

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 30.—A well attended democratic caucus was held this afternoon for the purpose of determining what course should be pursued in regard to the President's veto. After some discussion upon the proposition to refer the veto message to the judiciary committee, or a special committee with a view to obtaining a report which should exhibit its alleged incorrect interpretation of the purpose and effect of the sixth section of the bill, it was decided to bring the measure to direct debate or reference. A resolution embodying this conclusion was finally adopted with great unanimity as follows:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this caucus that the bill making an appropriation for the support of the army should pass, notwithstanding the objection of the President, and that we will proceed to take a vote on it to-morrow without debate.

The caucus then considered a question of wider scope and greater importance; namely, what further action should be taken by the democratic party concerning the two appropriation bills after they both shall have been defeated by the presidential vetoes, the veto of the legislative, executive and judicial bill with its political sections being, of course, foreshadowed by the present message. An animated discussion ensued in which Randall, Blackburn, Cox and Stephens participated. It was finally determined to refer the whole subject to the caucus committees of the House and Senate, which originally framed the political sections now in controversy, the House caucus committee being revived for this purpose, and instructed to confer with a similar committee of democratic senators, and after mature consideration to report their recommendation to a joint caucus. The membership of these committees is as follows: Representatives Chalmers, Carlisle, Cox, Ewing, Springer, Tucker, Atkins, Clymer, Reagan, Bicknell Phelps; Senators, Thurman, Whyte, Kernan, Saulsbury, Jones, Bailey, Lamar, Voorhees, Vance.

At the commencement of today's proceedings strict injunctions of secrecy were imposed upon all of the members. But this was subsequently altered to the extent of authorizing the publication of the conclusions reached by the caucus.

The nett result of the democratic caucuses at both ends of the capital, to-day, was the agreement to make haste in their determination of a course of action to be pursued by the party in regard to the difficult question with which it now finds itself confronted, both in Congress and before the country. Prominent members of the joint caucus committee, to which the whole subject was to-day referred, say it is quite possible there will be no meeting called for action concerning it until after the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill shall also have been vetoed. In the House caucus, too, a strong disposition was manifested to report the army appropriation bill with its sixth section so amended as to obviate the President's objection upon its alleged interference with the execution of the laws by civil officers, and thus present to him squarely the sole issue, which the democrats intended to raise, namely, whether elections should, in any way, be interfered with by soldiers. Blackburn made an impassioned speech, opposing any compromise and insisting that the party should stand firm at any and all risks of obstructing, for a time, the ordinary operations of government. Randall favored returning the army appropriation bill to the President in the manner indicated above, but intimated that, in the event of Hayes again vetoing the appropriation bill, the party would do well to extend last year's appropriation until next December, and in the meantime go to the country upon the record thus made. Cox reiterated his well known views in favor of passing the political sections of both appropriation bills as separate measures, and Alex. H. Stephens created a sensation by going still further, and declaring that to withhold supplies from any branch of government because the President would not approve the appropriation bills containing desired political legislation would be to make war upon the President's clearly defined constitutional power, and would be revolutionary.

Notwithstanding the great divergence of opinions expressed in the caucus to-day and the apparent preponderance of feeling in favor of continuing the contest in a defiant unyielding spirit, the impression still widens and deepens among cool observers that the necessary appropriations will be provided by Congress before the close of the present fiscal year and that the session is quite likely to terminate early in June.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: United States consuls—John D. Orguibau, of New York, consul at Denia, Spain; Robert P. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, at Moscow; Geo. W. Roosevelt, of Pennsylvania, at St. Helena; Francis P. Van Wyck, of Illinois, at Turk's Island; G. W. Griffin, of Kentucky, at Auckland; Elwan, of Pennsylvania, at Paramaribo.

Orders have been issued by the Secretary of War to Gen. Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, to furnish such military force as may be required to enable the Indian department to keep trespassers out of Indian territory and enforce the President's recent proclamation on the subject. The force in the Indian territory and vicinity is ample for the purpose, and the administration is determined to enforce the President's orders and protect the treaty and other rights of the Indians.

NEW YORK, 30.—The *Public* gives the usual table showing the course of trade for the week as compared with the corresponding week last year, as shown through the Clearing House returns. From this it seems that New York has gained 20 per cent.; Boston, 15 8-10; Philadelphia, 20 2-10; Chicago, 15 8-10; Baltimore, 6 3-10; Cincinnati, 8 7-10; Louisville, 51 1-10; Indianapolis, 22 8-10; Syracuse, 7 9-10; Lowell, 2.

The following cities have lost: San Francisco, 30 4-10; New Orleans 7 1-10; Pittsburg, 19 1-10; Milwaukee; 16 4-10; Providence, 14 9-10; Cleveland, 3 9-10; New Haven, 6 1-10.

In view of such reports as these, which have been coming with very encouraging regularity for some weeks, it is not possible to doubt that the aggregate of business transacted is very much greater than it was this time last year. It is not only a bad omen that exchanges at San Francisco are comparatively small, for they were smaller last year at this time by enormous speculation. Detailed reports are, on the whole, decidedly encouraging. The increase of 10 per cent. in the aggregate exchanges of all the cities excepting New York, promises well, but it would amount to 13.3 per cent. if San Francisco, with its peculiar change in speculative activity, were omitted from the account.

BOSTON, 30.—Wool is in fair demand for domestic, and with a desire on the part of the holders to close up the old stock, buyers continue to purchase on favorable terms. In new California and Texas there is no movement of any consequence as yet. In California wool very little is doing; sales at 11 1/2 @ 22 for fall and spring.

ATLANTA, Ga., 30.—The jury is completed in the Cox-Allston case. The line of defense will be an effort to establish a conspiracy to kill Cox and prove that Murphy furnished Allston a pistol; that Murphy and Howard, during the fight, were concealed in the dark room of the treasury office, coming out immediately after, and Murphy securing the pistol used by Allston, and that Howard asked at once that nothing be said about their being in said room. The theory of defence is that Cox was hunting Murphy on lease business, and not Allston; that Allston drew and fired without any demonstration from Cox to warrant the attack, and that Cox was fortunate in saving his own life by taking Allston's in self-defense. Important and unexpected testimony is looked for to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—A Eureka, Nevada, dispatch says: The Ruby Hill stage was stopped near Eureka last night by three men and the passengers and express box robbed.

In Eureka, last night, two men went to a livery stable, bulldozed the hostlers, took two of the best horses and started off, pursued by the sheriff's posse. They were overtaken at Railroad Cañon. The thieves showed fight, and one, named John Sullivan, was killed and the other was wounded and taken to jail. Sullivan was a Massachusetts man, where he has a wife.

NEW YORK, 1.—The *Tribune*, to-day, says, the committee in charge of the New York Exposition for

1883 have selected a plot near Port Morris, Westchester County. They find there the requisite number of acres of unoccupied land, the necessary facilities of approach by water and land, and other advantages, making the spot particularly eligible for the site of the great exhibition. The men who are pushing this enterprise seem to be thoroughly in earnest. The act of incorporation, which Congress is to be asked to pass, is prepared, and the New York exhibition of 1883, which will celebrate the hundredth anniversary of Great Britain's formal acknowledgement of American Independence, may be looked upon as a coming reality.

The Stanley court martial has produced considerable partisan feeling in the newspapers. The *Tribune* declares every charge brought against Hazen is disproved and hints at improper conduct on the part of certain members of the court. Gentlemen who imagine that the events or methods, of this curious trial are likely to fade out soon make a great mistake. Such a calcium light is likely to be turned upon them as they have not been exposed to for some seventeen years.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The debt statement shows the increase for April to be \$19,952, gold certificates \$15,772,600; silver certificates \$977,020; certificates of deposits outstanding \$31,365,000; refunding certificates \$3,104,250; legal tenders outstanding \$46,681,016; fractional currency outstanding 15,918,009; U. S. notes held for redemption, fractional currency \$3,446,338, called bonds not matured for which four per cent. bonds have been issued \$171,319,100.

WASHINGTON, 1.—It is reported here that Jay Gould will soon complete a transcontinental railroad by building a line of fifty-six miles between Toledo and Detroit, which will give him connections from Boston by way of the Grand Trunk and from New York by way of the Erie Road to San Francisco, independent of the Vanderbilt lines.

A communication from the assistant secretary of the treasury was laid before the House to-day, accompanied by a draft of the joint resolution recommending that the internal revenue laws be so much amended as to allow the establishment of vinegar factories in connection with distilleries.

PITTSBURG, 1.—The Seneca and Twin collieries, operated by the Pittston and Elmira coal company of this place have closed operations for an indefinite term. The company can buy coal at their selling points cheaper than they can at their mine and ship it. Several hundred men and boys will be thrown out of employment.

CHICAGO, 1.—News has reached here that the Mexican government has appointed Col. David V. Whiting, commissioner to the United States for the Industrial Exposition to be held in the City of Mexico, commencing next January. Col. Whiting has also been appointed consul here and will furnish the intending exhibitors copies of the regulations and full particulars regarding the exposition.

Last December, Mrs. Ada Roberts filed a bill against Theodore B. Weber, a member of a prominent wholesale boot and shoe firm here, charging Weber with seduction, and that he had promised to pay her eight per cent. on five thousand dollars annually during his life, on condition that she would support their son and keep silence; that Edmund Jussen, his lawyer, was appointed trustee of the fund, but that Weber had unaccountably stopped these payments. Weber filed an answer last month alleging blackmail had been practiced and that as certain sums had been forced from him by a woman having failed to keep silence, he had stopped the payments. This afternoon, as Mrs. Roberts, Weber and Jussen were in the latter's office, taking Weber's testimony, Mrs. Roberts suddenly drew a pistol and shot Weber in the abdomen; he was taken home bleeding inwardly, and will die probably to-night. He has made a will and claims he is innocent.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—The Bank of California has sold the government 100,000 ounces of silver for delivery here at \$1.10.

Coinage at the San Francisco Mint for April: double eagles, \$2,540,000; standard dollars, \$1,060,000. Carson Mint was idle during the month.

A Portland dispatch says: Gentleman who are closely identified with the enterprise have arrived

here, and state that Jay Gould has made a deflection at Ft. Hall from the Utah and Northern line in the direction of Oregon, and has let the contract for 100 miles of road. If this road should be continued on the line of this deflection and there are good reasons for believing it will, it will touch the Columbia River at Umatilla. Managers of local railroads are projecting narrow gauge roads to connect with the Utah and Northern.

NEW YORK, 2.—The *Times* to-day, speaking on Warner's silver bill, says. While the Treasury will cease to receive the present accumulation of coin from the mints, it will receive a far larger amount of silver bullion covered by certificates in payment of revenues. There is no limit to the amount of dues to the government which may be paid in these certificates, and this large accumulation of bullion, says the *Times*, the Treasury is actually forbidden to coin, and must sell for what it will bring. A more ingenious arrangement for the benefit of the silver ring it would be difficult to imagine. We are not aware what benefit is even supposed would result to the country from this generous gift to the silver mine owners, nor do we know wherein these gentlemen have earned such munificent liberality.

The proceedings in the House to-day ought not to alarm business men, for, although the Warner bill may pass that body, it can never become a law while Hayes is President.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Kansas Pacific Railroad company to-day, the following directors were elected: Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, F. L. Ames, Russell Sage, Addison Cammack, G. M. Dodge, James R. Keene, C. I. Greeley, G. P. Usher, D. M. Edgerton and Jas. M. Ham. At a subsequent meeting of the directors the following officers were chosen: Prest. Sidney Dillon; Vice-President D. M. Edgerton; Treasurer James M. Ham; Secretary A. H. Coley and General Solicitor, J. P. Usher.

One hundred and thirty-eight Mormons, in charge of Elder Pratt, arrived, yesterday, and left for Utah. They are all English, and form the first company that has arrived this year.

The *Tribune* concludes an editorial on the negro exodus and the condition of the refugees: As for the political association in Boston which now claims to have been the motive power in sending these hordes away from their oppressors what is it doing to feed and clothe them now it has set them adrift? Money was always forthcoming when needed to flood the South with agents and circulars, but now these helpless creatures are starving and dying of disease. We have not heard of a dollar contributed from that source.

Archbishop Nestor, of the Greek Church, with the Archdeacon and suite, have arrived from St. Petersburg, en route to Alaska, of which he is the episcopate. He is of noble descent, served in the Russian navy when young, speaks English fluently, and has friends among the Episcopal Bishops here. He says the See of Alaska has about 7,000 Russians, Servians, Montenegrins, and other communicants of the Greek Church. It embraces both Alaska and the adjacent islands.

A special freight train left the Pennsylvania depot at Jersey City yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, and which was to run through to Chicago in 24 hours, 12 hours less than the usual time. The train carried 100,000 pounds of tobacco which is to be delivered in Chicago this morning, on contract. The reason for the haste was that the tobacco was not stamped until May 1, commencing at midnight, in order to take advantage of the reduction in the tax which went into effect yesterday.

CHICAGO, 2.—The *Times* Washington says: The whole question of the use of troops and Federal officials at elections for members of Congress will come up in the case of Elchoff, contestant of Einstein, a New York sitting member. Elchoff simply basis his claim to Einstein's seat upon the fact that he was defrauded of the election through the interference of Federal officials. The House election committee will make a precedent of this case at once, by summarily rejecting Einstein upon the proof of Federal interference. A member of the joint committee said, "We propose to give it to Hayes hot and strong after this. There were a lot of democrats who were timid the last time and allowed the repub-

licans to count us out because they had the odds against us, but this time we have the country in our hands, and so sure as there is a God in Heaven, every State will be thrown out where these federal laws are enforced." The above clearly defines the fight as it will be made by the Bourbons. They are playing the party lash vigorously and hope to drill everybody in line at the caucus.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., 2.—A posse of citizens attempted to arrest gang of horse thieves at the house of one Mr. Pierson, 16 miles from Forsythe in this county last night. The thieves resisted, and in the melee, James Cogburn and Wm. Bates of the posse were killed and another severely wounded, and Pierson of the other side was mortally wounded, and a man named Lockhart is believed to be killed. The rest of the outlaws escaped. Great excitement existed among the citizens and a large party is now pursuing the thieves.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., 2.—The republican State central committee, session last night, adopted resolutions heartily approving the of the army appropriation bill, favoring the thorough organization of the republican party throughout the State, and declaring General Grant their choice for president in 1880.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.—A Victoria dispatch says: The secession difficulty has been tided over by parliament, which was prorogued immediately upon satisfactory assurances of the intention to commence the railway this year having been received from Ottawa.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 30.—The Marquis of Salisbury, secretary of state for the foreign department, speaking at a banquet, declared that the government were determined not to depart in any way from the treaty of Berlin. They had already given up a great deal for the sake of peace, but could give up no more. So long as he knew, the great powers, without exception, were firmly resolved to execute the treaty. If the Eastern Roumelians accepted the autonomy which was guaranteed them, their position would be an enviable one. If they refused, repression must follow, and their blood would be upon their own hands. But he did not believe they would choose the latter alternative.

MONTREAL, 30.—A fire is now raging in St. Jean Baptiste, in the northeastern quarter of this city, which threatens to destroy the whole village, there being no water. Forty dwellings are so far destroyed.

The fire was extinguished at 10 o'clock, after burning over forty houses, chiefly two-story dwellings, and rendering 70 families homeless, with the loss of most of their household goods. The total loss is \$50,000; partially insured.

ST. PETERSBURG, 1.—A feeling of gloom prevails. The rigorous police regulations respecting the watching of houses, and visits and searches by night are to be made still more stringent. After nine in the evening nobody will be at liberty to show himself in the street without a certificate upon which must be written and attested the place from which the bearer comes and to which he is going. Gen. Gourko, governor-general, plans this ordinance. Soon it will be necessary to light a candle before half-past nine, yet at nine every one must be in doors, and after tea as in the barracks, every light must be out. Notwithstanding this, the insecurity in St. Petersburg increases every day and grenades exploded in the street. The intention of the nihilists is believed to be to keep the police in a state of constant excitement, and tire them out or lull them to sleep with the idea that the danger has been exaggerated. They also reckon on the harsh measures and arrests producing discontent among the people who, when the time comes for the grand attack on the government, would join the revolutionists. One night recently, seditious placards were stuck up in the vicinity of the theatres and at the corners of the busiest streets, and although the city police and detectives at once hurried up and tore down the manifestos, they nevertheless appeared anew. In this one night upwards of 150 persons were arrested, and among all those the police failed to find a scrap of paper which appeared to have anything to do with the proclamation.