

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 30.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Since the return of Grant to the United States none of his friends in Washington have heard anything from him on the subject of the Nicaragua canal, but by mail received from Yokohama at the Navy Department, to-day, came letters from naval officers in the Asiatic squadron, stating that during the General's visit to Japan, when he received letters from Ammen he would commence at once to talk up the subject, and inspired new interest in the project. One of the officers says: "Grant is thoroughly in for it, and we catch the enthusiasm from him that seems to assure the building of the great interoceanic canal via Nicaragua. It was generally understood among the officers of the navy in Asiatic waters, that without delay another expedition would be sent to resurvey the route and make a final report on the one most available. Requests have been made by officers to be ordered home that they may have the honor of aiding in the beginning of the great work. Additional interest is given to the subject by letters from the minister of public works of Nicaragua, who was, during Grant's administration, representative of his country in Washington. He writes that Engineer Aly Menocal, of the government of Nicaragua, looks upon the American people as the only one likely to build a canal across the country, and as our hopes are all concentrated in that work, the President of Nicaragua and all our people are anxious to grant anything that may be required to facilitate the construction of the canal. Grant's willingness to identify himself with the Canal Company was promptly made known to the Nicaraguan government in advance of its being published in the United States so that the government might be prepared for any proposition coming from European capitalists. The letter of the minister of public works speaks of the great satisfaction which Grant's acceptance of the proposed trust gives to the people of Nicaragua."

The *Times'* special from Titusville, Pa., describes the operations of F. Prentice, a well known petroleum capitalist of that region, in developing the oil deposits of Peru. He made a large fortune during the early days of the petroleum trade, and is now investing his capital there. He purchased a controlling interest in four million acres of land along the Pacific coast in company with H. H. Morris, of Franklin, a leading well contractor. Prentice recently sailed for Peru, and has contracted with Morris to sink 20 wells on his property within the next two years. Prentice has spent much time in Peru during the past 15 years, and his prospecting and experiments in that country have demonstrated that it possesses the most remarkable oil territory yet discovered. He is introducing crude petroleum for fuel, and people are beginning to use it largely. There are 50 English ocean steamers plying along the coast which contracted with Prentice to use crude petroleum instead of coal as fuel. They are erecting tanks for storing oil at different landings and pay \$3 per barrel. Sugar refineries are also preparing to use the oil in the place of coal. Prentice estimates his oil territory in Peru will pay him a profit of \$1,000,000 a year, after arrangements for developing it are perfected. He pays a royalty to both the Mancova estate and the Peruvian government for the monopoly granted him.

The financial article in this evening's *Post* says: The speculations in stocks and certain classes of bonds, continue extraordinary both in volume and spirit. This year witnesses such surprising movements in stocks that nothing now appears incredible to the average speculator, and about all that is thought worth while to inquire about stocks is not what are their views, but who are the buyers and what are their purposes. The favorable events which have fostered the craze are: first, resumption of specie payments; second, refunding of all the 5 and 6 per cent. bonds into 4 per cents, which converted from fixed into floating capital \$500,000,000; and third, large crops here and deficient harvests abroad. Nearly \$40,000,000 of gold has been imported, and the outlook

for the importation of \$25,000,000 more between now and next January is better than it was on the 1st of August for importing \$25,000,000 by the 1st of October.

A Pittsburg special denies the St. Louis report about a general strike of trades unions so far as that locality is concerned. One writer says: I have to-day had a lengthy interview with the leading men in various trades union, and they all say a strike is not dreamed of at present. More men are now at work here in mills than for a number of years, and several of the huge manufacturing which have been idle since 1873 are not only at work, but are crowded with orders. There is talk of a further increase of coin rates to three and two-tenths cents or three and three-tenths cents per pound in view of the immense quantity of business being done.

At Robinson's ratification meeting here, last night, according to the *Times'* report, Col. Fellows said in the course of his speech: There is a man who has just come across and landed upon the Pacific Coast, whom the whole nation rises to honor. All political creeds are obliterated; all nationalities are forgotten, to pay tribute to the man who headed the army which conquered the rebellion. [Tremendous cheers.] I can understand why cannon should roar a greeting to Grant. [Renewed applause;] but what has John Kelly done?

A special from Hartford says: An important divorce case comes up to-morrow, and will attract more attention probably in this part of the State than any other similar case for many years, because of the position of the parties. The petitioner is Mrs. Mary A. Walker, who was a daughter of the late Rev. J. B. R. Walker. The wife charges, cruelty, deception and immorality. Ex-Governor Hubbard is her counsel.

The suit for absolute divorce, brought by Mrs. John T. Raymond, against her husband, was granted yesterday in half an hour after the proceedings begun. Although Raymond put in no defense, he is said to be very indignant at the manner in which the affair was conducted, and is especially angry with ex-Judge Troy, counsel for Mr. Raymond.

WASHINGTON, 30.—An interesting decision has just been made by Acting Secretary Bell, of the Interior Department, in the case of Hugh Lyons against Rachael Stevens of Salt Lake City, involving the question of the right of these parties to a section of land in Salt Lake City land district. The claim of Lyons is rejected on the ground that the tract was not subject to pre-emption or settlement by him. Rachael Stevens, it appears, is one of several wives of John G. Holman, whom she recognizes as her husband, and he to all intents and purposes governs and controls her acts. The decision holds that in view of the polygamous condition, if the first polygamous wife voluntarily retaining that illegal relation to a man, may in her own name obtain title to 160 acres of public land the second or twentieth may do the same, and the so-called husband would thus obtain in fact for his own use and benefit the control of that number of tracts of public land. This will not be permitted under the homestead or pre-emption laws. "If the so-called wife," the decision continues, should repudiate the illegal relation and cease to violate the positive laws of her country and of the civilized world, the fact that she had at one time been called the wife of a man, and had maintained that relation to him would not operate as a bar to her right. No woman, however, who voluntarily maintains and acknowledges her position to be that of a plural or polygamous wife, should be permitted to make a homestead or pre-emption entry of public land, as the very fact that she retains such relation is conclusive evidence that the entry is not made in good faith for her exclusive use and benefit."

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., 30.—President Hayes and party arrived this morning at 6 o'clock, and were met at the depot by Governor Cullom, and a local reception committee, and escorted to the Executive mansion, where they partook of breakfast and rested till 10 o'clock. At that hour the procession, formed of a military escort, Veteran Soldiers Association, colored citizens, members of the State Board of Agriculture, State officers, City Council in carriages, and escorted to the State House, where 8,000

children of the public schools were assembled on the east front, and as the party ascended the steps sang the hymn "America." On arriving at the top of the steps Governor Cullom called the meeting to order and introduced Hon. J. C. Conkling, who delivered a welcome address, on the part of the State officers, followed by Mayor Maguire on the part of the city, and Rev. Robt. Nourse on behalf of the school children. President Hayes responded briefly, feelingly alluding to the impression produced by him in this his first visit to the home of Lincoln and Douglas. Gen. Sherman, in response to calls, made a brief address, in which he said the military of the Government was true and steadfast to the cause of the nation, and will ever remain so, an expression which was greeted with cheers. Mrs. Hayes being called for bowed her acknowledgements. The procession then reformed and proceeded to the Fair Grounds, where the President and party took lunch and held an informal reception at the Executive Mansion to-night.

At the Fair Ground Gov. Cullom welcomed the President, who responded in a brief, hopeful speech, and was followed by Gen. Sherman. In the course of his speech, the President said: Within sixty days, and perhaps I am not now coming up to the facts—for facts are gaining upon us all the time and a statement that would sound rather large when I left Washington may be a small one to-day, yet I think I may say that within sixty days there will be en route to New York from the other side of the ocean not less than thirty-five tons of gold. [Cheers and cries of "Good." It's a good thing to have. Whereas, in all our previous history with which you and I are familiar, we know the gold was going the other way. Now it is coming this way instead. Of all this production of precious metal in our western territory going abroad, that which has gone abroad is beginning to come back, and so our bonds are coming home and the interest formerly payable abroad, is more and more being in our favor. Whatever good there is in foreign trade to us is "coming, coming!" and whatever of disadvantage of foreign trade there is is "going, going!" This is the condition of things upon which I have the happiness to congratulate the farmers and the business people, and all classes of citizens in Illinois and around the country.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—A Stockton dispatch says: Gen. Grant and party left the Oakland wharf at 8.30 this morning. The landing was a dense mass of people. As the train moved off, three cheers were given. The General occupied a special drawing-room car, and accompanying him were Mrs. Grant, U. S. Grant, Jr., G. W. Dent, Gen. John F. Miller, wife and daughter, Miss Flora Sharon, Miss Jennie Flood and John Russell Young. Throngs of people were gathered at the various way stations. At Martinez, a salute was fired near the depot, houses were decorated with the national colors. At Antioch the school children were drawn up in line upon the depot platform, and waved their handkerchiefs as the train moved past. Arriving here at 12.40, the General was welcomed by Mayor Hyatt and escorted along a line composed of military companies, the Stockton fire department, Union veterans and veterans of the Mexican war, to a carriage drawn by four white horses. The procession then formed and proceeded to traverse the principal streets, until the court-house was reached, where there was a concourse of several thousand school girls dressed in white, who saluted the visitor by waving kerchiefs and clapping hands. After passing the procession in review, the General was driven to the Yosemite House, where he is now receiving prominent citizens. The city was decorated and the military display creditable. The party leave for the Yosemite at 7.30 this evening.

Stockton, 30.—At the conclusion of the reception at the Yosemite House, the General retired to his apartments for a few moments. At four o'clock the distinguished guest and his party entered the dining room to partake of a collation offered by the leading citizens. After viands had been discussed, Gen. Grant, in reply to an address of welcome by Mayor Hyatt, said:

Gentlemen—I am much pleased to be back in your city once more, which I have not seen in 25 years. I am very much obliged for the hearty reception at your hands, and

will say that though I have been here several times, I have never stayed so long before. I visited Stockton six times, but this is the first time a roof ever sheltered me in your city. Among the many gentlemen I met to-day was one who was sure he knew me at Knight's Ferry in 1849. While I would not dispute the gentleman, I was never on this side of the Rockies previous to 1852. I was only three times at Knight's Ferry, in 1852 and 1854. I think some one must have been personating me there. [Loud laughter.] However, I am glad to meet you to-day and can never henceforth deny being in Stockton in 1879.

Dr. G. A. Shurtleff and State Senator Hudson spoke briefly, after which the company broke up.

The General and party leave at 7.20 for Yosemite via Madera, which point they will reach after midnight; and remaining in the sleeping car during the night, start by stage directly after breakfast. A grand military ball will be given this evening in honor of General Grant.

A Modesta dispatch says: The excursionists on their return from Stockton, accompanied General Grant's special car, met here by the booming of cannon, firing of rockets and blazing of bonfires. The town is aglow with enthusiasm and the General's carriage is surrounded by a dense crowd.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 30, 9.35 a. m. —Milk River, Colorado, September 29th.

Thornburg's command was attacked in a bad cañon at noon to-day, one mile south from here, on the march to the agency. They retreated in good order to the wagon train, where we are now entrenching ourselves as fast as possible.

3.30 p. m. Thornburg was killed instantly. During the retreat Capt. Payne was wounded in two places slightly. Lt. Paddock and Capt. Grimes are also painfully but not dangerously wounded. Ten enlisted men and wagon master McKinstry were killed and at least 75 men and teamsters wounded. The command is now very well sheltered, but now and then are heard the guns of new hostiles who have just arrived. Our poor mules and horses are getting it all around. The red devils fired the grass all around us to burn us out.

Later, 9 p. m.—We are still in our positions. Every man is busy digging trenches and hauling out the dead animals for defense to-morrow, for we fully expect them back at daylight. Our courier, Joe Rankin, has volunteered to carry dispatches to Rawlins. Mr. Gordon, whose freight outfit of Indian supplies was near us when the fight commenced, has been burned by the fire, also a company of wagons of company F, Fifth Cavalry. Capt. Payne had his horse killed, and Lieut. Cherry's was also shot during the retreat. Capt. Linwood and Lieut. Cherry are unhurt though men were killed all around them. About three-fourths of our horses and mules have been killed. Should reinforcements reach us in five days we can hold out very well with our supplies and ammunition.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 30.—A Vienna dispatch says: It is now certain that Prince Gortschakoff will visit Berlin, although the date is not yet fixed. The Prince acts on his own initiative in making the visit, the object of which is to consult Bismarck on his recent journey to Vienna.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg reports that 25 imperial political prisoners are to be tried in that city in October. Among them are Mirske, General Orentelues, the coachman who drove the assassin of General Mesentzff, Eveimer and Boydanovitch who were connected with Solovieff, the man who fired at the Czar.

A Russian paper gives the following details of the affair at Geok Tepe: The Turcomans, numbering 15,000 combatants, with 5,000 non-combatants, retired to the fortified village of Dengill Tepe, after having several times unsuccessfully attacked the Russians. The Russian attack on Dengill Tepe lasted a whole day. The village was stormed at five o'clock in the afternoon, but the Russians were too tired to pursue the enemy. An official dispatch from General Temakin confirms the report of the Russian success, and says that the Russians occupy Beurma.

Special dispatches from Tchikislar and St. Petersburg give a dif-

ferent account of the Geok Tepe affair from the official report. The Tchikislar merely says there was a severe engagement and the Russian loss was 200 killed. A St. Petersburg telegram says the engagement resulted in a temporary capture of Geok Tepe. The opinion prevails at Baku that the expedition will return and winter at Tchikislar, in consequence of sickness and scarcity of provisions. General Fergukasoff had arrived at Tchikislar, replacing Gen. Temakin in command.

The *Times*, on the disorganizing effects of Parnell's policy, says: It would become really formidable only if it should extend all over Ireland.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* concedes that the complaints of the Irish tenants and families are mostly genuine; that they are for the moment unable to pay the rent, and they believe in their right to remain on the land. In every event they are fresh from the exhortations of the most popular politician in Ireland, Parnell, to stick to the homesteads at whatever consequence. If a general refusal to payment is followed by a wholesale eviction, this again will almost certainly be followed by a series of agrarian murders, and unless the Irish executive is prepared to support landlords by means amounting to little less than the military occupation of a large part of the country, the landlords will have to choose between virtually conceding to the tenants their claim, and the giving of a signal for an outbreak of something hardly distinguishable from civil war. The anti-rent agitation is only one among other symptoms of the general unrest of Ireland. For the moment it is the most urgent, but even if the worst pinch of agrarian distress was relieved by a universal redemption of rent, there would be much disquiet, as the condition of the country the enthusiasm by which Parnell's progress has been attended has finally weakened the hands of the more moderate home-rulers, and emboldened the ultras, and among its first results was the somewhat precipitate proposal to assemble a national convention. The fate of this particular project is at present uncertain, but the agitation upon which the more violent section of the home-rulers have entered, will in one shape or another, produce its inevitable result upon the party generally in trouble. The prospect in Ireland is not really affected by the success or failure of any given scheme for organizing pressure on the Government. The present temper of the Irish people and their leaders concerns us much more seriously than any particular proposal for its manifestation, and while this temper remains what it is, with semi-seditious among the people, and recklessly incendiary among the leaders, the situation must be a grave one. Whether the convention ever meets or not, the old statute which prohibited conventions in Ireland has been repealed.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

John Sheehan, last night, shot Henry Von Geritson in front of his residence, No. 80, Christopher St., New York, and then shot himself. Both will die. Sheehan regarded Geritson as unduly intimate with his wife.

The coinage executed at the United States mint in Philadelphia for the month ending to-day was: Silver dollars, \$1,808,050; minor coins, \$14,737.

The Little Rock board of health has adopted less stringent quarantine regulations against Memphis and other infected points.

Wool in the Philadelphia market is firm and active. Colorado 18 @ 20 for washed; 18 @ 28 unwashed; extra and merino pulled 35 @ 40.

A Memphis dispatch says: Seventeen cases in all are reported, but no additional deaths. The Howards received \$1,000 from Boston and a telegram expressing sympathy.

The Mercantile Mutual, one of the oldest marine insurance companies in New York, to-day, virtually ended its business career, notices having been sent to all its customers to cancel their policies and not to cover any risks on and after October 1st.

Hon. Francis Gillette died at his residence in Hartford to-day. He was a Free Soil United States Senator for the session of 1854-5, for the unexpired term of Truman