THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY.....MAY 3, 1881

Daily Meteorological Record—Signal Service United States Army.

SACRAMENTO, May 2, 1881—8:02 P. M.

Places of Observa-tion.	Height of Barom..	Thermom.	Humidity.	Direction of wind	Velocity	Character of wind	Rain fall	State of weather
Olympia .	29.96	58	56	W.	4	Gentle.	....	Cloudy
Portland.	30.02	64	34	W.	2	Light.	....	Cloudy
Roseburg	30.08	60	41	W.	2	Light.	....	Clear
Red Bluff.	29.94	69	61	S.	5	Gentle.	....	Clear
Sacram'to	29.99	61	66	S.	8	Fresh..	....	Clear
*S. Fran..	30.02	55	73	W.	12	Fresh..	....	Cloudy
*Visalia..	29.95	57	69	N. W.	4	Gentle.	....	Clear
*L Angel.	29.92	58	88	N. E.	2	Light.	....	Cloudy

Max. temp., 72; min. temp., 51.
River above low-water mark, 20 feet.
*4:02 P. M.] JAMES A. BARWICK,
Observer Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 3d—A. M.—For Northern Pacific coast region: Partly cloudy weather, with occasional rains. For California: Fair weather.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 116 for 4s of 1907; 101½ for 5s of 1881; 114¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 84@4 86; silver bars, 112¾.

Silver in London, 52d; consols, 101 13-16; 5-per cent. United States bonds, 104½; 4s, 118½; 4½s, 117½.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ⅛ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 91@91½.

At Liverpool wheat is quoted at 9s 3d@9s 6d for good to choice California.

Nothing occurred in the San Francisco stock market yesterday worthy of special mention.

An unknown young man leaped from the Oakland ferry-boat yesterday, and was drowned.

Francisco Cruse was sentenced at San Buenaventura yesterday to ten years at San Quentin for horse-stealing.

Two steamers sailing from Liverpool Saturday for New York took out over 1,000 emigrants.

An engineer and fireman were killed in a railroad accident near Kingwood, N. J., Sunday.

Two lives were lost in a burning house at New Providence, Pa., yesterday.

Irish immigrants to the number of 1,699 arrived at New York on one steamer Sunday.

General John S. Preston, of South Carolina, is dead.

Traffic is again stopped on the Suez Canal by a steamer grounding.

Another revolution is said to be in progress in Santa Domingo.

Fire at St. Thomas, Ont.; also at Stapleton, Staten Island.

The King of Abyssinia is not dead, as reported.

The bakers of New York are out on a strike.

During April the public debt was decreased $9,690,000.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

The Mississippi river is threatening East St. Louis with inundation.

John H. Fink, a retired merchant, suicided at New York yesterday.

Peter Smith jumped from the bridge at St. Louis to the river yesterday, and escaped alive.

A serious uprising in Algeria is imminent.

Affairs in the west of Ireland are daily assuming a more serious aspect.

Five children were killed by a passing train yesterday between Haywards and San Lorenzo.

The names of the Boston excursionists who are to arrive here this morning from the East are given in our passenger lists.

The Duke of Sutherland and party visited President Garfield at the White House yesterday.

During April the U. S. mints coined $8,893,000 in gold and $2,300,000 in silver.

Fresh excesses have been committed against the Jews in West Prussia.

In the riots against the Jews at Elizabethgrad, Russia, 200 persons were injured.

Municipal elections were held at several points in this State yesterday.

Henry Williams was run over by a wagon near Napa yesterday, and almost instantly killed.

The Oregon State Homeopathic Medical Society meets at Portland to-day.

Mary Thrift, aged 15, committed suicide at Cottage Grove, Or., because her parents would not allow her to go strawberrying.

The demand for increased wages has broken out in Omaha.

Dillon, the Irish agitator, was arrested last evening.

A Catholic Congress is to be held at Madrid in October.

Three persons were killed by a train yesterday at Bordentown, N. J.

In the State Senate yesterday on reconsideration the Congressional apportionment bill was passed and an adjournment had until to-day, out of respect to the memory of Assemblyman J. E. Baker, deceased.

In the Assembly yesterday the road bill was ordered to a third reading and the House adjourned, out of respect to the memory of Hon. J. E. Baker, deceased.

BROAD AND NARROW TIRES.

After what seems a wonderfully long period of experiment the people of the West are beginning to realize that the theory of light wagon wheels, which a generation ago were hailed as a particularly valuable invention of the Yankee intellect, is not altogether what it was originally supposed to be. In fact it is discovered that a narrow wagon tire may be the most stupid and impracticable kind of tire, and that it is this whenever it is adopted in clayey and generally heavy soil. It was thought at first that the light wheel and light wagon must necessarily be in the line of improvement, but it is now comprehended that where the roads are muddy and heavy the broader the tire the less will be its immersion, and consequently the less will be the erosion of the roads. A Michigan journal says on this subject: "The wide-tire wagon is coming "into general use in this vicinity. Those "who have purchased this style of wagon "could not be induced to go back to the "old. The philosophy of this is readily "observed. The broad tire does not cut "through, either in sand or mud, "thus making the draught much "lighter; besides this the roads are "not cut up, but on the contrary "the broad-tire presses down the lumps "and leaves a smooth track." The most curious circumstance is that it should have taken so long to arrive at this discovery, considering that the nations of Europe made it several centuries ago, and have been acting upon it ever since. Narrow tires for country wagons have never been used save on this continent, and we suppose they were first introduced out of that spirit of contrariety which half a century ago made our progenitors try to get as far away as possible from everything English.

ALMOST TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.

A Washington dispatch says that "there "is a very decided weakening of Re-"publicans since Tuesday, and it is "believed by some that they will not "only yield their position so far as "to consent to the holding of executive "sessions, but will, in a few days, give up "the attempt to elect Senate officers." We fear that this is too good to be true, though it is evident that after what has occurred since his nomination, the Senate cannot appoint Gorham its Secretary without in so doing insulting the President openly and deliberately. In fact this appointment would be a more pronounced blow at the administration than the rejection of Robertson, since Gorham has through the paper he edits attacked General Garfield personally in the most scurrilous way, in regard to the investigation of the star mail route swindle. Senators therefore who wish to keep on good terms with the administration, or who may entertain doubts as to the outcome of a four years' contest with it, are likely to feel that it is hardly worth while to risk this for no more satisfactory result than the appointment of a man who is a notorious renegade and turncoat, and who is literally odious to the Republican party in the State from which he pretends to hail, and in which so much of his political dirty work was done.

MORMON ADVERTISEMENTS.

Every spring the Mormons, who are a shrewd people, contrive to secure a most valuable general advertisement of their territory and their condition. At these times the country is solemnly informed that the expected Mormon immigration for the coming year will be so many thousands, and then speculations are indulged as to the future plans of the Mormons, and usually some of their agents are interviewed. Then the press takes up the whole question of Mormonism, and observes that this kind of immigration is both disgraceful and dangerous; and the more energetic and impatient papers want to know how long the Government is going to put up with it, and demand that Congress shall at once legislate against polygamy. Last year Mr. Secretary Evarts imparted a little variety to the business by sending a grave circular letter to our Envoys and Consuls all over Europe, protesting against the introduction of intending polygamists. As might have been anticipated the protest produced no results whatever. Foreign Governments did not see their way to superintending and weeding out the emigration to the United States, and it is just possible that they did not care greatly what happened in the premises. But what does continue to happen is the steady accession of recruits to Mormonism; the steady extension and growth of that peculiar people; the steady disregard of Congressional legislation and journalistic objurgation. In a word, the Mormons go about their business systematically, quietly, but with an energy and persistence which produce very appreciable results, while all the opposition to and denunciation of them end in smoke. Congress has several times tried its hand at solving the Mormon problem, and each time it has failed. General Garfield in his inaugural referred to the question as one which he should like to see settled. But while it is very easy to evoke the strongest kind of expressions on the subject, thus far nothing has been done which in the least degree detracts from the growth or power of the Mormon hierarchy, or which has advanced the case one step nearer to a real solution. Politicians often make a feint of taking it up, and talk all round it in a general way, but when it comes to legislation the sovereignty of the United States always appears inadequate to cope with the situation. We have several times endeavored to point out the reason of these failures. The case of the Mormons is in nearly all respects identical with that of the South. The lesson it teaches is that no government can impose upon a community laws which they believe to be unjust or iniquitous, unless it is proposed to enforce them by the importation of extraneous forces. So long as respect is paid to the spirit of free institutions it must be impossible to do this. It has proved impossible in the South, and it has proved impossible in Utah. We are not now concerned at all with the character of the beliefs which cause the rejection and nullification of the laws sought to be imposed. We are only concerned with the facts. The Mormons are in truth an alien community. They do not believe as the American people generally believe. The laws which the American people regard as necessary and right, they regard in many instances as unnecessary and wrong. The question is whether under these circumstances it can ever be possible to enforce the laws of the United States without treating Utah as a conquered country, and coercing the Mormons. Of course the further question whether such a course as this would be compatible with a due regard for the principles upon which the republic stands, is involved. But both these questions will, it seems clear to us, have to be met and answered, before the Mormon problem can be practically dealt with. Meantime all that is being said about that people only advertises them the better, and no doubt serves to increase their annual army of proselytes.

THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

It having been determined to appoint a Committee of Free Conference, for the purpose of effecting some arrangement between the Senate and Assembly on the appropriation bill, the Senate yesterday began the work in the most inauspicious way possible, by taking the appointment of its committee out of the hands of its presiding officer, and by appointing three members whose position on all the questions at issue is hopelessly antagonistic to that of the Assembly. The only possible result of this action will be to drive the Assembly into selecting on its part three members as firmly opposed to compromise as Messrs. Sears, Wendell and Glascock; and thus the Committee of Free Conference will enter upon its duties with all the essentials of a first-class deadlock. The wisdom of selecting the most uncompromising members to serve upon a committee whose only justification for existence is its capacity for effecting compromises, does not require to be called in question, for the fact speaks for itself. When a Committee of Free Conference is appointed, both houses firmly resolving that they will hold out to the last day unless their opponents yield, it does not need a prophet to foretell the failure of the experiment.

THE PRESIDENT FIRM.

Once more we are informed that the President will hear of no compromise or retreat in the Robertson case, and at the same time it is declared that Conkling is equally resolute. The situation in fact reminds one of the old school question, "What would be the result of a collision "between an irresistible force and an im-"movable sphere?" If President Garfield will not recede, and Senator Conkling will not give way, is it unavoidable that the United States Government should be forever locked in an inextricable entanglement, and that no business should henceforward be transacted? Is this case of such tremendous importance as that would amount to? Or is it a fact, undiscovered until now, that a Senator has it in his power to block the wheels of government completely, and to throw the country into chaos, and all this through methods utterly unknown to the Constitution? The situation is an amazing one, and it is gradually becoming a very serious one.

CLEAN THE SKIN.—The relief experienced by sick persons from having the skin carefully cleansed with warm water and soap, and the crowing happiness of infants after undergoing the same process, are matters of the commonest observation. By the same active function of the skin, the clothing, especially the underclothing, sometimes becomes so saturated with the excretions as to be not only injurious to the wearer, but extremely offensive and sometimes dangerous to other persons.

The distance from The Dalles, Or., to Goldendale is 30 miles, stage fare, $2; from Goldendale to Yakama, 70 miles, fare, $8; Yakama to Ellensburg, 50 miles, fare, $5; round-trip tickets to The Dalles from Yakama, $17 50; from Ellensburg, $25.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

HIGH WATER AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

Unprecedented Emigration of Germans to America.

MORE STRIKES FOR INCREASED WAGES.

Sitting Bull Changes Front and Refuses to Surrender.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

The Situation in Portions of Ireland More Serious than Ever.

Etc.....Etc.....Etc.

DOMESTIC.

The Exodus from Germany.

ST. LOUIS, May 2d.—From a Missouri committee in Germany come some remarkable facts concerning the exodus from that country this spring: "I paid a visit to the Immigration Bureau or Government office, and have gathered the following facts: The authorities at Berlin are perfectly bewildered at the extraordinary and unprecedented exodus which is taking place this year, and which, to all appearances, is only yet in its infancy. It bears no comparison to the immigration of former years, and threatens to assume gigantic proportions. The number of emigrants that left the port of Hamburg the first quarter of the year 1880 was 7,707, which was considered extraordinary; but for the first quarter of this year the figures have reached the unprecedented number of 24,441. Every steamer of the Hamburg-American line leaving that port for the next five months is contracted for, and the company have been obliged to put on a tri-weekly line as extra steamships, in addition to the regular weekly steamer. The emigrant boarding-houses are crowded. At the office of the Emigrants' Agent you will see whole regiments standing in line for half a block—men waiting their turn to expend their money and get a ticket. I am told on the very best and highest authority that the German people in the interior are well posted as to America and the condition of that country, and that the present great exodus is principally owing to news received here from friends, countrymen and relations in America as to the renewed prosperity. Whole counties are being depopulated. People are crazy to leave for the promised land, and are sacrificing their property at ruinous rates, for half, or even a third and a fourth of its actual value, and I am told that these people are mostly of the better laboring classes, with a fair sprinkling of merchants and clerks; but all with some means, and most of them well provided. There are considerable numbers of Socialists and Jews among them. The bone and sinew of Germany is leaving. Of course the Government is doing everything possible, short of actual force, to stem this flood. Notices are served on the Emigration Agents, warning them, under severe penalties and fines, not to sell tickets to or in any way encourage young men below or between certain years, who may not have paid for or served their prescribed time in the army; but notwithstanding this large numbers of young men obtain the necessary papers to leave the country and go out on every vessel."

Flood Reports.

ST. LOUIS, May 2d.—The washout in the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad dyke on the embankment in East St. Louis, which connects the island with the main land, reported last night, is about fifty feet wide. The dyke is 2,000 feet long, and runs parallel with and 300 feet north of what is known as Bowman's dyke. The effect of the break was simply to fill the space between the two dykes with water. The Bowman dyke has been strengthened in its weak spots, its low places raised, and it is believed now to be capable of withstanding the pressure upon it; but should the river rise much more it will overflow the dyke, in which case the result will be disastrous, as this embankment is the only barrier now between the river and Cahokia creek, and should it break or overflow the greater part, if not all, of East St. Louis will be inundated. The river is still rising, and a general inundation is imminent. All the railroad companies and the city authorities of East St. Louis are fully alive to the impending danger, and are doing everything possible to avert the threatened calamity.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ST. LOUIS, May 2d.—The river has risen above seven inches to-day, and is still rising quite fast. Most of the wharves above the bridge are submerged, and in some places the water is standing on the first floors of buildings, necessitating the removal of goods to the second stories. South of the bridge the wharf is so narrow in some places that wagons can only pass by going into the water, and all the cellars along the river front are nearly full of water. In the southern part of the city, between Choteau avenue and between the Iron Mountain Railroad embankment and the river, the land is all submerged, and the business operations of the various establishments are suspended in two or three places. The water has appeared on the westside of the railroad track, and has encroached upon the works of the Missouri Car Company to such an extent that a portion of them shut down to-day, throwing about 600 men out of employment. Harris' wooden-handle factory in this vicinity was also obliged to stop operations, and 200 of their men are out of work. In the northern part of the city more than a dozen factories, planing mills, elevators and other industrial establishments have been obliged to stop work by the advancing waters. If the river continues to rise all similar works will have to cease operations. No property has been actually carried off yet or destroyed, but great damage is being done by the flooding of the buildings and the suspension of business.

Serious Strike of Railroad Men.

CHICAGO, May 2d.—A strike of switchmen on all the railroad lines entering this city began to-day, after having been threatened several days. About 500 men are in it, and if persisted in it will do incalculable damage to shippers and railroad companies, as well as the men themselves. They are already getting good wages, but deem the present activity and rush in the shipping business a favorable time for securing a raise, such as has been accorded to many other workingmen. The night men are offered $75 and $65 per month of twenty six days, and the day men $65 and $60. The strikers demand $3 and $2 75 per day, which the managers consider exorbitant pay for only ordinary skilled labor and medium intelligence. The railroad managers threaten to shut down business entirely, which it is believed would bring the strikers to terms. These men appear to be very determined, however, and are more inclined to coercion than most strikers, and serious trouble may ensue.

More Labor Strikes.

OMAHA, [May 2d.—The employes of the Omaha water works, numbering 200 men, who were getting $1 40 per day, struck this morning for $1 75, which the contractors refused to pay, but offered them $1 50, which the men declined. The men held a meeting on Jackson Square to night, and were joined by about 100 other workmen. Speeches were made advising them to hold out. A committee was appointed to wait on the contractors to-morrow morning and talk the matter over.

The plasterers recently demanded a raise from $3 to $4 per day, and their request has been complied with.

The hod-carriers also got a raise from $1 50 to $1 75.

The carpenters propose to demand an increase of 25 per cent., and other mechanics are talking of striking.

Sankey Satisfied.

NEW YORK, May 2d.—Ira D. Sankey, the singing evangelist, was present yesterday afternoon at the Gospel services held in Annex Hall. He is looking well, though somewhat wearied. It is expected that Moody will be present at the Gospel Union services next Sunday, and continue to aid in the meetings during the summer. Sankey yesterday described his work on the Pacific coast, saying: "From the time we left this city till our return it is just seven months, and the Lord has seemed to be with us in all our journey and labors. We are greatly satisfied with our work on the Pacific coast."

Sitting Bull Changes His Mind and Refuses to Surrender.

BISMARCK, May 2d.—A special to the Bismarck *Tribune* from Fort Buford states that positive information is received from Sitting Bull, now 40 miles from that place, that he will not surrender; also from Poplar creek, that emissaries from Bull induced several young bucks to leave the Agency and join him. Sitting Bull refuses to surrender because he believes the Government wants him simply to complete the list, when all the Indian chiefs will be hanged. He told Captain McDonald, of the new mounted police, on the 20th, that he would never surrender.

A City in Trouble Over Police Matters.

TROY, May 2d.—The police muddle here, while it prevents the protection of the city, causes a fear that roughs from all over the country will concentrate here upon learning the condition of affairs. Much feeling exists in South Troy over the recent riot, by which Quinn and Mahar were killed and several persons wounded. Mayor Murphy declared that he has no power to appoint special officers, and the Sheriff says he has no authority to act in the premises, unless a riotous disturbance takes place. A bill has been prepared, to be introduced in the Legislature to-morrow, adding a Republican Alderman to the Board of Police Commissioners. If the bill passes it will give the Republicans power to name every member of the police force. There is much excitement in the city to night, and grave apprehensions are entertained for the safety of person and property.

Decision in the Oklahoma Raid Case.

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.) May 2d.—The United States Court at Fort Smith, in the case of Paine, the Oklahoma raider, after passing in review the treaties and Act of Congress, holds that the lands in question are not subject to pre-emption or homstead entry under the existing statutes. Many representative Indians were in attendance at the Court.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain.

ESCAPE OF DILLON FROM ARREST.

DUBLIN, May 2d.—When the train arrived at King's Bridge Station to-day, a posse of police was there, it is believed, with a warrant for the arrest of Dillon, but he was not on board. It is thought he stopped at Waterford and took the steamer for Milford, and will appear in the House of Commons to-night. Dillon's speech in Tipperary last evening was one of the bitterest and most uncompromising, urging his hearers to keep within the law, not because he respected it or thought they respected it, but for the sake of preserving their organization. They must exercise their ingenuity to sail as close to the line as possible.

ARRESTED AT LAST.

DUBLIN, May 2d.—John Dillon was arrested at 8:30 this evening at Port Arlington, on his way to Dublin.

Dillon was arrested on the railway train upon a warrant dated April 30th, charging him with inciting persons to forcibly oppose and resist the execution of processes of law for giving up possession of land, and to riot and assault. On his arrival at Dublin he was taken to Kilmainham Jail. There was not the slightest attempt at a popular demonstration on the arrival of Dillon, but few persons being present.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.

LONDON, May 2d.—Accounts from the west of Ireland represent that the state of affairs there is becoming very serious. A number of outrages of various degrees of atrocity are reported. Bands of armed men promenade the country and terrorize the inhabitants unchecked.

The *Times* says: It has been our painful duty to record during the past two or three weeks repeated acts of outrage in the west and south of Ireland, scarcely inferior in atrocity to those which awakened the national conscience four months ago. To-day the record of agrarian crime is more serious than at any time since Parliament met in January.

DUBLIN, May 2d.—The *Irish Times* says: The shooting of the boy Farrell proves that a spirit of most dangerous lawlessness lurks in London, apparently under the management of some secret influence. The discovery of hidden rifles is almost as startling as the shooting of the boy. The man who fired the shot on his arrest refused to give his name, but he is known to the police.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, April 2d.—In the House of Commons Lewis, Moderate Conservative member for Londonderry, gave notice that he will oppose the oath Act by an amendment. Since the bill is intended to facilitate the admission of a professed atheist into the House, the House declines to be a party to it.

Labouchere, Advanced Liberal, announced that he would oppose the motion for the erection of a monument to Beaconsfield by moving the previous question.

After a motion to adjourn had been defeated—318 to 43—the House agreed that the Attorney-General should introduce a bill to amend the parliamentary oath Act to-night, and the debate on the subject was adjourned until Friday next.

The debate on the land bill was then resumed.

EDWIN BOOTH IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 2d.—On the occasion of the first appearance of Edwin Booth at the Lyceum to-night as Othello, the house was packed immediately the doors were opened. The audience was a brilliant one.

Russia.

THE NIHILIST MANIFESTO.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 2d.—The manifesto of the Nihilist Executive Committee, printed on the 17th of April, says:

The verdict against the Nihilists who have just received the martyrs' crowns, was dictated as well as confirmed by the Czar. The first act of his atrocious will thus far has been the hanging of women. Without waiting for his coronation he has sprinkled his throne with the blood of champions of national rights. Over the graves of our colleagues we publicly affirm that we will continue our efforts for the liberation of the people; we will no more be deterred by the gallows than were Zealoviff and the other champions of the last reign. After the events of the 13th of March the Executive Committee informed the Emperor that the only means of reverting to the path of peaceful development was by an appeal to the people. Judging by the execution, the supreme power has elected to appeal to the hangman. So be it.

The committee defers pronouncing any judgment on the general policy of the Emperor, but it declares that a reactionary policy will lead to consequences more disastrous than the event which took place in March. The manifesto concludes by appealing to all who would shake off slavery to co-operate in the struggle for liberty.

THE ANTI JEWISH RIOTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 2d.—Two hundred persons were injured in the riots against the Jews at Elizabethgrad. Detachments of cavalry and infantry now patrol the streets. The approaching fair at that place has been indefinitely postponed, at the request of the Town Council.

Germany.

FRESH EXCESSES AGAINST THE JEWS.

BERLIN, May 2d.—Fresh excesses have been committed against the Jews at Argenau, West Prussia, but the gendarmes have restored order there, and are now preserving it. A number of Jewish families fled.

Austria.

WIFE AND FOUR CHILDREN BUTCHERED.

VIENNA, May 2d.—A bootmaker named Vigel killed his wife and four children, and afterwards cut them up in pieces.

Turkey.

BRIGANDS PUNISHED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2d.—The retreat of the brigands who captured Suter, the Englishman, demanding a ransom for him, was cut off on the land side by the Turkish troops and by sea by gunboats. A Turkish gunboat recently chased a bark which was believed to have been manned by the brigands, and having vainly summoned them several times to stop, sank her. It is feared that Suter was on board the bark.

THE MISSING TREASURE OF ABDUL AZIZ.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2d.—It will be remembered that the vast treasure which Abdul Aziz amassed mysteriously disappeared after his death, and the Ministry gave it out that it had been used for war expenditures. Present inquiry, however, tends to show that a considerable part was appropriated by high officials and others connected with the Palace. Noury and Mahmoud have begun to incriminate each other. Noury, for example, accuses Mahmoud of having caused a slave to be disemboweled to discover whether she had swallowed a valuable diamond which was missing from the tressure. During the examination of Fahri Bey, Chamberlain to Abdul Aziz, who is accused of an active share in the murder, although his victim had formerly conferred great benefits on him, the Sultan became very much excited, and declared that he could hardly refrain from taking vengeance on him with his own hands. On hearing this the chief eunuch beat Fahri with his fists until the Sultan ordered him to desist.

FIGHT BETWEEN THE TURKS AND ALBANIANS.

VIENNA, May 2d.—Six thousand Albanians attacked three tabors of Turkish troops Saturday near Priserend. The Turks were hard pressed, but Dervisch Pasha arrived with four tabors of troops and totally defeated the Albanians. The combined losses were 1,800 killed and wounded.

Africa.

AFFAIRS IN TUNIS AND ALGERIA.

PARIS, May 2d.—The Kroumics dislodged from the rocks on the sea coast are believed to have intrenched themselves on the hight near Sediabdhlin. Three columns of troops are converging thither to cut off their retreat, and a decisive engagement is expected. All the mountains are alive with Arabs, armed with flint-lock guns, each man carrying thirty charges. It is impossible to calculate their numbers, but they appear behind every rock and tree.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2d.—The Bey of Tunis has telegraphed the Porte that he will refer the French, or any other Government making proposals to him, to the Porte.

It is rumored that Abdul-Kadir has written a warning to the French to prepare for a serious rising in Algeria.

TUNIS, May 2d.—The Government has information that a fight occurred between the French and Kroumirs at Ain Ismail April 26th, the day the French troops crossed the frontier, which lasted nine hours. Seventy-eight Kroumirs were killed and eighty-nine wounded. The French loss is declared to have been greater. Fifty-eight Tunisian soldiers and many non-combatants were killed by the bombardment of Tabarca.

WASHINGTON.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

The Outlook in Regard to an Executive Session.

THE STAR ROUTE EXPENSION BUSINESS.

Distinguished Foreigners Pay Their Respects to the President

Etc.....Etc.....Etc.

WASHINGTON, May 2d.—The publication in to-day's Eastern papers of the telegram from the Chairman of the Republican Central Committee and Republican League of California, warmly indorsing Senator Miller's position on the Chinese treaties, and reporting that the the community anxiously desires their immediate ratification, has attracted much attention in Washington. Its appearance was closely followed by a demonstration on the part of Senator Farley, who, as soon as the Senate convened this afternoon, offered a motion to go into executive session, for the purpose, as he stated, of considering those treaties. He proceeded to charge that the Republicans will be responsible for the delay of which the people of California complain, and thereupon the sharp colloquy took place between Dawes and himself which is fully reported elsewhere. The strongest point made by Dawes, namely, that the treaties were allowed to remain unratified throughout the last session, although the Democrats controlled the Senate by a large majority, was not answered, but Farley denied that he has asked to have them postponed. It is simple justice to Senator Farley to state that he has on a number of occasions during the past five or six weeks submitted a motion to go into executive session, accompanying it frequently with a mention of the Chinese treaties as subjects requiring action. It is also due to him to note that although when the treaties were reached at one of the executive sessions held at the commencement of the present session, they were laid over for consideration at the next executive session, because he said he wished that much delay in order to prepare some amendment. It is also true that he had then no reason to expect that a deadlock on the subject of electing Senate officers would begin the very next day and prevent thenceforward the holding of any executive sessions whatever.

Senator Miller did not enter the colloquy to-day, because he considered Dawes' answers to Farley quite sufficient, and because, as a member of the caucus committee, he was already satisfied that the desired executive session will be held within the next day or two, and that the treaties will then be assuredly ratified.

It is understood that Senator Hoar intends to make a speech in opposition to the Chinese treaties, but although some curiosity is felt as to the grounds upon which he will base his opposition, there is no reason to believe that it will prove any material obstacle to their prompt ratification by the necessary two-thirds vote.

The California case of Adams vs. Norris, which was decided by the United States Supreme Court to-day, involves title to 500 acres of land in Santa Barbara county, claimed under the Mexican Guadalupe grant and the Punta de la Laguna survey. The Supreme Court affirms the judgment of the Circuit Court, holding that a publication of the Laguna survey under the Act of June 14, 1860, did not preclude the Interior Department from issuing a patent to Guadalupe for the same land, and that the Guadalupe patents being the older patents, and founded on an older grant, must prevail. The title thus confirmed is owned by Theodore Leroy, of San Francisco.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, May 2d.—The Republican Caucus Committee will report to the caucus to be held to-morrow morning that they have been unable to accomplish the purpose they had in view, which was to arrange a definite plan of procedure in regard to executive business. The report will review the present situation, and urge harmony and unity of action. It will then be left to the caucus to determine whether or not executive sessions will be held, and the prevailing opinion among the Republicans is that the decision will be in favor of executive sessions.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 2d.—Unfinished business was laid before the Senate.

Farley called attention to the large number of nominations awaiting action, and moved to go into executive session. The people of his State of all parties were appealing to them to consider important matters in which they were directly interested. Petitions were daily coming from California asking for consideration of the Chinese treaties. In one of the California papers he had observed that he had been charged with retarding consideration of the Chinese treaty. The record of the Senate contradicted that statement. For many weeks the Democratic Senators had invited the Republicans to go into executive session. Eight hundred or 1,000 Chinamen were arriving semi-monthly at San Francisco. A ship full of Chinamen arrived with smallpox on board, and was to-day lying at quarantine in the harbor at San Francisco, and the people of California are protesting against this neglect on the part of the Senate, for which neglect the Republican party was responsible.

Dawes said he was as anxious to go into executive session as any man could be, but the record of the past two months would disclose the fact that Senator Farley and those who acted with him for a time had been solely responsible for any delay in not going into an executive session.

Farley replied that the Republican party could not escape the responsibility for the evils which had befallen the people of the Pacific Coast.

Dawes rejoined that the Senator stood here and told the people of California that rather than have the Democratic Secretary in the Senate displaced he would let the Chinese come and bring all the evils that they might. The Senator and his party had been in the majority in the Senate, and no one had touched his harp or piped his flute in favor of considering these Chinese treaties; but now the Senator comes in at this dying hour, as a last chance, and utters a malediction of the Senate itself.

Farley repeated his statement that the people of California were protesting against the inaction of the Senate, and declared that the Republican party of that State was protesting against the election of Gorham as Secretary of the Senate. He believed that the other side of the chamber had at last come to its senses. There was an opinion on the Pacific coast that the Senator from Massachusetts (Dawes) and his colleagues were opposed to placing any restriction upon the immigration of Chinese. Whether that were true or not, time would develop; but the present action of the Senate would strengthen that opinion.

Dawes inquired to what party were the people of California indebted for any merits which the Chinese treaties might contain, and to whom were they indebted for the fact that these treaties were not to-day the law of the land.

Beck taunted the Republicans with cowardice.

Saulsbury denied the charge made by Dawes that the Democratic Senators were responsible for the delay in transacting public business, and asserted the contrary to be the truth. After reference to Riddleberger and "that bargain," he said he was sure the Administration could not have one-half its nominations confirmed except for the aid which it expected from the Democrats; but if this thing is kept up, if the Administration was to aid in strengthening the hands of repudiation in the Southern States, he (Saulsbury) would for one say unhesitatingly that the Administration was not worthy his support.

The motion to go into an executive session was lost—ayes 21, noes 22.

An hour was wasted upon dilatory motions, and the Senate adjourned.

EXECUTIVE SESSION PROSPECTS.

WASHINGTON, May 2d.—The Republican caucus committee held another meeting to-day, but have not completed their report. They expect to be ready to report to-morrow, and if so a caucus will be called immediately. They find it difficult to arrange a list of nominations for consideration that will be unanimously accepted. The President refuses to enter into any conditions as to the Robertson case, and stands on the platform that all his nominations should be acted upon. Conkling still declares his willingness to make the fight this session, but the Republican Senators are generally anxious to maintain harmony. Conkling said to a friend this morning that the country would hear his side of the Robertson case before long.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

WASHINGTON, May 2d.—The Supreme Court to-day, in the murder case of Neal against the State of Delaware, decided the question of whether it is a ground for appeal from the decision of a Court below because colored men were excluded from the jury which indicts or tries a colored man. The Court holds that since there was an improper exclusion of colored men on account of their race from the juries by which Neal was indicted and tried, the State Court erred in refusing to quash the indictment and the panel of jurors. The judgment, therefore, is reversed, and the cause remanded with directions to set aside the verdict, which was the death penalty, as well as the order denying motions to quash the indictment and panels of jurors, and for such proceedings upon a further hearing of those motions as are consistent with the opinions of this Court. Justice Field dissented.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, May 2d.—The debt statement shows a decrease in the debt during April of $9,690,900. Cash in Treasury, $233,731,198; gold certificates, $5,962,600; silver certificates, $50,680,140; certificates of deposit outstanding, $82,955,000; refunding certificates, $725,100; legal tenders outstanding, $346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, $7,115,046.

THE STAR ROUTE CONTRACTS.

CHICAGO, May 2d.—The *Journal's* Washington special says: Postmaster-General James proposes to cancel all contracts for the extension of the star route service made by General Brady, and begin anew, and determine whether the increase in the service on these routes was necessary or not. General Sherman's name appears on many of the papers recommending increased service in the southwest and Teritories, and his friends say he will undertake to justify the increase of the service on any of the routes which he recommended as being necessary for military reasons. General Brady's backers here assert that the largest extension of a contract was made at the request of General Sherman, the Secretary of War and the Governors of Texas, California, Dakota and New Mexico.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

WASHINGTON, May 2d.—The Duke of Sutherland and party, accompanied by Secretary Blaine, called upon President Garfield this morning, and later visited the Senate. At 1 o'clock the Duke and party, with Secretaries Blaine, Hunt and Windom, Attorney-General MacVeagh and families, Sir Edward Thornton and family, members of the diplomatic corps and ladies, and others, stepped on board the United States steamer Dispatch for an excursion on the Potomac. At Mount Vernon two steam launches landed the party and lunch was served.

THE CORWIN AND HER ARCTIC CRUISE.

WASHINGTON, May 2d.—The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted the orders which are to govern the action of Captain Hooper on the Thomas Corwin, in his approaching cruise to the Arctic, to San Francisco to-day. The Corwin is to sail within a few days. The instructions given her able and gallant commander are, like those under which he cruised last summer, most liberal and elastic. Nominally the Corwin goes to the Arctic to prevent frauds on the revenue; practically she goes to discover the whereabouts of the Jeannette, and, if possible, of the Mount Wallaston and Vigilant, to rescue their crews and to bring them home again. It is with this view that Secretary Windom confers upon the commander such discretionary and personal power. It is for this that the Corwin has been strengthened and improved within and without and furnished with double supplies of everything usually found in ships' stores. She is in perfect condition, and is, in fact, much better fitted to battle with the ice than the costly Rodgers (nee the Mary and Helen). The Corwin's crew are picked men, and most of them have served in similar expeditions. Her commander, Charles L. Hooper, a young, experienced and skilled mariner, possesses the confidence of the Treasury Department to an unlimited extent. He achieved more in that icy region last summer than any predecessor. He is instructed this year to sail for Behring Straits, and will stop on the way at the stations on coast and islands, and thence into the Arctic. He is to use every means in his power to find the missing vessels, and in this attempt is to be guided only by his own judgment. It is believed that he will find them, if they are to be found. The race between the Corwin and the Rogers on this errand of mercy will be an exciting one. Captain Hooper believes the whalers will never be seen again.

THE VERY LATEST.

Trouble at Dartmouth College.

NEW YORK, May 3d—A. M.—The *Times* this morning has a long dispatch from Hanover concerning the unharmonious relations between the President and Faculty of Dartmouth College. The correspondent says the Faculty, with three or four exceptions, have signed a paper informing the Trustees that in their opinion President Bartlett ought to resign. One Professor said: "President Bartlett has sometimes talked to me as if I were a dog or pickpocket. He has got unreasonably angry over matters which called for no show of feeling whatever. In public places he has used language to me that made me ashamed of him and for the college, and his treatment of other members of the Faculty has been quite rude and uncivil. When he has not been positively insulting in tone or bearing, he has shown no deference or respect for the opinions of white-haired Professors, whose years of service to the college outnumber his nearly ten to one. When he has not chosen to affront us he has ignored us, or has adopted a policy contrary to our wishes and against remonstrance. We have borne much for the sake of peace and the good name of the college, and our position has grown intolerable. We cannot keep silence longer and preserve our self-respect."

One of those Professors who did not sign the petition to the Trustees says: "There are two or three men here who have been hostile to the President almost from the day of his coming here. He upset some of their cherished plans very early in his career, and they have been flinging mud in his face ever since. There is a thread of personal spite running through this attack which will some day be uncovered. If the Trustees probe this matter to the bottom, the President will not be the only one who will suffer. I believe him to be one of the best College Presidents in the United States, and that his general management of the College has been eminently wise and beneficial."

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

There is not a bridge in the whole of Nez Perce county, Idaho, that is worth $100.

It is estimated that fifty-five ships will load with grain at the Benicia wharves this year, taking over 100,000 tons of wheat.

Private letters from Wood river, Idaho, report the