

The New North-West.

JAMES H. MILLS, PUBLISHER.

Don Carlos has been requested to leave France. He left.

Gold in New York Wednesday closed at 102 1/2 silver coin 1/2 per cent. discount, silver bars 12 1/2.

The rejection by the powers of the Turkish appeal for mediation has revived the war spirit in Constantinople.

The mutual friends of Ervats and Conkling are trying to patch up a peace. It will be another version of "Love's Labor Lost."

The silver wedding of President Hayes and wife will occur next Monday. The only invited guests from abroad are those who attended their wedding.

Netter & Bro. have notified the New York Stock Exchange that they are unable to meet their obligations. There are ugly rumors afloat about the cause.

The "Great Unknown" called it "The Dance of Death," and yet Samuel Baron walked eight consecutive hours in New York the other night and still lives.

Japan has renounced all commercial treaties and renewed its right to revive all customs duties at pleasure. They are trying to bring the commercial world to their Japanese.

Specie in the Bank of England decreased 260,000 in the past week; in the Bank of France the decrease was 5,000,000 francs; in the Bank of Germany the decrease was 11,900,000 marks. This shows the perturbed condition of Europe.

Philadelphia detectives found a few days ago ten barrels and a keg full of decomposed human remains, which the Schurz family had ordered to be buried in the office of a college dissecting room. And still, Philadelphia thinks it awful.

The feeling in Washington on the question of Mexican troubles indicates there are quite a number of statesmen to-day who would reiterate the unfortunate expressions of Tom Corwin if it were not that a tortured construction of it might be to them as it was to him—political death.

Patterson, the Carolina Senator of invidious repute, does the Republicans the honor of proposing to abandon the Senate without pairing, thus reducing the Republican majority to one. Unless he has been villainously lied about his absence is better than his company.

The House has seated Patterson as member of Congress from Colorado. Bedford was clearly and fairly elected according to all accounts we have seen. The House could better have afforded to refer the matter back to another election than seat a partisan of the majority on a technicality in clear defiance of the wishes of Colorado.

The War Department says all is quiet at San Elizario at present. The order to the Sheriff in making arrests and protecting citizens and prisoners from violence. It is understood U. S. troops were assisting in making arrests of the parties connected with the killing of Howard, and that in their resisting arrest two of the mob were killed. Two prisoners were subsequently taken out and lynched by the Rangers.

The committee having under consideration the question of the troubles on the Texas border have examined the Secretary of War, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Ord, Gen. Mason, Gen. Olitz, Capt. Johnson and others, besides going over all the papers and reports from officers on the frontier and all the documents in the War Department.

Ignoble above Fort Brown; that nine-tenths of the inhabitants of the Texas border are Mexicans; that the raiders are nearly all Indians, with a few outlaws and fugitives that they make incursions on our soil, rob and steal, and then, recrossing, hide in the chaparral or mix with the half-breeds, thus eluding pursuit or detection.

The Correspondent of the London Daily News tells a dire story of the horrors of Plevna. It is a sketch as from the pen of Dante or the pencil of Dore, and, if true, will materially detract from the fame of Osman. The world honors and soldiers worship hard-fighting generals, but inhumanity to, or neglect of, his wounded and prisoners consigns even a hero to infamy.

The Postoffice Department invites by pamphlet advertisement proposals for carrying the mails in the Western States and Territories from July 1, 1878, to June 30, 1883. Proposals will be received at the Contract office in Washington until February 2, 1878. The decisions will be announced on or before March 30, 1878. These advertisements were formerly published in at least two newspapers in each State and Territory, but the Department, in a fit of short-sighted economy like that under which a similar publication of the general laws of the United States was suppressed, has abolished that method. Were it not for the gratuitous publication given in the papers, not one person in a hundred would see these invitations for proposals.

As several of the Montana papers have published the list of Montana routes in full, it is anticipated there will be lively competition for these routes, especially that from the railroad to Helena, and it is believed that the day when straw bids will win has gone by.

George Alfred Townsend, than whom no one loves better to say cruelly bitter things, whose political attachments are purely platonic, and who, withal, is perhaps as good authority as any when he deigns to phrase a tribute to worthiness, says: "It seems to me that the United States Senate of the present has a higher average than ever in its history. This Senate is full of governors, judges, great lawyers and military commanders; look there at Gordon, Ransom, Morgan, Maxey, Withers, Cockrell, Ogelsby, Burdette. They have seen such service as Napoleon found Duke and Marshals in. Look at Kirkwood, Randolph, Saunders, Hamlin, Booth and Garland, who ruled great States as executives or organizers. And in the law are figures like Davis, Eaton, Christy, Merrimon and Thurman, and advocates like Edmunds, Matthews, Hoar, Conkling and Hill. The infusion of the military has given a tone of honor; of governors a knowledge of the populace, and of lawyers talent. I very much doubt whether in this Senate Calhoun would not be a dreamer, Clay a Swabnicker, and Webster a rhetorician." This was probably written before Patterson and Butler were admitted.

THE IMPENDING CONFLICT.

It is apparent to every one that the breach between the Senate and the Republican wing of the President led by Conkling is widening into one of deadly possibilities.

The root and cause of this trouble is, of course, the Civil Service views of the President, wherein he holds that the disposal of patronage in the several States in the way of Presidential nominations vests solely in the Executive and is not subject to the dictation of the Senators. The President as freely concedes to the Senate the right and privilege to confirm or reject his nominations. The assertion of this principle is a radical innovation on the customs and usages of recent administrations, and, as the control of patronage is the most important element of strength in the creation and continuance of many Senators, it is accepted by them as a change to mortal conflict. This is without doubt the underlying cause of antagonism although hostility to the Southern policy is worked upon as a popular clamor in some quarters to strengthen opposition to the President. The lines of battle are drawn, the squadron set and the conflict. The key to the position is the New York Custom House. Conkling holds it with his collector and naval officer. The President has already made one charge on the position with new appointees and although Merritt got into impregnable position unoccupied by the enemy Roosevelt and Prince were disastrously repulsed in the main attack. It is not yet evident whether the President will renew the attack immediately after the Holiday adjournment or lay siege to compel a surrender after the expiration of the session. So far the advantage has been with Conkling. It is rumored now that both sides are preparing for another and more desperate trial of conclusions at an early day. There seems no recourse now but for the President to fight it out to victory or defeat. Vassilation or even procrastination now is equivalent to the worst disaster he could suffer in a decisive conflict, and speedy success is necessary to retrieve the day. While theoretically the President is in a righteous one it requires practical victory to bring the fact home to the people. We have no doubt President Hayes, if his position were well won, would counsel as freely and considerately with Senators in regard to appointments as any of his predecessors, but as long as it is antagonized by their adherence to his policy, as long since announced by him and either positively or tacitly accepted by the Republican party, compels him to assume a seemingly absolute attitude. To say the least it is unfortunate that a President who has had no superior in purity and patriotism of purpose, who when the Republican party was sick unto the death, existing abuses that sent a candidate upon a clear avowal to undertake the reform of them, and who has religiously, exceptionally and honorably kept his pledge, should find his path way sown with dragon's teeth by his own party leaders while articulating and pretensions by the opposition lead them to encourage the strife. It is unfortunate too that the test of this question fell upon the New York Custom House. We have not yet seen that any charges of inefficiency or dishonesty holds against the incumbents. Their characters seem as irreproachable as those of the gentlemen nominated to succeed them. The case is therefore resolved into an abstract test of the Presidential policy, with many circumstances adverse to the President. There is no denying Conkling's Senatorial influence, his courage, eloquence, energy and tenacity. And he is backed by all the patronage he has bestowed in New York. Every Republican Senator sees how soon every Democrat has hopes that in 1880 this issue will equally come home to him. Conkling captured a new strength by his fine finesse in voting for Merritt and it is said has joined hands with Blaine by disclaiming all pretensions to the Presidential nomination in 1880. He dislikes Schurz and Ervats, the latter of whom he holds responsible for this war upon his appointees and in fact has no excessive love for any particular portion of the administration. This is a serious crisis in his political career, or a crisis that humiliates and destroys him or makes him his own successor and the unchallenged Republican leader of the Senate. The administration is not without strong friends and the next contest, if there is one, will be a giant struggle. Incidental to this there are still possibilities a compromise may be effected during the Holiday recess. It is intimated Conkling holds Schurz responsible for the movements against his appointees and is willing to be reconciled with Ervats on condition of Schurz's removal. If this should result new appointees might be selected whose confirmation in the Senate would not oppose Conkling in the bloody chasm he bridged. We do not, however, think it probable the President will consent to sacrifice his Secretary of Interior and the support he has had in this movement to avoid a continuation of hostilities with Conkling. Hayes is not constitutionally of an aggressive, combative disposition, but if he once determines upon a course of action he stays. It is to be regretted for the welfare of the party that a conflict threatening such serious estrangements is upon it, but the only proper thing for the Administration and the Senator from New York now to do is to fight it out and abide the consequences.

There are said to be 500 lodges of Yanktonians near Wolf Point, and barely sufficient supplies at agency to keep them in ration during the severest portion of the winter. Should the agent order supplies and give a portion of his stores to the Gros Ventres, the Sioux will in all probability send out a war party and capture the goods while en route from Wolf Point to Fort Belknap.—Benton Record.

U. S. Steamer Wrecked. WASHINGTON, December 10.—Information was several months ago received at the War Department of the wreck of the United States transport steamer J. Donald Cameron near Sioux City, Iowa. Additional advice were received to-day saying that the wreck had been sold at auction by Major W. B. Hughes, Quartermaster, for \$220. This boat was built only last spring by order of General Meigs, Quartermaster General, as an experiment to be used in the transportation of supplies up the Missouri river, against the advice of General Sherman and Sheridan. The boat, with her supplies, \$75,000. Her master, the General Sherman, has been little better as a financial venture.

No Indians. DEADWOOD, December 24.—Two companies of the 11th Infantry, in command of Major Charles G. Bartlett, arrived at Crook City last evening from Cheyenne agency, via Fort Pierre route. Major Bartlett reports that though they heard of Indians along the road they saw none. His command crossed an Indian trail at Cheyenne river that led northwest, and he expresses the opinion that the Indians who committed the depredations have gone to the Little Missouri or Tongue river.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The famous mare, Flora Temple, is dead.

The wife of Senator Garland died at Little Rock, Ark., Christmas Eve.

The Town House and Withrop Church at Holbrook, Mass., burned Christmas Eve.

Mr. Elihu Burritt is seriously ill; he has had several hemorrhages within the past few days.

Wm. Treffinger, a tramp, was fatally injured at Omaha, Christmas day, by a freight train.

The Colorado seat was awarded to T. M. Patterson, Dem., and he was sworn in on the 12th inst.

It was the spade of the engineer and not the sword of the general that conquered Osman Pasha.

Rev. Johnathan Crane, Middletown, New York, was stricken with apoplexy and died Christmas day.

Col. McDaniel, the noted turfman, has determined to sell his stock and retire from the racing business.

Captain Mowery, the California mustang-rider and polo-player, died recently of yellow fever in New Orleans.

George Alfred Townsend is authority for the statement that Lincoln was opposed to the civil service reform idea.

Flood and O'Brien, of bonanza fame, live in very unpretentious style in San Francisco. O'Brien is a bachelor and loves a good horse.

The President is studying the Texas Pacific railroad scheme. He is reported to be in favor of the road does not need Government aid.

James Gordon Bennett has taken a hunting-box at Melton, Eng., and has a stud of twenty-two of the best hunters that money can buy.

Blacklock, of Gulf of California oyster canning fame, has been sentenced to the State Prison for seven years and nine months for forgery.

It is stated that Senator Patterson will go to South Carolina next month to give ball for his appearance at the February term of the court where the proceedings against him are pending.

Ben You has gone back to China after making \$100,000 in the cigar business in San Francisco. Considering the relative value of money in the two countries, it will be enormously wealthy at home.

Mr. Boutwell has been looking over the ground, and, as a result of his observations, predicts that the silver bill will pass over the President's signature, and will contain a provision for unlimited legal tender.

No special preparation is going on at Woolwich arsenal, except the manufacture of guns. Only 4,000 hands are employed; the war force is from 10,000 to 12,000. It should, however, be added that there are equipments in store for two army corps.

A Cleveland widow has had three husbands. She has on hand a law suit to break the will of the first, another to recover the insurance money on the life of the second, and a third to obtain alimony from the last and she doesn't know what a day may bring forth.

It is said that Mr. Charles Nordhoff receives from the Herald a salary of \$10,000 a year; and a writer in the Denver News adds to this statement that he used to "hold copy" for Mr. Nordhoff "when the Indianapolis Sentinel only paid him \$12 a week, and grumbled at that."

The Austin Revue quotes from the Alle that "the Duke de Monchy," and then says: "Princess Sarah Winemouca was born in Nevada and can lick any European princess in a fair fight."

Russia leather is made in Connecticut, Bordeaux wine is manufactured in California, French lace is woven in New York, Italian marble is dug in Kentucky, Marseilles linen is produced in Massachusetts, English caser work is made in New Hampshire, Parisian art comes from a shop in Boston, Spanish mackerel are caught on the New Jersey coast, and Havana cigars are rolled by the million in Chicago.

The New York Herald's London special says: The matter of rapid transit in New York is settled. An English syndicate is to build the road which is to be underground. Sir Edward Walker is at the head of the movement. The money has all been raised, and the company refused to show its books. The work will begin immediately. The road is expected to cover from six to eight miles.

Telegraphic Consolidation. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—President Ord, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has concluded a lease of the telegraph lines owned and controlled by the Central Pacific Company west of Salt Lake and throughout California, for a term of five years, and thereafter until one year's notice shall be given by either party for a termination. This consolidates and harmonizes all the telegraphic interests on the Pacific coast.

Special Message on Civil Service. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The President's message on civil service, which will be sent to Congress soon after the holidays, will show that he does not intend to surrender any position which he has assumed in his controversy with the Senate. It will set forth his views with respect to patronage, and will call attention to the fact that by the action of the Republican National Convention, and by nearly every State convention, Congress as well as the President has been instructed to enforce the civil service policy, and that he (the President) is simply endeavoring to carry out to the letter the instructions given him in advance by those who elected him. In the message the President will take very strong ground as to the constitutional right of the executive to originate all nominations. The message will set forth in a clearer light than before what the President's intentions are upon civil service reform.

More Fighting in Texas. CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—The Tribune's Washington special covered with Schurz, who denied he intends resigning, and especially denies having written his resignation as alleged. He may be removed, but never expects to resign. Regarding the alleged attempt of Ervats' friends to put the responsibility of the New York nominations on him he knows nothing, but says he has attempted to refuse outside his own Department. Ervats refuses to affirm or deny the story that he will attempt to oust Schurz, but says in general of such stories that he has no time to devote to them or liking to notice. In view of these and other similar statements it is proper to reaffirm that the compromise between Conkling and Ervats on the basis of Schurz leaving the Cabinet is assured.

Troops Arriving in Texas. BROWNSVILLE, Dec. 26.—The steamer Harriet arrived at Brown yesterday morning with three companies of U. S. troops from New Orleans, which were disembarked, and left this city by railroad last evening. They are the first of the additional force ordered to the Rio Grande and are regarded as an evidence that the government is to be more effectively enforced on this frontier in the future. The Lower Rio Grande has been remarkably quiet for several months past.

Patterson on His War. NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—The World's majority special says the Republican majority in the Senate will be reduced to one vote when Congress reassembles. Patterson says to-day that as soon as he is able to travel he intends to take two months' leave of absence. He does not intend to seek the Democratic side for a pair. He thinks as the Republicans have already deposed Lincoln, the advent of the new Chamber, he owes them nothing and will therefore not go out of his way to protect their slender majority.

THE HORRORS OF PLEVNA.

A Rival Special to Dyer's Dream of Darkness.

LONDON, December 25th.—The correspondent of the Daily News at Plevna sends a terrible story of the state of things prevailing in and around the captured town. Before the recent great storm Plevna was simply a charnel house. Modern warfare has no parallel for it. Famished dogs, of which there are always large numbers in a Turkish town, were feeding on the corpses of the dead and the bodies of the still living wounded. As these savage hordes of greedy brutes tore the putrid flesh off the dead or crunched the bones between their teeth the cries and groans of the wounded as they vainly struggled with the dogs might be heard for miles around and made one's soul sick. Birds were pecking at the skulls and hopping from body to body with their beaks and heads besmeared with human blood, and screaming with feral delight. The dogs fought among themselves and their struggle with each other for possession of a morsel of human flesh and most indescribable horror prevailed. In one hour above thirty-seven dead and fifty-three wounded Turks were found. Some of the former were in a half decomposed and putrid state and the wounded in a condition that can be more easily imagined than described. Some of the wounded were able to crawl about and clutched at old morsels of food that were found in the hands of the dead, devouring it with feverish avidity, but thousands of them were utterly helpless and awaited death or succor with listless fatalism. Eighteen hundred prisoners were huddled together on the bank of the Vid, and the horrors of their position equalled those of the great plague which ravaged Europe in the fourteenth century. The living and dead were piled together promiscuously in heaps like wood and carted away. There were only three carts available for this work and the confusion was indescribable.

Osman's bravery is staid by his treatment of the Russian wounded. The last moral case of the capture of Constantinople and the partition of Turkish power in Europe. The programme of the war party is to send a British fleet to Constantinople and 20,000 men to assist in the defense of Adrianople. The occupation and fortification of Gallipoli is the first step to be taken in case of a declaration of war.

An Expression from Blaine. NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—A St. Louis special says: Senator Blaine, who is en route to the Hot Springs, stopped over here one night, and was interviewed by a representative of the Globe-Democrat. Speaking of the President and the Republican party, he said as a Republican President it was clearly the duty of Hayes to carry out the wish of the Republican party, and it is certain that in this Southern business he has wandered very far from the Republican idea. Hayes nor no other man can disintegrate the Republican party. The Presidential policy might disarm or weaken it, or demoralize it for the time being, but the underlying principles of the party are too deeply imbedded in the popular affection for any one man or set of men to root them out. Hayes has undoubtedly placed himself in a position where he cannot receive the cordial support of the party that elected him. A line, in fact, is already so clearly drawn between him and the party that there can be no doubt as to how each stands. Hayes, in a party view, is neither here nor there. He is on the other side of the line so far as all the practical results of his administration are concerned. It is absurd to suppose that there can be any harmony between him and the Republican party as long as he pursues his present course. The people know whether he has carried out his pledges as a President elected by the Republican party.

Being asked about the Southern policy, Blaine said that on that subject there was, of course, a difference of opinion, but the difference was not great, and it was safe to assume that there was no great division of sentiment in the party on the matter. Many honest Republicans, said the Senator, believe that the Southern people are as loyal to the Union as we are in the North, but of this there is serious doubt. The Southern people, it is true, are to all appearances peacefully inclined, and show a disposition to maintain the supremacy of the National Government, but men who were in the rebel army cannot so readily give up their faith, and their professions, in my opinion, are only skin deep. The Southerners are laying low until they get on top. They look the Union very tight, and it was safe to assume that they will do so. I do not think that it will surprise that class of Republicans who believe that reconciliation has been complete. The Southern people are not in fact reconciled. They are playing policy, and their purpose is to get possession of the Government and rule as they did before the war, and then all the established results of the war and reconstruction would be set aside.

England's Preparation. LONDON, December 23.—For the past two months ships have been constantly employed conveying stores to Gibraltar and Malta, where there is now a vast accumulation of war material. Orders have been received at Woolwich for the manufacture of 16-pounder field guns. It has also been determined that the four 18-ton guns for the Indefatigable are to be clambered forth with.

The Dutch steamer Prinsland, from Java for Rotterdam, has been lost, it is believed with all hands off Cape Finisterre. She passed Gibraltar December 20th. A wrecking crew has been sighted, which there is little doubt came from the Prinsland. The crew numbered about fifty. She had no passengers. It was at first reported that there were three hundred and sixty-two persons aboard, but these were Malay pilgrims and were landed at Jeddah.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF. The establishment of the Scottish hierarchy will not be announced at present. Tammany Hall has expelled Owen Murphy from membership. It is now reported that when Senator Patterson returns he will resign and go to his old Pennsylvania home. It is generally conceded Wade Hampton will be his successor and so remain during his life, as great is his popularity.

The War Department announces it will give the preference for civil service office to honorably discharged soldiers or sailors who have been discharged by reason of disability or sickness incurred in the line of duty. The Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. will be sold with all franchises and privileges, April 3d.

Thirty thousand Serbians with 120 guns are investing Nisic. Gen'l Grant and family tried to visit Yevruvis but gave it up on account of the cold. They afterwards visited Pompeii and found a loaf of bread in that historical bake-oven.

Meeting of the British Parliament.

LONDON, December 21.—The Times leading article is carefully directed to allaying the excitement on Eastern matters and counteracting the effect of wild rumors. It concludes as follows: No course can be more reasonable and obvious than that at this juncture the government should desire to consult with Parliament as soon as it can without unnecessary inconvenience. Whether they contemplate interference or mediation, or simply the means of securing a good position in the final settlement of the question, they cannot but feel the need of Parliamentary support. As soon as Parliament is called together we shall have the main considerations on all sides of the great issue forcibly stated and clearly argued. The nation will have an opportunity of weighing the various courses recommended to it. The ministry can see whether they can honorably assume, as they have done on the whole, the risk of assuming hitherto, that they are carrying into effect the wishes of the country at large, and both at home and abroad we shall see our way more clearly. It does not seem necessary to look beyond these plain considerations in order to understand why the Ministers have decided to summon Parliament at the earliest convenient day.

CHICAGO, December 21.—The Times London special says: The call for the assembling of Parliament has already effected infinite mischief in its influence, not only on English business and tranquility, but upon the feelings of the Turks and Russians. A telegram from St. Petersburg says the call is looked upon as almost equivalent to a declaration of war. The Russian sentiment welcomes the English challenge, because it is thought that Russia is more powerful now than England, and that war will give an opportunity to obliterate the disgrace of the Crimea.

A Duchesne special says that among the Russian officers there is great rejoicing over the attitude of England, who are bitterly offended by the arrogance and unfriendly comment of England during the present contest. They believe that Russia can secure allies, and that with their armies of seasoned veterans they are more than a match for any force England can put in the field. They also believe that the action of England removes the last moral case of the capture of Constantinople and the partition of Turkish power in Europe. The programme of the war party is to send a British fleet to Constantinople and 20,000 men to assist in the defense of Adrianople. The occupation and fortification of Gallipoli is the first step to be taken in case of a declaration of war.

Colorado Items. CENTRAL CITY, Col., Dec. 26.—This morning, between one and two o'clock, a fire was discovered in an unoccupied building between Central City and Black Hawk. It was extinguished without damage, and while the firemen were returning another fire was discovered in the residence of Thomas Ferril. The first ones to arrive heard the screams of the inmates but the fire had such headway that no one was able to get to the rescue. The fire was extinguished in the flames. Mrs. Ferril, Johnney Ferril, William John Ferril and Robert Jeffrey. There are serious suspicions of fire being incendiary, as there was a strong smell of coal oil about both buildings, both fires seemed to have been started from the outside, and a man was seen running away from the first building.

D. W. Ross, of Springfield, Ill., a well known railroad man, died here this morning.

The War in the East. LONDON, Dec. 23.—A telegram from Erzerum reports twenty battalions of Russians being sent northeast of Erzerum. A considerable Russian force is also concentrated behind the Davi Boyun.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 23.—The total Russian loss by war to December 20, is 80,413.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—A Constantinople dispatch says it is declared that the Porte is determined to carry on the war to the last extremity should the request for mediation fail. Layard, British Ambassador, has not received Lord Derby's reply to the Porte's note.

Great distress prevails among the poor of Constantinople. The prices of provisions are rising in consequence of the depreciation of currency. Difficulties are feared if the price of bread rises much higher.

The Porte has issued a proclamation deposing Prince Milan, of Serbia. It is reported that on Thursday the Sultan ordered Edhem Pasha, Grand Visir, to take steps to procure peace.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 23.—The snow storm which commenced on the 18th in Bulgaria and Rumania has been unusually severe. It is feared that hundreds of Turkish prisoners and Russian troops caught on the march must have perished. Of a convoy overwhelmed at Cotroceni, a suburb of Bucharest, forty horses and twenty-nine men were frozen to death.

WASHINGTON NOTES. NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The Tribune, summarizing its special from Washington, says: It is thought that the silver bill, which proposes to pay off the national debt and all private debts at 92 cents on the dollar, may pass Congress. The party in favor of this are working hard in all parts of the country.

The President is studying the Texas and Pacific scheme. He is reported to believe that the road does not need Government aid.

The House Military Committee are collecting opinions of army officers as to the consolidation of various staff corps.

The Loup commission is preparing material for its report.

New proof will be brought forward in January in regard to M. C. Butler and the Hamburg massacre.

Hostiles at Stillwater. The Bozeman Times of the 20th inst. has the following from C. H. Countryman, dated at Mouth of Stillwater, Montana, December 14th: "Yesterday we were favored with a call from some of our 'friendly' Sioux in the vicinity. A couple of them entered Huntley and Star's field and drove off five head of horses. They started in the direction of the Big Horn post. Mr. Huntley, seeing them take their horses from the field, started after them in company with Late Rock, and succeeded in regaining his horses and routing the 'friendly' Sioux. The advent of the hostiles has created considerable commotion in our little neighborhood, and we are all on the look-out now for horse-thieves."

EASTERN WAR NOTES.

ERZERUM, December 25.—The Russian lines have been pushed forward and Erzerum is almost invested. The Russian infantry is massed in the northern part of the town and consequent interruption of telegraphic service is imminent.

LONDON, December 25.—It is fully expected that Woolwich arsenal will shortly receive an extensive order. Returns were forwarded last week to the War Office showing the number of guns, amount of ammunition, stores, etc., each department can produce at short notice.

A correspondent writing from Plevna states that when the Turks made their sortie they left thousands of sick and wounded starving and unwatered. These unfortunates remained in this state three days. Hundreds of the-wounded. Over one thousand are already buried. About one hundred corpses come from the hospital daily. Undoubtedly many who were not quite dead have been buried. Those killed in battle were unburied. Turkish prisoners are encamped among them and almost starving. Plevna is one vast charnel house surpassing in horrors anything imaginable.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 25.—An official telegram states that the sudden drifting of the ice on the Danube has torn away the bridge at Ibrail. The Russian steamer is frozen in and unable to approach the bridge. Grand Duke Alexis announces communication cannot be restored for the present.

BELOGRADE, December 25.—The Servians on Monday, after eight hours severe fighting captured Takpalanka, together with three Krupp guns, and large quantities of ammunition and provisions. The Turks lost many killed and some prisoners. Prince Milan was present yesterday when the bombardment took place.

More Trouble at San Elizario. NEW YORK, December 26.—A Washington special says: Dispatches received at the War Department state that great excitement prevails at San Elizario and in El Paso county in consequence of the killing of four of the mob who recently killed Judge Howard and forced the surrender of the Texas Rangers. The dispatches are not very clear and the Secretary will not give them unless he obtains further and more definite information. It seems, however, that the United States troops were called upon and did render assistance to the State officials in arresting some of the mob. Resistance was made and two of the mob were killed. After the arrests were effected two more were killed. These latter were supposed to have been taken out and lynched by Rangers. The Secretary of War and Secretary of State were in consultation with the President upon the subject this morning. The government does not propose to assist in the arrest of citizens of Texas for the purpose of having them murdered in cold blood and has so informed the Governor of Texas and the military officers in command of San Elizario and El Paso. If any more arrests are made the United States troops will protect the parties arrested from being lynched or otherwise wrongfully dealt with.

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LONDON, Dec. 23.—A Constantinople dispatch says it is declared that the Porte is determined to carry on the war to the last extremity should the request for mediation fail. Layard, British Ambassador, has not received Lord Derby's reply to the Porte's note.

Great distress prevails among the poor of Constantinople. The prices of provisions are rising in consequence of the depreciation of currency. Difficulties are feared if the price of bread rises much higher.

The Porte has issued a proclamation deposing Prince Milan, of Serbia. It is reported that on Thursday the Sultan ordered Edhem Pasha, Grand Visir, to take steps to procure peace.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 23.—The snow storm which commenced on the 18th in Bulgaria and Rumania has been unusually severe. It is feared that hundreds of Turkish prisoners and Russian troops caught on the march must have perished. Of a convoy overwhelmed at Cotroceni, a suburb of Bucharest, forty horses and twenty-nine men were frozen to death.

WASHINGTON NOTES. NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The Tribune, summarizing its special from Washington, says: It is thought that the silver bill, which proposes to pay off the national debt and all private debts at 92 cents on the dollar, may pass Congress. The party in favor of this are working hard in all parts of the country.

The President is studying the Texas and Pacific scheme. He is reported to believe that the road does not need Government aid.

The House Military Committee are collecting opinions of army officers as to the consolidation of various staff corps.

The Loup commission is preparing material for its report.

New proof will be brought forward in January in regard to M. C. Butler and the Hamburg massacre.

Hostiles at Stillwater. The Bozeman Times of the 20th inst. has the following from C. H. Countryman, dated at Mouth of Stillwater, Montana, December 14th: "Yesterday we were favored with a call from some of our 'friendly' Sioux in the vicinity. A couple of them entered Huntley and Star's field and drove off five head of horses. They started in the direction of the Big Horn post. Mr. Huntley, seeing them take their horses from the field, started after them in company with Late Rock, and succeeded in regaining his horses and routing the 'friendly' Sioux. The advent of the hostiles has created considerable commotion in our little neighborhood, and we are all on the look-out now for horse-thieves."

GEN. HAZEN.

The Charges of General Stanley Against Him.

The Washington Correspondent of the Pioneer-Press, writes as follows to that paper: It will be recollected that just before his departure for Europe, charges against General Hazen were laid before the President, and dismissed by the latter without action. By the merest accident in the world your correspondent has come into possession of a copy of a letter addressed to Gen. Hazen by the author of these charges, which will no doubt prove interesting to your military readers at least. And here it is: STANLEY'S LETTER.

Wm. B. Hazen, Colonel of the 6th Infantry, Brevet Major General. I have received the decision of the President of the United States upon the charges I preferred against you, that the interest of "the service would not be subserved" by convening a court martial to try you. I am just as well satisfied. You know just as well as I do that your trial could only have resulted in your conviction, and where your case is known you are already convicted in the public opinion.

I now give you fair warning that I am fully informed upon your disgraceful conduct at Shiloh, and your shameful exit from your command at Fort Buford, and when proper occasion offers will use the information to stop your career of impotence. Your obedient servant, (Signed) D. S. STANLEY.

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 6, 1877. General Stanley is superintendent of