

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The positions taken by Senators Sherman and Bayard, in their elaborate speeches to-day, have brought into bold relief the fact which had previously been less apparent, that the present contest in the Senate is practically a contest between the two great political parties for the election of the next United States Senator from Virginia. People of that State will next fall elect not only governor, judges of the court of appeals and other state officers, but also the legislature, which is to elect Senator Johnston's successor, to take his seat in March '83. It is generally believed by both parties in the Senate, that the success of the movement to make Riddleberger sergeant-at-arms, involving an extension in behalf of the republican party of the nation, of both material and moral influence, and the proposed coalition of the readjusters and republicans in Virginia, would almost certainly insure the success of the coalition and result in a complete overthrow of the regular democrats in the "Old Dominion." A rumor is afloat and is credited in some quarters, that if the deadlock continues much longer the President will convene the Forty-seventh Congress in extra session. The report is probably intended to frighten the democrats into yielding the Senate for fear of losing the House patronage, which, unless an extra session be called, they will continue to enjoy until next December. It is now pretty definitely known that President Garfield approves the stand taken by the republicans of the Senate, and this belief is strongly corroborated, not only by the fact that his closest friends in the Senate have openly advised the present programme, but also by the President's own utterances this morning, when he expressed himself warmly in favor of the proposed alliance of Virginia republicans with the party of Senator Mahone.

It is urged that the New York collectorship cannot be given to any New York politician of either faction without causing ill feeling and a break in the harmony of the party, and that the true way would be to give this important place to someone from another State.

The President and Blaine are opposed to the continuance of the deadlock and think the nominations should be confirmed without delay and were disappointed at the result of the last republican caucus. Hale, Frye, Ingalls, Blair and others, hold similar views, and will try to have another caucus to reverse the decision of the last. It is stated that the President will use his power to break the deadlock, if it lasts much longer.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination for receiver of public money, of Otis Perrin, at Stockton, California.

The action of the President, to-day, in sending in nominations for several important places, such as the Indian commission, indicates his purpose to throw upon the Senate the entire responsibility for the failure to confirm or injuriously delay in confirming nominations. At the same time the President sympathizes with the movement to encourage Mahone and all other disaffected elements of the democratic party in the south. He expressed himself to a colored Virginia delegation to-day, as heartily in accord with the policy of disrupting and dividing southern democrats; but the Senate deadlock is beginning to have an embarrassing effect upon the administration's work, and the President thinks so. It is said on good authority that some confirmations can be made without weakening the republican position. The rumor is again circulated to-day that if the deadlock continues much longer the President will call an extra session, but it is not credited.

Robertson, of New York, has notified his friends most emphatically that he will not consent to the withdrawal of his name, unless the President requests it. Robertson will make his fight to the end, and will win. Two-thirds of the Senate will unite to confirm him.

New York, 5.—The Sun says: Charles Cunningham Boycott, of Toughmask, Ulster County, Ireland, whose treatment of Land Leaguers gave rise to the term "Boycotting," arrived yesterday, accompanied by his brother, Rev. Edmund Boycott. The name appeared on the list of passengers as Charles Cunningham, and his nephew as Mr. St. John.

This was done to avoid annoyance on the passage, but as soon as the steamer touched the pier his identity was disclosed, much to his discomfort. He has gone to Richmond, Virginia. He says the attack on him originated with the priest of the parish, Father John Malley, just after two tenants had been evicted. Father Malley made a speech to the crowd, which was reported in the Dublin Freeman, and in which he said: "It is very easy to reduce the inhabitants of any parish to those only who have the cause of the Land League at heart, without breaking the law of God or of the land." That was the first of it and the beginning of "Boycotting." He has no personal trouble with his neighbors. These charges circulated against me were an afterthought. I have lived among these people 28 years. I have ridden in the cars with them, hunted with them and been on good terms with them all the time. I think they have made me a scapegoat for the uprising against agents. I was more prominent than others, and it was easier to attack me by ruining my farming business. Most agents could not be attacked that way, because they do not work farms. When they boycotted me, there was nothing left to do but to go. I didn't care so much for myself. I think I could have stood it longer, but it is a hard thing to live day after day with your wife going to the window every time you go out, looking after you, expecting you to be shot, and when you go back see the breath yet upon the window pane, and know your loved one have been watching for you all the time. I tell you a man can't stand that sort of thing more than a couple of months. Tenants' demands, he thinks, amount to confiscation almost. Two Irish Protestant girls are left in charge of his property, and in spite of Boycotters have refused to leave it. These troubles have been a terrible thing to stand, and I believe they have decreased the value of property 30 per cent. It cost government £7,000 to harvest £70 worth of crops.

Dispatches from Constantinople say: The latest accounts from Chio estimate the number of victims at 50,000. All foreign men-of-war at Smyrna have started for Chio. Gen. Longstreet, United States minister, ordered the corvette *Galena* to proceed thither with succor for the sufferers. Thirty villages were destroyed. Forty thousand people are destitute. Castro, the chief town of Chio, is almost in ruins. Four hundred corpses are already found. The Porte is taking measures to alleviate the sufferings of destitute inhabitants.

Continued shocks of earthquake at Chio, destroying houses injured by the first shock. It is said to be utterly impossible to enter the town.

Survivors are emigrating in all directions. There are far more victims and damages in villages than at first believed. Supplies arrive daily, but are insufficient to cope with the desolation.

A telegram to the foreign office states that the authorities of Chio ask for 4,000 tents. Only fifty houses are standing, and on all sides cries of distress are heard from the ruins, but nobody dares approach to render assistance. The controller of Chio and family are still under the ruins crying for succor.

The Times, commenting on the decision in the Miles case, says: The Mormons have gained a point. Until Congress amends the law of evidence in Utah so that all and several wives are competent witnesses on indictments for bigamy, convictions for this offense will be difficult, if not impossible.

Buford, 5.—Two Indians sent out by Major Brotherton, in February, arrived at Poplar River on Saturday with seven hostiles from Sitting Bull's camp. They report the whole camp, of 200 souls, about fifty miles out en route to Buford to surrender. The camp is moving slowly, and is expected to arrive at Poplar River on Wednesday. Bull promised to come in as soon as the ground is dried out enough to make traveling good.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Democrats seem to have thought certain republicans were not supported by the Administration. The President said to some Virginia republicans, to-day, that he was in full sympathy with the independent movement in Virginia, and would do all he could for it. He believed the proper course for republicans to pursue was to unite with the Bourbon element of the democratic party wherever possible. He did not endorse the position assumed by some managers of the republican organization in Vir-

ginia, who opposed any coalition with Mahone. This declaration shows that Garfield does not approve the movement in New York, last summer, which at the very time when a coalition was about to be effected which might have insured the electoral vote of the State to republicans, denounced all efforts at coalition and prevented it. Straight republicans in Virginia, under the lead of Gen. Wickham, have thus been officially notified that their policy is not approved by the Administration. Republican Senators think there is promise of a general and organized movement of independents in the Southern States during the coming summer and autumn. There are many reasons for believing the time is ripe for such an organization, and with leaders of character and determination, the greater number of those States can be carried and controlled by such independent organization, and the promoters of the coming independent movement may become prominent. The platforms will everywhere demand a free vote and fair count. Some Southern republicans are hostile to the movement. They belong to the class of men who have kept power in the States or at Washington, only by concentrating the meagre vote.

The Senate adjourned until Monday this afternoon, partly by reason of weariness with long-continued speech making, but mainly because Vice-President Arthur desires to go to New York to-night, and because it was evident that during the absence of the five senators who leave Washington to-morrow morning with the remains of Senator Carpenter, no substantial progress is likely to be made towards any settlement of the present conflict. Whereas, on the other side, an intermission of several days in the heated debate may naturally tend somewhat to promote its final termination.

Commodore Meade, of the United States steamer *Vandalia*, in a letter to the Navy Department, dated March 10th, says: Havana is healthy, but lawlessness prevails and goes unrestrained. Murder and robbery are of daily occurrence, and recently the British consul was nearly murdered by ruffians.

Rumors are flying about the capital this afternoon more thickly than usual, one being that a secret committee of republican senators has been appointed in Conkling's interest to urge the President to withdraw Robertson and substitute from another State than New York. While Conkling is trying all sorts of schemes, the President declares himself as firm as a rock to stand by Robertson, unless the latter voluntarily withdraws. The talk about appointing David Davis as collector of New York is considered silly trash; he would not have the office and its ceaseless annoyances.

The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says: A treasury official remarked to-day that there was now massed in the vaults of the department a larger amount of gold than was ever known to be in one place in the history of modern times, at least as much and probably more than could be authenticated as existing in a single treasury at any time before in the world. There is now about \$173,000,000 of gold coin and bullion, exclusive of some \$50,000,000 silver, while the Bank of England has only about \$75,000,000 gold. What is more singular is that it stays in the vaults no matter what the demand, for as fast as it is paid out it returns, showing that as long as confidence is maintained it was not the favorite currency.

A friend of Conkling who has been in consultation with him, said Robertson's nomination would probably be hung up in Conkling's committee until next session. Conkling could get it rejected outright, but did not care to precipitate a quarrel with the Administration.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The proposition made by a gentleman attending the recent financial conference in New York, namely, to extend the maturing 5 and 6 per cent. bonds at a lower rate of interest is very generally approved by Treasury officials (with the exception of the Secretary, who will not express his opinion on the subject), as the most feasible plan which the government can pursue. The Secretary of the Treasury is not required to give notice before calling outstanding 6 per cent. bonds for redemption. These bonds amount in the aggregate to \$195,690,400, and are redeemable June 30th next; after date, any that may be called will cease to draw interest. Officials in favor of the proposed extension of bonds at a lower rate argue that the

Secretary might issue a call for redemption of say a hundred millions of these bonds on June 30th, next, and make it optional with the holders of bonds, so called, to present them for redemption or have them extended at a rate of interest not exceeding 3.25. A large majority if not all the holders of bonds would it is maintained, prefer the latter course. This action with regard to sixes, according to the ideas of those advocating it, should be followed immediately by calls for amounts of outstanding fives equivalent to the amount of sixes extended. These calls the official suggests should be made conditional so that persons desiring to continue their bonds until Congress passes a funding bill at a lower rate of interest rather than have them redeemed, may do so by complying with the conditions necessary within the specified time. The aggregate amount of 5 per cents. redeemable May 1st is \$453,490,850. Should this method prove successful it would not be necessary to sell any bonds whatever. While nothing can be said officially as to the course which will be adopted, there is good authority for the statement that this plan is receiving thorough consideration and the indications appear to be in favor of its adoption.

A London dispatch says: In the Commons, at 5.49, Gladstone introduced the land bill. He was much cheered. The House was exceedingly crowded. Gladstone said the bill would deal both with the relations between the landlords and tenants and subjects, which may be grouped as requiring advancement from the exchequer. A court will have final authority over all land cases. It is to consist of three persons, one of whom must be a judge, or ex-judge of the Supreme Court. It is proposed to assist tenants to purchase their holdings and invest the courts with power to purchase lands from landlords desiring to sell, and resell them, renting the title as guarantee for payment, and against sub-division. Advances will be made to owners, tenants and solvent companies formed for the purpose of reclaiming land or for other agricultural improvements, on condition that the advances do not exceed the amounts the borrower has laid out on his own behalf. Advances will also be made to assist emigration. They will be under the control of the land commissioner, subject to the consent of the treasury, and be made either to colonial governments or to companies. It is not proposed to place any limit on these advances beyond making them secure. Gladstone completed his speech at eight o'clock, and was greeted with loud cheers on taking his seat.

PHILADELPHIA, 7.—Chief Engineer A. V. Zane, United States Navy, received his orders on Tuesday to accompany the *Jeannette* search expedition to the Arctic. His home is in Philadelphia. He informed a press reporter that the *Mary and Helen* will probably sail from San Francisco about June. Of course we will stop at Sitka or some other point for coal, furs and paraphernalia necessary on the Arctic voyage. If we do not find any message at Wrangel Island, where it was arranged that Captain DeLong should leave a message in case he could not land at the former place. The search along the coast of these two islands will probably take two months, when the Arctic winter will begin. We are then ordered to find a secure harbor at Wrangel Island, and if this is not possible, to cross over to Siberia and go into winter quarters. During the winter sledge parties will be organized and sent out in search of news from the *Jeannette*. Our orders are not to stay north more than one winter, but to prosecute the search after spring opens, and remain until winter sets in again, then we return to San Francisco. The *Mary and Helen* will be manned by the officers and crew of 25 men; she will be fully provisioned for the trip, and will have plenty of food on board to supply the *Jeannette* and any other vessel in distress. Government furnishes all heavy clothing and fur clothing for the officers and men. We will take canned vegetables and meats of various sorts, and 15,000 pounds of pemmican, which is now being made in Baltimore. Very little liquor will be taken. Every man on board is a volunteer, and the detail was made by the department after the men had notified it of their willingness to go. There will be no scientists with the expedition. Therefore, besides the regular duties of the officers, they will be assigned to various scientific investigations. I am to look out for mineralogical

discoveries. All officers are assigned to other special branches. A complete photographic outfit will be on the ship, which will be fully equipped with everything necessary on a voyage of discovery. We expect to return in about 15 months.

YANKTON, 7.—The ice gorge, which has been resisting the onward flow of water at this point for 24 hours, broke an hour ago, and the water is falling rapidly. Lower Yankton has been submerged since Monday morning, and water was over the floors of 200 dwellings, shops and mills, from one to four feet. Much damage to houses, goods and buildings. The steamer *Penion* broke from her moorings as the ice began to move and has floated with the current a mile, lodging on the railroad track, where she now sits. Intelligence from the submerged farming districts was received last evening. Rescuing parties have found and landed in places of safety about 200 persons, who must have perished with cold and hunger had they not been reached. The weather remains cold, and the situation becomes more serious daily. The fuel supply has been reduced to the minimum, and all kinds of provisions are running short. Thousands of cords of wood floated off, and there is none in the market.

NEW YORK, 8.—The Tribune has an elaborate article showing that Whitelaw Reid was actually on the field of battle at Pittsburg Landing, and not as General Sherman is reported to have said yesterday at a Cincinnati meeting, miles away. Strong evidence of his presence there is given and Gen. Sherman himself is referred to as having taken Mr. Reid as authority on the subject of that battle. The Tribune draws the inference that General Sherman must have been grossly misinformed or that he spoke thoughtlessly and anticipates from him a prompt and public correction which a gentleman and a soldier owes.

Judge Sedgwick refused to vacate the order for an injunction restraining Theodore Moss from playing "Forget Me Not."

An Ottawa, Ont., special says: The Canada Pacific syndicate will commence work at an early date. They have already purchased 500,000 feet of lumber at Minneapolis and will shortly engage 1,000 span of horses and drivers to proceed northwest. A large number of navvies from Europe will, it is expected arrive out very shortly.

The Tribune's Washington says: Conkling is reported as having recently described the situation in the following expressive sentence: "The President has placed me in a situation where I must commit suicide or murder, and I have chosen murder."

A London special says: The University boat race, which was fixed at half-past eight this morning, has caused the usual excitement in London. Popular opinion has from the first inclined toward Oxford. Yesterday morning betting was 6 to 4 in their favor. Last night it rose as high as 5 to 2, nevertheless many experienced men are in favor of Cambridge. The Sportsman has plumped outright for the light blue basing its opinion on the fact that they possessed the greater stamina, were quicker at the start and got more way on the boat at a slower stroke than their opponents. At the same time it considered that if the wind blew hard enough to make the water rough, it would favor Oxford, who are more at home in the surf than Cambridge.

A later dispatch says Oxford won the race.

The umpire's boat appeared soon after the time fixed. On entering the boats the crews were greatly cheered, Cambridge seeming to have the first place in the public estimation. Oxford got the first of the start and led for a short distance but on nearing Hammersmith bridge Cambridge who evidently were working very hard made a strong effort and drew nearly on a level amid great cheering. Oxford did not seem much distressed but quickened the strokes slightly and passed the bridge a clear length ahead. As soon the boats were through the bridge Cambridge again made a bit for the first place but Oxford shook them off without difficulty and increased the gait to nearly two lengths. Oxford evidently had the race in hand and were rowing regularly and steadily.

The Irish members met directly after Gladstone's speech. The general opinion was if the bill passed there would be little cause left for complaint on the part of Ireland. Fears were expressed that the House of Lords might alter the bill.

DODGE CITY, 8.—There being a