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AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 12.—The *Tribune* says of the Grant article: The paper will be sure to produce profound impression on both sides of the Atlantic. If it does not float the Nicaragua enterprise, which Grant commends to the American people—an American canal on American soil—it will go far towards sinking the French scheme, which is already fast assuming the appearance of a gigantic stock jobbing operation.

The *World* says: This country maintains a foreign office and staff of diplomatic agents abroad for the purpose, among other things, of giving authoritative utterance in foreign countries to the purposes and settled will of the American government. With this machinery under his control, and with so important an occasion for employing it, pressing for many months past upon his attention, why has not the President of the United States made it impossible for De Lesseps or for anybody else to delude himself or to hoodwink the people of a friendly nation into the belief that 50,000,000 of Americans who now overshadow a new field with their power, are less alive to the immediate and prospective interests of their country than were their fathers in the earliest infancy of the republic? There is no sense in assuming that the De Lesseps Company is a foreign power, or that the Monroe doctrine has any application to its operations. Neither the French nor any other European government has any connection with the canal scheme, but it is possible that if the work is carried out the questions of government control or protection may arise in future with a view to such an exigency, it could be well for our government to declare what its attitude would be without any irrelevant palaver about the Monroe doctrine.

To-morrow's *Public* will show the course of business as exhibited through the clearing house returns for the week as compared with the same week last year: New York has gained 79 and 4-10 per cent., Boston 33, Philadelphia 33 09, Chicago 76 3, Cincinnati 39 06, St. Louis 82, Baltimore 61, Milwaukee 22, Louisville 6, Pittsburgh 42 1, Providence 10, Kansas City 28 4, Indianapolis 24 3, New Orleans has lost 11 3, and San Francisco 12 4, while Cleveland and Syracuse are stationary. The new year opens with a large exchange at New York, the largest ever known, and outside of New York, the largest on record, unless before the first week in December.

Gen. Ord, formerly of California, arrived on Monday. The *Herald* prints a letter from General Sherman to Senator Maxey, who is very anxious to have Ord retired as a major General, in which Sherman says: He has been a prominent actor in every war since 1830. Since 1855, when he arrived in San Francisco, he has been charged with the expenses of a large family. He never attempted speculation in property, even in the temptations in California in 1849, never engaged in any lucrative business to supplement his salary as Lieutenant or Captain, and I am informed that to-day he is not laid up the money needed to send his family from San Antonio to Washington.

The *Commercial Bulletin*, in regard to Commissioner Swift's statement about Chinese naturalization being null and void, says: If Swift correctly reported here, we are inclined to think no such treaty as he and his conferees have brought home to them will ever receive the sanction of the United States Senate. There are many Chinese merchants who are among the largest payers on the Pacific coast, and New York the courts, as is well known, have no scruples about granting naturalization papers to sons of this nationality. The extension is totally at variance with the spirit of our free institutions.

The *Evening Post* says of the rumor of the telegraph companies, that rumor has it that new stock will be issued, Western Union stock going into the new company at par, American at par, Atlantic and Pacific at fifty each, in proportion; that play then will be to turn over the company to government.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special, speaking of the mail steamship subsidies, says Postmaster General Seward said: "I think it would be wise measure to amend the general law on the subject to au-

thorize the payment, by the Postmaster General, of a just and reasonable compensation, within prescribed maximum limits, and commensurate with the importance of the service performed by such lines of American steamers as may be employed under contract with this Department in the transporting of mail of the United States in Mexican, Central American, North American and trans-Pacific ports. It is now announced the committee on postoffice and post routes are preparing a bill which will appropriate \$1,500,000 for carrying foreign mails the coming year, the rate for monthly mails to be \$30 per mile per year, under contracts made for a term of years."

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—A Virginia City dispatch says: An explosion of a lamp this evening set fire to the hoisting works of Hale & Norcross. The wind was blowing a gale and the hoisting works, boiler room, changing room, machine room, blacksmith shop, ore dump, rope house and carpenter shop were destroyed. The men at work below made their escape through the combination shaft. It is difficult at present to ascertain the amount of damage. The shaft is thought to be not much damaged, as it has an upward draft and the water was turned in to extinguish the falling brands. If the big pumping engine in the hoisting is ruined the loss will be nearly \$500,000. It is doubtful if the works will be rebuilt further than necessary to raise and lower workmen as the work can be done through the Chollar, Norcross and Savage Shaft of which Hale & Norcross is part owner.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—Dispatches from Tucson and Deming report that the stage from Mesilla to Fort Cummings, was attacked by Indians, last evening, about 14 miles from Fort Cummings. The bodies of the driver and three men and one woman, passengers, were found mutilated and burnt. The bodies were removed to Fort Cummings. Troops are in pursuit. The Indians are supposed to have numbered about 40.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Senator Eaton has prepared a substitute for the Burnside resolution enunciating the Monroe doctrine in regard to the construction of the international ship canal by foreign capital which he will endeavor to have the Senate committee on foreign relations adopt at its meeting on Tuesday. The substitute goes further than the original resolution and protests against the construction of the proposed canal by foreign capital under the guise of a charter from the government of Colombia and intimates plainly that this government will not suffer it to go on. It is believed here the Senate will adopt this resolution and the effect will be to stop De Lesseps from attempting to carry out the enterprise.

After the morning hour in the Senate the franking resolution was referred to the committee on post-offices, 28 to 23, and the Senate resumed the army bill.

Frank Hurd and Judge Taylor are discussing before the House elections committee the right of the latter to the seat from Garfield's district.

At a meeting of the House military committee Sparks presented the report of the sub-committee against McCook's bill to retire Grant. McCook presented a minority report favoring the bill. The committee adopted Sparks' report which he reported to the House.

A bill was introduced in the House by Johnston for the relief of Gen. Ord.

The treasury purchased but 10,000 ounces of silver bullion for mintage. Only three bids were received from the Pacific Coast owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication.

Prominent War Department officials speaking with regard to the future retirements, to-day, said there was no doubt that Judge Advocate Gen. Dunn and Surgeon Gen. Barnes would soon be placed on the retired list, but Quarter-master Gen. Meigs would not be retired.

The Senate committee to-day instructed chairman Lamar to prepare and report a bill granting the right of way through the Fort Bliss Texas Military reservation to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Southern New Mexico Railroads and through the Fort Wingate New Mexico reservation to the Atlantic and Pacific Company.

A special treasury agent returned from the investigation of U. S. Marshal Fitzsimmons, Georgia, and finds he has not co-operated with the revenue officers in suppressing illicit stills, has taken money belonging to

the United States and compelled deputies by means of false representations and threats to give receipts for sums they did not obtain, and although at first excited and violent at the charges made he finally acknowledged them. His shortage is \$550 and the agent could not learn where the money was, Fitzsimmons claiming that he was responsible for the amount, his resignation is daily expected by the President.

The President gave a state dinner to-night to the Supreme Court Justices which was an elegant affair. Justice and Mrs. Field were present several cabinet officers also present and a few prominent Congressmen and Whitelaw Reid. This is the beginning of a series of dinners to be given before the President retires.

Although the Senate committee on foreign relations at their special meeting to-day did not have time to reach the point of action on the Chinese treaties, it is learned that their examination of the documents so far as it has progressed up to the hour for adjournment, has produced a decidedly favorable impression upon the minds of at least a majority of the committee, and it is quite probable that the expected report in favor of its ratification will be unanimous. Owing to the engagement of various members on other committees there will not be another meeting of the foreign relations committee until next Tuesday.

Senator Saulsbury, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, intends to call up the Kellogg case as soon as the regular appropriation bills now pending for action by the Senate shall have been disposed of. The democratic members of the committee say they have not been advised of any change of opinion among Senators in regard to this case since last session, but they cannot believe that the democratic majority will permit Kellogg to keep his seat, especially in view of what seems to be a certainty, that the democratic ascendancy in the Senate for two years after the 4th of March depends upon ousting Kellogg previously. They are at any rate determined to have the question settled at the earliest moment practicable. The general belief remains unchanged, however, that not less than six or eight democratic senators will vote with the republicans on this question, and thus sustain Kellogg in possession of his seat.

An interview with Delegate Cannon, published in to-day's *Republican* quotes him as giving December 7th, 1854, as the date of his naturalization and the United States District Court of Utah as the tribunal in which it took place. He also referred to certain transcripts from records of that court which he claims establishes the truth of his assertion and which, he further said, were published by the House of Representatives among the miscellaneous documents of the 44th Congress. These transcripts, as incorporated in the *Republican's* report of his remarks, consists of what purports to be a copy of a certificate of naturalization signed and sealed by W. I. Appleby, clerk of the court above mentioned, the copy being attested by Alfred Gould, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, Nov. 17, '74.

Senator Booth, to-day, presented sundry memorials from San Francisco, Oakland and other places in California against the passage of the public land commission bill, and recommending sundry amendments of the homestead law.

Representative Davis presented petitions signed by many prominent merchants and numerous mariners of San Francisco urging the enactment of a bill to provide for the reorganization of marine hospitals and a system of promotion therein.

Howe's bill to provide for ex-Presidents proposes to pay each of them annually one-quarter of the amount of salary while in office. Thirteen citizens of Boston signed the accompanying petition, which refers to the sad stories of the want of earlier ex-Presidents during their old age, and that it is beneath the dignity of the nation to call on the best men for their services and neglect to provide for them after retirement.

The special House committee to investigate the abuse of the franking privilege met with closed doors this afternoon.

Senator Conkling made a legal argument this p. m. in executive session of the Senate, against the proposed confirmation of Wm. H. Craig, whose commission expires March 1st. He claimed the term of office don't expire until four years from

the date of his qualification, which was subsequent to March 4th 1877, and therefore the President has no power to fill an office in advance of its vacation. On Conkling's motion this question was recommitted for further consideration.

The Senate committee on Territories heard an argument from Gen. Lew Wallace, Governor of New Mexico, in advocacy of the repeal of the *posse comitatus* clause of the army appropriation act of 1878, so far as it prevents the enforcement of civil law in the territories by means of direct calls on the military for assistance. The proposition was referred to Senators Vest and Saunders as a sub-committee. The indications are it will be reported favorably.

The committee to-day agreed to recommend the passage of the House bill appropriating \$30,000 for the erection of a penitentiary in Dakota.

NEW YORK, 14.—The *Times* says: The Chinese treaties gives indications that the Chinese government is uneasy over the migrations of its subjects here and their harsh treatment, but yielded the points embraced in the treaty, because an alliance with the United States is deemed desirable now that so many dangers from without menace the celestial empire. The treaties show the absolute sincerity and friendly intentions of China toward the United States.

The *Herald's* Albany special says: Conkling has won a famous victory. He not only has beaten his personal foes, but he enjoys the pleasure of beholding most of the volunteer and abject self-humiliation. There is no doubt that Platt will be quite as harmonious and satisfactory a colleague to him as Crowley, perhaps more so, yet every one of the anti-Grant and pro-Blaine New York delegates in the Chicago national convention, who is a member of this legislature, with a single exception, was managed into voting for Platt to-night.

CLEVELAND, 14.—A colored delegation waited on Garfield at Mentor to-day. Their spokesman congratulated Garfield on his election, complimented him for his gallant defense for the rights of the people in the past, alluded to the grievous wrongs endured by the colored race of the south, their subjection to the will of the minorities, etc., a tale which has been often told and is well known. He urged in behalf of his people the necessity of creating a national system of education for the toiling masses under the supervision and control of the government not leaving the matter to the changeful policies of political parties. He protested against federal appointments in the south being made in hostility to the republican interests and sentiments. He concluded by hoping for a fearless administration of the laws without favor or partiality under Pres. Garfield. Gen. Garfield in response assured them that his convictions had ever prompted his utterances and his conduct. As to the majority of the citizens being oppressed by the minority in some sections of the south, he asked why it was so? Because the trained man is two or three to one as against an untrained man, and this suggestion was brimful of significance outside of policies and parties. To make a majority always powerful, makes its members trained and intelligent as the minority itself. The education of the colored race lies at the base of the final solution of their great questions. Government ought to do all it can, but the thirst for knowledge must be prompted by the parents and encouraged by the children. He had felt for years that education was the final solution of the question.

Bishop Hood then read an address from the African M. E. Church bishops, to which Garfield also returned thanks, and the conference ended.

WASHINGTON, 15.—It is to-day considered practically certain that the funding bill will be passed by the House of Representatives with its principal section in the shape in which it was left yesterday by the adoption of Randall's amendment. The talk now is that the Senate will increase the rate of interest to three and a half per cent., but Carlisle and some other prominent members of the ways and means committee think otherwise. They say the House will insist upon three per cent., but will compromise with the Senate in regard to the time of the bonds by agreeing to make them payable in 20 years, with an option of redemption at any time after the expiration of 10 years from date of issue, in return for which concession from the House, provision for the

five-ten bonds, the Senate will be expected to agree to the lower rate of interest.

Representative Page has received several letters from California inquiring as to the possibility of procuring legislation to admit machinery for the manufacture of jute free of duty. He has conversed on the subject with most of the members of the ways and means committee and finds them all favorable to the proposition, as there are a number of precedents for such exemptions from customs duty in favor of experimental manufacture in this country by means of machines which our artisans have not yet learned to make. It is hoped that a bill to effect the desired purpose may be gotten through this session, but otherwise its passage will not be difficult in the next Congress.

Editor Geo. C. Gorham publishes in to-day's *Republican* a card addressed "to the public," in which he personally disposes of certain widespread newspaper publications concerning himself and his friend, Gen. Mahone, of Virginia, he says he has not, either directly or indirectly, sought or elicited any expression from Mahone as to how he would vote in the Senate concerning the office of Secretary of the Senate or any other offices; does not know what his course will be in that regard. Gorham continues: "I shall not at any time hereafter solicit his vote or that of any other senator for any office. I never have at any time solicited any senator's vote for myself, for election to or retention in office, although I served nearly 11 years as Secretary of the Senate, during which time 200 senators, less one, had seats in that body. It is also publicly stated that I wish to be elected Sec'y of the Senate by Gen. Mahone's vote, although the other officers and the committees may remain unchanged. To this I reply that I should consider myself unfaithful to the party to which I belong were I willing to accept office under such circumstances." In conclusion Gorham warmly justifies his advocacy of the coalition of the republican party in Virginia with Mahone's followers as against the regular democrats, on the ground that such a coalition would "insure the colored people against being remanded to the political slavery from which General Mahone and his supporters have emancipated them," and that, "if independentism is 32,000 stronger in Virginia than republicanism, and equally reliable for all patriot purposes, it would be monumental folly to aid the Bourbons by making a hopeless three-cornered fight this year in a State contest."

NEW YORK, 14.—Edmund Reinhardt, the wife murderer, was executed on Staten Island this morning. He was stolidly indifferent, joked and smoked during the entire morning. A Baptist minister present made a prayer so long that the people murmured against the cruel delay. Finally, when all was ready, Reinhardt said Good bye from beneath the black cap, the trap was sprung and his neck was broken. The undertaker fainted when the trap was sprung. The body was given to his relatives.

Machins, Me., 15.—Warren Longmore, aged nine, was found guilty of manslaughter in killing Freeman Wright, aged eight, at Pembroke, last October. He has been sent to the reform school during his minority. The children had a quarrel, and Longmore, next day, shot Wright and was found digging his grave behind a barn where he had dragged the body. While doing so, Wright showed signs of life, whereupon Longmore beat him on the head with a spade, despatching him.

Milwaukee, 15.—A horrible tragedy occurred four miles from Oshkosh, where a wealthy German, named Viskow lived on a farm. Last night the neighbors discovered his barn on fire and on arriving on the ground, barn, granary and house were discovered to have been set fire and locked. The daughter was discovered lying near the gate bleeding from two large gashes in her head and her clothes partly burned. After the fire the remains of Mrs. Viskow were found, enough remained to show that her throat had been cut from ear to ear. Suspicion had fastened on Mr. Viskow but his body was since found in the ruins of the barn, burned beyond recognition. The family relations had been unhappy. It is thought Viskow killed his wife and daughter and fired the premises meeting his own death in the pyre. The daughter is insensible and will probably die. The family had lived unhappy. Some neighbors, however, lay the deed to tramps.

Denver, Col., 15.—Billy Leroy,