TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

WILL THE CONGRESS FAIL?

England Fooling Poor Turkey in a Private Bargain.

ASIA MINOR AND CYPRUS.

A Greedy Friend Worse Than an Open Enemy.

BATOUM A DANGEROUS POINT.

The Shoe-wae-cae-mettes Visit Paris Prior to Their Return.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, July 9, 1878.

The official correspondence in relation to the occupation of the island of Cyprus has been made public. Lord Salisbury, writing to Minister Layard on May 30, explains the necessity of an arrangement to counteract the influence in the direction of disintegration which the mere possession by Russia of Batoum and the fortresses north of the Araxes would exercise upon the populations of Asiatic Turkey, even if it should be certain that those places would not become the base from which emissaries of intrigue could issue to be followed in due course by invading armies.

RUSSIA WILL NOT YIELD.

The despatch states that private negotiations have shown that Russia is not inclined to modify those portions of the Treaty of San Stefano which relate to Asia. Lord Salisbury lays stress upon its being an indispensable part of any agreement that England shall receive the right to insist on satisfactory arrangements for the good government of the people of Asiatic Turkey.

WHAT IS AGREED UPON.

The following are the features of the Convention between Great Britain and Turkey:—

ENGLAND'S OBLIGATIONS.

It is stipulated that if Batoum, Kars and Ardahan are retained by Russia and if an attempt is made at any future time to annex a portion of the Sultan's territory in Asia not ceded by definitive treaty of peace, Great Britain engages to join the Sultan in defending his territory by force of arms.

ENGLISH GOVERNORS, PROBABLY.

The Sultan, in return, promises to introduce the necessary reforms to be agreed upon later.

RECEIVED—ONE CYPRUS.

In order to enable Great Britain to make the necessary provision for executing her engagement the Sultan consents to assign the island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by Great Britain, who agrees to pay to the Porte the present excess of the island's revenue over its expenditure.

HOW LIKE CHATHAM STREET!

Finally, Great Britain engages to evacuate the island and terminate the Convention if Russia restores Batoum, Kars and Ardahan to Turkey.

The Convention is to be ratified within a month.

THE ENGLISH IN CYPRUS.

Right Hon. R. Assheton Cross, Secretary of State for the Home Department, made the following statement in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon in reply to an inquiry of Lord Hartington:—"In view of the retention of Batoum by Russia a conditional convention was concluded on the 4th of June last with the Porte, England agreeing to defend Turkey against aggression, and the Porte ceding Cyprus, which will be immediately occupied by England. Sir Garnet Wolseley will be appointed to administer the affairs of the island."

The *Post* states, in official form this morning, that Sir Garnet Wolesley will start for Cyprus in a few days and will take with him the Indian contingent.

ALREADY THERE.

The *Times*, in its leading editorial article this morning, remarks that the British troops are now doubtless on their way to Cyprus, and the occupation of the island is at this moment being carried into effect.

WHAT WAS DONE YESTERDAY.

It appears that the Congress occupied yesterday with minor questions. It indorsed the cession of the province of Kotour to Persia, and decided that the Powers should periodically receive reports on the condition of the Armenians. It settled the Servian boundary question, allotting Pirot to Servia, and referred the details of the Roumelian boundary question to a commission to act on the spot.

RUSSIA WANTS TO THINK.

A *Times* Berlin despatch reports that it is said the Russians requested the postponement of the Batoum question till Tuesday, not because a settlement was doubtful, but to give time for reflection on and confirmation of the reports of the Anglo-Turkish treaty. Lord Beaconsfield made no mention of the treaty at to-day's session of the Congress, and probably will not do so, for if he did he would thereby admit the right of the Congress to discuss the treaty, a right which England cannot admit, as the treaty does not modify the Treaty of Paris. It is probable that Russia will assent to this view.

WHAT IF STILL TRUE?

Berlin advices state that the question of Batoum was at one time the cause of grave apprehensions. Its settlement is the result of an application to the Czar for new instructions, Lord Beaconsfield having declared that unless the commercial character of Batoum were strictly guaranteed England would deem herself entitled to send iron-clads through the Straits whenever she pleased. Various correspondents at Berlin agree that the settlement now reached implies that the fortifications shall be completely dismantled and no men-of-war stationed in the harbor.

THE SOP TO TURKEY.

The *Post's* Berlin correspondent says:—"As compensation for the loss of Batoum the Congress has decided that the Turks shall retain Bajazid and the whole valley leading thereto, including Alashgerd."

OUTSIDE THE CONGRESS.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Berlin correspondent says:—"This defensive treaty does not necessarily come within the scope of the deliberations of the Congress. It is an independent contract between the Powers concerned, the validity of which could not be called in question except at the cost of a war. The arrangement will, however, be announced to the Congress on Monday.

WORKING AS ONE POWER.

"The position of Cyprus will give England absolute control over the Euphrates Valley. A line of railway having this object in view is to be constructed. No further Russian encroachment in this direction will be possible. So far as Asia is concerned, England and Turkey will practically form one Power."

WHAT BATOUM WILL BECOME.

A telegram from Vienna points out that Batoum is not to be made a free port after the fashion of Hamburg or Altona, but is to become a Russian free port, which is quite a different thing.

GREECE'S DISSATISFACTION.

Respecting Crete the solution proposed by the Congress is considered unacceptable at Athens, where public opinion is exasperated. On Friday a manifestation, in which 15,000 people participated, took place in front of the King's palace. The government is powerless to resist the current of popular feeling, and on Friday evening orders were issued for the transfer of the Royal Guard to the frontier at Lamia.

COOLER WISDOM.

Some of the Greeks in Berlin seem to have recovered a little from their profound dejection and strong animosity which the decision of the Congress regarding the Hellenic question at first produced, and the more cool-headed among them begin to perceive that the best policy is to make the most of what has been obtained.

INDIGNANT RUSSIA.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent telegraphs that he learns from perfectly trustworthy sources that in St. Petersburg, and still more in Moscow, great indignation is felt at the results of the Congress. Russian diplomatists in general and the plenipotentiaries at Berlin in particular, are spoken of with contempt. They do nothing, the people say, but make concessions and are ready to accept any humiliation to gain the approbation of Europe.

PROBABLY UNTRUE.

A Belgrade despatch says the commandant of Servian troops on the Javor frontier reports that Osman Pacha, with 30,000 men, has entered Bosnia. No confidence can be placed in the report.

QUIET AT BUCHAREST.

The *Times'* Bucharest despatch says the excitement is calming, and many papers advise compliance with the decisions of the Congress. The Roumanian delegates returned from Berlin on Sunday night and were to make a report at a secret sitting of the Chambers Monday.

THE CONGRESS IN SESSION.

The Berlin Congress was in session four hours yesterday. The *Agence Russe* says a compromise appears to have been reached in private interviews in regard to the claims of the Lazis.

THE AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION.

According to present arrangements the army that will occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina will consist of 70,000 men and 240 guns.

WHAT IS ENGLAND GOING TO DO?

A telegram from La Valletta, Malta, says the English Admiral commanding has received orders to suspend paying off four steam transports.

VERA ZASSULITCH EXPELLED FROM GENEVA.

The Paris *Gaulois* announces that Vera Zassulitch has been expelled from Switzerland, but there are doubts regarding her identity.

FIRE AT LYONS.

A despatch from Paris reports that a fire occurred last Friday in a petroleum and tar warehouse in Lyons. Nobody was killed outright, and no further notice would have been taken of the accident had not exaggerated reports of loss of life made an investigation necessary. It now proves that thirty persons were more or less injured, of whom two have since died.

A TIMES CORRESPONDENT IN TROUBLE.

A telegram from Constantinople reports that Saivet Pacha has asked Minister Layard to consent to the expulsion of Mr. Gallenga, the correspondent of the London *Times*, from Constantinople. Mr. Layard referred the matter to the Consular Judge.

THE "SHOES" AND MR. LEE.

The Shoe-wae-cae-mette crew arrived in London yesterday and proceeded to Paris last night. They will return here on Saturday next. George W. Lee, of the Triton Club, of Newark, N. J., has concluded to return to the United States with the Shoe-wae-cae-mettes, and will not row in the Metropolitan Regatta on the Thames for the Wingfield Sculls, which are now held by F. L. Playford, of the London Rowing Club.

SUPPLEMENTAL ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

Twenty-two supplementary elections were held in France on Sunday for Deputies. They resulted in the return of seventeen republicans and three conservatives, while in two instances there was no choice and a second ballot will have to be taken.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Six rounds have thus far been played in the international chess tournament at Paris. Winawer, of Russia, still leads. He has won 9½ games and lost 2½. Mackenzie, of New York, has won 5½ and lost 6½. Mason, of New York has won 4 and lost 8. A drawn game is reckoned as half a game to each. The contest will end on the 23d of July.

STRANDED IN THE CHINA SEA.

THE WONDERFUL ESCAPE OF THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP GLAMIS CASTLE.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

[SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE TELEGRAM.]

SINGAPORE, July 8, 1878.

The British iron steamer Glamis Castle, Captain Greig, from Yokohama, Shanghae and Amoy, for New York, via the Suez Canal, arrived at this port on the 6th inst. She had been ashore for four days on an unknown reef, situated to the north of Natunas Islands. The captain, to save the vessel, was compelled to jettison a large portion of the cargo. All on board worked day and night. The vessel was somewhat strained and is said to be leaking. The balance of the cargo is to be unloaded forthwith, and a general survey will be held on her by Lloyds' agents and different inspectors of shipping representing different insurance companies. From all accounts this is the first case on record of a vessel stranding on this new reef. The exact location of the reef has been transmitted to the British Admiralty and Lloyds, with request that captains may be warned of the new peril. The "Natunas" are described as several groups of islands situated on the northwest coast of Borneo, in the China Sea. The great Natuna Island, in latitude 4 deg. north by longitude 108 deg. east, is forty miles in length.

THE NECESSARY REPAIRS.

The Glamis Castle will be thoroughly overhauled before continuing her voyage to Hong Kong, Shanghae, Yokohama and Hiogo. Her strong and substantial build is credited with floating her off the reef. The captain and officers also brought all other appliances to bear incidental to these circumstances, and their labors have been crowned with success. The crew worked excellently also. Her five water-tight bulkheads gave confidence to all that the vessel might be saved if the weather only continued moderate, which it did. The general impression here is that the reef is of recent formation, for none of the British, American or other hydrographic charts contain any mention of it.

SUICIDE OF A PHYSICIAN'S WIFE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 8, 1878.

Mrs. Dr. Allyne Maynard committed suicide at the house of her nurse here this afternoon. For eighteen months she had been subject to fits of melancholy, and had been in several lunatic asylums, without regaining her reason. This afternoon her nurse left her alone, for a couple of minutes, and on re-entering the room found her enveloped in a sheet of flame. She had saturated her clothes with coal oil and then set fire to them. In fifteen minutes she was dead. The deceased was forty years old, a native of Cleveland, and for years was one of the most refined and intelligent ladies in the city. Two years ago, while travelling in Europe, she was seized with fever, and since then had been impaired in mind. Her husband is among the most successful physicians in Northern Ohio.

MENACED MONTREAL.

The Dominion Government Take Measures to Suppress Violence.

DETERMINED ORANGEMEN.

Sir Edward Selby Smythe To Have a Strong Military Force in the City.

MAYOR BEAUDRY TO BE SUSTAINED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, Ont., July 8, 1878.

In response to a petition to the Dominion government, presented on behalf of a number of magistrates recently convened at Montreal, in reference to the anticipated disorders in that city on Friday next in connection with the anniversary parade of the Orangemen, it has been decided to-day to place Lieutenant General Sir Edward Selby Smythe in military command there on that day, with a sufficient force of regular and volunteer troops to secure the maintainance of order and to promptly quell any outbreak that may be attempted. Arrangements have been perfected for assembling the military, and orders have been despatched to the commandants of Battery A at Kingston and Battery B at Quebec, to be at Montreal with their commands on the morning of the 11th inst., when they will be severally assigned to positions by the Lieutenant General, with reference to the utmost efficiency and promptness of action in case of any popular turmoil.

It is estimated that a total force of 2,000 volunteers will be under arms in the city on Friday, subject to the orders of the Lieutenant General, who will leave here for Montreal Wednesday morning. The volunteers' camp will be in Dominion square.

The Mayor of Montreal is here to-day, and has had a long consultation with the Premier regarding the protection of the city.

ACTION OF THE MAYOR OF MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, July 8, 1878.

The Mayor left for Ottawa this morning to interview the government for the purpose, it is said, of preventing the military being called out on the 12th, or, if they are called out, to have their direction placed in his hands. The Mayor has stated that if the magistrates have the direction of the troops he will retire from any active participation in preserving the peace.

THE ORANGEMEN WILL WALK.

The Rev. Mr. Doudiet will preach a sermon to Orangeman on the 12th. The latter will walk in full regalia.

BAD EFFECT ON TRADE.

The anticipation of trouble on the 12th is having a bad effect on the trade of the city. Merchants are afraid to send goods here until after that date. It is stated that the Mayor has failed in getting the government at Ottawa to make any change in military arrangements.

THE LAST PROCESSION.

Two leading Orangemen stated to-day that it was not their intention to have any procession in Montreal after this year, being perfectly satisfied with the assertion of their right to walk on this occasion.

THREATS.

The Mayor has received several letters threatening his life, several of which are written in French. Guards are maintained at all city armories.

CATHOLICS EXHORTED TO MAINTAIN PEACE.

A lengthy pastoral was read at the Roman Catholic churches Sunday, which closed as follows:—"Offer your fervent prayers each day to the God of Peace, that He may re-establish His own divine spirit of charity in our city and banish from it forever the demon of discord, of strife and of hatred. Let each one be an upholder of the law and a defender of holy peace, and for that purpose, if called upon, be ready to place yourself at the disposal of the city authorities, who are the natural and duly constituted guardians of the interests of our city. One word more. I ask you, in the name of God, not to taste one drop of any kind of intoxicating liquor on the 12th, and I venture to request those who sell drink to keep their houses closed on that occasion."

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF THE MAYOR.

A great open air demonstration, attended by about ten thousand Irish and French Canadian Catholics, was held in Chabouillez square to-night to uphold the stand taken by Mayor Beaudry in reference to the Orange procession. The meeting was only called late in the evening, when it became known that the power was taken out of the Mayor's hands. Mr. McNamee, a contractor; Mayor Corbeile, of Cunegonde; Patrick Dolan and others delivered strong addresses in support of the position taken up by His Worship, and resolutions in conformity with the speeches were passed with great enthusiasm. The Mayor's course at the magistrates' meeting was eulogized and thoroughly indorsed. The meeting pledged itself to support the Mayor under all circumstances, and the excitement when the speakers referred to the Orange proceedings waxed into a frenzy. Finally it was arranged to await the Mayor's return from Ottawa to-night, and a report of his mission to the government will be made at another open air assembly to-morrow evening. These demonstrations augur ill for preservation of the peace on the 12th.

TROOPS UNDER ORDERS.

KINGSTON, Ont., July 8, 1878.

Battery A, 100 strong, has been ordered to Montreal for the 12th. It leaves to-morrow.

ORANGEMEN TO JOIN IN PROCESSION

A mass meeting of Orangemen will be held here to-morrow to complete arrangements for taking part in the procession in Montreal.

THE ORANGE YOUNG BRITONS.

TORONTO, Ont., July 8, 1878.

Mr. Douglas, of Montreal, Deputy Grand Master of the Orange Young Britons, arrived to-night to confer with the Toronto brethren. The County Orange Lodge meets to-morrow night to discuss the present aspect.

ST. MARY'S THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BALTIMORE, July 8, 1878.

Official intelligence has been received here of the appointment as President of St. Mary's Theological Seminary of St. Sulpice of the Rev. Louis Magnien as successor of the Very Rev. J. P. Dubreuil. The appointment was made by the Very Rev. Dr. Icard, Superior General of St. Sulpice, in Paris. The newly appointed president is spending his vacation at St. Charles College, in Howard county. Father Magnien is eminently fitted for the responsible position, and his appointment is regarded with great satisfaction by the Faculty of the seminary and the Catholic clergy. He is about forty-two years of age, and has been in the ministry about fifteen years. Nine years ago he was sent to St. Mary's Seminary, and since that time he has filled the chairs of Moral Philosophy, Dogmatical Theology and Holy Scripture. He is a native of the diocese of Mende, in the south of France.

JEWISH CONVENTION.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 8, 1878.

Delegates from American Hebrew congregations of the principal cities in the United States meet in annual convention at Concordia Hall, this city, to-morrow. About one hundred and fifty delegates will be present, and as they are representatives of the religious and educated classes of the Jewish people of the country it is expected that the gathering will be one of more than usual importance. A special object of the Convention will be to harmonize and unite the various interests of the Israelites of the different sections of the country. The Convention will also discuss the feasibility of securing lands in the West and South, to be colonized by Jews who are not possessed of sufficient means to establish their own homes and business. The principal aim of the session will be to consolidate all the reformed congregations of the country, to the important end that a number of colleges under the auspices of the Council may be established. Another object is to secure uniformity of service among reformed congregations. The session will continue until Friday. On Wednesday evening a banquet to the guests will be given at the Plankinton House and on Thursday a summer night's festival. During the progress of the session there will also be held here the seventeenth annual meeting of the Rabbinical Literary Association, at which about forty rabbis from various sections of the country are expected to be present.

THE INDIAN WAR.

A COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS ALMOST ANNIHILATED BY THE REDSKINS—THE SNAKES ON CAMAS PRAIRIE—INDIANS REPORTED WAITING TO GIVE HOWARD BATTLE—MOVEMENT OF THE TROOPS.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 7, 1878.

Governor Chadwick, who is now at Umatilla, telegraphs that a party of volunteers fifty strong, under Captain Sperry, left Pendleton on the 5th in search of the enemy; that they encountered the redskins at Willow Springs, thirty miles south of Pendleton, on the 6th, and were completely routed. Captain Sperry was killed and nearly all of his command were either killed or wounded. Only seven of the volunteers had been heard from.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT

A despatch from Umatilla says:—

The following despatch has been received from Pendleton addressed to Governor Chadwick:—

"We are in great danger here from Indians. Our troops that went to the front from here, fifty strong, were attacked to-day at Willow Springs, and, judging from those who got in, there must be over half, if not two-thirds, killed. Of those who are in three men are wounded, and they report several others wounded before they got out. We have about three hundred men here, and not one-half of them are armed. A hundred soldiers left here at seven P. M. to the relief of our men."

SNAKES ON CAMAS PRAIRIE.

Governor Chadwick also telegraphs as follows, under date of yesterday, the 6th:—

From letters from Lot Livermore, of Pendleton, dated 5th, I learn that a scout has returned to Pendleton, and reported that a full force of Snakes was encamped on Camas Prairie. There was one company of infantry and one of cavalry in camp near Pendleton, and two more companies of cavalry were expected on the 6th. A letter from Mr. Turney, dated the 6th, states that 100 volunteers are at Pilot Rock, about eighteen miles from Camas Prairie, having scouts out, and will remain until the soldiers go forward. If these reports are correct we will hear in a day or two of results.

WAITING FOR HOWARD.

The following despatch has been received here from N. B. Sinnott, dated July 6:—

The stage in from Canyon City reports the hostiles are strongly fortified twenty-five miles from Canyon City, waiting to give Howard battle. Howard's forces were expected up to engage the hostiles on the morning of the 5th. There are about one thousand six hundred Indians, all told, of whom about one thousand are supposed to be armed.

FROM HOWARD TO WHEATON.

The following despatch has also been received:—

Howard has sent the following instructions to Wheaton:—

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, IN THE FIELD, July 5, 1878.

"Colonel FRANK WHEATON, Second Infantry, Walla-Walla:—

"General Howard directs me to say you will immediately have a steamboat, equip it with artillery and patrol the Columbia River, in order to intercept the hostiles should they attempt to cross. The present location of the Indians is on the north fork of John Day's River, near the mouth of Granite Creek. If they continue moving northward they will strike Columbia River somewhere about the mouth of Willow Creek. They may, however, turn eastward, passing by the head of McKay's Creek, and keep to the left of Grande Ronde. You will keep a bright lookout in order to strike them as soon as they get into your neighborhood. General Howard was with the cavalry and will follow on the trail. Danford has been ordered from Malheur to report to Grover. Egbert has been ordered from Boise, making fast time on the Otago road northward. The Umatilla Indians have joined the hostiles and are stealing horses and moving with them. The trail indicates a very large number of Indians with about 1,000 horses.

"Colonel MASON."

General Howard was twenty miles from Camas Prairie this morning (the 5th), and would move on to-day. General Howard told the scout who bore the above despatch that the Indians would cross the Columbia between Lewiston and Dalles, and possibly go out by Grand Ronde. Bernard is with Howard. Major Throckmorton has command of the companies from Walla Walla, which are now reported to be near Camas Prairie, having all left Pendleton for Pilot Rock, on Birch Creek. This point is about fifteen miles from Pendleton and eighteen miles from Camas Prairie, where the Indians are in force about a thousand. It looks as if we were near a crisis.

ATTACK UPON AN INDIAN CAMP—MOVEMENTS OF THE HOSTILES—HOWARD'S MARCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8, 1878.

The following despatch from Governor Chadwick was received to-day at Portland:—

UMATILLA, July 8—10:30 A. M.

At two o'clock this morning Major Kress went down the river on the steamer Spokane to Coyote Station, fifteen miles below this place. Two miles this side of the station he found hostile Indians crossing with a large number of horses. He ran upon them and some of the horses returned to the Oregon side, while others crossed the river. The Major then made an attack on the Indian camp and destroyed it and everything about it, including all canoes. A number of saddle blankets and buffalo robes were found in camp.

Squads of hostiles have been in sight all the morning with stock. Scouts are out. General Howard was at Pilot Rock yesterday, and is undoubtedly moving this way. One small band of Indians, with about eighty head of horses, passed down opposite and in sight of this place this morning to join the hostiles that crossed below. A friendly Indian stated that the hostiles were divided into three parties; two would go below the landing and one above, but he would not tell where they would cross. They are scattered to gather in renegade Indians for the purpose of fighting. There will be a protracted campaign. Major Kress is now patrolling the river. I shall communicate with General Howard to-day.

GENERAL SHERIDAN TO SUPERINTEND THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE INDIANS—AN AIDE OF GENERAL SHERMAN TO ACCOMPANY HIM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1878.

Colonel John M. Bacon, aide de camp to General Sherman, left here to-night for Chicago to join Lieutenant General Sheridan, who is to start for the Black Hills region in a few days to personally direct the operations planned for the troops under Generals Merritt, Bradley and Sturgis. He will make his field headquarters at Bear Butte, to which point General Sturgis is now *en route*. Colonel Bacon will represent General Sherman in the field. The military authorities anticipate a strong dash by detached bands from Sitting Bull's forces on the Black Hills settlements and the routes leading there from the railways.

THE FIGHTING POLES.

FOUR OF THE CHIEF BELLIGERENTS BOUND OVER TO AWAIT TRIAL—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN SHENANDOAH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SHENANDOAH, July 8, 1878.

The excitement over the recent trouble between the two factions of the Polish congregation still remains unabated. During the day the two elements held meetings in two different halls in town, considering the matter. At a late hour last night the Chief Burgess allowed thirty-six of the prisoners to depart for their homes after granting them a hearing. Those discharged were fined in sums varying from $3 to $10, in addition to costs. Four of the ringleaders who occupied so conspicuous a position at the meeting in the woods on Saturday evening are yet held in custody. Their names are Peter Chiewitch, Andrew Marousky, John Zonales and George Miller. Miller is a recognized leader among the Lithish element and is a bad man. The four prisoners were given a hearing before Judge Dengler this afternoon. They were arraigned on the charge of inciting to riot and unlawful trespass on church property. During the progress of the hearing the square in which the office is located was so crowded by the two conflicting elements, frenzied with excitement and ready to devour each other, that it was with the greatest difficulty the police could keep the sidewalks clear.

TESTIMONY AGAINST THE RIOTERS.

The pastor, Rev. Alexander Lanarkowicz, over whom the trouble originated, appeared against the prisoners, and testified that they had called the meeting at which it was determined to destroy him, and also that they were the men who were urging his people to oppose him. The Burgess and his officers testified that the prisoners were disposed to riot when he went to aid the officers, and interfered with the efforts to keep the peace. Other witnesses testified that they had seen the prisoners chain and lock the gate leading to the church early Sunday morning. They were bound over to appear at the next term of the criminal court, and it will no doubt be a hard case for the leaders of the Lithuanians.

ABUNDANT LITIGATION.

A number of cross suits have grown out of this treacherous affair, and there is no telling at present where the matter will end. The streets are still paraded by the dissatisfied men, who declare the pastor will have to be removed.

Archbishop Wood will not remove Rev. Mr. Lanarkowicz, as he is considered a good pastor, and how the affair will be settled time can only tell. Our people feel uneasy about the matter, as the Poles are considered a determined and treacherous set, and will carry almost anything they undertake to an end. The church is at present held by the Poles proper, and the pastor is using all his influence to quash the whole affair, but so far without success.

PROBABLE DEATH FROM CHLORAL.

FALL RIVER, July 8, 1878.

James M. Anthony, who was found dead at his residence to-day at noon, was largely interested in the Union Mills. The failure worked upon his nervous system, causing him to use as an opiate chloral hydrate. It is supposed that his death was caused by an over dose. He is believed to have been dead four hours when found. His age was about sixty.

VOYAGE OF THE AZOR.

Additional Details of the Sufferings of African Emigrants.

MISMANAGEMENT OF THE ENTERPRISE.

Breach of Contract by the Captain of a British Steamer.

LIABILITIES OF THE EXODUS ASSOCIATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 8, 1878.

The troubles of the African exodus bark Azor did not end with her arrival at Sierra Leone. A later letter from the correspondent of the *News and Courier*, dated at Monrovia June 2, which will be published here to-morrow, says that the emigrants had been shamefully treated by the captain of the British mail steamer Ethiopia, who, after contracting to tow the Azor from Sierra Leone to Monrovia, broke his agreement and sailed away, leaving the Azor in the lurch.

"This desertion of us," he goes on to say, "was not only a breach of commercial contract and plighted word on the part of Captain Simmons, of the Ethiopia, but it was a piece of the most heartless cruelty. He had distinctly made an agreement with Captain Holmes to tow the Azor to Monrovia for $750, the latter promising to be ready by eleven o'clock A. M. We were ready by a quarter to eleven A. M., at which time the Ethiopia was steaming away nearly out of sight. Captain Simmons perfectly knew our situation. He had been informed of the opinion expressed by the physician that should further delay occur in disembarking the Azor's passengers a large number would certainly die. What his motives were I do not know. I do know that he has violated the rules held sacred by every merchant and sailor. His conduct was generally characterized in Sierra Leone as 'dirty.' The colonial physician gave as his opinion that every day of delay in getting the emigrants ashore increased the danger of a violent and fatal outbreak. Being asked what the consequence would be should the Azor sail and be delayed for ten days longer, 'From fifty to sixty deaths!' was the ominous and significant answer. This proved the wisdom of putting in for the sickness alone, omitting mention of the scarcity of food and water.

EMIGRANTS DRAINED OF THEIR MONEY.

"After waiting two days the steamer Sengal fortunately came into port and an arrangement was made that she should tow the Azor to Monrovia for $1,050. Captain Holmes wished to make the expense as light as possible for the Exodus Association, and he proceeded to attempt the raising of half the amount from the passengers. I was elected treasurer. The exodists raised $62 cash among them. For the first time I got some idea of the extent to which these people have been drained to push the scheme. Several of the steerage passengers started from Charleston with actually not one cent. Others had sums varying from $1 to $10. One said to me:—

"'I gave the last five dollar note I had when they told me the ship couldn't start without more money.'"

"Another, who came away without a dollar in his pocket, holds claims for $1,200 against the association. I don't think more than five of those aboard have over $50 in clear cash. The managers knew this, too. These revelations induced Captain Holmes to refrain from further drawing upon the pittances remaining, and he decided to draw on the association for the full amount and restore what money had been paid in."

WHAT OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION SAY.

The terrible details of the voyage of the Azor induced your correspondent to call to-day upon the officers of the Liberian Exodus Association and inquire whether they had any statement to make in their own defence that might relieve them from the charge of criminal negligence in failing to secure the services of a competent physician and properly provision the bark for the trip. The president of the association, a colored clergyman named Porter, is said to be sick in Baltimore, and the acting president is Major Delany, a black man of education, having a good personal record. From him I learned that on Saturday last the association received two drafts on them from Messrs. Randall & Fisher, at Sierra Leone, for provisions and towage amounting to $10,800. These drafts were forwarded through a Boston banking house to the First National Bank of this city. The association did not accept the drafts on sight but asked thirty days' time to meet them, and the president of the bank, it is said, will do all he can to secure the time asked for. The drafts are for the expense of the towage of the Azor from Sierra Leone to Monrovia by a British mail steamer, and also for provisions procured at Sierra Leone for the half starved emigrants. Upon the matter of the provisions Major Delany states that the association paid bills for provisions in the city of Boston amounting to $1,100 before the bark arrived at this port, and after her arrival here they paid $700 more. He claims that the vessel was amply provisioned and watered, and that the suffering for want of these articles is directly traceable to the wanton waste of the emigrants themselves. Over this, of course, the association had no control after the vessel left this port.

THE PHYSICIAN QUESTION.

The next and most serious charge against the association is their failure to procure a responsible and competent physician for the voyage; and in answer to an inquiry upon this point Major Delany said that the association had not relied upon Curtis as their physician, but had procured the services of a competent practitioner from Washington, who they had expected up to the very last minute. It was not until the vessel had weighed anchor that the association for one moment thought of relying on Curtis. The association are greatly incensed at what they term the exorbitant rates charged by the British mail steamer for towage, and, to use the language of Major Delany, "it is an outrage that will not be tolerated. The bills will be paid, if possible, by the association, but they will be paid under protest, and I, who am well known in England, will write personally to the Earl of Shaftesbury and inquire from him whether or not it is the policy of Great Britain, which government has spent millions of pounds in the suppression of the slave trade and the civilization of Africa, to sanction such an outrage perpetrated by government agents, the effect of which is to reduce to a state of impecuniosity those who, like brave pioneers, are engaged in the noble work of civilizing and Christianizing the wilds of their native land."

UNABLE TO PAY.

Your correspondent learned that the association is entirely unable to meet the drafts upon them at present, but hope to be able, if given time, to raise the cash among those of the blacks whose enthusiasm has not cooled. Delany and his associates are entirely ignorant, as yet, whether or not the vessel has been libelled or will be libelled for the towage, and have received no information either from Captain Holmes or from their agents who went out with the vessel. Captain Holmes received orders before leaving to remain at Monrovia no longer than ten days unless he secured a cargo. It, therefore, the vessel has not been detained by financial difficulties she is probably on her way back to Charleston by this time. Her arrival here is anxiously awaited by 250 emigrants, 197 of whom are adults, and, despite the terrors of the experimental trip, these poor people, who have lived here for the last two months, no one knows how, are ready and willing at the shortest notice to join their comrades in the promised land.

FIRES.

TACK FACTORY BURNED.

TAUNTON, Mass., July 8, 1878.

A fire, which caught in the engine room of the Taunton Tack Company's building, at eleven o'clock this morning, caused damage to the extent of $75,000; insurance, $60,000.

FIRE AT DEFIANCE, OHIO.

CINCINNATI, July 8, 1878.

A fire occurred in Defiance, Ohio, yesterday, and the following establishments were damaged:—Messrs. Blair & Frease, dry goods; Messrs. Vandererook, clothing; Imber, dry goods; Goodell, jewelry; Napoleon, cigar factory; Sheffield, banker; Tons, printing office. The losses are estimated at $20,000 to $25,000; insurance, $12,000.

TWENTY-FOUR HOUSES CONSUMED.

MERIDIAN, Miss., July 8, 1878.

A fire occurred to-day at Enterprise, Miss., which destroyed twenty-four houses. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000.

THREE PERSONS BADLY INJURED.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 8, 1878.

By a slight fire in the varnish manufactory of Mr. Schrack, on the Burlington turnpike, near Camden to-day, the proprietor and his brother and Henry Upjohn, one of the workmen, were burned in a serious and dangerous manner.

SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., July 8, 1878.

Ira B. Wright, South Harding's defaulting treasurer, was to-day found guilty of embezzling $29,000, and sentenced to five years in State Prison.

A SUSPECTED MURDER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BUFFALO, July 8, 1878.

The usually quiet hamlet of Glenwood, in the town of Colden, in this county, about twenty miles distant from this city, was thrown into a wild excitement on Saturday by what is thought to be a cold blooded murder. A wealthy farmer named Dennison visited the Aurora races and returned home on the night of the 4th. His family were absent on a visit east, and Mr. Dennison is supposed to have put out his horse and retired, he being the only occupant of the house. There were no signs of anybody about the premises afterward. But nothing was deemed suspicious until Saturday, when a passer by was attracted by the unusual restlessness of a horse, proceeding thither he found the horse suffering from the want of food and drink. After attending to his wants he proceeded to the house, and there found the bed and room in which Mr. Dennison had evidently slept covered with blood. The indications were that a desperate struggle had taken place and that the house had been robbed of silverware and other valuables. Mr. Dennison was known to have had on his person $300 in money and a gold watch. Search has been made and no discovery of the body has yet been found, or any clue to the perpetrators of this dastardly crime.

"THE NEAREST WAY TO HELL."

A TRAMP JUMPS INTO A CANAL AND DROWNS HIMSELF—WHAT HE TOLD SOME FURNACE MEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

EASTON, Pa., July 8, 1878.

This afternoon a tramp, name unknown, committed suicide by jumping into the canal at this place. Before committing the act he told some furnace men he was going to hell, and the nearest way to get there was by water. He refused to give his name. He was about thirty years old, and hailed from New York; was dressed in a dark brown suit.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1878.

The President has pardoned Charles Goodman, sentenced some time ago to three and a half years in the Penitentiary for assaulting with intent to kill Lem Weeden. His pardon was strongly recommended by Judge MacArthur, who presided at his trial; by nine of the jury which tried him, and a number of very respectable citizens of the District. The reason his pardon is granted is on account of his extremely feeble condition of health. It will be remembered that he was shot by Weeden and subsequently was badly hurt by jumping from a railroad train on which he was being brought here as a prisoner.

DROWNING ACCIDENTS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 8, 1878.

A Winona special to the *Pioneer Press* states that Miss Annie Sweet, a school teacher of that city, and Maud Bissell, ten years old, a daughter of General M. Bissell, of Richmond, Minn., were drowned in the river at the latter place, Sunday, while bathing.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 8, 1878.

Edward Miles, aged thirty-five, who has been missing since the night of July 3, was found drowned in the harbor here yesterday.

MRS. INGHAM'S MONEY.

About a week ago an express messenger delivered a package addressed to Mrs. Margaret Ingham, of No. 469 Fourth avenue, to a lady who answered a ring at the bell and signed the receipt book. The package had been sent from Boston and contained $3,250. It was discovered shortly after that the woman who signed for and received the money was not Mrs. Ingham. The services of Detective Ferris were directed to the matter and he yesterday arrested a fine looking and well dressed woman named Mrs. McCall as the person who took the package. The greater portion of the money was found in her possession. She was locked up last night in Police Headquarters.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Rear Admiral Joseph F. Green, United States Navy, and General J. S. Whitney, of Boston, are at the Windsor. John B. Gough, of Worcester, Mass., is at the Westminster. Wirt Dexter, of Chicago; Osmun Latrobe, of London, and F. E. Church, the artist, are at the Brevoort. Ex-Governor A. P. K. Safford, of Arizona; ex-Congressman J. R. Sypher, of Louisiana, and George W. Schuyler, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan. Ex-Governor Henry D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, is at the St. James. Naval Constructor Edward Hartt and Chief Engineer J. McElwell, United States Navy, are at the Astor. Captain Kennedy, of the steamship City of Berlin, is at the Rossmore. General J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, is at the Brunswick. James G. Berret, of Washington, is at the Fifth Avenue.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Scythia, for Queenstown and Liverpool, and Amérique, for Havre, will sail from this port on Wednesday.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at eleven A. M., and for France direct at twelve o'clock M.

The NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past eight o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

DIED.

DE GRANDY.—At his residence, EDWARD DE GRANDY, aged 46 years and 3 months.

Funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 320 East 114th st., on Thursday, July 11, at twelve o'clock.

London (England) papers please copy.