

SOUTH AMERICA.

Rejection of the Cushing Treaty in Bogota.

AFFAIRS ON THE WEST COAST.

The mail steamer Alaska, Captain Gray, arrived yesterday from Aspinwall, with dates to the 24th ult. Our correspondence given below contains full details of the interesting news by this mail.

The Alaska brings the following list of treasure: Eugene Kelly & Co. \$110,000; Wells, Fargo & Co. 127,425; Denham, Sherman & Co. 31,108; To order. FROM ASPINWALL. 60,000; Fredk. Probst & Co. 12,500; De Castro & Co. 4,000; Brown & Bros. 3,200; James Bishop & Co. 6,780; Trevor & Colgate. 350,619.

COLOMBIA.

The Colombian Congress Rejects the Cushing Canal Treaty—Satisfaction of the Isthmus—Hopes of Independence—Trouble at Bogota—News from the Isthmus—Case of Vice Consul Eder.

As anticipated in my previous letter the Senate at Bogota has rejected the Isthmus Canal treaty, by an immense majority, having been urged to do so by the Senate committee appointed to report thereon, a translation of which report I enclose, by which it will be seen that the burden of their song is that the United States of America does not pay enough to the present government of Colombia for the privileges stated in the treaty. The mails left Bogota on the 21st inst. and the treaty was rejected late on the 1st, so that there has been little time for the comments of the press on the subject; but what little has appeared is in the highest degree approbatory of the course pursued by the Senate.

On the Isthmus, too, the intelligence has been well received; for unprejudiced and right thinking people see in the rejection of the treaty the first step towards the freeing of the Isthmus from the oppression of national rule, which for years past has been bleeding it of every resource it possesses, and which would have, by recognizing this treaty, swallowed up the last chance of this State ever gaining its independence or ever advancing a step in modern progress.

That the canal will be built and the work speedily commenced is the earnest wish of every resident here, and that it must be done, whether the national government will or not, is their determination, so far as they have the power of acting in the matter. Cut off as they are from the seat of government by a journey of three weeks, and with no mutual idea of the mind of the foreign government, it is not strange that the Isthmus should seek its independence, and thus add to its Treasury the \$20,000,000 annually which the United States would have to pay for building a canal, and at the same time reap directly whatever advantages may hereafter accrue from the opening of the canal, and thus at once place itself not only above the power of the United States, but if, before very long you are informed that a formal comparative treaty. Do not be surprised, there is strenuous effort to be made to secure the canal, and that the protection of the United States has been sought to enable the people to sustain themselves in their independence. Either this must be done or some other way must be found to possess here and do for the country what the present government is neither able nor willing to do. The British and French influence has had a good deal to do with this treaty being rejected, and my opinion is that the United States will not be able to do promptly in whatever course the Isthmus pursues and not allow themselves to be hoodwinked by Bogota diplomats. The Isthmus is ready tomorrow to grant its independence, and will do so across this State, and being, as it is in the fullest sense of the word, a sovereign State, it seems hard to see how the United States can object to its independence, but which right is held back from it by the national government, on what just grounds has been explained in my previous letter, and which again getting into power one of his first acts would undoubtedly be to enter into negotiations with the United States to secure the canal, and to remove all prejudices run that way, and he is no lover of anything that is American. His chances of recall are gaining strength daily, and if he gets back the United States will be in a position to do what he wishes to do.

Matters are far from being settled at Bogota, though a temporary peace reigns. A proposition is likely to be brought forward in the Senate to impeach the President of the United States, and it is probable that the opposition press is urging the entire breaking up of the Union and dividing each State into two or three States, independence, and so things go on. The Treasury is bankrupt, and the expenses of the coming year are now calculated to be about \$500,000 in advance of the income, which is not a very comfortable prospect, and a strong electioneering war is not likely to reduce that deficit.

In this State we are perfectly quiet at present, being kept so by a force of 300 national and 200 State troops constantly under arms. The President left on Monday for a tour through the department of Cauca, and may not result in much good except to a certain political clique. The only thing to be done is to get on, and nothing is being done to stop its progress. No list of deaths is kept, but I am reliably assured that there were upwards of twenty interments on the 21st. His death was reported on the 21st inst. We have no sanitary laws of any kind in force here, and people do just as they please; so we cannot expect anything but a very bad season.

The attempt of the government to sell the telegraph monopoly was a grand failure; not a bid was made; and the Boston telegraph company still remain in undisputed possession of the line. The attempt to sell the telegraph monopoly was a grand failure; not a bid was made; and the Boston telegraph company still remain in undisputed possession of the line.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Jesuits in Guatemala—Earthquake in Salvador—Honduras Railroad—Affairs in Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer Guatemala arrived at Panama on the 15th instant from Central America. An unusually large number of ships were seeking cargo at the different ports, and it is thought the bulk of this year's crop will go to Europe round Cape Horn instead of across the Isthmus.

In Guatemala the different departments have executed themselves entirely satisfied with the reelection of President Cerna. The Jesuits have a very powerful hold on the government of that republic and its neighbor Salvador at present. The Jesuit which reported in a previous issue has done a good deal of mischief on the Pacific slope, but has not extended into the interior beyond Escuintla. The authorities of Guatemala have taken great precaution to check the fever, and have to a great extent been successful.

On the 20th of February the Legislature of Salvador closed its session, having first ratified an extradition treaty with Italy and a treaty of amity and commerce with the neighboring State of Nicaragua. A severe shock of earthquake was felt at the capital and elsewhere on the 1st inst., causing considerable alarm. The volcano of Izalco, near Sonsonate, was unusually violent in the month of February.

The President of Honduras has issued instructions to the Governors of the departments to send laborers in large numbers to Omoa to commence work on the railroad, for which they will be paid at the rate of fifty cents per day and fed.

President Guzman, of Nicaragua, had refused to allow any investigation into the attempt made to poison him some time since or towards the discovery of the criminal.

The Nicaraguan Congress has passed a decree that as soon as the treaty with Italy is ratified, it shall be made with the Central American steamers funnel at San Juan de los Rios. The same body has authorized the raising of a loan of \$100,000 to put the river and port of San Juan in good navigable order.

The coffee crop of Costa Rica is about 100,000 quintals in all, and will sell low.

The government has abolished the tobacco monopoly.

President has issued a decree, calling all voters to attend the election for President on the 1st of May. To be a voter it is required to be twenty years of age, to be a native-born citizen, to be a resident of the province where he votes, to be a property owner of not less than \$500, or to have an annual income of \$800. The following persons cannot

PERU.

The Coolie Trade—Diplomatic Question—Yellow Fever—Railway Progress.

LIMA, March 14, 1899.

About a year ago it was reported in the newspapers of Lima that forty-eight coolies belonging to a rich planter in the North had been taken to the coast, with a hot iron to prevent the possibility of escaping from the estate. The news caused a great deal of indignation and some excitement in this city; but the papers speedily published a statement from the party accused, denying the charge and giving proofs of its falsity. Although in this particular instance the cruelty to the Chinese did not take place, yet so many well known cases of barbarous treatment to this unfortunate class of laborers were to be cited that the Consul of Portugal in Peru officially informed the Governor of Macao of the incidents, leaving it to the judgment of this personage to take the steps necessary in the premises. Action has been taken, and a despatch from the Governor was recently published transcribing a decree by which all emigration of coolies from Macao to any port in Peru is absolutely forbidden. This has caused very general concern among farmers and planters, as it is perfectly impossible to procure other labor than that of the coolies, the Indian and negroes of the country only laboring for a month or two in the year in order to gain sufficient money to supply themselves with tobacco and aguardiente for the remaining period.

That this suspension of coolie immigration will be a benefit to Peru cannot be doubted, but the good effects will not be visible for some time to come. Deprived of this means of outstriking their vast estates and preparing the products for market, the planters will be driven to employ the innumerable mechanical auxiliaries, now within their reach, and thus the progress of the country will be materially increased, since every link of that iron chain of improvement binds Peru more strongly to the line of advancement, civilization and wealth. In the introduction of these aids to labor Peru has been singularly unfortunate. The rich agriculturist has found the mechanical introduction of machinery to be enormously expensive, not only on the part of the machinery, but also from the fact that skilled labor was not obtainable in this country, and every branch of the necessary machinery had to be imported from the United States, and the cost of the general use of machinery is greatly increased. It is the aim of the Government to establish a factory to manufacture the machine and to educate persons in those branches of knowledge necessary

A diplomatic question that has already arisen several times between the United States and different Governments, recently being discussed in the United States and finally decided here, is the case of a disturbance between the sailors belonging to the Italian ship "Cassio," who were taken on board and arrested the offender, the mate, who in the scuffle had killed his antagonist. The charge against the mate was that he had committed the act of the Captain of the "Cassio," who had been ordered to go on board and arrest the offender, the mate, who in the scuffle had killed his antagonist. The charge against the mate was that he had committed the act of the Captain of the "Cassio," who had been ordered to go on board and arrest the offender, the mate, who in the scuffle had killed his antagonist.

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REAL THE MURDERER.

The Execution Set Down for To-Day Postponed Indefinitely—Writ of Error and Stay of Execution Granted by Judge Sutherland—Premature Preparations at the City Prison for the Final Scene.

Yesterday morning a large audience was in attendance at the Supreme Court, Chambers, located in the brown stone building in the City Hall Park, awaiting the announcement of the decision of Mr. Justice Sutherland on the application for a writ of error and stay of proceedings in the case of John Real. On the 9th of February last, at midnight, the prisoner was sentenced by Judge Barnard, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be hanged on the second day of April (to-day), between the hours of nine and eleven in the morning. The crime with which the prisoner was charged, and of which the jury found him guilty, was the killing of officer John Smedick, of the Twenty-first precinct, Metropolitan Police. It will be remembered that Real was concealed near a coal box on the corner of First avenue and Thirty-third street, on the night of July 25, 1898, when the officer passed the prisoner stepped forward and shot him dead, then fired a second shot at his falling victim, which would have proved fatal if the first had not, and died by Thirty-third street. He was intercepted by officer James McE and directed him to stand aside or he would shoot him also. The officer pursued and captured him, and the prisoner at the station house and on his way thither gave vent to the most extravagant expressions of satisfaction at having achieved the revenge he desired.

On Monday last the argument for the stay took place before Judge Sutherland, Judge Peckham, of Albany, and Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge, sitting as advisory associates. Ex-Judge Stuart appeared for the prisoner, and District Attorney Garvin, who conducted the prosecution, appeared for the State. The argument was heard on Tuesday morning, shortly after taking his seat on the bench, Judge Sutherland rendered the following DECISION AND OPINION.

In the Matter of the Application of John Real for the Allowance of a Writ of Error with a Stay of Proceedings in the Case of John Real, charged with the Murder of Officer John Smedick, of the Twenty-first Precinct, Metropolitan Police, on the 25th of July, 1898.

The prisoner, John Real, was a man of about thirty years of age, of a dark complexion, and of a height of about five feet six inches. He was a native of New York. He was arrested on the 25th of July, 1898, at the residence of his mother, in the City of New York. He was charged with the murder of Officer John Smedick, of the Twenty-first Precinct, Metropolitan Police, on the 25th of July, 1898.

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THE GALLOWS.

Execution of a Negro Murderer at Little Rock, Ark.—The Crime and Its Discovery—Arrest, Trial and Conviction—Confession of the Murderer—The Execution.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 25, 1899. "To be hanged by the neck until dead." This sentence was effectively carried out to-day in the case of one Major Tatum, who was found guilty of the murder of Rev. J. H. Merrill, a quiet and peaceful citizen of Conway county, Ark.

On Sunday morning, the 31st of January last, the body of the murdered man was found by the roadside, about six miles from Little Rock. Word was immediately sent to the city and Coroner Jacob and Sheriff Oliver and Captain Vance, of the city police, immediately repaired to the spot where the murder was committed. An inquest was held and the jury adjourned to meet in Little Rock to hear further evidence before they rendered their verdict. The body was brought to the city and a courier despatched to inform the friends of the deceased of the sad occurrence. The murdered man, Rev. J. H. Merrill, resided near Palome creek, in Conway county, and had been in Little Rock two or three days. He was recognized and spoken to while going to and returning from the city. He was killed about four o'clock Sunday morning, just before daylight, while asleep near his team and wagon. From the position in which the body was found he was evidently on the point of rising to his feet when the fatal blow was struck. The weapon used was a large-sized hatchet, the blade penetrating about three inches in the back of his head, killing him instantly. The body was found a few hours afterwards where it first fell, not having been disturbed. The pocketbook of the murdered man was found lying near, but rifled of its contents, and was missing. The officers were not long in getting

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