

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Mitchell presented the following cablegram from the United States consul at Tientsin, China: "Famine is spreading; cannibalism exists; no rain; worse next year; will indemnity bill pass?"

The cablegram was referred to the committee on foreign relations, and the bill providing for the return of the Chinese indemnity fund to China is pending.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Phelps offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the alleged violation of the personal liberty of Benjamin Noyes, a citizen of Connecticut. Adopted.

As soon as the bill was read by its title, the committee again arose, and the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 10.—Ex-Governor Moses, of South Carolina, was, today, brought before the court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, but was remanded until Friday.

Dr. Carnochan says Tweed has a complication of disorders likely to lead to a fatal termination. Others say it would be better to imprison him for life than to keep him oscillating between hope and despair.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: John W. Hoyt, Governor of Wyoming Territory; Thomas W. Dawson of California, consul at Apia, Samoan Islands; John G. Austin of the Philippine Islands, consul at Iloilo; Jesse W. Griest, of Pennsylvania, and an agent at the Otoe agency, Nebraska.

DENVER, Col., 10.—It is publicly announced here that H. A. McIntire, president of the First National Bank of Lake City, and vice-president of the First National Bank of Colorado Springs, Colorado, has absconded with \$70,000. The first disclosures were made quite recently, and showed that McIntire had, in the interim following the death of the late president of the bank at Colorado Springs, and before the vacancy was supplied, secured from the deposits of the bank between \$30,000 and \$40,000. In addition to this, he has hypothecated stock of the two companies with which he was connected amounting to \$25,000. It is feared that the effect upon the Lake City Bank will be irreparable, and that further disclosures will swell the estimate already made.

DEADWOOD, 10.—Considerable excitement was caused, today, by an assay of \$300 gold per ton, obtained from quartz which was taken from a mine in Whitewood gulch, about a mile from Deadwood. This vicinity, heretofore, has been very little prospected.

BOSTON, 10.—The wool demand is confined to the immediate wants of manufacturers, and prices continue to rule low and unsatisfactory. Holders are disposed to close up stocks as fast as possible so as to prepare for the new clip, but only a limited amount can be placed from week to week, and there is more or less uneasiness felt on account of the indifference of buyers. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 40 @ 42, and dull at these prices. Wisconsin, Michigan and New Hampshire fleeces 37 @ 39, coarse fleeces at 30 @ 36, and combing and delaines at 42 @ 50, with some choice lots at 46 @ 47. In California wool the sales were 14 @ 26 for fall and spring, super and X pulled selling at 35 @ 40, with choice supers at 44 @ 45.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—The crop reports, received this evening from all parts of the State, are of the most favorable character. With few exceptions, there is a prospect of an abundant harvest in all quarters. The southern portion of the State and San Joaquin valley, in which the crops failed last year, promise equally well with the northern valleys. In some localities there is a complaint that the early sown grain has grown so rank as to lodge, but this has not occurred to any material extent. The exceptions above referred to are the low bottoms in Sacramento Valley, which were drowned out by the February floods, and the Tule Islands in the delta of Sacramento River. The latter is still flooded over a great portion of their surface,

and nothing more than late crops of vegetables can be expected there.

BOSTON, 11.—John E. Lyon, president of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railway, was burned to death at the Pemigewasset House, Plymouth, N. H., last night. Being ill, he arose during the night, fell, and the lamp in his hand breaking, set fire to his clothing.

NEW YORK, 11.—The *Sun's* Washington special has this of Sargent's speech in the caucus: He supported his resolution in a long and earnest speech. He dwelt upon the number of officeholders, all earnest republicans, who were removed from political life. The order not only disfranchised the officeholders, but also threatened the destruction of the republican party organization. He went at length into a history of the last campaign in California, and charges the sweeping defeat of the party to this order. He had small hopes of the party's success in the future if the order remained to guide the policy of the administration. He referred to other subjects, upon which the administration had sapped the strength of the party, and spoke with extreme bitterness of its attitude. It was plain, when he closed, that while Sargent had the sympathy of the caucus with him, manifested in various ways, its members were not ready to commit themselves upon this naked issue.

Lancelot Fogarty, aged 43, No. 30 West 42nd Street, killed his wife, aged 35, early this morning, and then killed himself.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The President does not seem the least disturbed by the action of the recent republican caucuses. Those nearest him, socially and politically, say here is no probability whatever that he will, as requested by the resolution of Senator Sargent, in the caucus last night, rescind the order forbidding the participation in political meetings of officials in the executive branch of the civil service, and these friends do not think it probable that any such request will be made by the congressional committee though they may confer with the President on political affairs generally in view of the approaching election. They say the President never declines to listen attentively to suggestions, but when he makes up his mind as to the rightfulness of any measure, he adheres to it. The republicans in Congress, for the greater part, will endeavor to avoid direct issue with the President, however much they disagree with him in some of his political measures.

NEW ORLEANS, 11.—The Galveston, Texas, *News* special reports another train robbery on the Texas Pacific Railroad, at Mesquite station, thirteen miles east of Dallas, at 10 o'clock last night. When the train stopped at the depot, the engineer and firemen were taken from the engine and placed under guard. The express messenger and route agent barricaded themselves in their car, but the robbers saturated it with coal oil, set fire to it, and forced them out. The express and mail were then plundered. Conductor Alford and two of the robbers were wounded. The plundering party numbered 15 or 20. The passengers were not molested.

NEW LONDON, 11.—The car house of the New London & Northern Railroad Company was burned, today, with a number of cars. Loss \$35,000; insurance about \$20,000.

FONDA, N. Y., 11.—Sam. Steinburgh, awaiting execution on the 19th inst., for the murder of Jacob S. Parker, at Amsterdam, Nov. 17, made a full confession, last night. He says he committed 11 different murders. The first when only 14 years old. Also to innumerable burglaries, robberies, and incendiary fires in and around Amsterdam. The story is horrible in the extreme, and nearly all corroborated. He says he murdered Parker.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—Arrived the steamer *Belgie*, from Hong Kong via Yokohama, bringing the following news:

Hong Kong, March 13th, Shanghai, 13.—The famine distress is unabated. Governor Hennessy, of Hong Kong, gives \$10,000 of the public funds towards relief.

United States Admiral Patterson sails for Hong Kong to Shanghai in the *Monocacy*. Thence in the *Ashuelot* to Yokohama, arriving early in April.

The United States ship *Monongahela* has arrived at Hong Kong, to take the place of the *Tennessee*. She will in turn be relieved in the autumn by the *Richmond*.

There are reports of the rapid advance of Chinese troops in Kashgar territory.

Yokohama, March 23.—A fire in Tokio on the night of March 17th, destroyed upwards of 4,000 houses. The estimated damage is \$200,000; one life lost. Great complaints are made of the inefficiency of the fire department. The burnt district is to be rebuilt of stone. There is large voluntary contributions for the relief of the sufferers in addition to government aid.

The assembly of the provincial government meets at Tokio about April 5th, to discuss plans for internal improvement, the expediency of local representative parliaments, and other topics. Ito Hirobumi, member of the ministry, will preside. The public will be excluded, but reports of the daily proceedings are to be issued. The Emperor will open the session.

The Japanese contribute \$15,000 for the relief of the Chinese famine; the Emperor \$1,000; the Empress and Empress' mother, \$500 each; the cabinet, \$1,000; the Mitsu Bishi Steamship Company, \$1,500; three newspaper offices, \$100 each, etc.

Dr. J. E. Painter, of the United States navy, died at Nagasaki.

There is much indignation in government circles in consequence of the judgment of the British Court refusing to punish an English merchant known to have smuggled opium into Yokohama. Treaties expressly prohibit the importation of opium, but the judge ruled that the Japanese authorities probably meant opium prepared for smoking, not opium from which a smoking article might be prepared. The British minister supports the decision, and is said to have inspired it. The diplomatic corps generally pronounce it a flagrant violation of the treaty. The case will be appealed to the Privy Council, and also made the subject of international remonstrance.

Earthquakes unusually frequent, but not severe. The emissions of the volcano of Asama Yama, 66 miles from Tokio, have suddenly ceased.

The Emperor starts on a tour through the northern provinces next June.

United States Minister Bingham's official correspondence, as published, for 1877, is received with great satisfaction by the Japanese government.

BAY CITY, Mich., 11.—Fire destroyed 6,000,000 feet of lumber, 7,000 barrels of salt, and the docks owned by Eddy, Avery & Co.; 4,000,000 feet of lumber, planing mill, dock, and 6,000 barrels of salt belonging to H. M. Bradley & Co. Thirty buildings, mostly residences, were destroyed. It is estimated that the loss will reach \$200,000; insurance not obtainable. The fire originated from the sparks of a passing tug.

ST. PAUL, 11.—The emigration to western Minnesota is reaching unparalleled proportions. Statistics of the railroads and land offices, published to-day, show the sales for the last six months to be the largest on record for a like time. The railroads are crowded with emigrants and the land offices with land hunters. The agricultural season is earlier by several weeks than the average. The seeding is all finished, and the prospect is encouraging for a large crop.

GALVESTON, 11.—A *News* special from San Antonio, says: At a wool grower's convention, held to-day, resolutions were adopted requesting the representatives in Congress to oppose the reduction of the duties on foreign wools as proposed in the pending tariff bill.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—The spring meeting of the California Rifle Association opened to-day. The weather was unfavorable, with a strong gusty wind. The military team match, 200 yards, contested by the teams of the 1st, 2nd, and 3d regiments of the National Guards, was won by the first. Score, 402 out of a possible 500. The Kellogg challenge cup, 600 yards, was won by Private Shaughnessy, Union Guard. Score, 200 out of 25. The Pacific Life cup, 200 yards, was won by Brigadier General John McComb. Score, 23 out of 25.

WHEELING, West Va., 12.—On Wednesday night a skiff, containing six young men of Martin's Ferry, capsized in the river just above this city. Frank McKim, Herbert Crowle, and Peter Milligan were drowned.

The Secretary of War has received a report of the government commission, composed of two army officers, and the representative of Governor Hubbard, of Texas, which

investigated the causes of the riots over the salt mines on the Texas border last fall. The riot grew out of an attempt of a corporation to monopolize certain salt mines. Many years before the annexation of Texas the salt lakes were declared free to the public forever, by the Mexican government, and the corporation had no right to monopolize them and compel citizens to pay for salt, as no subsequent legislation had repealed the original Mexican grant. They also find the riot had no national significance, as all the persons engaged in it, except a very few, were residents of Texas.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—The platform of the Oregon Democratic State convention favors the remonetization of silver; resumption of the tariff; paying government obligations in greenbacks, except when otherwise provided; the tariff bill now pending in congress; a law to prohibit Chinese immigration, and denounces the misrule of the republican party, and the fraud by which Hayes was put in office.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 10.—The *Times* says: The speeches of Lord Beaconsfield and Salisbury are thought at Vienna to point to probable war, and to hold out small hope of a congress, which is there believed to be the only possible way of reaching a pacific solution. This supposed attitude of England is not approved at Vienna, because the Austrian Government has made no provision for the eventuality of the final failure of the congress project. It is said, however, that when the necessity of deciding is forced on Count Andrássy, he will undoubtedly resist Russia's demands, and make an alliance with England, provided he can carry the court partly with him. With this contingency in view, Russia has taken a firm grip on Roumania, and should government attempt to resist her will, the country would find itself in a most embarrassing position. Therefore, it is by no means certain that the final policy of Roumania will coincide fully with the present manifestations of popular feeling. Should the war be confined to England and Russia, Roumania can manage to escape the serious consequences, but should Austria enter into the action, the principality cannot avoid being crushed almost irreparably, between the contending forces, no matter which belligerent she chooses as an ally.

Apurpose of the rumored orders sent to Admiral Hornby, a St. Petersburg letter in yesterday's *Berlin Nord Deutsche Zeitung*, likely to come from an authorized source, says: "Turkey cannot be permitted to remain neutral in an Anglo-Russian war. If she allies herself with Russia she will have to give up Constantinople as a pledge of her fidelity. If she sides with England, Constantinople, Gallipoli, Buyukdere and the European shores of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles will be occupied by Russian troops at any risk. The Russian fortifications around Constantinople render the conquest of the city certain, and the Russian torpedoes will soon teach England's vessels to keep at a distance, lest a return to Besika Bay should be cut off."

It is announced that a review of 20,000 Turkish troops will be held near Constantinople on Thursday.

It is stated that Hobart Pasha has obtained a short leave of absence, for the purpose of visiting England.

The Roumanian government officially reaffirms the correctness of Prince Ghika's reports of his interview with Prince Gortschakoff, when the latter used threatening language.

The pacific and argumentative tone of the Russian reply to Lord Salisbury's circular is recognized with satisfaction by the London morning papers as indicating a purpose and giving hope of finding an arrangement by negotiations.

The *Times* claims that both Lord Salisbury's and Prince Gortschakoff's circulars should be submitted to the judgment of Europe.

Fourteen thousand Russians are sick between San Stefano and Adrianople.

A special from Bucharest reports that on Monday the advance guards of the 7th and 11th Russian army corps began to cross from Rastchuk to Giurgevo, in order to occupy the line from Giurgevo to Bucharest. The Roumanian government, in

order to avoid alarming publicity, denies that the occupation has commenced, but it is nevertheless an undeniable fact.

A special from Constantinople states that Layard has succeeded in paralyzing, for the present, Russia's endeavors to obtain the friendship of the Porte.

In view of the hourly increasing tension of the Anglo-Russian relations, the greatest importance is attached to a long interview Layard had on Monday with Reouf Pasha and Osman Pasha, who are paramount in military affairs.

A telegram from Bucharest says Russian troops, especially artillery, have arrived at various places on the Roumanian bank of the Danube. They have entered Fratesti and command the railway station at Giurgevo. They have occupied important positions on the Nyashlov River.

In consequence of the urgent demands of Russia, M. Cogalniceanu, minister of foreign affairs, has asked Prince Charles to recall M. Baltchano, Roumanian representative at Vienna.

LONDON, 11.—A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs as follows: "The horizon is again overcast. The change is attributed to speeches made in the British Parliament to the consequent alteration in the attitude of the Austrian cabinet and apparent hesitation of Germany to act as a mediator. It is believed in official circles that some of Lord Salisbury's remarks, on Monday, indicate an intention of going to war. The *Agence Russe* states that a short circular accompanying Prince Gortschakoff's reply invites England to formulate her proposals."

A Vienna correspondent remarks that this seems to point to an intention of trying to come to a separate understanding with England as was attempted with Austria.

A Berlin correspondent says: The attempts at mediation seem to make it probable that the powers will only consent to participation in the revision of the treaty of San Stefano on the same condition as demanded by England.

The *Berlin Post* says the Austrian agents have informed their government that Russia has promised Bosnia to Serbia in the event of a renewal of hostilities. This news has produced a bad impression at Vienna.

A special from Constantinople says: It is untrue that the Russians have demanded Kavakak and Bujukdere.

A Berlin special says: In spite of denials, four of the finest steamers of the Hamburg-American packet line have been engaged by the British government.

A Vienna dispatch says: Austria seems to consider Prince Gortschakoff's answer satisfactory, and thinks England can exact no further assurance than therein contained previous to the congress.

The scenes at Lord Leirum's funeral at Dublin, yesterday, were very violent and disgraceful. The mob that gathered in front of the church endeavored to capture the hearse, declaring their intention to drag out the corpse. They vituperated the old Earl as "old ruffian" and "heretic." They also climbed the wall of the church yard, hustled the mourners, and cheered, yelled and hissed during the reading of the service. Several of the mourners were roughly handled while endeavoring to make their way into the church yard. All of them had to pass out by an unfrequented way in the rear of the church to escape violence. Fifty constables were present, but wholly insufficient to cope with the mob, many of whom were drunk.

For the protection of ships in the Mediterranean from torpedoes, a number of steam launches will be sent to Ismid and other stations. A number of torpedo boats were sent from Chatham dock yard to the Mediterranean yesterday.

A chartered steamer is now loading a large number at the Victoria Docks, the intention being to supply each vessel with at least two torpedo boats. Additional 38-ton guns are also shipping for the Mediterranean, in the London docks.

Warlike preparations of the Russians and Turks about Constantinople continue. Apprehensions are expressed in Bucharest that the Russians intend enforcing strict martial law.

Gortschakoff has requested the Roumanian Government to repress the bitter tone of the press regarding Bessarabia. The ultimate effect of Gortschakoff's circular is not reassuring.