

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 18.—There are but few new developments regarding the Southern boom for Grant. The *Tribune* ridicules it, saying: A large number of "Southern Democrats" are quoted as favoring Grant's candidacy for a third term, but nearly all of them request to have their names withheld. Those who allow their names to be given are undoubtedly the most estimable persons in their respective localities, but the American public has now the rare pleasure of resting its eye upon their names for the first time. The *Sun* has a long article on a counter scheme by the republicans to get rid of Grant altogether by giving him the presidency of the Inter-oceanic Canal Company. This was originally engineered by Admiral Ammen. The *Sun's* article closing thus: There is a great intrigue going on to take Grant out of politics. I know that some of Grant's third term boomers are concerned about it. They fear Grant may be caught in what they indignantly term Ammen's fly-trap; and they have warned him that the men who are engineering the job have always been his enemies, though Ammen is unconsciously their tool.

The excitement in stocks continues, and yesterday's recorded transactions were in the neighborhood of half a million shares.

A dispatch from St. Louis says: "The friends of Prof. Wise, the aeronaut, were thrown into a state of intense excitement to-day, by the reception of a letter from Zenas Fanner, of Metropolis City, Ill., inclosing a note which was found in a bottle at a point, between Metropolis and Paducah, Ky., on the 13th. The note reads as follows:

Pathfinder, Ohio River, Nov. 2, 2.30 p.m., near Paducah, Ky., going at rate of 65 miles, southeast, per hour.

P. F. in bad condition. I am almost dead with exhaustion and hunger; 11 days since Burr's death. Good bye. WISE.

Those who are familiar with the missing man's handwriting say that were it not for the date of the note and the locality in which it was found, they would swear Wise wrote it. He always capitalized the F in Pathfinder, and it is so in the manuscript. It is not probable, however, that the story will be generally credited.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent has interviewed Congressman Frye on Grant's candidacy. Frye does not think Grant will be a candidate for the presidential nomination unless at the coming session a question of doubt as to the mode of counting the electoral votes should be made prominent. In that event he believes the people will demand the nomination of Grant, because they think he will assert and obtain his seat if the election is disputed. Otherwise he thinks Blaine or Sherman will be the leading candidate before the convention.

LAWRENCE, 18.—A negro named Strowder Hines, committed a fiendish murder, last evening, two miles south of this city. He went to the house of Samuel O'Dell, poked a gun through the window by which O'Dell sat and fired, killing him instantly. He then threatened to murder Mrs. O'Dell with a butcher knife. O'Dell had made threats against Hines for frightening Mrs. O'Dell when the latter was in a delicate condition, and Hines claimed he was acting in self defense. Threats of lynching are made.

RICHMOND, 18.—The Richmond Light Infantry Blues, whose organization dates back to 1793, held a meeting last night, and decided to participate in the unveiling ceremonies of the Thomas statue at Washington on Wednesday. The company will leave here to-night, under the command of Captain John S. Wise, son of the late Gov. Henry A. Wise.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., 18.—At three o'clock this morning John Keff, employed in the Leavenworth coal shaft, was struck by a falling mass of rock, and fell with it a distance of 610 feet. He was terribly mangled when picked up dead at the bottom of the shaft. The fall was purely accidental.

ST. LOUIS, 18.—Brown, manager of the Western Union office, refused before the grand jury to-day to produce dispatches required of him. He subsequently made a like refusal before the Criminal Court and

was committed to jail for contempt, but was not actually incarcerated, pending an appeal to the Supreme Court.

CANTON, Miss., 18.—Eliza Pinkerton, of returning board fame, was arrested on Saturday, charged with murdering her husband, to whom she has been married two years. He died suddenly on Saturday. The coroner is considering the case.

AUBURN, N. Y., 18.—A fire in the State prison came near involving all the shops inside the walls, but active work by the convicts and all the city fire companies confined it to the hardware and frame factory of Hayden & Smith, whose loss on stock and machinery was \$36,000; insured for \$20,000. The State's loss is \$7,000 on the buildings.

NEW YORK, 18.—The rumor published of the intended removal of Mayor Cooper, rests upon plans discussed among high Tammany and republican officials, aiming to procure his removal on charges of official dereliction.

The *Tribune* says: It is ascertained that the democrats of the committee on rules, are treating the minority now very fairly, a fact which is supposed to be due to the fear that their party may be in a minority in the next Congress.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The annual report of Postmaster General Key is made public to-day. He renews the recommendation contained in his last report for the enactment of a law re-adjusting the compensation of railroads for carrying the mail upon a basis of space, speed and frequency, supplemented by the weight of the mails carried. A recommendation is made that an appropriation be made to enable the postmaster general to obtain prompt transmission of mails by railroad be increased this year to \$400,000. The generally increased business all over the country, and the reasonable certainty that the present prosperity will continue for some years, will require the appropriation for the railway service for the next fiscal year to be increased to at least \$10,000,000, and the estimate is accordingly placed at that sum.

The annual report of United States Treasurer Gillfillan says: The aggregate of gold coin and bullion and of silver coin and bullion, including standard silver dollars, which being coined under the act of February 28th, 1878, and do not appear in his statement prior to that year is shown, have increased from \$61,452,246 in 1876 to \$114,464,982 in 1877, to \$153,969,444 in 1878, and to \$228,073,680 in 1879. The note assets ranged as follows on the above dates: In 1876, \$98,419,685; in 1877, \$107,664,287, in 1878, \$88,772,800, and in 1879, \$59,699,080. The decrease in the note balance arises from various causes, notably from the receipt for customs and national revenue of coin; paid out in the purchase of bullion for the coinage of standard silver dollars; from the exchange of notes for gold and the payment of notes for foreign gold received at the assay office, New York; from the purchase of gold bullion with notes and the payment of the interest on the public debt in United States notes; and from the payment of arrears of pensions. The most constant influence in the decrease of the note balance is that which proceeds from the purchase of silver bullion for the coinage of bullion, thereby depriving the Treasury of an equal amount of note receipts. All the above mentioned causes of the diminution, except this, can be controlled by the department. Since the resumption, however, the Treasury is deprived, by the receipt of coin paid for bullion of a like amount of United States notes, amounting probably to seven per cent. of the annual revenues.

The annual receipts from all sources are \$274,000,000, of this amount at least \$24,000,000 is in silver dollars or in silver certificates, that being the minimum paid annually for silver bullion for coinage, which amount speedily finds its way into the Treasury, the more certainly because payments for bullion are made either at New York or San Francisco, which are both centres of large receipts by the government. The maximum for note receipts is then \$250,000,000, against which are payments of \$267,000,000 for general expenditures, interest on public debt, war and navy establishment, and pensions, made in notes, or if made in coin its return decreases the note receipt to that extent. The excess of note expenditures over note re-

ceipts is therefore \$17,000,000, which is the annual decrease of the note balance from the silver dollar coinage alone.

The Treasurer says: Unless the rules of the New York Clearing House are changed, so as to permit payment by the Treasury of all, or a certain percentage of the balances in silver, it may become desirable for the Treasury to withdraw from a relation which renders over \$30,000,000 of lawful money in its vaults unavailable for payment at New York, the point of the greatest public disbursement.

The silver bullion on hand has decreased during the year from \$9,684,034 to \$4,298,124, on account of the difficulty in making purchases as prescribed in the act of Feb. 28, 1878, at the market rate, which is held by the department to be equivalent of the London rate.

A considerable portion of the report is devoted to the subject of the resumption of specie payments and refunding operations.

Treasurer Gillfillan expresses the opinion that the rapid appreciation of silver bids fair to solve the silver problem for this country. He says: "There are indications that if the present influences continue, it may attain to its former relations to gold, or at least approach to a parity therewith."

DENVER, Col., 18.—Dispatches received here from Los Pinos, dated Nov. 17, indicate that the peace commission is making rather slow progress, but a short session was held on Monday. Ouray failed to come in until 12 o'clock. When he did come, contrary to his custom, he wore his Indian clothing. He was very sullen and indicated a decided ill-feeling toward Gen. Adams, who, he said, was incompetent as a commissioner because, he alleged, of his knowledge of the Utes, and of their affairs. Ouray maintained that Jack had done nothing wrong, but had failed to come to Los Pinos on account of ill feeling towards members of his tribe. Ouray proposed that Adams be recalled, and stated his desire to go with a number of the Ute chiefs to Washington to lay the matter before Secretary Schurz.

The escort of military arrived at Los Pinos yesterday, many of them with frozen feet, having come through a severe snow storm. The commission will remain a few days longer at Los Pinos, and then to Denver, to take testimony of the officers engaged in the Milk River fight, and then proceed to Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—An explosion occurred in tunnel No. 3, on the narrow gauge railroad running from San Jose to Santa Cruz, early this morning. From the meagre accounts thus far received, it appears that the blast gas let off about 2,700 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, caused an explosion of gas generated by the filtering of coal oil through the roof and sides of the tunnel. Twenty-one Chinamen and two white men were at work in the tunnel at the time. Immediately about 20 more Chinamen rushed into the tunnel with torches to aid their comrades. When they had penetrated about 500 feet their torches caused a second explosion, more violent than the first, shaking the mountain to its centre. Two white men named Hinckle and Johnson, were brought out terribly burned, and about ten Chinamen, all seriously injured. An ear as can be learned, some thirty Chinamen are killed. The second explosion wrecked the engines and works. Physicians were dispatched to the scene from San Jose and everything possible is being done for the sufferers.

WASHINGTON, 19.—At yesterday's Cabinet meeting additional consideration was given to the choice of topics for the President's annual message, and the character of the recommendations to be made in the forthcoming reports of the various heads of departments. Yesterday's decision of the Supreme Court that the Federal trade-mark law is unconstitutional was referred to and in view of the existence of treaties with several foreign nations under which they have guaranteed trade-mark protection in this country to their subjects, it was agreed that the President should request Congress to enact some legislation on this subject which shall be free from the objections of unconstitutionality, but afford protection to foreign trade marks.

The following were issued to-night:

Washington. The national committee of the national party are hereby notified and requested to attend a meeting of the same committee to be held here on the 8th of January, 1880. A full attendance is requested. (Signed) F. P. DEWEES, Chairman National Committee National Party.

Washington. In view of the gravity of public affairs and the imminent peril to the representative government, we the undersigned chairman of the congressional committee of the national greenback labor party and of the national committee of the national party, hereby invite the Union greenback national committee, chairmen and members of the various State committees, representatives of greenback and labor organizations, editors of newspapers throughout the country, friendly to the principles of greenback and labor organizations, to meet in conference at Washington on the 8th of January, 1880, the congressional committee of the national greenback labor party and the national committee of the national party, for the purpose of agreeing upon a time and place and basis of representation of the national convention to be held for the purpose of adopting a platform of principles and placing in nomination candidates for president and vice-president. (Signed) T. H. MURCH, Chairman Congressional Committee National Greenback Labor Party.

F. P. DEWEES, Chairman National Committee National party. NEW YORK, 19.—A special to the New York Times, from Oswego, says: The crew of the schooner *Nellie P. Downey* report that at 11.30 o'clock, last night, when about 15 miles off Oswego, they had a narrow escape from collision with the *Seymour's* tow. They saw a long line of lights through the mist and snow and supposed it was Oswego. They shouted sail, and prepared to run in, when suddenly they saw a derrick under their jib-boom. They heard no voices and saw nothing more.

The revenue cutter *Manhattan*, with the *Oswego* life crew, went out upon the lake to-day, in search of wrecks, but reports that nothing was seen. A dispatch from Sodus Point stated that some of the screws and dredges were to be seen adrift off that point 40 miles from here, and a large tug, the *Gardner*, soon after started for Sodus Point to render assistance. The *Gardner* picked up one of the dredges and towed it into Sodus. Another dredge is now off Sodus and will be towed in to-morrow morning. When the gale struck the fleet all the tugs cut loose from the tow except the *Seymour*, and sought to save themselves. The tug *Becker* was abandoned in a sinking condition, but in getting her along side of the dredge *Gordon*, they stove a hole in the latter, which quickly filled her with water and both crews were lost, except Thos. Smith and two Swedes. They clung to the cabin of the dredge and were picked up at daylight this morning by the *Seymour*.

The *Herald* says of the southern Grant movement: We do not like the intelligence we receive on this subject, but that is no reason why we should withhold, or disguise, or color or distort it. We need not say that we deprecate the nomination of Grant as dangerous to our free institutions, but if the southern republican delegates should be solid for Grant, his danger will have to be met and parried by the people after the nomination is made.

The *Herald's* correspondent at Augusta interviewed Blaine on the Maine situation, who said: The republicans demand fair play and a fair count, and they mean to use all reasonable means to secure it. The present Governor and Council have secreted the returns, which have always heretofore been open to the gaze of any respectable citizen I have lived in sight of the State House for 25 years, and any intelligent gentleman could, during that time, have had access to the election returns sent in by the various town and city authorities to the Secretary of State. It is, to say the least, suspicious that an innovation should be made now. Blaine further declared he thought the conspirators did not feel as brave as they did yesterday, and that the presence of prominent republicans had frightened them off.

Hamlin also told the reporter

that the republicans would not submit to be counted out. Garcelon said no fraud would be attempted, but the votes would be counted according to law. Republican journals say prominent republicans will go to Louisiana to stump the State, having been invited by men of all parties. The democratic papers, however, declare none will go, as "The Solid South" is to be the war cry next year, and the republicans have no disposition to beat themselves by making the South unsolid. The Society of the Army of the Cumberland had a business meeting in the forenoon. Upon the platform were Gov. Matthews and Generals Hartranft, Butterfield and Kimball. The meeting was called to order by Gen. James A. Garfield, who stated that owing to the illness of the president of the society, Gen. P. A. Sheridan, he was unable to be present. Gen. Jeff C. Davis, Sr., vice-president, was unanimously elected presiding officer, and made a brief address. District Commissioner Phelps bid the society welcome to the city. Gen. Slocum followed with a short eulogy upon General Geo. Thomas, whose name would go down to posterity second to that of no man who ever walked the earth. A communication was read from Gen. Sheridan, expressing deep regret at his absence, and committees were appointed to nominate officers of the Society for the coming year, to decide upon the time and place for the next annual meeting and to select the orator for that occasion. After some routine business the meeting was adjourned, and the members went to their positions in the procession.

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The city presents a gala day appearance. The streets are thronged with people seeking places from which to view the march of the Army of the Cumberland, and the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Thomas.

Buildings, public and private, along the route, are very generally and handsomely decorated. The Quartermaster General's building is profusely draped with national colors, etc., displaying a large number of flags that were torn and killed on the battle fields of Mexican war. Stretched across the street is a well executed portrait of General Thomas. The decorations on the Fourteenth Street circle, where the statue is erected, are very rich. Around the circle are 38 lofty poles united by a rope of evergreens, each pole bearing the ensign and coat of arms of the State and a panel enumerating the various battles in which the army of the Cumberland was engaged or the name of one of its deceased general officers. At each four corners of the pedestal upon which the statue stands there is a pole corresponding with the poles representing the States and flanked by stacks of musket and field pieces, the spaces intervening being ornamented with pyramids of cannon balls. Here also a platform has been erected, capable of seating 1,500 persons.

The platform for the speakers is within this and its panels bear panels on which are inscribed the names of Anderson, Sherman, Buell and Rosecrans. In addition to these appear panels at various points bearing the names of Brigadier Generals Terrell, R. S. McCook, Sill, Lytle, Harker and Daniel McCook who were killed in the battle or died of wounds. Hundreds of other panels are scattered throughout the decoration, and are inscribed with the names of all corps and division commanders of the army of the Cumberland. The handsome private residences around the circle are also very tastefully decorated. The procession was formed on Penna. Ave., near the capitol and started promptly at one o'clock.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 18.—The *Post*, by official authority, denies that England's ultimatum was sent to the Porte; denies that the Channel fleet was ordered to be in readiness to proceed from Malta to Turkish waters in four days; denies that England demanded from Turkey the cessation of a port in the Black Sea, and denies that a league of the Balkan provinces has been formed.

As the steamer *Canada*, Capt. Healy, for New York, was passing down the Thames, she came in collision with the Woolwich steamboat *Pierce*, completely destroying it. The steamer proceeded, not having sustained any damage.

The *Telegraph* says: The small-