

GENERAL JOHNSTON.

Funeral Services Held Over His Remains at Washington.

THE BODY TAKEN TO BALTIMORE FOR INTERMENT.

It is said that the Cruiser San Francisco is to take the place of the Charleston as flagship of the Pacific Station, under command of Admiral Brown, and will be sent to Chilean waters.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The funeral services over the remains of the late General Joseph E. Johnston, almost the last of the great commanders of the Confederacy, took place in this city this morning.

By the request of the deceased, the ceremonies were devoid of ostentation or unnecessary formality, and the simplicity of the service was in character with the man. There was no display of uniform or battle flags or military trappings, and the family of the deceased declined the request of a number of Confederate Veteran associations to participate.

Among those in attendance were ex-Governor McLean of Maryland and James McLane, brother-in-law of the dead general; Dr. Joseph P. Johnston, Mrs. Taliferro, a niece, with her son and daughter, and George Ben Johnston, grandnephew. There were also present at the church Governor McKim of Virginia, Mayor Ellison of Richmond, Captain Thomas Mackall, Judge Robert Hughes, Colonel Stornes, General John Saunders, General Henry T. Douglas, General Veazy, Commander-in-Chief of the C. A. R., Vice-President Morton, Senators Cockrell, Daniel, Hawley, Manderson and Butler, and a number of persons from Baltimore.

The funeral party was met at the church by the honorary pall-bearers. They were Senators Morgan and Daniel, General Parke, U. S. A., General Field, General Heth, Rear Admiral Rogers, U. S. N., Rear Admiral Temple, General Wright, General Brice, Colonel Anderson of Richmond, Colonel Harris, Hon. J. G. Bancroft Davis and James W. Atkinson.

The body-bearers consisted of members of the Ex-Confederates Association of this city, all being men who fought under General Johnston during the war. Drawn up in double line along the sidewalk were about 100 men of Robert E. Lee's camp, Confederate soldiers in uniform, and they stood with gray heads bared as the body was borne between their ranks.

The casket was a plain one, covered with black cloth, and without ornamentation. The silver plate bore the inscription "Joseph E. Johnston, born February 21, 1807; died March 21, 1891." St. John's Church was crowded to its utmost capacity with delegations of ex-Confederates and friends of the general, and many prominent people of Washington.

The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Douglas, rector of the church, and were confined to the simple and dignified burial service for the dead. At the conclusion of the services the remains were removed to the Baltimore and Potomac station, and thence by special train for Baltimore, where the body will be interred in Green Mount Cemetery, in that city.

AT THE GRAVE.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—When the body of General Johnston arrived here his old soldiers met it at the railroad station and laid their heads as the coffin was borne past them. The remains were laid at rest by the side of his wife in Green Mount Cemetery.

PEACE OR WAR?

It All Depends on How the Government Deals with the Indians.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The War Department is taking advantage of the cessation of hostilities among the Indians of Dakota, and has been engaged in gathering authentic information as to the probabilities of another outbreak this spring.

A careful investigation has been made by the officers serving as agents at the Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies, and their reports are not altogether reassuring. In substance, those officers assert that there need not be trouble, just as the Government desires, unless an outbreak can be prevented, or, on the other hand, very little will fall the slumbering feelings of the aborigines into a fierce flame. That is to say, the whole rests upon the care exercised in the distribution of appropriations. If the Indians get promptly all that is due them, and there is not too much haggling, there will be peace. But the moment the Government attempts to pinch the Dakota tribes, the hostile feelings of the Indians, who do not feel very compliant over the late trips to Washington, will, it is predicted, surely result.

These Indians are at present in the majority in the two Dakotas, as most of the hostile chiefs have been taken by the Italian army, and are being held as prisoners of war. They realize perfectly well that their chiefs are not held as hostages, but have gone as a matter of enterprise, and so they would not be necessarily deterred from an outbreak through fear of retaliation on their fellows. These absent chiefs, however, are perhaps the worst fighters of the nation.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

The Cruiser San Francisco to be used as Admiral Brown's Flagship.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—It is the purpose of the Navy Department to have Admiral Brown, in command of the Pacific station, transfer his flag from the Charleston to the more suitable cruiser, the San Francisco, as dispatch that vessel to Chile at the earliest possible day. Both vessels are at Mare Island, California, and the San Francisco is expected to be ready to sail within two weeks. If there should be need of another vessel in Chilean waters the Charleston will follow the San Francisco within a fortnight. When Admiral Brown reaches Chile he will relieve Admiral McCall, who will join his flagship, the Pensacola.

RESTRICTION ON MEATS.

Senator Paddock Believes a Retaliatory Proclamation Will be Issued.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Senator Paddock, in response to an inquiry regarding the report that this Government is contemplating retaliating upon Germany as a result of the refusal of the German Empire to remove the prohibition on American meat products, said: "The report that President Harrison has stated to me that the intention of the Administration was to retaliate upon Germany for the cause named is not true. I believe

upon the Secretary of Agriculture in my capacity as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture. I stated to him that it was plain Germany's position was one of retaliation, but of absolute and willful prohibition, and I urged upon him that under the provisions of the Act of August 30, 1880, German best-sugar of which \$1,000,000 worth was imported into this country last year, should be excluded under the provisions of such law. I have reason to believe that President Harrison is seriously considering the issuance of such a proclamation, and that if the restriction which Germany places upon our sugar is not promptly removed an order prohibiting the acceptance of German best-sugar at the ports of the United States will issue."

FRENCH SPOILATION CLAIMS.

The First Payment Made was to an Aged Lady of Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Leonard Myers of Philadelphia, obtained the first payment from the Treasury in the long-delayed French Spoliation claims to-day. The first draft was for \$13,000, issued to Mrs. Mary Ann Buchanan Smith of Philadelphia, a lady eighty-nine years old, whose nephew, John Smith, was a merchant in Baltimore at the close of the last century and who, with his brother General Samuel Smith, a noted member of the last century, was captured by the French captives. The ship Friendship for losses on which this spoliation was made, was commanded by John S. Johnston, the merchant service, and afterwards so conspicuous in our navy as Commodore Rogers.

Bids for Public Building Sites.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Bids for the Government building site at Stockton, California, will be opened on the 8th of next month at the office of Supervising Architect Windrim. On the following day bids will be opened for the Portland office.

The bids will simply be opened and scheduled. The law requires the War Department to have a special agent to visit the personal investigation of the bids are opened before any site is selected. Should none of the locations suit the Department, the special agent will make a report to the War Department, and also report how much the same can be secured for. Should it be impossible to get the property a fair price, they will enter into the market for the same.

The Late Minister Swift.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Secretary Blaine is desirous of showing all honor to the memory of the late Minister Swift, who died at his post in Japan, and is endeavoring to ascertain from the relatives what they desire respecting the final resting place of the remains. If they would like to have them brought home by a war vessel, the Navy Department will be asked to furnish one for that duty. As he was no suggestion or word of any kind has been received from the Minister's family, and consequently nothing can be said as to what the Government will do concerning the burial.

Intercontinental Railway.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The only matter considered to-day by the Intercontinental Railway Commission was the perfection of plans and arrangements for sending the surveying parties to South and Central America to begin work in determining the route of the proposed road to South America. Nearly all the arrangements have been decided upon. The work will be commenced in Guatemala.

Director Leech's Action Sustained.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Secretary Foster has sustained the action of the Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia in refusing to accept for coinage the silver brick presented for the purpose of testing the legality of the Treasury silver policy.

LAND COMMISSIONERSHIP.

A TILT OVER THE APPOINTMENT OF GROFF'S SUCCESSOR.

Secretary Rusk Accused of Meddling With Business Outside His Jurisdiction.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Land Commissioner Groff, of the General Land Office, whose resignation has been accepted by the President, was at the office to-day and held an informal reception, which was attended by every clerk and messenger attached to the office.

Groff will leave for Los Angeles next Monday, accompanied by his family. He will locate there and enter the practice of law, hoping that his change will prove beneficial to his health. In the Cabinet meeting to-day there was quite a scene over the vacancy created by Groff's resignation. Secretary Rusk has been interesting himself in behalf of ex-Governor Stone of California, but before the Cabinet meeting Rusk reached the White House and improved an opportunity to speak of the matter.

While talking over the situation Secretary Noble arrived, and observed that Rusk was having something to say concerning the Land Commission vacancy. He told Secretary Rusk in the presence of the President and two other members of the Cabinet that it was outside of his jurisdiction to give attention to appointments in the General Land Office. He considered it little short of a personal affront, and should it come from one whose opportunities had been better for barring the rights of the other, he would regard it as a gross violation of political etiquette. This provoked the head of the Department of Agriculture to retort that all decisions of his department were made by the direct outgrowth of association with the legal role of Missouri. He said Stone had signed the first commission of any kind in the history of the United States, Noble's commission as Colonel of the Third Iowa Regiment, which Stone signed while Governor of Iowa, and it is claimed that Stone had no right to have Noble about that position.

About this time in the controversy the President interferred, and the matter was dropped. After the Cabinet meeting Secretary Noble remained to have a talk with the President about the Commission. It is understood that he is in favor of Stone, while the President is inclined to Stone. It is believed that Noble will have Carter appointed, or at least defeat Stone, whom he dislikes.

Napa River Improvements.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Thomas H. Williams, Jr., of San Francisco, was to-day awarded the contract for improving Napa River between the railroad bridge and Carr's Bend. The work consists of the removal of snags, rocks, stumps and overhanging trees, and dredging of sand and gravel bars. An estimate of the work will cost \$40,000, and is to be completed by the first of September next.

SHOT THROUGH THE BREAST.

Attempted Suicide of a Young Man at Riverside.

TROUBLE WITH HIS WIFE LED TO THE RASH ACT.

A Counterfeiter Arrested at San Francisco by the United States Marshal.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

RIVERSIDE, March 24.—George Hood, a young man about 23 years of age, attempted suicide here this morning by shooting himself through the left breast with a .32-caliber revolver. The cause was trouble with his wife, who was persuaded by an aunt to desert him. Both women left this city last Saturday, and were followed by Hood, who had them arrested in Los Angeles on Sunday morning. Hood induced his wife to return with him to Riverside, Mrs. Stebbins, the aunt, returning with them.

This morning Hood, assisted by the mother of Mrs. Hood, endeavored to settle the difficulty, but the young wife refused to comply with their wishes, whereupon Hood proceeded to end his troubles as above stated. He is still living, but no hope is entertained of his recovery. His wife is very penitent since the shooting, and is doing all in her power to relieve his physical and mental sufferings.

ARIZONA NOTES.

High Rain and Snow Prevailing in the Vicinity of Holbrook.

HOLBROOK, March 24.—A heavy snow and rain has been prevailing in this section the last two days. The Little Colorado is booming. If the river continues high, some valuable property here is bound to be washed down the river. The railroad company had gangs of men and a work train working all last night to prevent washouts here and at Navajo Springs. The citizens of Holbrook have been protesting against putting in brush and trees along the river bank. A bank to-day is being cut away by the current at the rate of ten feet per hour. Strenuously work is being made to save the property. West-bound trains are delayed several hours.

The railroad agent at Navajo Springs, George Sullivan, was taken to the post-house to-day with a severe case of small-pox.

Father J. P. Dolle, a Catholic priest, was shot to-day by a drunken Mexican, named Martin Chaco. The Mexican has been arrested, and is now in confinement. The trouble arose over an order of the public against the priest. The priest was charged with the murder of a girl not to keep company with the Mexican.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

The Public Warned to Carefully Examine Coins and Bills.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The general public are warned to carefully examine silver dollars and \$10 bills. At the present time it is believed that considerable bogus coin is in circulation, but who it is that is working it off on unsuspecting persons has not yet been found out for a certain, although a party giving the name of John Cadarella is now in the custody of the police. He is charged with having raised a \$1 silver certificate.

The \$1 is genuine, and is "raised" by having the \$10 cut out of the note and pasted over the \$1 mark. The work is anything but cleverly done. Secret Service Agent Harris warned the public against this deception this morning, and has been at work looking for the sharpers ever since. Cadarella tried to change a raised bill at McDonald & Johnson's corner, near Davis. His trick was detected and he was turned over to the police. The first hearing was yesterday, and it is believed that Cadarella has several confederates with him in the same scheme.

Racing at Modesto.

MODESTO (Cal.), March 24.—The third and last day of the races of the Stanislaus Stock-Breeders' Association took place this afternoon. The three-eighths of a mile and seven-eighths of a mile races were given the first heat yesterday, and concluded to-day by Cyclone winning in two straight heats. Time, 0:36.

Half-mile and repeat, running, purse of \$100, the first heat was won by Ferguson and Tucker ran a dead heat. Time, 0:49. The second and third heats were won by Lida Ferguson. Time, 0:50 and 0:49.

Running five-eighths of a mile, purse of \$50, won by White Light. Time, 1:08.

The last race, three-quarter dash, purse of \$20, was won by Revolver in 1:15.

Large Fruit Crop Assured.

VACILLE, March 24.—Present indications point to a remarkable fruit crop this season. Cherries are so far matured that shipments are expected within three weeks—about ten days earlier than last year. Apples and peaches are loaded with fruit, and thinning will have to be resorted to in order to save the crop. Experienced orchardists anticipate that cherries will exceed all other crops proportionately. The weather is magnificent for ripening fruit.

Daring Robbery.

CHICO, March 24.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock this evening burglars entered the jewelry store of Charles Ball, in this city, and secured about \$500 worth of jewelry. The entrance was effected through a rear door by cutting a panel while the proprietor was at dinner. It was a daring piece of work, as people were constantly passing, and several men were sitting on the sidewalk nearby. No clue has been found thus far as to who the robbers were.

Riverside Oranges.

RIVERSIDE, March 24.—The orange market is very active. The daily shipments are about twenty cars. Prices are getting better, \$1.30 to \$1.35 and \$1.40 per box now being offered for seedlings. The city is filled with buyers and railroad agents. Three-fourths of all the fruit has now passed out of the hands of the growers.

Mysterious Case at San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, March 24.—Last Friday several sportsmen were hunting in the vicinity of Switzer's Canyon, near this city, when a shot was heard. Presently a wagon drove by, and the hunters saw the body of a man in the wagon with his head full of shot. The driver said he had been accidentally shot back away, and he was taking the body to town. The hunters waited until to-day to see an ac-

count of the affair in the papers, but not seeing it, reported the case to the police. The body never reached this city, and the officers are investigating the mystery.

Death of D. W. Welty.

CHEHALIS (Wash.), March 24.—D. W. Welty, one of the leading lawyers of Chehalis, died this morning from an attack of a gripe and pneumonia. He was born in Pennsylvania and was 65 years old. He served two terms in the Senate of Nevada, and was once Grand Master of the California Grand Lodge of the Order of the Moose. He was the author of the "Law of Assessments" and the "Law of the death was compelling work on the construction of the Statutes. His remains were buried in the Sacramento and buried from Odd Fellows' Temple, of which he is a member.

Two Men Drowned.

EUREKA (Cal.), March 24.—The light-house keeper at Cape Mendocino reports that last Friday a boat from the sealing schooner Ethel of San Diego, containing six men, was capsized. Joseph Cuff and another named Fred were drowned, and the rest fled. The men deserted the vessel during the night while she was sixty miles off shore.

Death of a Pioneer.

PORTLAND, March 24.—News has been received here of the death of Captain A. P. Aukney at Salem last night at the age seventy-five. Captain Aukney was a pioneer settler in this country, and he was well known throughout the Northwest.

Mrs. John F. Miller's Funeral.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The funeral of Mrs. John F. Miller, wife of the late Senator Miller, will take place from Trinity Episcopal Church, Thursday. The interment will be in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Light Sentence for Olds.

HILLSBORO (Or.), March 24.—Charles Olds, familiarly known as "Sandy Olds," who was convicted of manslaughter on his fourth trial, was to-day sentenced by the court to one year in the State Penitentiary.

Death of General J. C. Lee.

TOLEDO (Ohio), March 24.—General John C. Lee, at one time Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, and a conspicuous officer in Rosecrans' army during the war, died here to-night.

Vincent Found Guilty.

FRESNO, March 24.—Dr. Vincent was found guilty of murder by the jury this afternoon. Vincent murdered his wife.

THE NEW ORLEANS TRAGEDY.

GOVERNOR NICHOLLS WRITES TO SECRETARY BLAINE.

No Further Action to be Taken by the State Department Until the Italian Minister is Heard From.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Secretary of State Blaine received a letter from Governor Nicholls of Louisiana this morning, dated March 21st, of which the following is a copy:

"At a late hour on the 16th inst. I received a dispatch from you, having reference to the forcible breaking on the 14th of this month, of the jail in this city, in which eleven persons confined therein, under indictments found in the Criminal District Court for the parish of Orleans.

"You stated to me that it has been reported to the President by the Minister of Italy, accredited to the Government of the United States, that among the killed in the riot were three or four subjects of the King of Italy. The telegram disclosed apprehension on the part of the Minister, evidently shared in by the President, that the disturbance was connected with the Italian subjects in New Orleans. I have reason to believe the would cooperate with him in maintaining the obligations of the United States toward Italian subjects who might be within the city. It is my duty to report to you the violence and bloodshed prevented, was based upon that belief. The President further expressed the hope that all offenders might be promptly brought to justice.

"On the 16th inst. I telegraphed to you that I had no excitement in the city at that time, and that I was anxious to anticipate further trouble. I also stated the action taken was directed against particular individuals, and that the race or nationality of the persons did not enter as a factor into the disturbance.

"A week has passed since the date of my report, and the opinion then entertained by me is still maintained. The investigation has proved to have been well founded. The men killed, as I have stated, were confined in prison under indictments found in the Criminal District Court for the parish of New Orleans. The Sheriff has made his return of the facts to the judge, and the judge thereof has charged the Grand Jury, now in session, with the matter, and the whole subject is, I assume, now under investigation by that body.

"I am satisfied that most of the persons killed were American citizens, but it is probable that two or three were Italian subjects.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS, Governor."

Secretary Blaine has sent a copy of the letter to Baron Fava, the Italian Minister.

THE LETTER CABLED TO ITALY.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Department has received a cable further action in the matter of the New Orleans tragedy until the Italian Minister makes some further communication upon the subject.

Contract Labor.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A number of Italian contract laborers were captured to-day by the Customs inspectors. Suspicions being aroused they were watched, and when they attempted to leave the ship they were arrested. They confessed that they came here to work in the New Haven, Conn., lumber yards for \$1.25 a day. The inspectors believe this method of smuggling in laborers has been practiced for some time.

Schwartz Bank Failure.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—Further developments into the Schwartz Bank failure show that the institution has been practically insolvent since 1878. In that year bad investments were made in real estate, and since then the bank seems to have done comparatively little profitable business.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The Minister to China Gives His Views on the Question.

HE SAYS HE IS OPPOSED TO THEIR COMING HITHER.

But Believed That When the Exclusion Act was Passed Those Who Had Gone to China on a Visit Should Have Been Given an Opportunity to Return Before the Law Went Into Effect.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Henry W. Blair, the new United States Minister to China, to-day reiterated the statement that the extracts published in the Sun from his speeches were garbled, and did not represent his true position. Blair did not deny having made use of the language quoted, but claimed that the reading of all his remarks on the subject of Chinese immigration would convince an intelligent person that he had been in favor of treating China fairly and justly.

He said: "The debate in the Senate on the question of shutting off Chinese immigration covered a period of twenty days. I did not talk all the time, but I spoke nearly every day, and made several extended speeches. If any one is interested in ascertaining my exact position on the Chinese question, let him read a report of the debate printed in the Congressional Record.

"I was never still opposed to Chinese immigration to this country. The Chinese Government has severe laws against emigration, and they do not object to our shutting out their people. What China did object to was the enactment of a law which went into effect immediately. Under the law Chinese who had been engaged in business in this country, and had left the country temporarily, could not return. You can readily perceive how it worked a great hardship to them. We had a treaty with China under which Chinese could go to and from this country without let or hindrance.

"While I was in favor of keeping Chinese out, I did not think it was right or expedient that the part of our Government which rudely abrogated our treaty with China without giving them due notice, so that they were here to leave if they wished to do so. The Chinese who had settled here and had left the country with the expectation of returning could have an opportunity of so doing. I was almost the only Republican senator who stood out for an extension of time before the Act took effect, but finally was beaten by one majority."

CHICAGO MAYORALTY.

Large Meeting of Supporters of Carter Harrison.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Carter Harrison made his first appearance in public to-night since receiving the nomination for the Mayoralty. It was at the Central Music Hall, and the place was crowded with his adherents. The meeting proved to be one that is likely to be memorable in Illinois politics, and, indirectly, perhaps, in national politics. The speaker savagely denounced his fellow-Democrat and opposing candidate, Mayor Cregier.

"The announcement that the newly-elected United States Senator, John H. Palmer, is coming to Chicago to work for Cregier's election was received with much disfavor, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted: 'Resolved, by the Chicago Personal Rights League, to the number of 4,000, in mass meeting assembled, and 40,000 other members of the Chicago Personal Rights League, to petition the President to request that he interfere with home rule in Chicago, as representing no faction, but the whole people of Illinois.'

General Palmer, who is expected to be shown a copy of the resolution to-night, but refused to talk on the subject until he received official advice from the meeting.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Freight and Passenger Train Collide in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE (Wis.), March 24.—Reports from Racine to the Sentinel at 2 A. M. stated that a fatal railway collision between a freight train and the Chicago and North-western Green Bay night express train at the crossing. Nearly all the cars were derailed, and caught fire. One sleeper and several cars were burned.

Willis K. Harrison, the freight train, was buried under the wreckage and his body has not yet been extricated. J. T. De Silva, express messenger, was seriously injured. About a dozen passengers were more or less injured, one or two, it is thought, fatally. The fire department was called out to extinguish the flames.

La Gripe in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, March 24.—From a street joke, la gripe has become a generally dangerous disease. The death rate is swelling rapidly, and this month will break the record by the alarming increase of fifty per cent. The direct cause given in many certificates are the gripe, influenza, pneumonia, typhoid and diphtheria. La gripe is doing more damage than any other disease, and is killing sixty cases of the gripe alone.

An Editor Killed.

VICKSBURG (Miss.), March 24.—Ernest Hardenstein, editor of Business, a weekly paper, and John G. Cashman, editor of the Evening Post, have been at odds regarding the New Orleans lynching. This afternoon Cashman was attacked by Hardenstein on the street, and drawing a revolver killed Hardenstein instantly. The latter was found to be unarmed. Cashman's friends assert that Hardenstein made threats and that the killing was justifiable.

Contract Labor.

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Schwartz Bank Failure.

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Trouble in a State University.

WASHINGTON (S. D.), March 24.—The university trustees, planning a more serious aspect than before. This morn-

CHILE REVOLUTION.

The Fight at Iquique a Stern and Bloody Tragedy.

ALL THE BUSINESS PORTION OF THE TOWN IN RUINS.

Eight Hundred Reported Killed and Wounded in the Battle on the Tarapaca Pampas—The Present Revolution Likely to Result in Serious International Conflicts.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

PANAMA, March 19.—Her Majesty's steamship Warspite is at Callao. The following is gleaned from her officers: "We left Iquique on February 20th, subsequent to the different events which led to the capture of that port by the rebels and the fire, which caused the destruction of property valued at \$2,000,000. It appears that when the rebels captured the port, the Government troops took up a position some distance from it. The rebels returned on board, leaving only fifty men on shore. The troops soon heard of this, and marched on the plain 200 strong, under Colonel Soto. Firing commenced, and the shore fusillade led the ships to promptly open fire. The Blanca, Encalada, Esmeralda and Huascar used heavy guns, while the transports kept the mitrailleuses busily employed. Tremendous destruction followed, and the flames spread until the whole city was in flames. The best stores and buildings were situated in ruins. Up to the 23th, when the Warspite left, Iquique was still burning. The rebels were driven from the city, and a stern and bloody tragedy, and would have been more prolonged had it not been for an arrangement reached by the Chilean and Peruvian forces, which the opposition leaders engaged to pay Colonel Soto \$100,000 to deliver among the men who were to join the rebels. The Government troops abandoned their arms and soon dispersed. Subsequently Soto was arrested and sent on board the Amazonas, accused of having distributed only \$1,000 among the rebels and having retained the remaining \$90,000."

"Those on board the Warspite were also informed that Colonel Robledo had 2,000 men of the Peruvian army, and that it was possible that they would again attack Iquique, in which port and its vicinity the revolutionists stated that they had 3,000 men.

Iquique is in an abnormal situation, and the inhabitants have taken refuge on an island where they had previously been stationed. Pisagua has been abandoned by the populace. The indente of Iquique sought refuge on the Warspite, and subsequently the cable-steamship Silverton for Valparaiso.

The report is confirmed of the fight at San Francisco, in which General Videla and his troops were defeated. In the fight at the 19th, about 200 persons were killed. Some of the number lost their lives through the fire, and others were killed by the office of the Fos de Chile, which supported the Government, was sacked and burned.

The Warspite gave passage to Callao to 115 persons of different nationalities.

RETIRED IN GOOD ORDER.

PARIS, March 24.—The Chilean Legation in this city announces that they have received information that the Chilean Government troops retired in good order upon Calama, with an abundant supply of munitions of war and food.

INTOLERABLE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

LONDON, March 24.—The condition of affairs in Chile is becoming intolerable, and the end is not far off. Both sides are reported to be massacring every prisoner captured.