

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN

NEW YORK, 21.—A Belgium dispatch says: The Nova Scotian ship *Saint Bernard*, Captain Burns, which left New York on the 17th of June for Antwerp, has been lost on the banks off that coast. Captain Burns, the pilot, and five men were drowned. The survivors have landed here.

Arrived the steamer *Mosel* from Bremen. It brings over 600 steerage passengers, mostly Russians, who alone represent a capital of over \$400,000. Among them are 60 families having 213 children. They are a remarkably fine-looking party.

The following dispatch from London is published: The deposit of 750,000 francs required to be made in London under the Columbian concession to the Isthmus Canal Company before the work can be formally proceeded with, was definitely paid here to-day to a banker appointed by the United States of Columbia to receive it.

Referring to the above dispatch the *Herald* says: It is natural enough that the South and Central American governments should adopt this course with the projectors. They have granted so many concessions for railways and canals and mines and other grand enterprises and never heard any more of them, never saw either railroads or canals, that now they require the projector to put up some cash before he can regard his concession as valid, at least this assures them that he is a man of substance, and it may improve their finances, but we are not sure that it will make the completion of the great scheme a certainty.

A number of Yonkers' citizens have been victimized by a sharper calling himself Richard or William McGrath, late of San Francisco. One of his modes of making a false reputation as a basis for operations is new and strikingly bold. He had his "banker" (a confederate, no doubt) at San Francisco telegraphed in respect to his financial ability to have his check honored for \$3,000. The wires replied that the money was "there" and that McGrath was "good for \$100,000." Information flew far and wide, and McGrath had little or no difficulty in securing credit. He hired two large stores and began to fit them up in style for a "jobbing grocery business." After borrowing all the money possible of Yonkers' tradesmen and cashing a number of checks intrusted to him he disappeared. The victims feel so cheap over the matter that they are keeping the amount of their several transactions with McGrath a jealously guarded secret.

NEW ORLEANS, 21.—The *Times* says: We speak deliberately, and after full and due deliberation when we say that in our judgment the negro exodus was not originated by, and has not been influenced in any appreciable degree by political or self-styled humanitarian emissaries from the Northern States. The Kansas fever is an indigenous production; its antidote, as is nature's plan, is to be found at home. If our people can be brought to understand the malady, the cure will be comparatively speedy and quite effective. The excitement among colored laborers has indeed become a craze, mania and epidemic.

CHICAGO, 21.—It is stated by one of the firm which has been managing the Chicago part of the wheat clique, that Keene has to-day delivered the last of his cash grain in this city, a parcel of 250,000 bushels having been turned over to-day. Notwithstanding the fact that this was given out at an early hour this morning, the market price for wheat mounted steadily up until it sold at 96½ or nearly ten cents above Saturday's lowest price. The prime cause of this was the extraordinary dispatch from Liverpool which quoted a stronger market there than has been reported for some months.

DECATUR, Ill., 21.—Mrs. Rhinehart, in attempting to rescue her daughter, Miss Honiker, from the Sangamon River, went down with her, and both were drowned. Miss Honiker plunged into the stream after having waited at the Catholic Church for a young man who was to have married her to-day.

CHICAGO, 21.—The *Tribune's* Bismarck special says: Gen. Miles is in the neighborhood of Bear Paw Mountains, where he expects to find a large body of Sioux. The General's fighting force does not

exceed 600 men. The wood choppers along the river say that he will be cleaned out if he strikes the main body of Sitting Bull's followers: Old officers on the frontier, who fought the Indians before Miles entered the army, say he will be caught. One of them who is known throughout the United States, said that Miles' ambition to be a brigadier would lead him into a fight against his judgment; that his white scouts, such as "Yellowstone Kelley" and a company commander of the Fifth Infantry, would bring on an engagement whenever an opportunity presented itself. They feel that this is Miles' chance to make a ten-strike and they are only doing their duty. The Fifth has the same confidence in Miles as the Seventh had in Custer.

St. Paul, Minn., 21.—An official who arrived at headquarters here from Fort Benton to-day, gives the particulars of Miles' start. He left Benton a week ago Monday, with 800 men. He left a guard at Fort Peck, and four companies at Musschell, and started north with the rest. He should have reached the point where Sitting Bull was reported to be hunting buffalo by the last of the week, and unless the Indians have retreated a collision has doubtless already taken place. On the journey down the river the official learned that there was considerable activity among straggling hostiles, who were apparently concentrating toward Sitting Bull's bands.

St. LOUIS, 21.—Between 200 and 300 railroad laborers, employed as warehousemen and freight handlers, at the yards in East St. Louis, struck to-day for an increase of wages. They have been receiving a dollar a day, and demand a dollar and a quarter. The forces of the Indianapolis and St. Louis and Cairo short lines stopped work entirely. The forces on some other roads stopped, and then resumed until to-morrow, when they threaten to join the strike, unless their demands are acceded to. Thus far there are no symptoms of trouble in other departments of railroad labor. The strikers claim to have assurances that they will be backed by other railroad men if the strike continues.

MEMPHIS, 21.—Twenty-one additional cases were reported to the board of health this afternoon, which makes a total of 38 reported for the day. This large increase is the accumulation of several days, and most of the persons have been ill from three to five days.

Among those reported this afternoon are Fred. Bartloff, S. S. More, Mrs. E. Lockhard and two children, Eva Woodrick and the Wehrum family. One death occurred this afternoon—F. Lorenzo, at the city hospital. The majority of the sick are progressing favorably. Tom Kernan remains in a critical condition.

The steamer *Coahoma*, which departed, had 300 persons aboard, who were sent out of Memphis by the city authorities. A large number also left per the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The city begins to present a deserted appearance. Many of the most prominent retail merchants have followed the example of wholesalers, and closed their places of business.

Captain Slacklee, of the steamer *Coahoma*, engaged the services of Drs. Willett and Brown, who left on the steamer, and will remain aboard until her safe arrival at St. Louis.

Nearly every town along the lines of the Louisville & Nashville and Memphis & Charleston railroads has quarantined against Memphis.

Owing to this state of affairs, the banks here request their correspondents abroad not to send bills for collection to them on any point outside of the city.

John C. Bierman died to-night at 9 o'clock. He leaves a wife and two children.

New Orleans, 21.—Five suspicious cases of fever have recently occurred near Mississippi city. The health authorities to-day sent medical experts by special train to investigate the matter. Dr. Chaplin, in a telegram to Dr. Hodney, president of the Galveston board of health, makes the following statement of the result: Drs. W. A. Smythe and C. B. White, of this city, have just returned from visiting the reported suspicious cases of fever, in Mississippi city, on the lakeshore, and declare the five cases under observation to be malarial fever.

New Orleans is entirely free from the yellow fever; there were only

eighty-three deaths last week from all diseases.

New York, 21.—The brig *L. F. Mun-on*, from Cardenas, saw a brig flying a signal of distress, and ran to her and found her to be the brig *Akabar*, from Havana for New York, with the captain and three men sick with yellow fever, one man having died the day previous, and her former captain having died in Havana.

Two seamen suffering from yellow fever were admitted to the hospital yesterday. One, C. F. Colby, died to-day.

A dispatch from the National Board of Health at Memphis to this city, says: Since 9 o'clock yesterday morning nineteen cases of yellow fever have been reported and seven deaths occurred. The fever is spreading.

St. Louis, 21.—The Health Commissioner sent notices to agents of all transportation lines southward to-day, that no Memphis freight must be brought to this city. He has larger powers than last year. He can now take sick persons and transport them from any place in the city to another place, if, in his opinion, the health of the city demands it. Six new wards have been built at the quarantine, which is on a high bluff fourteen miles south of the city. Accommodations have been provided for a colony of several hundred persons.

The quarantine enforced to-day against Memphis is very strict, and designed to render the city secure against yellow fever, which, on account of the fever starting so early, with the prospect of a long, hot summer, is liable to get a foothold here.

Washington, July 21.—At the request of Representative Cassey Young, of Memphis district, the Secretary of War will forward to Memphis 1,500 tents and rations for 10,000 people for twenty days, to be used in aid of sufferers from yellow fever.

Representative Cassey and other prominent gentlemen representing Southern States, are contemplating the organization of a Yellow Fever Relief Committee in this city. Their idea is, in the event of another epidemic, to receive in Washington such donations as may be offered, and to distribute the same to the best advantage throughout the infected districts. A formal meeting to consider the proposition will be held to-morrow evening.

Louisville, 21.—Governor McCreery has called a meeting of the State Board of Health, to be held in Frankfort, next Thursday. The meeting is to consider matters pertaining to the possible invasion of Kentucky by yellow fever. The quarantine here against Memphis is not a rigid one. Healthy persons, baggage, etc., if not infected, will be allowed to pass, after inspection.

Nashville, 21.—The following has been sent to all towns in West Tennessee: The State Board of Health, now in session, has declared quarantine against Memphis for the whole State, and it is now being enforced. Additional rules will be put into operation to-morrow.

Evansville, Ind.—Quarantine has been established against all boats ascending the Ohio River from Cairo.

Cairo, Ill.—The steamer *St. Genevieve* had nearly 400 passengers from Memphis. No sickness. The boat anchored below the city, and received supplies by a tug. At a special meeting of the council to-day, the board of health was authorized to employ sufficient help to strictly carry out quarantine regulations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 21.—The body of a man in a badly decomposed condition, with suspenders tied around his neck and attached at the other end to a sapling, was found to-day in Flagden's Woods, north of this city. An inquest was held and the jury returned a verdict of suicide by hanging. The man is thought from marks upon his clothing and the stamp of a California firm upon his boots to be Wm. H. Meade, formerly of Baltimore and late of California. Meade arrived here from that State on his way to Baltimore, July 13th, and after telegraphing his brother in the latter city, suddenly disappeared. His brother came here to find him but failed.

ATLANTA, Georgia, 21.—Joseph Standing, a "Mormon" preacher, was shot and killed by a mob of 10 men, in Catoosa County, to-day.

NEW YORK, 23.—The war against the Jews which was carried on at Saratoga two years ago is apparently to be revived at Coney Island.

This time it is in a quarter where the Jewish residents of New York city are particularly aimed at. Several days ago a rumor was circulated to the effect that Austin Corbin, president of the Manhattan Beach Company, had taken an open stand against admitting Jews to the beach or hotel. This report was on Sunday strengthened by the statement from Gilmore, leader of the Manhattan Beach Band, who said Corbin told him he was going to oppose the Jews, and that he would rather "sink" the two millions invested in the railway and hotel than have a single Israelite take advantage of its attractions. Corbin, on being interviewed, substantially confirmed the stories.

A petition for the pardon of De Boigne H. Bennett, who was recently convicted of sending obscene literature through the mails, was recently forwarded to President Hayes, bearing the signatures of 130,000 persons. The President has referred the matter to U. S. Attorney Woodford for his opinion and report thereon. Most of the signers are residents of San Francisco. Bennett was sentenced in May to two years and six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$300.

The *Times* says: The formal closing of the process of refunding as far as it is possible to carry it under the operation of existing laws, was accomplished yesterday when the last of the 10-40 bonds matured. The incident of the day was the drawing of a warrant for \$11,000,000 in favor of the Chemical Bank of this city, the largest single payment ever made by the Treasurer to a private creditor. It is stated that some \$22,000,000 of 10-40 bonds still remain in the Treasurer's hands as security for the bank circulation.

The *Sun* says: The decision of the United States circuit court at San Francisco, pronouncing the que ordinance of that city unconstitutional, gives a quietus to all devices for checking Chinese immigration by means of State legislation. An appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, but Justice Field's opinion leaves little doubt that the decision will be affirmed. The construction given in this opinion to the Fourteenth Amendment and to the revised statutes is broad enough to prevent any discrimination whatever against the Chinese either by the State or by the municipal legislative bodies of California. The que ordinance is decided to be an unconstitutional discrimination against the Chinese merely because it is known that they alone have their religious convictions and social rights invaded by the cropping of their hair. There can then be little doubt as to the construction that will be placed upon the more explicit provisions of the new constitution declaring the Chinese ineligible to citizenship, prohibiting corporations from employing them, withholding from them the right to hold, inherit or transmit real property, forbidding their employment on the public works, and empowering the legislature to pass enactments confining them to specified quarters of the cities in which they live. All of these devices to drive the Chinese from the State are strangled in their inception by this decision of the circuit court.

The *Sun* says: There is one consideration which will go far to reconcile us to the defeat of General Ewing, and it is that he stands as a representative and advocate of the odious, inquisitorial, unconstitutional income tax. That ought to prove a heavy dead weight to any one who attempts to carry it.

The *Sun* says: The democrats have been peculiarly unfortunate in the choice of some of their officers in the House of Representatives and Senate. It required three trials to get a decent sergeant-at-arms for the House, and scandals in the administration of that office have not even yet died out. Some of the present practices are wholly indefensible, especially where the men classed as "laborers" and drawing pay as such are allowed to employ substitutes and perform no actual duty themselves.

Speaking of the late Palmer, the *Sun* says: McKean Buchanan, the tragedian, was Palmer's first preceptor in the science of dramatic agency. He took him with him when a boy and carried him to Australia, New Zealand and California, performing all through the diggings, sometimes in a barn, sometimes on a trunk, in California, of some huge felled tree. He at some time gave the boy lessons in the noble game of poker.

The President of the Connecticut

Cutlery Company has invaded Sheffield, the home of edge tool trade in London, and has engaged 100 of its best workmen to come with their families to his factory in Connecticut. They are on the way and in September they will be followed by a large number of skilled edge tool makers from Germany. Other Connecticut workers of iron and steel have recently built a flourishing trade in Australia and some other colonies of Great Britain.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: It is said on good authority that General Walker, Secretary of the democratic executive committee here received a telegram from the democratic manager, Columbus, to-day, making a formal appeal for money, and saying that he must give up hope of Ewing's success unless funds should be immediately forthcoming. On the authority it is stated the real struggle in Ohio on the part of the democrats is to be made for the legislature, and that very generally democrats have already given up all hope of Ewing's election.

Atlanta, 21.—A few weeks ago Elder Joseph Standing, a Mormon preacher and two other Mormons visited the northern part of Georgia trying to raise a colony of their religious faith. They travelled through the country, earnestly working and met with some success. Great indignation was aroused and Mormons were threatened sometimes. Yesterday morning a party of 12 men met Standing and another Mormon in the road near Ringgold, 100 miles north of Atlanta. The men said that they were going to whip the Mormons. A parley ensued, when one of the men laid down a pistol. Standing seized it, and demanded that the party should retreat. Immediately one of the party shot him through the head and he fell dead. The other Mormon was not hurt. He will carry his friend's body to Utah. The two surviving Mormons will leave here at once.

Love's Re-awakening.

Yesterday afternoon a few pages drawn up in front of St. John's Episcopal Church attracted the attention of passers by, and those who were prompted to enter the office to learn the cause discovered a quiet wedding in progress. The character of the friends in attendance, and the appearance of a worthy couple being united in bonds of wedlock, however, was sufficient to excite some little curiosity, and soon it leaked out that the wedding was the climax of a romantic love affair. Although the bridegroom was a well-to-do young gentleman in the prime of life and the bride but a few years junior, the faces of both were lighted up by a holy love that lent the years of youth and happiness. The wedding service having been concluded, the newly-made man and wife received the congratulations of the relatives and friends in attendance, and were then driven to their hotel.

Twenty years ago Martin Griffin was a young gentleman of more than ordinary promise, and resided in Pennsylvania. Among young lady acquaintances was Miss Sarah A. Smith, a young woman possessing numerous personal attractions. The young people learned to love each other deeply, and Miss Smith would have changed her name for Griffin's, but for family interference. The young couple finally drifted apart, Mr. Griffin locating in Memphis, where he gradually rose to the position of cashier of the German Banking Company, and placed he at present holds. He last found a partner in life, and sorrows, and the love of young lives was apparently forgotten but a nearly forgotten dream. Years sped on and each in time turned to a state of single blessedness through the mysterious workings of a divine will, and they met three or four days ago they were accidentally together after a separation of twenty years. The love was found to be only smoldering, and at once sprang into flame far fiercer than the youthful passion. It is needless to relate the interview that occurred, but suffice it to say that on the third day after the unexpected meeting, Martin Griffin was united in bonds of wedlock to Mrs. Sarah A. Ewing. The happy couple left for an extended eastern tour last night. *Cincinnati Times*, July 11.