

## BY TELEGRAPH

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## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 25.—A Baltimore correspondent of the *Times* affirms positively regarding the Star route jobbers, that if the conspirators are tried in Washington they will never be punished, though the evidence against them should be piled mountain high. A looker on in Washington for twenty-two years, have never known a solitary case in which a wrong doer of high official position, who had money, has ever been punished. I make no charge, only state facts. If you can give me a single instance, just one, where justice has been meted out in Washington to wrong doers, who have position and money, or even to a gambler, with the tools of his trade in his hands, within the past twenty-two years, you will oblige an admirer of the *Times*.

A conference between New Jersey Central and Wabash railroads representatives took place this afternoon. There were present, Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, G. G. Haven, Fred. K. H. Holts, Senator Frelinghuysen and Judge Lathrop. It was first decided to connect the Jersey Central with the New York Lake Erie and Western. The proposition was to build a branch to connect the Jersey Central and Wabash was favorably discussed and a committee was appointed to perfect plans for making such connection, which involves the building of seventy miles of new road and also negotiations with the Pennsylvania and Reading road.

The *Herald's* Madrid special says: The secretary of the abolitionist society has begun a series of meetings and lectures in the principal towns of Spain in the presence of enthusiastic audiences, in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba. The senators and deputies and the Madrid press have called the attention of the government to a confidential circular sent in 1880 by the Canovas cabinet very shortly after the Cortez had voted the gradual emancipation bill. The circular ordered the Cuban authorities to conceal from the negroes on the plantation both the law and the regulations issued for its execution. Consequently the slaveholders for months ignored their new condition, and on many plantations have not been paid the small salary attributed to them by the law. In many districts no committee for the protection of negroes have been formed, as the law enacted, and the blacks got no redress against ill-treatment. Corporal punishment still flourishes and blacks are bought and sold under the new law, which will last till 1888. The minister of the colonies is disposed to correct these abuses, but he finds that the colonial authorities and the planters offer a passive resistance on the pretext that they fear a black agitation.

A Panama special says: The town of Buenaventura was destroyed by fire on the 12th. Loss \$1,000,000. Three persons were burned to death. In the burning of Buenaventura the custom house was destroyed. It contained 5,000 packages of merchandise. The postoffice was destroyed with all correspondence for abroad, which was large and valuable. Twelve thousand people are rendered homeless by the fire and are in a destitute condition bordering on starvation. The steamer *Coquendo*, which called there on the 14th, left all the provisions which could be spared from her stores for the relief of the suffering. The names of the merchants who suffered most severely are Elarait & Co., \$30,000; Channels & Pughlich, \$10,000; Ruiz Y. Garcia, \$15,000; V. Perez & Bro., \$16,000; J. Carracia, \$10,000. Some of the sufferers will probably be forced to suspend if not forced into absolute bankruptcy. Producers and shippers in the interior also suffered, as there was awaiting shipment over \$80,000 worth of produce, which was entirely destroyed.

Dates from Lima are to the 7th inst. The difficulties imminent between the Provisional Government and the municipal authorities of Lima who are of Pierola's appointment, have been settled by the prompt action of the new officers lately appointed by Calderon without waiting for the courts to decide the question as to whether Pierola or Calderon was king. The new appointees promptly took possession of their states and the old municipality which was hostile to the new order of things, found themselves quietly shoved out of office. At

the head of the new city government is Col. Cesar Cuevares, a man of great wealth and excellent character and one of the few officers of Peruvian family who have made a really honorable record during the late wretched war. The change made in the city government has assured tranquility.

In the central departments there is a loyal adhesion of the people to the new government. In the north and south, however, new elements of confusion and anarchy have arisen. Montero in Cijourarca and Salar in Arequipa have declared in favor of the Pierolos government and denounces as traitors, worthy of death, all Peruvians who are disposed to unite with Chili. Neither of them has sufficient force to resist a single Chilean regiment thus rendering them powerless.

No doubt now exists that the proposed conference of the European powers to concert measures against the Nihilists and Socialists will be held. Sir William Harcourt's speech gave great encouragement to this step. The English government will not, however, accept the invitation. Public feeling is decidedly opposed to the subversion of the right of asylum, as at the demand of a second Holy Alliance the Socialists also proposed to hold a conference in London as a demonstration against the European tyrants; but this scheme was abandoned.

The steamship *Gallia*, due here to-night, brings the Duke of Sutherland, Marquis of Stafford, and a number of the directors of the London and North Western Railroad Company, who are coming to study our railroad system. They will proceed as far as San Francisco. Thomas Bowles is also of the party. The Pennsylvania railroad have already placed a train at their disposal. The party will remain here several days. Dr. Russell, of Bull Run fame, is in the party.

The *Tribune's* London special says: A friend of mine remembers Beaconsfield appearing at a dinner party in a black velvet coat, lace ruffles, black waistcoat, with a striking yellow embroidered design, like a huge sunflower, dove-colored trousers, patent leather shoes, a half score of rings, and two or three long gold chains displayed on his waistcoat, showing several handsome cameos. The lady whom he was escorting said: "Ben, this is too bad, are you a lord mayor or a mountebank?" This youthful extravagance involved him in debt, and when he married, a large part of his wife's fortune was required to meet his liabilities. Yet he was never so poor as stated in some papers. He wrote the "Young Duke" to raise money for an eastern tour. During the tour with Meredith, Disraeli was engaged to his sister, who died soon after. When Disraeli returned, he was so fascinated with the east that he was asked why he did not stop there. He replied: "There are no politics in the east, and England would not be worth living in but for its politics."

It is stated that a proposal will be made in Parliament for the erection of a national monument in Westminster Abbey, to record the name and services of Beaconsfield.

The Queen will send a wreath from Osborne, which will be placed on Beaconsfield's coffin. The mourners will assemble at Hughendon Manor House at 3 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, which will be half an hour before the funeral. The funeral procession, the coffin being placed upon a wheeled bier, on quitting the Manor House, will pass down a sloping pathway on the side of the hill to the southern door of the church, where it will be met by the vicar, who will then commence the burial service. As the remains are borne through the nave to the chancel, the organ will play Beethoven's Funeral March. The coffin will rest in front of the altar, while the vicar reads the first portion of the ritual. It will then be taken out through the southern door, the organ playing "O Rest in the Lord," while the mourners retire to the vault, at each end, where the interment will be concluded in sight of the assembled people.

Contrary to the general supposition, Lord Beaconsfield leaves a fair fortune, although the exact amount will not appear in his will. His wife brought him a good property, and he made something out of his books; then that romantic old lady, Mrs. Williams, left him £40,000 on condition that he should be buried beside her at Hughendon. Mrs. Williams is buried in the same vault as his wife.

The *World's* St. Louis special says: A. A. Talmage, general agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway, left this

city on Thursday for New York. It is an open secret that he goes to the east to aid in maturing a plan for the consolidation of the Missouri Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Texas & Pacific and the International and Great Northern railways. The controlling interest in the three first named railways is owned by Jay Gould and his associates in New York, and it is rumored here to-day that a sale was yesterday effected in New York to the same parties of the International and Great Northern Railroad, or at least of the majority of the stock of that road. The importance of this transaction may be appreciated from the following schedule of the length of the roads now about to be consolidated: Missouri Pacific, 1,000 miles; Missouri, Kansas and Texas and branches under construction, 1,280 miles; Texas Pacific and New Orleans and Pacific, 1,449 miles; International and Great Northern, 770 miles; total mileage, 4,499 miles. By this consolidation an unbroken line of railway communication will be established from St. Louis to New Orleans, Houston, Galveston and the Mexican border at Laredo. At Laredo this continuous line will be connected with the extensive railway system now constructing in Mexico.

San Francisco, 24.—J. L. Clements, for many years past chief engineer of the Southern Pacific Railroad, leaves the employ of that company, to take charge of the engineering department of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Five other engineers go with him. The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company has purchased the South Pacific Railroad lines, of which one is completed from this city to Santa Cruz by way of Santa Clara. This gives the Atlantic & Pacific possession of the terminal facilities now enjoyed by the South Pacific Railroad on the bay of San Francisco.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., 25.—After a continuous rise since Wednesday the Missouri River became stationary here yesterday. The water on the overflowed districts, however, has been rising steadily all day, and now covers more territory than ever, the river below being seven miles wide. The worst, however, is thought to be past, and by to-morrow it is expected the water will begin to slowly recede. Yesterday the river proper fell an inch, which is encouraging. Several hundred water bound passengers departed yesterday, outgoing trains starting from a point several miles beyond the city limits.

St. Louis, 25.—The river is rising and rapidly approaching the danger line. About another foot of water will submerge some low lands in the northern part of the city, and inundate part of the bottom on the Illinois side of the river. Much apprehension is felt on both sides of the river and measures are being taken to protect it. Old steamboat men are now predicting a flood of unusual magnitude, and say if the present warm weather continues, and particularly if there is much rainfall in the north, a freshet equal to that of 1844 will be likely to follow.

Hannibal, Mo., 25.—The levee broke at three o'clock this morning at a point about a mile and a half above East Hannibal. The crevasse is 130 feet and still cutting. Below the break and above East Hannibal there are several weak points liable to go at any moment. Up to this time the loss of ice at this city is about 28,000 tons. The river is 19 feet one inch above low water, still rising very slowly.

WASHINGTON, 25.—Official figures show that the annual pay of 93 Star routes, out of 9,225, was raised between the lettings of 1877 and January 1st 1880, from \$727,119 to \$2,802,214. The regular appropriation for the year ending June 30th, 1880, was \$5,900,000. Of this amount \$2,802,214 was absorbed by the 93 routes, leaving \$3,097,785 for the remaining 9,132 routes.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 26.—Isaac N. Dement, emigrating from West Virginia to Louisiana, with his wife and four children in two wagons, encamped in the mountains in Stone County, while himself and the two boys were fishing, a forest fire surrounded his camp, destroying one of the wagons, with all his household effects, and burning his wife and two children to death. Dement was badly burned trying to rescue his family.

NEW YORK, 26.—A Dublin cable says: A custodian named Leyden, on a farm near Clifden, Galway, was shot dead to-day by nine men who surrounded his house. His son was seriously wounded. The coroner's

jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against constable Armstrong who was killed by a mob, and also against Constables McNaughton, Denny and Broder, and a verdict of manslaughter against Constable Hayes for shooting two men in the recent affray at Klogher. Leyden took the farm from which tenants had been evicted.

The *Tribune's* London special of April 25th, says: John McCullough appeared to-night at the Drury Lane Theatre as "Virginius." The house was crowded and the tragedian received a grand triumph. His reception was enthusiastic and his success is undoubted.

(Signed) W. J. FLORENCE.

The *Herald's* Evansville, Ind. says: Mrs. Nancy T. Letcher, relict of the late Judge James H. Letcher, of Henderson, Ky., died at the family residence there at midnight. Mrs. Letcher was formerly Miss Nannie T. Kennedy, a daughter of Gen. Thomas Kennedy, of revolutionary fame, and was born in Girard County, Ky., 1814. Gen. Kennedy was the owner of Lewis George Clark, the original George Harris, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It was from Kennedy's plantation known as "Poplar Hill" and while Mrs. Letcher still resided there, that Clark effected his escape, which afterwards played so prominent a part in Mrs. Stowe's books.

The Star route scandal still exercises the New York papers. The *Times* Washington correspondent devotes his attention to more eastern offenders this morning. The *World's* reporter says: It is now said that a prosecution could be brought only upon suspicion and that enough circumstantial proof could not be adduced to secure conviction in a criminal suit, although the mere recital of the facts would be morally convincing to any one who chooses to read it. The only other method of bringing those who are involved to punishment that seems to have occurred to the post-office department is through a conditional investigation, but a recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Kilborn case would sustain Brady, Dorsey & Co., in defying a congressional committee.

The *Times* Washington special says: Secretary Lincoln, it is understood, has declared his intention to relieve and send to their regiments such officers of the army as have enjoyed soft billets or detached duty in and about Washington for several years. The most pronounced case, and one which is without parallel, is that of Thomas H. Bradley, captain and first lieutenant of the 21st infantry, who has been on detached service in the office of the Secretary of War for nearly 18 years, and has never done a day's duty with nor seen his regiment since he was appointed a second lieutenant in 1866.

The *Times* has a scathing editorial on the reactionary influences at work in the last administration, and under Garfield. During Hayes' term the Treasury Department was largely managed to all intents and purposes corruptly to further the political ambition of the Secretary. The P. O. Department, where the old evils of politics and the influence and interference of congressmen and senators' debasing traffic in votes and expenditures has full swing, has developed the amazing and humiliating Starroutes scandals which are now being exposed. The Chief Executive at whose hands the Constitution places a great body of appointments and who could at any moment have dismissed cabinet officers who refused or neglected to carry out his views, in effect, abdicated his office for the benefit of men who, whether selfishly and in violation of the public interest or not, shaped appointments with little reference to the principles that had been distinctly announced by their superiors. There was a sound administration in one Department only because the head of that department was loyal to the President himself. Garfield entering on his work with a professedly elevated standard, bids fair to fall even further below that standard than Hayes did below his. One department which under Hayes was distinguished for its thorough application of the principles of sound administration has been turned over to the politicians. The new Secretary of the Interior seems to have re-established the most vicious, wasteful and demoralizing method of the old systems. He has abandoned the competitive examinations and the examinations which he has ostensibly substituted for them are in fact farcical. New and incompetent men are put over the heads

of men of tried and proved capacity often at higher salaries. The main spring of discipline and efficiency, namely the certainty that merit alone would secure advancement, is broken. The best among the subordinates are naturally disgusted and discouraged.

The *Herald*, on the Star route disclosures, says: We have only one side of this melancholy and depressing story and reserve our criticism until we hear from Mr. Doney of whom we wish to have as good an opinion as the gentlemen named with him the other day. We should like also to hear from republicans like Congressman Page, California, and S. B. Ekins of Mexico, but let all censure fall upon the sanctimonious and hypocritical administration of Hayes, who committed such a ring.

The *Herald* says: Several waiting place hotels are preparing to follow the example of Corlin, of Manhattan Beach, in the exclusion of Hebrews, and cites one of the dozen advertisements of the first class houses appearing in to-day's paper notifying Hebrews not to apply.

CARUTHERSVILLE, Missouri, 26.—On the evening of the 20th inst. a man was seen passing down a river in a skiff which contained a young woman. When near the head of Island No. 16, he threw her overboard and she was drowned. Some few persons on the bank the river heard the woman beg to be put ashore and witnessed a terrible death. They started in pursuit of the wretch, who however escaped in the darkness. The pair remained over night at Caruthersville, which is 140 miles up the river.

QUINCY, 26.—The levee gave way to-day, flooding a very large area of farming land. The break occurs 10 miles south of Quincy. One of the trestle bridges on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad between Fall Creek and East Hannibal, has been washed out, and the road-bed is considerably damaged. All trains on the Hannibal division have been abandoned.

PHILADELPHIA, 26.—The *Ledge* New York says: The Nihilists, Communists, etc., with which Bleeker Thompson and Amity Streets, as well as the east side, now literal swarm, may be madmen as many suppose they are, but it must be admitted there is wonderful method in their madness. It was only yesterday that copies of a Nihilist manifesto, sent to the Czar, demanding a national assembly, the right of public meeting, liberty of the press, and other reforms reached this city by the English mails. Yet this morning translations of documents in German, French and Italian were to be found on little round tables at which these polyglot philosophers and patriots sat to quaff the beer and Rhein wine. Where the translations were made, or by whom, are secrets which they choose to keep to themselves. It is certain that with such evidence of intellectual aptitude before us, these people must have a literary bureau somewhere, capable of excellent work in its way.

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Earl of Fingall is dead.

The steamer *Germanic* brought one million in gold yesterday.

The cabinet makers in the Pullman works, at Detroit, have struck.

Blaine was entertained by the Union League Club of New York last night.

The Greek government has ordered the delivery of six ironclads within 15 months.

A contract has been made in Hull to carry 60,000 emigrants from Norway and Sweden to America.

Pomeroy, son-in-law of Edwin Cowles, of Cleveland, is to be Secretary of the Legation at Paris.

Either government is playing deep game with its own people. Greece is on the brink of war.

A correspondent in Paris says there are no prospects of the success of the monetary conference.

Bradlaugh will attempt to take the oath in the House of Commons to-night. The whole opposition vote against it.

The police commissioners of New York are reported indicted by the grand jury because of their failure to clean the streets.

Duncombe & Co's large flouring mill, Michigan, burned last night, with 2,000 bushels of wheat. Loss, \$25,000. Incendiary.