

## BY TELEGRAPH

## AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 29.—The *Times*' Laredo special, via Brownsville, says: A party of Mexicans, mostly from Texas, under command of Col. R. Selinas, an adherent of Lerdo, attacked the towns of Landela, Savinas and Hidalgo, in the state of Tamaulipas, on the 22nd inst., seized the principal men of the towns and forced them to pay \$6,000. The cavalry started in pursuit from different points upon which the revolutionists separated, and 20 of the band crossed into Texas below Laredo. It is said the raid was planned at Laredo.

CHICAGO, 29.—The *Times*' Washington special says: Secretary Sherman, in an interview, says that he recognizes the fact that the silver bill will become law. He believes there is a clear two-thirds for it in each branch of Congress. He saw no reason for a belief or hope that it could be defeated. He thought an amendment might be put in, but that not much difference could be made. He thought the people in New York did not fully understand the strength of the silver movement in Congress. Up to today the correspondents of the New York papers have insisted that the bill could not command a two-thirds vote. He was not, therefore, surprised at the course of the gold market. Besides, the remonetization of silver will not effect gold or greenbacks at once. All the silver that can be coined for several months would be used for the payment of duties, and the people in general will not see much of it until some time after the passage of the bill. He said, as the supply of silver increased, gold would entirely disappear, and then greenbacks will gradually depreciate. The silver people will be greatly disappointed with the immediate effects of the remonetization of silver, and that the greenback men, who are at the bottom of the silver movement, will be the only ones strengthened. He believes the sale of bonds of the popular loan will continue.

A quiet fight is going on between the government and the attorneys for the whisky men, who have the moral support of District Attorney Bangs. It is quite probable that the latter will be removed for his inefficiency as prosecutor in these cases, and for his sympathy and recommendations extended to them in their efforts to get pardons and immunity from civil prosecution.

BOSTON, 29.—Benjamin E. Bates, late treasurer of the Lewiston, Maine, mills, it is found, upon examination of the books, diverted to his own use, \$200,000, borrowed for the corporation, giving his own obligations therefor.

PHILADELPHIA, 29.—Benjamin Hunter was arrested here, yesterday, on the charge of being accessory to the murder of John M. Armstrong, in Camden, on Wednesday night last. Hunter was a special partner with Armstrong in the music publishing business. At the time of the dissolution of the co-partnership, Armstrong owed him \$5,000. To secure the payment of this indebtedness, Armstrong insured his life for \$26,000, the policies being made out to Hunter. Armstrong, when he went to Camden last Wednesday, was in company with Hunter. It is believed now that the guilty parties are Hunter and Damaris. The latter has been under arrest since Thursday.

WASHINGTON, 29.—A committee of the Women's National Christian Temperance Union are here with a temperance petition representing 23 States and including 30,000 names.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Charles R. Coster, of New York, to be pension agent at New York city; F. Salomon, of Missouri, to be United States surveyor general of Utah; Nathan C. Meeker, of Colorado, to be Indian agent at the White River agency.

The Treasury Department is embarrassed as to the proper course regarding the coinage of trade dollars. The demand for these coins at San Francisco for export to China is quite active and is expected to continue to the last of April.

The Secretary of the Interior has received a letter from a prominent citizen of Utah, giving an account of the depredations of contractors for furnishing timber of all kinds to the Union Pacific Railroad company, who states that these depredations have been committed all

along the line, and that hundreds of thousands of railroad ties, stores for snowsheds, cordwood, logs and timbers are all taken from the government timber lands on the line of the Union Pacific railroad track, all the way from Tie Siding to Ogden, and that these depredations amount to a million dollars annually. The contractors have established a system of peonage similar to that of Mexico, in which scores of honest, hard-working, sober and faithful men are being oppressed, in violation of every right belonging to freemen of the United States.

PITTSBURG, 29.—Frank Lynch, on being arrested at Allegheny, while about to commit suicide by throwing himself over the railroad bridge, confessed that he was driven to the attempt by remorse on account of having thrown his little boy, aged two years, into the river, December 15th, after having stolen him from his divorced wife, whom he had first knocked down and left lifeless in the street. Lynch has been committed for trial. His story is peculiarly thrilling in its brutality.

NASHVILLE, 29.—The freight train leaving here at five this evening, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad was thrown from the track near Lavergas on account of a rail being placed across the track. The coal oil tank burst, burning the entire train of seven cars.

INDIANAPOLIS, 29.—A fire this evening in the boiler shop of Sirker, Davis & Co., Dickson & Bros., brass and supply store, and John Knight's foundry, damaged the buildings, stock and machinery to the extent of \$16,000. Fully insured.

PHILADELPHIA, 29.—Wool is in moderate demand, steady, supply light. Colorado, fine and medium 18 @ 25; coarse, for carpets, 17 @ 18; extra and merino pulled 37 @ 40; No. 1 and super pulled 30 @ 33. Texas, fine and medium 20 @ 25; coarse 14 @ 16. California, fine and medium 25 @ 30; coarse 22 @ 27.

NEW YORK, 30.—The *Times* Philadelphia special says: Frank Leslie was arrested there while in a railway carriage en route from Washington to New York, at the suit of one Wrigley, a lawyer, for libel. At midnight Leslie was looking still for bail and greatly excited. Leslie lunched with the President just before leaving Washington. Leslie caused Wrigley's arrest under similar circumstances, last summer, and this is probably in revenge therefor.

The *Herald* reporter interviewed the postmaster about his refusal to take trade dollars. The latter said: We have refused to take trade dollars in payment of envelopes, stamps, or cards, for the very simple reason that the United States sub-Treasury, in which we are obliged by law to deposit our receipts, has refused to take the coin named from us. I had no exact knowledge why this had been done, so I instructed our post office treasurer to make inquiries and govern himself accordingly. He reported to me the result, which was that although as a matter of accommodation the sub-treasury had hitherto taken a few trade dollars from us as well as from the custom house, they would do so no longer after Saturday last.

Police Justice Morgan has issued an order of arrest against receiver Jewett, of the Erie railway on a charge of perjury. The complainant is F. Plat, an English holder of Erie stock, now in this city. The affidavit on which it is based, was made by one Rodertson, and alleges that many of Jewett's sworn statements of the condition of the Erie were untrustworthy and false in several particulars. Receiver Jewett appeared with his counsel at the Essex Market police court, this morning, and gave bail in \$20,000.

CHICAGO, 30.—The *Times*' Washington special says: The famous McGarrahan claim came up again, yesterday, although the Supreme Court decision, recently rendered, was supposed to have settled it for ever. Representative Luttrell introduced a bill to readjust the claim by a Congressional declaration on the subject.

AUGUSTA, Maine, 30.—Treasurer Brown, of Monmouth, has disappeared, and is believed to be a defaulter.

WASHINGTON, 30.—Arrangements have been made by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive, in payment of subscription to the 4 per cent. loan, coin or currency checks drawn on banks or bankers in New York.

The currency checks will be converted into coin at current rates without expense to the owner, and the excess over the amount due on subscription will be returned to the subscribers. Similar arrangements for collecting drafts will be made, if found necessary, in other cities having sub-treasury offices.

CHICAGO, 30.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: J. Madison Wells is expected here by every train. He has been heard from twice since he left New Orleans, and is coming here to secure protection for himself and the other members of the returning board. The democratic members of Congress from Louisiana have received letters from New Orleans stating that the members of returning board are desperate, and that Wells has threatened that if he has to suffer for his services in making Hayes President, Hayes will have to suffer with him. One Louisiana member of Congress says Wells will turn States evidence unless the President protects him in some way, and if he does, Garfield, Secretary Sherman, Stanley Matthews, and others of the republican visitors who went to New Orleans during the count, will be indicted also. This, however, is received with much incredulity. It is announced by telegraph that a delegation is on its way here in the interest of the other members of the returning board. Wells' friends here say that he will conceal himself for fear of kidnapping or a requisition.

NEW ORLEANS, 30.—The following is Burke's reply to Chandler:

New Orleans, Jan. 29.

To W. E. Chandler,  
Washington City.

Before considering the subject matter of a telegram received this day, signed W. E. Chandler, I desire to ask if the author is the Chandler who, as assistant Secretary of the Treasury, travelling through the south in 1863, corruptly participated in the spoil gathered by supervising Treasury agents engaged in robbing their government, and in defrauding the distressed people of this and adjacent States? Is it Chandler who, as secretary of the Republican National Committee, with certain republicans from Louisiana, at a conference or conferences at the 5th Avenue Hotel, New York, concerning Louisiana affairs, about October, 1872, secretly and corruptly conspired to take advantage of the absence from Louisiana of the Governor thereof to assemble secretly the legislature, impeach the Governor, seize the government, and use its machinery to carry the election of 1872? Is it the Chandler who earned and received a fee from Kellogg of \$3,000 in 1873, and the encomium "you had done more for him than any one except Attorney General Williams in maintaining his foul and infamous usurpation of the office of governor of this State?" Is it the Chandler who encouraged, abetted, and conspired with infamous allies in this city to rob 12,000 citizens of New Orleans of the franchise and drag them before the Federal courts on or about the day of the election, who, in November, 1876, by telegraph, guaranteed Kellogg that the whole power of the government would sustain the returning board in counting the vote of Louisiana for the republican candidates, and then hastened to Florida to manipulate the frauds of that State count? Is it the Chandler who has of late been vainly seeking to stir up the hell-broth of sectional hate and foul his political nest to the disgust of decent citizens north and south? If you permit me to say that the inquisition powers of the political tramps nominated in March last, such persons are the subjects of the inquisition. If nay, the impertinent telegram shall have such consideration as it deserves.

(Signed) E. A. BURKE.

## FOREIGN.

BERLIN, 28.—Bismarck has been authorized by the Emperor to submit to the federal council a bill providing that the Chancellor, in the event of being prevented from acting, may authorize any member of that Council to sign laws and decrees requiring the Chancellor's signature under the existing constitution. The bill is regarded as the first step towards the appointment of a German minister acting independently of the Chancellor, but under his leadership, and having a seat in the Federal Council.

PERA, 28.—The Porte persisted in its determination not to permit the British fleet to enter the Dardanelles except as an ally of Turkey. England informed the Porte that her fleet must enter without permission. The Porte entered a formal protest, which was forwarded to the plenipotentiaries at the Russian headquarters, but did not actually oppose the entry. Peace will be signed on Russian territory.

LONDON, 28.—Sir Stafford Northcote, in the House of Commons, to-day, pointed out that the Russian proposal, for the consolidation as an autonomous principality of all the districts inhabited by the Bulgarians, would bring the southern boundary of Bulgaria almost to the sea. He said a rumor, having some appearance of authority, stated that a prince for Bulgaria was to be chosen by the Czar. Thus a powerful State would be established in the very heart of Turkey, with a prince devoted to Russian interests. Referring to the vagueness of the final condition relative to the straits: "I call attention to this so as to point out that the conditions are matters upon which no separate understanding between the belligerents can be acknowledged by the Powers. We have expressed that opinion to the Powers and believe it will receive their assent. Austria has repeatedly declared that she entirely shares our views. We cannot disguise the vast importance of the questions now raised. The keystone of south-eastern Europe is being removed."

The Chancellor then explained the negotiations which immediately preceded the ordering of the fleet to the Dardanelles. He stated that Russia, in her noted dispatch defining British interests, only promised not to acquire Constantinople permanently. Lord Derby, on January 18th, sent a dispatch to Count Schouvaloff, declaring that government was strongly of the opinion it was most desirable to avoid even a temporary occupation of Constantinople, which might seriously endanger the relations now happily prevailing between Russia and England. Russia, replying, repeated her assurances against the permanent acquisition of Constantinople, but added, if the Porte's obstinacy required the Czar to continue military operations, he reserved full liberty of action. The Czar could not understand how the course he was pursuing could affect British interests, and he asked a statement of those interests.

The English Government, shortly after, perceiving the Russians approaching Gallipoli, replied that they considered any operations tending to give the Russians control of the Dardanelles, would impede the consideration of the terms of peace, and asked for assurances against the occupation of Gallipoli. They received a reply that Gallipoli would neither be occupied nor attacked unless the regular Turkish army should be concentrated there. But perceiving that the movements of both the Russians and Turks were tending towards Gallipoli, the British Government asked, and on January 18th, obtained, the Sultan's permission for the entry of the fleet into the Straits. The orders to the fleet to enter were countermanded in consequence of the receipt of a telegram from the British Ambassador at Constantinople, avowing his belief that the Russian conditions provides that the questions of the straits was to be referred to a European congress. After the orders were countermanded a correction of the Ambassador's telegram was received, stating that the question of the Straits was to be left to the Sultan and Czar. The Chancellor added that from subsequent information, he had not the slightest doubt that Russia intended this question to be settled separately between herself and the Porte, not of course excluding England from ultimate discussion, for Russia cannot exclude England. He now asked for the vote so that when they went into the Council of the nations they might be able to show that when England had once decided on a course, she was determined not to leave the sword unsharpened. The ministry would not consider the vote an incentive to war.

In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Derby, in a few words, explained that he had tendered his resignation because government decided on a step with which he could not agree, but in 36 hours circumstances having changed and government reconsidering its decision he withdrew his resignation.

The resolution of Lord Stratford, that opposition to any occupa-

tion of Constantinople would not be a breach of neutrality, was withdrawn, Lord Derby opposing it as of a purely abstract character.

LONDON, 29.—A special from Pesth says: There is no immediate danger of an inundation here now, but the island below Pesth is flooded, and twenty villages are submerged and probably completely ruined. It is impossible to send aid, because the river is obstructed by ice, and a heavy snow storm blocks the roads.

The vote of the supplementary estimate has become purely a party question and the liberals will contest it as such and accept the result of division as decisive.

Lord Derby, last night, in opposing Stratford's resolution that opposition to any occupation of Constantinople would not be a breach of neutrality, strongly intimated his personal conviction that the temporary occupation of Constantinople by the Russians would furnish no ground for British interference.

Advices from Constantinople to 7.30 last night, says there is no news from the peace plenipotentiaries.

The concentration of the Russians at Adrianople continues.

Scouts have arrived at Choolu, seventy miles from Constantinople.

Suleiman Pasha is at Boulair. Mehemit Ali is at Constantinople.

There are 10 British iron clads at Besika Bay.

The Egyptian garrison has evacuated Bazardjik and retreated to Varna.

The Turkish Government is having difficulty to maintain order in the capital. Among the tens of thousands of refugees from Roumelia are many armed Circassians. These have already plundered Suleh Bourgas, Choru, Rodosto, and other towns, and are now flocking into Constantinople laden with booty. Government wishes to disarm them and send them into Asia, but it is doubtful whether they will be able to do so.

There is appalling misery from Bosphorus to the Gulf of Salonica. The whole coast is crowded with terrified Mohammedans seeking transportation across the Straits. Hundreds are perishing from cold, hunger and exhaustion, and no succor is possible until the panic and confusion in the capital has abated.

Advices from Athens, up to last night, say that order has been re-established, but the exasperation of the people is increasing. Their disposition is very warlike. Many volunteers are crossing the frontier.

BELGRADE, 29.—After four days' battle the Turks have been defeated near Rotscharink by 40,000 Servians. The hospitals have been ordered to prepare accommodations for 3,000 wounded.

It is stated that Prince Battenberg, son of Alexander of Hesse, will be appointed Regent of Bulgaria.

A correspondent, besieged in Erzeroum, writes under date Jan. 15, that typhus fever is raging here, and 250 die daily. There are 10,000 sick and wounded in the hospitals.

ATHENS, 29.—It is said that Grivas, ex-minister, is organizing a revolution or civil war, and it is feared there may be much blood shed. The chamber passed an almost unanimous vote approving of the repressive measures of the government.

LONDON, 29.—A Berlin dispatch says, it is reported from Warsaw that the managers of the railway companies of western Russia were recently summoned to St. Petersburg to confer relative to the organization of train service to Russian Baltic ports, in the event of the Russian Baltic ports being blockaded by the English fleet.

A St. Petersburg correspondent sends the following: "There is no longer any doubt that there has been what is called here a little misunderstanding between St. Petersburg and Vienna. Austria, it seems, expected that the conditions of peace would be submitted to a European congress, or at least communicated for approval to the members of the triple alliance. Her suspicions were aroused by Russia's extreme reserve. When this misunderstanding occurred, the Russian ambassador at Vienna, who was on a furlough, was ordered to return to his post and took the explanations and assurances by which it was hoped the little misunderstanding would be completely removed. How far his efforts were successful has not yet trans-