

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 29. — The *Times* prints a page of interviews with leading firms of all branches of business, whose views on the condition of trade are almost without exception exceedingly encouraging. The sales are reported larger, and generally, though not invariably, at somewhat better prices. The quality of goods demanded is noticeably different from those which have been in demand, showing greater ease on the part of retail purchasers. So far as can be seen there is a little tendency to the inflation of credit or overbuying. The new life to be seen and felt in trade appears to be the legitimate consequence of the natural recuperative forces.

The *Tribune* says: The volume of business now being done is enormous. Exchanges at this city for four weeks ending September 27th, have amounted to \$2,082,235,542, against \$1,382,618,517 for the corresponding weeks last year. It is true a considerable part of the increase of \$700,000,000 in payments has been due to greater transactions in stocks, the number of shares sold during the four weeks having been \$6,208,425 in 1879, against \$2,903,950 in 1878, but a remarkably large proportion of the transactions was in low priced stocks this year. Deducting double the value of stocks sold, the remaining exchanges for the four weeks still show an increase of 42.7 per cent. over last year, and the transactions at other cities show a very large increase also. It is to be regretted that so much of the business done is of a speculative sort, as in wheat, corn, pork, petroleum and coal, prices having been unnaturally disturbed thereby.

The *Commercial Bulletin* says: The trade aspects throughout the country, taken as a whole, could scarcely be more encouraging than at present. Crediting the testimony of our Commercial Exchange, which is amply corroborated by personal assurances of those who have had ample opportunities for observation, our own markets, the past week, were characterized by satisfactory activity in almost every line of business, with unusual excitement at times.

The *Boston Journal of Commerce* says: The general condition and volume of trade continue very good for the season. The woolen commission houses have continued to take very large orders for spring light weights from the clothiers, and prices are firm. The cloak manufacturers are very busy with large orders. The sale of domestic wool continues very large. The shipments of boots and shoes continue large and fair. Duplicate orders are received.

The *Baltimore Journal of Commerce* says: The fall trade is progressing steadily and satisfactorily. Jobbers in all branches are very busy filling orders for the interior.

The *Pittsburg Commercial* says: Business in general merchandise continues quite active. The merchants are all busy and some of them pressed with orders, and while the margins continue small, they are as a rule more satisfactory than for several years past.

The *Philadelphia Press* says: The movements in trade, with few exceptions, continue active, and prices, as a rule, strong, and in not a few instances the tendency is upward. The consumption of manufactures and general merchandise is on a much larger scale than at any period in six years.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., 29. — President Hayes and party arrived here shortly before 12 o'clock. A grand reception took place, where some 10,000 people had assembled at the train. The party left here, after a stay of an hour, for Hannibal.

An immense crowd welcomed President Hayes to-day, although there was but slight warning of his coming. Cannon were fired, bells rung, whistles blown and cheers rent the air in token of greeting, as he, with Mrs. Hayes and General Sherman, alighted from the carriage. Carriages drove the party to Toole's Opera House, where there was some speaking, the President, as usual, taking occasion to refer to the brightening prospects and prosperity of the near future. He discoursed at some length on State rights, but on the same line of previous addresses.

In the course of a brief address, General Sherman said: "As I stand here I think of the days when car-

avans started from St. Joseph and from Fort Leavenworth to that far-off California, and of that noble and brave old soldier, Stephen W. Kearney, of whom I would like to speak to you about by the hour, but I must pass by that time when St. Joseph was the port from which sailed those ships of the prairie over vast plains, which reach to the sea. I rejoice with you all that the President of the United States has come to speak a few kind words; to assure you that good is beginning to come and that you may all of you safely invest your money and labor without apprehension, and with a feeling that the grand future lies before you, which is just dawning upon our beloved country. You have only to look upon the great mass of the United States, to see that the great commonwealth of Missouri occupies the very centre of the North American Continent. [Cheers.] There was a time when we had no Pacific Coast, and your friend Governor Hall, when a boy, or at least when a very young man, joined the Missouri volunteers and started for the West, and did not lay down his arms until California became one of the leading States in the Union. [Cheers.] Then came in Arizona, New Mexico and your Southern border of Texas, so that St. Joseph became, as it were, the pearl of this great union it was there for. It is very important that you should become Union people, [cheers] and I mention it with emphasis as strong as words or blows can make it. [Laughter and cheers.] St. Joseph being the heart of this great country, it is, therefore, the more necessary that she should be loyal to a Republic, which is a Republic in fact; a Republic of law, a Republic of force, if necessary, but still a Republic in which every man, from one end to the other, has an equal claim to protection, and where all enjoy the same privileges before the law.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 29. — Moore, of Crab Orchard, shot Col. Louis Clarke, Jr., president of the Louisville Jockey Club, at Galt House, this evening. It is not thought that Col. Clarke's wounds are fatal. The trouble had its origin at the jockey club grounds this afternoon. Moore had two horses entered for the first race, but as he was indebted to the club association for forfeits, the president refused to allow them to start. One word led to another, from the track to the Galt House, with the above result. The two men met about 9 o'clock, and Moore, in an angry manner, protested against Clarke's ruling. The president informed Moore that the rule of the association governed his conduct in the premises, and that he could not violate them. Col. Clarke then went to his office in the hotel, and in a few minutes was followed by Moore, who on arriving at the door of the office began shooting. One ball struck Clarke in the right breast and glanced around under his shoulder. The affair causes much excitement among the citizens as Col. Clarke is highly esteemed.

DETROIT, 29. — Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morris, of Volcano, were murdered last night, it is supposed by a person or persons with the object of obtaining money recovered from a large sale of wheat made recently by Mr. Morris. The body of Morris was found on the back steps with two bullets through the neck, that of his wife in her bed room closet, shot four times in her breast. No clue to the perpetrators of the deed as yet.

WASHINGTON, 29. — The Treasurer and Assistant-Treasurer of the United States have been instructed to pay out gold and silver coin freely upon all government obligations.

New Orleans, 29. — Just before reaching the landing at Canal Street, the cotton on the *New Natchez* took fire. The passengers were landed and three hundred bales of burning cotton were thrown overboard. The boat was slightly damaged. The cargo was damaged \$30,000.

Iowa City, 29. — Rising, of Tennessee, who, on Saturday, shot Cash Bell, colored, without provocation, upon being taken to jail said: "Abe" Lincoln had freed 17 of his father's slaves, that he meant to kill the nigger and hoped he would die; that he had killed several niggers down south and nothing was said about it. There is much indignation against Rising, as Bell was a general favorite and is likely to die. Rising also shot at the officer who arrested him.

Providence, R. I., 29. — Mrs.

Sprague's trustee was refused admission to Canonchet, to-day, by ex-Governor Sprague, although he was accompanied by an agent of Chaffee, the trustee of the Sprague estate. The object of the visit was to make an inventory of the property in the house, that Mrs. Sprague might indicate what she claimed as her own personal property.

Stratford, Conn., 29. — Mrs. Lounsbury was brought before the justice to-day. She pleaded not guilty and was committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

Cincinnati, 29. — Within the past 48 hours the various trades unions of this city, controlling the action of the cabinet makers, coopers, shoemakers and some railroad employees, have succeeded in getting about 1,000 men on a strike. The uniform demand of the strikers is for 15 per cent. advance, and employers have thus far firmly declined to allow the increase. No disturbance has occurred.

Toledo, O., 29. — The reunion of survivors of Andersonville and other prisons begins here on Wednesday morning next. It will undoubtedly be one of the best attended gatherings of soldiers ever held in the west.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29. — Grant's reception of the public school children, at Woodward Gardens, to-day, was the most enthusiastic ovation he has yet received. Before 11 o'clock not less than 20,000 youngsters swarmed in the garden, while the street cars were jammed, and thousands were making their way to the rendezvous on foot. At half past eleven the General's arrival was heralded by the discharge of a cannon and the vociferous cheers of the Lincoln school boys, who were drawn up at the entrance as a guard of honor. Escorted by the Board of Education he walked between the files of children, who crowded every avenue to the pavilion, where a stage had been arranged for the reception of the party. Ten thousand boys and girls were crowded in the building, and as the General made his appearance, cheers, stamping, whistling and cat-calling were deafening, while from every part of the building bouquets rained upon the stage and occupants.

After a few minutes the enthusiastic youngsters were reduced to comparative quiet, when Mr. Heister, President of the Board of Education, addressed General Grant as follows:

GEN. GRANT: Your loyalty to the public school system of the United States has impelled the school children of San Francisco to extend this special greeting. The children, their parents and the Board of Education recognize in you a true and fearless friend of popular education, and are proud to look you in the face and take you by the hand. Allow me, sir, to present you to the children and teachers connected with the public schools of San Francisco. These happy faces will tell their own story.

Another uproarious outbreak of applause followed, after which the General addressed his audience to the following effect:

It is a gratifying sight to witness this evidence of educational privileges afforded by this young city. The crowds gathered inside and outside this building indicate that every child of an age fit for school is provided for. When education is severally diffused, we may feel assured of the permanence and perpetuity of our institutions. The greatest danger to our people grows out of ignorance, and this evidence of universality of education is the best guarantee of your loyalty to American principles.

At the conclusion of his remarks General Grant and the Board of Education made their way out of the building, and following the winding avenues of the gardens proceeded to the great amphitheatre on the other side of the grounds. Children by thousands lined the walls and pelted the party with bouquets, while the shrill cheers and continued rattle of drums with which each class was provided, created a bedlam of noise. On reaching the amphitheatre, where at least 20,000 boys and girls were massed, the storm of floral missiles waged heavier, and on gaining the stand, near the exit, the party presented a thoroughly dilapidated and crushed appearance. The General took his seat at the front of the platform, and the assembled throngs then marched by to enable each to obtain a good look at him. As the enthusiastic throng surged by,

hundreds of hands were thrust out for a parting shake, and the demand for autographs was much beyond the General's ability to supply. The showers of flowers were kept up despite the efforts of the teachers and members of the board to stay it, and the party were almost overwhelmed with these tributes. At least 30,000 children were present, and though the teachers were able to maintain reasonably good order, it was impossible to restrain the holiday spurts of the mass within the bounds of decorum.

At 1 o'clock the young legions were still marching past in review, with drums, banners, mottoes and flags, while the General maintained his position and faced the constant fire of bouquets with his accustomed tenacity and pluck.

NEW YORK, 30. — A special from London says: William Ringgold Cooper, the forger, who is wanted in San Francisco, has been arrested and identified.

A *Herald* special from London has the following details: The man who was arrested a week ago last night, for forgery at Glenn, Mills & Co's, bankers, has just been identified as Wm. Ringgold Cooper, an American by birth and education, and formerly of the United States, but one of the most daring and successful forgers who ever operated. He was ensign on the staff of Admiral Lee, of the North Atlantic squadron, during the war, after which he was on duty in the office of the navy department in Washington, where he forged the names of several paymasters to the amount of several thousand dollars. Though well known at Washington, he went to the fourth auditor's office, coolly represented himself as paymaster at Baltimore, got the money, then went to the next office and represented himself as another paymaster and secured a further sum. He was subsequently arrested. Cooper's friends represented that he died in prison, but in reality he went to San Francisco at the expiration of his term, when he became a stockbroker and committed tremendous forgeries. A year or two ago, he fled, and was never heard of after. Cooper's forgery on Glenn, Mills and Co. was for the sum of \$20,000. The check had been paid, and but for the foolhardiness of the forger, the signature being perfect, Cooper would have escaped; but when the detectives and the bankers thought he had flown he coolly walked into the lion's mouth, otherwise the banking house of Glynn, Mills & Co., where he had the audacity to keep an account, and demanded to know what was all this talk about a forged check. He was very indignant, but was nevertheless immediately arrested. This affair further led to his detection in another forgery, perpetrated on the Bank of England in June last, for which he will be arraigned to-morrow, and will lead to discovering the manner in which he had been living in England while perpetrating these forgeries. The detectives found he had been residing at a beautiful country seat, called East Lodge, at Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire. There he had carried out life in a sumptuous fashion. He had six horses, a drag, carriages, traps, three liveried menials and a number of other servants, such as any rich gentleman would desire to have. He followed the hounds and hunted and shot with the neighboring gentry. He attended the village church with pious regularity, gave grand dinner parties and donated liberally to the poor of the parish. He kept an account at the village banking house. He paid his bills promptly, and his house was filled with valuable books and papers and bric-a-bac, and was superbly furnished throughout. He was known and highly respected in the entire district. While playing the gentleman at his country seat, he paid frequent visits to London, where he went about in all sorts of strange disguises, and forging the names of his neighbors down in Hertfordshire. The manner in which he imposed on astute bankers is well illustrated in the following story:

On the 28th of June a well appointed brougham was driven up to the Bank of England. A boy descended from the box seat and going up to the door of the carriage received from a gentleman inside a check and instructions to get the money for it inside. The check was drawn by J. Godwin for £400. The signature was perfect and unsuspected. The clerk asked the

boy how he would have it. The boy answered, "Gold." As the bank never pays out large amounts in gold without an explanation, the paying clerk asked the boy where Godwin was. The boy answered, "outside." "Call him," said the clerk. The boy went and told the pseudo Godwin what the clerk had said. Cooper, who was disguised in bushy brown whiskers, refused to leave the carriage. The boy returned to the bank and told the clerk what the gentleman had said. The clerk becoming suspicious went to the bank, but the brougham with Godwin, had disappeared. The boy, being questioned, said he met the gentlemen at the Cannon Street Hotel, that he had asked him to come with him and brought him to the bank where he had asked him to present the check. At the Cannon Street Hotel he had entered his name as Neville Hunter. After leaving the bank he bade his driver take him to the hotel where he alighted. The driver then noticed that Cooper had a smooth face. The swindler got his luggage, drove to Charing cross station, and dismissed the brougham. He was never heard of afterwards till his arrest last week, when detective Mitchell, one of the shrewdest officers of the London police, thinking that Glenn, the forger, might be the man wanted at the Bank of England, succeeded in establishing his identity. In reading the accounts of Cooper's forgeries in the London papers, it occurred to Aloysius J. Kane, a well known American gentleman residing here, that the prisoner Cooper might be the same he had met, during and after the war, when Kane was also ensign in the navy, and whom he knew committed great forgeries. Kane was induced reluctantly to attempt his identification in the interest of the public, though he had not seen Cooper for fourteen years, and was never even on speaking terms with him. He went to Newgate to-day, with detective Mitchell. The governor of the prison did not want Kane to try and identify the man and did not indeed believe that he could, under the circumstances, but ultimately decided to let him make the attempt. Fifty persons were turned into the yard. They filed past the grated door behind which Kane and the governor were stationed. Man after man slouched by, yet not the right one, when among the last few came a thin, pale, clean shaven man, with black hair and dark, piercing eyes, and of medium stature. "That's the man," ejaculated Kane. "Good heavens!" exclaimed the Governor, stamping his foot, "can you identify a man whom you never knew and have not seen for fourteen years?" Kane said, "I do, positively." It was the right man. Hoppin, secretary of the legation, was applied to and promised to ask for Cooper's extradition, if it is found that Cooper is wanted at San Francisco, but it is by no means likely that the prisoner will be given up until Glenn, Mills & Co. have done with him. Cooper had, or till recently had, a large quantity of California bonds at Glenn's, which were the proceeds of his exploits at San Francisco. To show the audacity of the man, it should be added that Cooper opened an account at the Bank of England soon after the forgery committed in June last. Cooper is still ignorant that he has been identified and connected with the Bank of England forgeries. He stoutly maintains his innocence.

Forgeries to the amount of from 10,000 to 15,000 pounds on American letters of credit were recently committed, Smith, Payne & Co. being the victims. The forgers got a thousand pound bank of England note from Smith's, then went to the Bank of England and represented that they were going to South America, and wanted gold. The bank people were bamboozled and gave the gold and small notes. As soon as the forgery was discovered the bank stopped the payment of the notes. The forgers changed the numbers and so passed them. No clue has been discovered to the forgers and the bank is sensibly chagrined.

CINCINNATI, 30. — H. R. Sayers, route agent on the Kentucky Central Railway for a number of years past, was arrested to-night for robbing the mail. Marked bills were found in his possession which had been sent through the mail by detectives.

NEW ORLEANS, 30. — John Kennedy, deputy sheriff and keeper in