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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Following is the text of the letter written by Lord Granville to United States minister Lowell, at London, on the subject of the Newfoundland fisheries:

FOREIGN OFFICE,

October 27, 1880.

Sir—Her Majesty's government has carefully considered the correspondence which has taken place between their predecessors and the government of the United States respecting the disturbances which occurred at Fortune Bay, on the 6th of January 1878, and they have approached this subject with the most earnest desire to arrive at an amicable solution of the differences which have unfortunately arisen between the two governments on the construction of the provisions of the treaty which regulates the rights of United States fishermen on the coast of Newfoundland. In the first place I desire that there should be no possibility of a misconception as to the views entertained by Her Majesty's government respecting the conduct of the Newfoundland fishermen in violently interfering with United States fishermen and destroying or damaging some of their nets. Her Majesty's government have no hesitation in admitting that this proceeding was quite indefensible, and is to be regretted. No sense of injury to their rights, however well founded, could, under the circumstances, justify the British fishermen in taking the law into their own hands and committing acts of violence; but I will revert by and by to this feature in the case, and will now proceed to the important question raised in this controversy, whether under the treaty of Washington, United States fishermen are bound to observe the fishery regulations of Newfoundland in common with British subjects. Without entering into any discussion on this point, I feel bound to state that, in the opinion of her majesty's government, the clause in the treaty of Washington, which provides that citizens of the United States shall be entitled, in common with British subjects, to fish in Newfoundland water, within the limits of the British sovereignty, means that American and British fishermen shall fish in these waters on terms of equality; and not that there shall be an exemption of American fishermen from any reasonable regulations to which British fishermen are subject. Her majesty's government entirely concur in Mr. Marcy's circular of the 28th of March, 1856. The principle therein laid down appears to them perfectly sound, and as applicable to the fishery provisions of the treaty of Washington as to those of the treaty which Mr. Marcy had in view. They cannot, therefore, admit the accuracy of the opinion expressed in Mr. Evarts' letter to Mr. Welsh, of the 28th of September, 1878, that the fishery rights of the United States, conceded by the treaty of Washington, are to be exercised entirely free from their restraints and regulations of the status of Newfoundland. If, by that opinion, anything inconsistent with Mr. Marcy's principle is especially intended for Her Majesty's government, we now fully admit that, if any such local statutes should be shown to be inconsistent with the express stipulations, or even with the spirit of the treaty, they would not be within the category of those reasonable regulations by which American, in common with British fishermen, ought to be bound; and they observe, on the other hand, with much satisfaction, that Mr. Evarts, at the close of his letter to Minister Welsh, of August, 1879, after expressing regret at the conflict of interest which the exercise of the treaty privileges enjoyed by the United States have developed, expressed himself as follows: "There is no intention on the part of this (United States) government that these privileges should be abused, and no desire that their full and free enjoyment should harm colonial fishermen. While the differing interests and motives of the shore fishery and vessel fishery make it impracticable that the regulation of the one should be entirely given to the other, yet if the mutual obligations of the treaty of 1871 are to be maintained, the United States government would gladly co-operate with the government of Her Britannic Majesty in an effort to make these regulations a matter of reciprocal convenience

and right, and the means of preserving the fisheries at the highest point of production, and conciliating the community of interests by a just proportion of the advantages and profits." Her majesty's government do not interpret these expressions in any sense derogatory to the sovereign authorities of Great Britain in the territorial waters of Newfoundland, by which, the only regulations having the force of law within these waters can be made so. Regarding the proposal, they are at least not only able to recognize in it an indication that the desire of her majesty's government to arrive at a friendly and speedy settlement of this question is fully reciprocated by the government of the United States, but also to discern in it the basis of a practical settlement of the difficulty; and I have the honor to request that you will inform Mr. Evarts that her majesty's government, with a view to avoid future discussion and future misunderstanding, are quite willing to confer with the government of the United States respecting the establishment of regulations under which the subjects of both parties to the treaty of Washington shall have the full enjoyment of any fishery which, under that treaty, is to be used in common. The duty of enacting and enforcing such regulations, when agreed upon, would, of course, rest with the power having sovereignty of the shore and waters in each case.

As regards the claim of the United States fishermen for compensation for losses, etc. which they are alleged to have sustained in consequence of the violent obstruction which they encountered on the occasion referred to, I have to state that Her Majesty's government are quite willing that they should be indemnified for any injuries and losses which, upon a joint inquiry, may be found to have been sustained by them, and in respect of which they are reasonably entitled to compensation. But on this point I have to observe that the claim is pushed forward by them for loss of fish, which had been caught, or which, but for the interference of British fishermen, might have been caught, by means of strand fishery, a mode of fishing to which, under the treaty of Washington, they were not entitled to resort to. The prosecution by them of strand fishery being clearly in excess of their treaty privileges, Her Majesty's government cannot doubt that, on further consideration, the United States government will not be disposed to support a claim in respect to the loss of fish which they had caught, or might have caught, by that process.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

Signed, GRANVILLE.

To J. R. Lowell, etc.

The commissioner of internal revenue has received advices from Huntsville, Alabama, that a gang of illicit distillers, who were interfered with by the United States deputy marshals, shot and instantly killed Deputy Jno. B. Hardie and another deputy barely escaped. United States Marshal Loss is organizing a good force to arrest the parties of whom there are four, named Culbreath, (who fired the fatal shot) Lemons and two Crisco brothers. Commissioner Raum telegraphed instructions that the most vigorous measures must be taken to bring to punishment these parties. Every distillery must be seized and illicit distillers arrested. The Attorney General sent similar instructions to United States marshal.

Secretary Thompson left the city for New York last evening. It is said by the intimate friends of the secretary that his visit is for the purpose of consulting with gentlemen there who are interested in the Panama Canal Company, relative to his acceptance of the presidency of the American branch. From interviews with persons who are cognizant of the secretary's movements, it is believed that he already has accepted, or will, in the course of a few days, accept the position mentioned, and tender his resignation as Secretary of the Navy.

CHICAGO, 10.—"Mefistofele," Boito's new opera which has created such a sensation in Europe and the eastern cities in this country, was produced for the first time in Chicago at Haverly's Theatre to-night by the Strakosch-Hess troupe. The opera was enthusiastically received by a crowded house. The artists of the evening were Marie Roze, Annandale, Conley and Rerugini. Madame Roze carried off the honors of the occasion, being received with even more than usual favor. Each of her numbers was encoored and she was called before the curtain after each act. "Mefistofele" promises to

be the great attraction of the season. It will be given in St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and the leading eastern cities later in the season by this company.

A London dispatch says: It is now ascertained that 86 of the persons who were in the pit at the time of the explosion are dead. Seven corpses have been brought up thus far, but many others have been discovered, and will be raised this evening. One hundred were in the colliery at the time. The shock of the explosion was felt for miles around. There were also 18 horses in the pit, which was 450 yards in depth. The most intense excitement prevails throughout the district. All the roads and approaches to the colliery are thronged with waiting men, women and children. The cries of poor people whose relatives are imprisoned are heartrending. Many volunteers offered to join the exploring party, but up to 9 o'clock no attempt was made to descend the shaft. The colliery is owned by Messrs. Rowland, Morgans & Penygreig. It is within half a mile of Dinas colliery, where the bodies of the victims of the explosion of January 13th, 1878, remain unrecovered.

CHICAGO, 11.—The *Tribune's* Washington has an interview with the Bourbon democratic congressman Springer, who outlines a plan to defeat the election of Garfield, which is in effect that the democrats shall remain away from the House and Senate, if Vice-President Wheeler attempts to count the vote, thus leaving those legislative bodies without a quorum, a condition by which Mr. Wheeler will not be allowed by the Constitution to take any action. He speaks for himself in saying that he will not be present as a witness to see such a count in Wheeler, and advises all his colleagues to take the same position.

The *Tribune* has an interview with "Shoestring" Chalmers as to the manner by which he was counted in at the November election. He said it was all right according to Mississippi law which, like all men of his politics, he thinks is superior to national letter. He admitted that several thousand votes for Lynch, the republican candidate, were thrown out without a shadow of right or justice or reason, and the merest technicality. The disappearance of ballot boxes from strong republican precincts he attributed to a frolic of the boys or Lynch's friends, the latter making away with them in order to give their candidate grounds for contest. The paucity of voters at the polls he ascribed to the reluctance of Mississippi unwashed to vote without being paid for it by Chalmers. The explanations were as flimsy as they well could be, and his charges against colored republicans would hardly hold water even if he were believed to be an honest politician.

A London dispatch says: The council of the Geographical Society are considering a plan for a new arctic exploration. It is understood the route will be by way of Irawz. Joseph's Land will be recommended, but the mere feat of reaching the North Pole is not the main or even the principal object of the expedition. It will simply explore the unknown area north of the 79th and 80th degrees of latitude. The society, while not inclined to the plan of establishing observing stations around the Pole, can only consider them as subsidiary to the work of geographical exploration.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The announcement of the fact that R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, has been tendered and will probably accept the position of chairman of the American Panama commission happened to be made at the same time the Panama Company is opening its books for American subscriptions and issuing an elaborate pamphlet claiming that Panama stock is four times as valuable as that of the Suez Canal Co. The contemporaneous introduction to the American public of the U. S. *Ministre de la Marine* as chairman of the American branch, and of the subscription books, is a very ingenious piece of stock jobbing on the part of that prince of promoters and diplomatists Ferdinand De Lesseps. It is very clear that Thompson expects to accept the place, but he can hardly do so without resigning his position in the cabinet. If there was no propriety on the part of Secretary Thompson in acting in the dual capacity, it would probably be difficult to convince even the moderate supporters of Monroe that the positions were compatible. This new departure in canal matters has attracted much attention at the capital to-day, and is calling out

representations both from the advocates of De Lesseps' scheme and from the promoters of the American company, which has obtained a charter from the Nicaraguan government, under the title of the Nicaragua Maritime Company, and which is now seeking a U.S. charter from Congress. Those who are supposed to represent the views of De Lesseps said to-day that the new departure of De Lesseps had placed the Panama Canal under American control and this action would silence those who have been maintaining that the United States, in accordance with the Monroe doctrine would be compelled to prevent the construction of the canal. A member of the Senate committee on foreign affairs said to-day the Monroe doctrine could not apply to the construction of the Panama canal, as De Lesseps now proposes to build it, and there would be no possible basis for intemperance on the part of our government, so long as the canal was to be built by private enterprise.

Secretary Evarts is quoted by the De Lesseps people as expressing the same views. The representatives of a "Nicaragua Maritime Co.," which is more popularly known as the Grant-Ammen scheme, apprehend that this new move of De Lesseps is designed to forestall all attempts to organize a strictly American company, and if possible to prevent the promoters of the enterprise from obtaining a charter from Congress. A representative of the American scheme was at the capital to-day and made argument before the House canal committee in support of his bill to grant articles of incorporation to his company. His statement was substantially this: The Nicaragua Maritime Co. has already obtained from the Nicaraguan government an exclusive charter which gives it complete control of the shortest water and canal route between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States. The company only asks that Congress should give it a charter to open its books to subscription in the United States, as the French company is to-day permitted to do, and it does not seek any subsidy, subvention, grant of money or bonds or any financial aid whatever. The summary of the points presented was, first, that the tonnage which passes through any canal will be mostly furnished by American coasting vessels, and that it is important to the United States that the tolls upon the canal should be as moderate as possible. It is not wise for the Americans to encourage a canal under a working management which will levy discriminating or extortionate tolls on American vessels; second, it is vital to the American interests that the canal shall be under American control in case of war. The canal would be the nearest route from the Atlantic to the Pacific States and it would offer a means of escape from one ocean to the other for our merchant vessels in the event that war should be declared against the United States and France or any of her allies, for instance, it would be closed to the United States ships and our commerce would immediately become the prey of privateers; third, the United States should give encouragement to the route which is most easily approached by merchant vessels. The Nicaraguan route is by far the easiest of access for sailing vessels. The bay of Panama on the contrary is notoriously difficult of approach for that class of vessels. The prevailing winds are all in favor of the Nicaragua route; fourth, the Panama canal, whatever may be said to the contrary is likely to be built with a view to its ultimate control by the French Government. A charter was obtained under French law, and French authority will control it. The Isthmus of Panama is a place notorious for trouble with laborers. The United States several times had to land troops there during the construction of the Panama railroad, and De Lesseps would undoubtedly in like manner call on France for troops to aid him in case of trouble. Troops once landed there, there would be a defiance of the Monroe doctrine and a gross violation of the traditions of our people.

Gen. Grant, Billings, of the North Pacific, Riggs, the Washington banker, and other capitalists, are the incorporators.

NEW YORK, 11.—The *Times* has an elaborate story of the capture of many counterfeiters, and says: A number of secret service detectives, under the direction of operator Perkins, of Pittsburg district, have had men at work for two months past in

this city, in fixing the trail of a party of dealers in counterfeit money. Mr. Perkins has been aided in the search by operator Drummond, from the secret service bureau of this city. Yesterday he result of their work became known by the arrest of almost the entire gang. Some of them were captured on Thursday and Friday, and held in private quarters until the remainder were arrested yesterday. The men in custody were Henry Russell, of Brooklyn; Charles Marsh, who lives on 15th Street; Thos. Johnson, truckman of No. 5 Coenties Slip; Thos. Barrel, B. S. Barnard, Wm. Spike, of South Brooklyn; P. Barrows, this city, agent for the tug line at Thirteenth and Fourteenth South Street, and Wm. Runren, a saloon keeper, Third Moore Street. Jos. Seimroth and Andrew Bates were arrested in Brooklyn, they being members of the same gang. Officer Perkins, in January last, broke up and captured a gang of sixteen counterfeiters in Oswego; and from some of them obtained information which led him to look for Spike and Burrows in this city, as men who are making and selling the spurious money. He sent agents here who met and formed their acquaintance and made what are called "deals" or purchases of the stuff from them; and also came on here and got introduced and made some purchases himself, Barrows being the first man found. These deals with agents were under assumed names, and inspired confidence in the rogues, and by degrees they were introduced first to one and then to another until finally they became acquainted all around, and numerous "deals" were made and money purchased, ranging from sums of \$10 to \$100 at a time, which were paid for at the rate of 35c. and 40c. on the dollar. Detailed reports and memoranda of all these transactions were kept, and by degrees the field of traffic spread out so as to include the Brooklyn men. Money obtained from them at first was counterfeit silver standard dollars; and later on nine bogus trade dollars were bought. In some instances, two or three "deals" were made with the same man by different detectives. While the work was going on, a few weeks ago, Russell and Parker, and a man named Hausman, were arrested in Brooklyn for passing counterfeit money, but Russell escaped and fled to this city. Finally a man who was ostensibly a thief and crooked man, was put in communication with Parker and Hausman and gained their confidence. Government officers were anxious to get at the principal "deal" and Parker took the crooked man, who was in fact a detective, to Russell's hiding place. After several days' parley, Russell introduced the detective to Marsh, who says his real name is McGowan, and a week ago Marsh agreed to sell \$100 worth of the "queer" at a price agreed on in 16th St. When the day came he offered to sell a closed package, which he said had \$100 in it, but the detective was afraid the dealer was trying to sell him a "boodie," and refused it unless he was allowed to open it. They disagreed, and another meeting was arranged for Thursday last. Then Marsh and Russell were arrested, but no other counterfeit was found on them. It was then concluded to wait no longer for the other men, and those who had been located and shadowed were arrested quietly, one by one, so as to not frighten away the others of the gang. Barrows, Spike and Bates were regarded as "principals" in the gang. Russell, who is young and dresses well, is said to be a sneak thief. At least 25 men are connected with the business.

The Tammany committee on organization to-night enthusiastically endorsed Kelly and denounced Tilden and party as democratic traitors, who sold out Hancock. Kelly spoke, saying that Tammany's record at the last election was clear and bright, and charged Cooper and Irving Hall with betraying the democracy. "Would to God," he said, "these men had been faithful to General Hancock. Would to God they had buried their animosities in oblivion, then would there be a different story to tell and General Hancock would be President-elect of the United States." Office was of no consequence to him (Kelly); nor was he ambitious to be looked up to as a leader; but as they had made him so and expressed confidence in him they could command his services at any time and he would not be coerced by the press. He said public men truckling to the press could receive their