off." The city is crowded with sporting men, and every hotel is filled with them. The sole topic of conversation is about the fight. Upwards of \$40,000 have been bet on it here since Wednesday evening. Incoming trains are bringing many sporting men from New York, Troy, Albany, Boston, Chicago, and all points east and west. Tickets to the scene of the fight are advertised for sale at \$10 each.

The Grand Lodge of the Sons of Benjamin invites their oppressed brethren in Russia to emigrate to this country. The State Department will be asked to use every means in its power to relieve them. Resolutions of regret on the death of President Garfield were adopted. The Independent Order of the Free Sons of Israel decided to tax its members \$1 each and send the proceeds, \$8,000, to the persecuted Hebrews in Russia.

SAN FRANCISCO, 6.—The east and west bound freight trains and emigrants on the Southern Pacific collided last night in San Geronimo Paso. Both engines and thirty cars were demolished.

BALTIMORE, 6.—John Cehish, John Moshka and Joseph Pachka were pushing a car-load of coal on a trestle work at Locust Point, when the trestle work gave way and the men were killed.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, 7.—Chas.

McKellop, alias Sweeney, yesterday being prevented in an attempt to throw himself before a passenger train, climbed a derrick near the roundhouse, and putting a chain around his neck, jumped off, breaking his neck. Insanity, caused by domestic infelicity.

SAN FRANCISCO, 7.—From Chinese exchanges we learn that on the 10th of July an earthquake occurred in the district of Kanchow. A large number of men, women and children were killed. The earthquake was followed by a rain-storm which inundated a portion of the country and drowned several persons.

Piracy has been frequent lately. A large native junk was attacked near Foo Chow, and many of the crew killed and wounded. The vessel was beached and plundered.

ST. LOUIS, 7.—Chas. Miller, for the murder of Franklin Hamilton, is sentenced to be hanged on the 10th of March.

LITTLE ROCK, 7.—Gen. Hancock arrived this morning and was heartily received. The general goes south to visit his son.

NEW YORK, 6.—The Tribune's Washington special says: George Q. Cannon has asked a delay of the hearing before the House judiciary committee, and assigned as a reason for the delay the recent death of one of his wives. His opponents assert that this motion was made merely for delay, and that his visit was for the purpose of securing the co-operation of certain large mercantile firms having extensive dealings with Zion's Co operative Institution of Utah, to obstruct legislation which might affect the existing condition of things in that Territory.

The Tribune's Washington special says: From expressions dropped by members of the elections committee, in private conversation, it appears altogether probable that the committee will report against the admission of either Campbell or Cannon.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The President has appointed Hon. H. G. Fisher, of Pennsylvania, Hon. J. G. Belford, of Colorado, and Geo. W. Childs, of Pennsylvania, members of the Assay Commission, prof. A. J. Drexel, of Pennsylvania, Vice John Fowler of New York, and L. B. Russell, of Massachusetts, who were unable to serve. The commission will meet in Philadelphia to-morrow. Director of the Mint Burchard, Gen. Rosecrans, member of the committee on ways and means, and Comptroller of Currency Knox, who is ex-officio member of the commission, left for Philadelphia to-day. Eskeldt and Lewver, of the Mint Bureau, have also gone to assist in the assay, which it is thought would be completed in two days.

The President has nominated John Gallagher, Jr., of Pennsylvania, consul general to Rio de Janeiro; John J. Flynn, of Illinois, consul general at Chemnitz; Albert E. Morland, of Penn., consul general at Bolivia.

Col. Rucker for Quartermaster-General, and Major Rochester for Paymaster-General, were reported favorably to the Senate.

The supervising inspector of steam vessels to-day completed his work. Rule one, of pilot rules, lake and seaboard, was amended in accordance with the revised statute, which reads: "If two vessels under steam are meeting so as to involve a risk of collision, the helm of both shall be put to port so each may pass on the port side."

NEW YORK, 7.—The Times says: Congress should make short work of the attempt to admit New Mexico into the Union as a State. The Territory is unprogressive and is incapable of progress. It is one of the few communities in the Republic in which it is necessary to print law reports and legislative proceedings and official advertisements in a foreign language. The majority of the population is of a mongrel breed, known as Greasers. This mixture is of Hispano, Mexican, negro and Indian stock. There is a great gulf fixed between this mixed race and American settlers, in language, religion, tradition and mental characteristics, these two elements of population are wholly dissimilar to admit to Statehood. A community of this small number and heterogeneous character would be a travesty on popular government.

The Evening Post's Washington correspondent says: The National Republican, under its new management, is evidently disposed to begin an aggressive fight against Blaine. This morning it has the first of what is evidently a series of articles purporting to come from outside con-

tributors, in which the attempt is made to cast ridicule upon Blaine's course in connection with Peru. It will be remembered that the Republican was purchased in Arthur's interest a few days ago.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 7.—A disastrous scene was enacted at the Grand Opera House to-day. At the hour appointed for the sale of tickets to Booth's entertainment, an immense assemblage filled the streets and sidewalks. Arrangements had been made by which the crowds were to go in detail, but the jam was such, however, that the large doors gave way with a crash, and the crowd rushed in pell-mell, yelling at the top of their voices. Men were run over and trampled, faces bruised and arms broken. The seats were upturned and the stage was packed with the crowd, forcing the postponement of the sale of tickets until to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, 7.—In conformity with the request contained in a dispatch from Sanford and Huntington, New York, Charles Crocker, president of the Southern Pacific, to-day drew up a contract for the construction of a railroad line from Mohave to a point on the Colorado River, the precise point to be agreed upon by the officers of the Southern Pacific and Atlantic & Pacific. Arrangements are being made to forward men and material to push the work.

DENVER, 7.—The Tribune's Georgetown special of last night says: Two Italians, Peter Chialero and Dominique Massey were severely injured by the explosion of giant powder in a cook stove, placed there maliciously by another Italian, whom the sheriff is now in pursuit of. It was intended for Massey, but Chialero received the most severe injuries. Both men will probably die.

CHICAGO, 7.—Andrew Olsen, living at 234 Chestnut Street, fearing an attack of small-pox, and being told whisky was an antidote, purchased three quarts, which he drank except one pint, inside of a few hours. He died before he could drink the last pint of the specific.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 6.—The dreaded fortnightly settlement has come and gone, working far less havoc, happily, on the bourse than was feared. With the exception of the Union Generale no bank of importance in Paris has actually been declared bankrupt, although several are known to be so shaky that it is only by a miracle of financial agility that they maintain their position. The Credit Provincial, which is supposed to have been heavily hit in the late panic, asserts its ability to meet all its engagements as soon as remittances due from Lyons reach it. The directors and shareholders of the Union Generale will evidently be the chief sufferers. As always happens in times of financial panic, rumors of numerous suicides have been floating about for some time past. It was reported two days ago that M. de La Panome had shot himself. This story proved to be a pure invention. The only authenticated suicides which have yet occurred in consequence of the bourse panic are that of a clerk called De La Noire, for many years employed at a stockbroker's in the Rue Laftite, and that of an elderly lady named Lecuyer, who went out of her mind and threw herself out of a fourth floor window in the Faubourg St. Denis. The body of a gentleman, who is believed to have been ruined by the crisis, was also discovered a day or two ago in the Bois de Boulogne, but no clue to his identity has yet been obtained. It is as yet impossible to say what were the real motives of his suicide.

LONDON, 6.—Affairs in Egypt are subjects of considerable anxiety to the Government. The Anglo-French note commits this country to armed intentions on the occurrence of either internal or external complications menacing the existing regime, and the Khedive's position just now is exceedingly precarious. The National party, headed by Araby Bey, has issued a manifesto setting forth its demands. While they recognize the services which England and France have rendered to Egypt in the past, the nation hopes that the Anglo-French control will soon be removed, as the evils of this control exceed the benefits. Fifty thousand troops will be needed to suppress the movement. The English radicals are strongly opposed to interference on the part of the Government, but after the joint note it is not easy to see how Gladstone can back out of the responsibility he has assumed.

DUBLIN, 6.—The only event of importance in Ireland is the arrest of a whole townland of people in the west, on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Huddy and his nephew, whose bodies were found at the bottom of Lough Mask the other day. Huddy was a process server, in the employment of Lord Ardilaun, and set out with his nephew to serve writs in the wild district on the borders of Mayo and Galway, known as the Joyce country. They were inveigled into a house and barbarously murdered, and their bodies were then tied up in an old wool sack, weighted and dropped into the lake. The police have no direct evidence against anyone except the owner of the cabin, where the men were brained, but a large number of persons had a hand in the murder.

LONDON, 7.—Parliament reassembled to-day. The Queen's speech is as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen:

It is with much satisfaction that I again invite your advice and assistance in the conduct of public affairs.

I have given my approval to the marriage between Prince Leopold and Princess Helena of Waldeck. I have every reason to believe that it will be a happy union.

I continue in relations of cordial harmony with all foreign powers. The treaty for the cession of Thessaly to Greece has now been executed in the main. The transfer of sovereignty and occupation was effected in a manner honorable to all concerned. In concert with the President of the French Republic, I have given careful attention to the affairs of Egypt, where existing arrangements imposed on me special obligations. I shall use my influence to maintain the right already established, whether by firmans of the Sultan or by the various international engagements in a spirit favorable to the good government of the country and the prudent development of its institutions.

I have pleasure in informing you that in restoring peace beyond the northwestern frontier, together with continued internal tranquility, plentiful seasons and increased revenue, has enabled my government in India to resume those works of public utility which had been suspended, and devote its attention to measures for the further improvement of the condition of the people.

The convention with the Transvaal has been ratified by the Representative Assembly, and I have seen no reason to qualify my anticipations of its advantageous working. I have, however, to regret that, although hostilities have not been renewed in Basuto Land, the country remains unsettled.

Estimates for service of the year are in an advanced stage of preparation and will be promptly submitted.

My communication with France on the subject of the new commercial treaty has not yet been closed. They will be prosecuted by me.

The trade of the country, both domestic and foreign, has for some time been improving, and the mildness of the winter has been eminently suited to farming operations; better prospects are I trust thus opened for all classes immediately concerned in agriculture. The public revenue which is greatly though not always at once affected by the state of industry and commerce has not yet exhibited an upward movement in proportion to their increased activity.

The condition of Ireland at this time as compared with that which I described at the beginning of last year, shows signs of improvement and encourages the hope that perseverance in the course you have pursued will be rewarded with happy results, which are so much to be desired. Justice has been administered with great efficacy and the ingenuity which has been employed to deter occupiers of land from fulfilling their obligations and from availing themselves of the act of last session, shows upon the whole diminished force.

My efforts, through the bounty of Providence, have been favored by an abundant harvest in that portion of the kingdom. In addition to the vigorous execution of the provisions of ordinary law, I have not hesitated under the painful necessity of the case to employ largely the exceptional powers entrusted to me for the protection of life and property by two acts of the last session.

You will be invited to deal with proposals for the establishments in England and the Welsh counties of that local self-government which

has so long been enjoyed by towns, together with enlarged powers of administration and financial charges which will give you opportunity of considering, both as to town and county, what may be the proper extent and most equitable and provident form of contribution from the imperial taxes in the relief of local charges. These proposals, in so far as they are financial, will apply to the whole of Great Britain. It will be necessary to reserve the case of Ireland for separate jurisdiction in connection with the general subject of local administration.

Her Majesty says she will present again the bankruptcy and election bribery bills and other measures.

VIENNA, 7.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: General Von Schweinitz, German ambassador, in obedience to Bismarck's instructions, asked Secretary Von Giero, of the Foreign Office, for an explanation in regard to the recent speech of General Skobeloff, favoring a Pan-slavist agitation in Bosnia. Von Giero replied that he knew nothing of any speech by Skobeloff. Bismarck, having been acquainted with this non-committal reply, dispatched a second telegram to Von Schweinitz who thereupon informed Von Giero that he (General Von Schweinitz) might announce to the Czar his recall if Russia appeared to support the agitation against Austria, in the press or even showed excessive toleration thereof. Von Schweinitz was authorized to say German regarded her interest identical with those of Austria.

ST. PETERSBURG, 7.—The Government is about to publish a statement which it hopes will put an end to foreign agitation regarding the Jews. It is to the effect that it has not hitherto thought it worth while to contradict unfounded rumors that England was about to take a course so much at variance with the now good relations as to interfere on internal questions which every government regulates in accordance with its own views, and which never admits foreign interference, which is only calculated to increase the irritation of ignorant and credulous people, who carry on the anti-Jewish movement. The statement shows that hundreds of these people have been tried and otherwise dealt with by the authorities of various towns, particularly Warsaw, where 2,302 have been committed for trial. The statement concludes by saying that all necessary precautions will be taken in future, but it is necessary to avoid aggravation by outside influence arising from false rumors.

BRAGUSA, 7.—Russia, yielding to the wishes of Germany, informed Prince Nikita he will not be supported against Austria, who will be free to suppress the insurrection by any means in her power.

In the Commons to-day, Bradlaugh, addressing the House from the bar, declared most solemnly the parliamentary oath would be binding on his oath and conscience.

Gladstone maintained the House could only see the formalities of administering the oath were observed, and could not inquire into Bradlaugh's opinions.

Northcote's motion passed, 286 to 227.

The Speaker ordered Bradlaugh to withdraw.

Bradlaugh at first refused, but withdrew upon it being agreed to ordering him to withdraw, and which Gladstone said he would not oppose.

Sexton gave notice of a bill to repeal the coercion act.

In the House of Lords, in a debate on the Address, in reply to the Queen's speech, the Marquis of Salisbury, (conservative) made a violent attack on the government. Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, replied.

Bradlaugh advanced to be sworn, but at the request of the Speaker, withdrew, asking to be heard before the question was decided.

To the Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle.

SIR:—My motives for the publication of the most unusual statements

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

THE UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE OF A PROMINENT MAN MADE PUBLIC.

The following article form the Democrat and Chronicle, of Rochester, N. Y., is of so striking a nature, and emanates from so reliable a source, that it is herewith republished entire. In addition to the valuable matter it contains, it will be found exceedingly interesting.

To the Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle.

SIR:—My motives for the publication of the most unusual statements