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AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 13.—Gen. Stockton, in behalf of the committee of the democratic National convention, in presenting Governor Stevenson, its Chairman, to Gen. Hancock, this morning, said:

One of the ablest and wisest bodies of your countrymen ever assembled have given you this nomination, with perfect unanimity, and General, since the convention has adjourned, we of that committee have been to our homes; we have seen our constituents; we have seen the democratic masses and the conservative party of this country, and with one accord they ratify the action of that convention, so we are bound to believe your election will be an accomplished fact. I have the honor to hand to the Secretary a communication in writing informing you officially of your nomination.

So saying, Stockton handed the Secretary of the committee, Mr. Bell, the address signed by the committee, after which it was handed to General Hancock. In reply the latter said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee—I appreciate the honor conferred upon me by the democratic National convention lately assembled in Cincinnati. I thank you for your courtesy in making that honor known to me as soon as the importance of the matter permits. I will prepare to send to you a formal acceptance of my nomination for the office of President of the United States.

Those present were then introduced to Hancock in turn, who had a few words of welcome for each. Stockton then turning to Wm. English, who occupied the same position in the room where General Hancock had lately stood, said:

The Cincinnati convention, with unanimity unparalleled, appointed us a committee to wait upon you, at such time and place as would be most agreeable to you, and inform you in person, and in writing of your nomination. I now have the honor of congratulating ourselves in the event and to present to you on the part of the committee, and in the name of the convention of the national democratic party, the official announcement of your nomination, which will be read to you by the secretary.

The secretary then read the address, after which English spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:—As a practical business man, not much accustomed to indiscretion of action or circumlocution of speech, I will say plainly and in a few remarks, that I accept the high trust which you have tendered me with feelings of profound gratitude, and that I will at an early date formally and in writing make the acceptance, which I am informed is usual on such occasions. In doing this I fully realize the great responsibility of the situation, care, turmoil, anxiety, misrepresentations and abuse which are certain to follow; and I understand thoroughly that all resources and power of our political foes from all parts of the land will be concentrated against us in Indiana, my native State, where the first grand battle is to be fought, and probably the most important of all. But these are great occasions where the discharge of high patriotic duties are to be considered above all personal considerations and I shall not disregard the unanimous voice of representatives of the majority of the American people to which you speak here to-day applaud, I am profoundly grateful for the high honor which has been conferred, and I have abiding faith that with the favor of God and of the people, we shall succeed in this contest.

The speaker was applauded at the close of his remarks, and then followed another hand-shaking between the two nominees on the one hand and those assembled in the parlor. Shortly after this, the committee and their accompanying friends again boarded the *Fletcher* and left the island.

The officers of the Cincinnati Convention have written a letter notifying General Hancock of his nomination. They invite his attention to the resolutions adopted by the convention, rehearsing the principal points of the same, dwelling chiefly on the "fraud" issue. They say his nomination wasn't made so much on account of his conspicuous military services as because of his services after the war was over, in

restoring union and harmony; his fidelity to democratic principles, which, the writers are assured, will control his Administration and protect alike the rights of States and the United States, subordinate military to civil power, and do away with sectional agitation and malice. They close with congratulations at the bright promise for the future of the country, and assure General Hancock of their personal confidence and esteem. A similar letter was also written to Governor English, notifying him of his nomination for Vice-President. It is most complimentary in tone both to English and to the democracy of Indiana.

Dunn, Barlow & Co. have issued their circular, showing the failures in the United States and Canada in the last three months, and for the first half of the year 1880, as compared with the corresponding time in 1879. During the last three months 1,065 failures, with liabilities of \$20,111,687, were reported in the United States, and during the half year of 1880, 2,497, with liabilities of \$32,888,763. In the first six months of 1879 there were 4,058 failures, with \$65,774,310 liabilities.

At midnight Dr. Tanner had fasted fifteen and a half days. In the afternoon he was driven to Central Park, and was gone about two hours. He was very quiet during the drive. During the day he frequently munched broken ice. He appears weaker and is evidently failing. When he retired for the night at 9:30, his pulse was 98, temperature 98, and respiration 18.

WASHINGTON, 13.—In the Cabinet to-day it was resolved to have a thorough investigation of the loss of the steamer *Naragansett* of the Stonington line, to determine whether the steamboat inspectors are in any measure responsible for the disaster by which so many lives were lost.

The statements regarding preparations for the entry of Capt. Payne and his followers into the Indian Territory and the question relative to the Ponca Indians leaving their reservation, were also topics of brief discussion, but no action was taken, it being considered best not to interfere until something of an official character has been received.

The question of the St. Louis district attorneyship was considered, and it was decided to reappoint E. M. Bliss, the present incumbent.

The Chilean Minister received advice from the Chilean representative at Panama, announcing the arrival of the Chilean fleet, and their intention to invest Lima if the terms of peace proposed by Chili are not accepted by the Peruvian government. As Lima is but six miles from the coast, in a direct line, and eight miles from the port of Callao, on the south, with which it is connected by rail, the Chileans propose to land their troops at the latter point, and also at a point on the coast a few miles north of Lima, and thoroughly invest the city. For this purpose they have a large force of infantry and some cavalry, and an ample supply of long range siege guns and mortars on board their transports. The Chilean Minister expresses the opinion that the Peruvians will be unable to make any effectual defence, and that in a few days news of their capitulation, and with it the close of the war will be received.

The Postmaster General has issued an order intended to break up the existing practice of certain classes of merchants, manufacturers, inventors and agents who send through the mails printed advertising cards of various shapes and sizes with a one cent stamp affixed. The Postoffice Department officials claim that this practice, which is a growing one, has of late become a serious annoyance and hindrance to the prompt distribution of mail matter, particularly on the railway mail service. The order declares that the postal cards furnished by the Postoffice Department are the only card matter that will, for the purpose indicated, be transmitted through the mails, whether it be printed or written upon, at a less rate than three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof. The order takes effect on October 1st, 1880.

In the case of the deputy collectors and marshals recently arrested in Campbell county, Georgia, for killing one of a party of moonshiners, Commissioner Baum was to-day notified by telegraph that Judge Woods of the United States Circuit Court has decided that the case is in the United States Courts; that issue of a warrant by a State magistrate and arrest under the same is in fact a suit or action begun; and such a case can be transferred to the United

States Courts without waiting for bills of indictment by a State grand jury. Hearing on the habeas corpus writs looking to unconditional discharge of the revenue officers will come up for consideration to-morrow.

The State Department to-day received a dispatch from Minister Maynard at Constantinople, stating that he had been waiting, without success, ten days for an audience with the Sultan, to bid him the customary farewell and asking him whether he should delay his departure any longer to obtain an audience or return to the United States at once. President Hayes directed that a reply be sent, instructing Minister Maynard to use his own discretion about waiting for an interview with the Sultan, but at the same time urging him to make reasonable haste to return and take the office of Postmaster-General.

To-day was the warmest of the season. In the Treasury building, where the heat is generally less felt than in any other of the public buildings, the mercury indicated from 93 to 98 degrees. The employees were dismissed at 3 p.m., one hour earlier than usual.

CHICAGO, 13.—The weather to-day has been hotter than any day of the series, the thermometer in the shade ranging from 94 to 100, according to locality where the observation was taken. The number of prostrations from heat were greatly increased, and the deaths from the same cause already reported are six, with prospects of more before morning. Perhaps a dozen others were overcome and are in a more or less critical condition. About 8 o'clock clouds began to gather and there was a slight rain. The air became considerably cooler with prospects of more rain at midnight.

ATCHISON, Ks., 13.—C. H. Peck, contractor for the excavation of the packing house of Wm. Smith, East Atchison, Mo., having engaged several colored men for a dollar and a quarter per day, a drunken mob, armed with revolvers, made their appearance on the spot to-day and compelled them to quit. From there, the crowd increasing, they proceeded to the brick yard of Seth & Co., where seven colored men were employed. They compelled a suspension of all work and drove the colored men over the river. The mob then, to the number of several hundred, was addressed by the mayor of Atchison and others, urging peace and order, but without avail. Colored drivers of transfer teams were compelled to turn back over the bridge, and colored porters at the various freight depots and other darkeys in town were hunted up and sent over into Kansas. The authorities finding all their efforts to quiet the mob useless, telegraphed Sheriff Spencer, of St. Joseph, to come and exercise his authority, but he refused to come. The mob now have possession of East Atchison and defy the law and militia. The people of Atchison, who are largely interested in industries, are indignant at the disgraceful proceedings, and unless the officers of Buchanan County do their duty by to-morrow, they propose to take a hand in the proceedings.

NEW YORK, 14.—There were 127 deaths for the 24 hours, including 79 under five years.

Dr. Tanner is more cheerful and not quite so weak to-day. His pulse is 95, his temperature 98.5 and respiration 14. At noon he was weighed, registering 132 pounds. Loss 25½ since commencing his fast. He drank water frequently during the morning.

The Democratic National Committee re-assembled this morning, Senator Barnes presiding. The number of the Executive Committee was increased from 13 to 17. The following were then appointed Executive Committee: W. H. Barnum, T. O. Price, Massachusetts; Geo. F. Barnes, Georgia; Wm. C. Goudy, Illinois; Austin H. Brown, Indiana; M. M. Hall, Iowa; Henry D. McHenry, Kentucky; Otterbridge Husey, Maryland; E. H. Kelly, Minnesota; A. H. Sullivan, New Hampshire; Orestes Cleveland, New Jersey; Abram S. Hewitt, New York; M. W. Ransom, North Carolina; Wm. W. Armstrong, Ohio; W. L. Scott, Pennsylvania; Thos. O. Connor, Tennessee; and B. B. Smalley, Vermont. After the routine business the committee adjourned to the call of the chairman. The members subsequently proceeded in a body to the residence of ex-Governor Tilden to offer their respects to that gentleman. The Executive Committee will organize to-day.

The National Democratic Committee, on reaching Tilden's resi-

dence, Grammercy Park, were received by Henry Tilden, the ex-Governor's brother, Senator Kernan, Augustus Schell and others. When Mr. Tilden appeared, looking unusually well, a member said the committee charged with the duty of informing Hancock and English of the high trust which had been tendered them and which they have accepted, would have but half performed their duty if they did not come to pay homage to him, who by a large majority was elected four years ago. Your noble self-denial, in laying down all your claims to the exalted office of President of the United States, because you did not desire civil war, does not detract in any way from your noble and straight forward character. There is still another act of patriotic self-denial on record in your favor, and that is, relinquishing all the first claims which you had, on the people of the country for a second term. For those acts of self-denial and patriotism, the democracy of the United States pray the Almighty Power that your life may be prolonged for many, very many years. More particularly that you may live to see the country and its constitutional government relieved from many incumbrances heaped upon them as well as the rectification of the basest frauds perpetrated upon the people, by an overwhelming defeat next November of the republican party. I speak not only the voice of this committee, but the voice of the democratic party throughout this broad land, who unite in paying you homage simply because of your patriotism, virtue and exalted statesmanship. We know that the country and constitution would have been safely guarded by you as by Madison, Jefferson or Jackson had you been installed President.

The speaker here read a resolution in reference to Mr. Tilden, passed by the democratic convention, and said it expressed the feelings of the entire democracy.

Tilden replied: I thank you for your words in which you have expressed yourselves respecting my communication. You make me sure of the salvation which enables the democratic party of the United States to vindicate the right of the people to choose their chief magistrate, violated in 1876, and at the same time relieves me from the burden of the canvass, and four years of administration, is most agreeable to me. My sincere good wishes and cordial co-operation as a private citizen attend the illustrious soldier, whom the democracy have designated as their standard bearer in the presidential canvass. I congratulate you on the favorable prospects with which that canvass has been commenced, and the promise it affords of complete and final success.

The committee then left.

TOLSON, Ill., 14.—The greenbackers of the 14th district, yesterday nominated J. R. Scott to congress, vice Col. Wolfe, declined.

WASHAKIE, Wis., 14.—Chancey Schentzler, a half crazy pauper in the poor house near this city, assaulted Samuel Waller last night, with a knife, inflicting fatal wounds. They are both over seventy years of age, and had had various disputes. There was a terrible struggle between them in the dark attic where they met. Waller had an eye cut entirely out, and 23 gashes in his body.

CHICAGO, 14.—There were over 30 cases of sunstroke yesterday, according to the reports received last night and this morning. Thirteen of them were fatal.

ST. LOUIS, 14.—Barge No. 52, laden with 35,000 bushels of corn, this morning struck a pier of the bridge, which broke, and sunk the barge valued at \$9,000.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., 14.—Jos. Wynkoop, aged 10 and an unknown colored man were drowned this morning, the latter losing his life in an effort to rescue young Wynkoop.

WASHINGTON, 14.—J. A. Campbell, formerly third assistant secretary of State, and during the war Adjutant General on the staff of Schofield, was not expected to live through last night. He was at one time Governor of Wyoming Territory. His disease is softening of the brain. Hon. John A. Campbell, at one time Governor of Wyoming and later Third Assistant Secretary of State, died at his residence here this morning. He served with distinction in the army of the Cumberland from the first days of the war until its close, when he was one of its best staff officers, having acted as Gen. Schofield's adjutant general during the closing years of the war.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., 14.—About two months ago Rufus Armistead was assassinated near Horn Lake, Miss., by Ed. Nelms, colored, because Armistead's brother, when deputy sheriff of Desoto County, Miss., acting officially, killed Nelms' brother, who was criminal. The assassination created great indignation. Nelms, the murderer, was pursued to Tuttle County bottoms and to his mother, while his brother, Prentis Nelms and Tom Konkey, accomplices, were arrested. Last Saturday morning, while Tom Konkey and Prentis Nelms were being conveyed to Hernando, 20 masked men stopped the officers having the prisoners in charge and took possession of the two men. The officers returned to Austin for assistance, and on returning found the two prisoners dead, with their throats cut from ear to ear, their bowels protruding from numberless wounds inflicted with knives, and a rope around each of their necks. An indignation meeting was held at Austin to-day, at which a resolution condemning the act was passed, and committees, white and black, were appointed to ferret out the murderers.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 13.—The *Manchester Guardian* says: The prohibition of the export of grain from Russia will be a serious matter for Germany, where the rye crops are especially poor. Under the circumstances it seems likely that Germany this year will be, notwithstanding grain duties, an important customer of America's surplus of grain.

On Sunday the Montenegrins, after bombarding the Albanian stronghold, attacked the Albanian left flank. Their attack was repulsed. The Albanians who repulsed the enemy brought back the heads of 13 Montenegrins.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: South Africa is threatened with another native war in consequence of an unjustifiable disarmament of Basutos, which measure is attributable to Sir Bartle Frere's influence.

The Chinese Minister and suite have left London for St. Petersburg.

President Grevy has granted pardons and commutations of sentences to more than 1,800 common law criminals in home and colonial prisons. The Minister of Marine has ordered a large transport ship to be immediately prepared to bring home 314 amnestied Communists from New Caledonia. About 480 Communists, living in different parts of Europe, will be entitled to return.

Pera, 13.—In connection with the fall of Osman Pasha, the late Turkish Minister of War, 2,000 soldiers at the Tchataldja lines, whose time of service has expired, clamored to be disbanded and threw down their arms. Amid a great uproar they started for Pera, intending to demand their arrears of pay, but were met by a strong force and conducted to the barracks, where they are now confined.

Constantinople, 13.—News has reached the Porte from Sofia that Prince Alexander has submitted confidentially to certain Powers a project for the incorporation of Eastern Roumania with Bulgaria, the rest to be restored to the Sultan. Information shows the project is favored by one of the two Powers to whom it was submitted.

The English steamer *Khalifa*, of the Euphrates line, has been attacked by Arabs, who maintained a fusillade for an hour, but did not succeed in boarding the steamer. The quartermaster and one passenger were killed and the captain wounded. The Turkish authorities at Bagdad will investigate the outrage.

Berlin, 13.—The villa of Theodore Morissen, a distinguished professor and antiquarian at Charlottenburg, a suburb, has been burned down. Professor Morissen was severely injured. A very valuable collection of scientific and historical works, etc., collected with great trouble and expense from all over the world, was destroyed. The loss is irreparable.

St. Petersburg, 13.—As a consequence of the defective harvest prospects, the question is discussed of forbidding the export of wheat. The report of a deficiency is confirmed in south Russia, and the general restriction of the deficiency extends to other parts of the country.

Bombay, 13.—Preparations are making by the British to evacuate Cabul. All the forts around Sherpur have been mined, and could be blown up at a day's notice. It is reported that the troops will leave Cabul about the middle of August.