

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN

NEW YORK, 30

Grant says that in his Presidential term of eight years he has received whatever honor attaches to the position, and that he does not desire to be President again, and does not conceive of any possible circumstances which could induce him to consent to be a candidate. Still, while all this is true, he adds that if it should happen at any time that the republican party should need him for any purpose, he would not fail to respond.

The *Tribune*, in an editorial founded on this information, and on previous authenticated statements by Rear Admiral Ammen, declaring substantially the same thing, and affirming that Grant has expressed a willingness to accept the Presidency of the Inter-Oceanic Canal Co., says this decision of Gen. Grant not to re-enter public life is not surprising. A campaign for a third term might hand his name down to posterity as the "great defeated." It is no reflection upon his past services to say that this positive declaration relieves the next Presidential campaign of a serious embarrassment. His name was a disturbing element, and was destined to produce party discord, and his withdrawal leaves a free field for the most promising candidate.

SARATOGA, 30.—At the meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science to-day, Commander E. P. Hull, of the United States Navy, read a paper on the Inter-Oceanic canal problem. He said the canal from Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific would be 163-10th miles long, only seven miles of which would be difficult. Excavation would average 54 feet, and 10 locks with 10 feet lift each would be required, with the tide local seven feet lift at the seashore. The canal would follow the course of the Rio Grande, substantially, but not its bed. An artificial harbor would be required on the Pacific side with a breakwater, the material for which could easily be obtained. There are 57 miles of navigation on Lake Nicaragua, which will need little work except at the south end, where some six miles of swamp occur. There would be slack water navigation from the lake to the Caribbean Sea, on the line of the San Juan River most of the way, to the old harbor of Greytown. Greytown Harbor has been nearly filled up by silt, brought down from the river of San Carlos, a branch of the San Juan, and it would require four dams with locks to get around them. Some rock will have to be removed from the bed to make a safe navigation, and from the last dam an independent canal would be advisable as the shortest and best route to Greytown. Seven locks would be needed in the independent canal. The total length from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean is 180 miles, 57 on the Lake, 61 on the canal, and 62 slack of the water. The estimate makes the canal 72 feet wide on the bottom with 26 feet depth of water. The locks are 427 feet long. The estimated cost \$66,000,000, but it may come to \$100,000,000 as the outside cost.

WEST POINT, 30.—A large number of people gathered to-day to assist at the ceremonies of unveiling the Custer monument. The statue is at the brow of the main road leading from the south dock on the plateau in the front of Mess Hall. To the west was a large platform for the speakers, singers and guests. Shortly after 2 o'clock the cadets and battery marched with the band to the monument, escorting the guests. Among the distinguished persons present were General Hancock, H. Fish, General Schofield, General N. P. Banks, Algernon S. Sullivan and John McCullough, tragedian. Algernon Sullivan delivered the presentation address, transferring the statue to the Academy, in behalf of the Custer Fund Society. Mr. Wilson McDonald, sculptor, then unveiled the statue, amid applause, when the band played Custer's charging tune. "Garry Owen," after which Major General Schofield made an address of acceptance, and was followed by General N. P. Banks, the orator of the day.

DEADWOOD, 30.—Colonel N. A. Miles arrived at Fort Keogh on Thursday with his command, consisting of 7 companies of the 5th infantry, bringing with him nearly 1,000 half breeds who have been fur-

nishing arms and ammunition to the Indians between the Yellowstone and the boundary line. He has cleared the country of all roving bands, and driven Sitting Bull's followers across the American line, besides breaking up the illicit traffic in arms and ammunition between the half breeds and the hostile Indians. The campaign was very successful, considering the small loss to Miles.

A terrific hailstorm at Fort Keogh yesterday afternoon completely destroyed Company A, Fifth infantry's quarters and unroofed other buildings.

PHILADELPHIA, 30.—President Gowan of the Reading Railroad has addressed a letter to Judge Lathrop, Receiver of the New Jersey Central road, in which he says that his company will agree to unite in a general suspension of mining for two weeks each, in September, December, January and February; or one week in March next. If absolute suspension of mining is not satisfactory to all, his company will unite in curtailing the output of coal for the five months named, to aggregate 5,000,000 tons. He also stipulates that the price of free burning ash coal shall be advanced in New York at once. President Gowan believes that there is no such serious over production as to account for the present low prices, and that either of the plans suggested should be adopted by all of the anthracite companies.

FALL RIVER, 30.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of weavers was held to-night to hear the report of the committee instructed a few nights ago to ask the manufacturers for an increase of wages of 15 per cent. As no answer has been received, the question arose of inaugurating a general strike. It was finally decided to defer the strike until a more perfect organization could be effected by the operatives. The carders held a similar meeting and adopted partially the same course, appointing a committee of four to consult with the weavers and spinners, and adjourned for one week.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., 30.—The suit commenced in the United States Court by the Metropolitan National Bank of New York, against John T. Marston and Kinsey B. Coates, assignee of the National Bank, all judgment creditors of the Marstons, and all their attaching creditors. The suit is brought on a mortgage given on real estate owned by the Marstons, to secure the payment of all notes discounted, and to be discounted by the Metropolitan Bank for use by the Marston Bank. The amount involved is \$200,000.

GALVESTON, Texas, 30.—A *News* special from Laredo says: The question of ownership of the newly discovered Magada silver mine is causing trouble in the States of Coahuila, Durango and Chihuahua. Each has an armed force on the ground. The general government has ordered all work stopped until the question has been settled, and meantime claims all taken out, and has confiscated 34 carts of silver en route to Texas. Ten men have been killed and many wounded.

This afternoon a train left for Houston to test whether that city would enforce its quarantine in disobedience of the Governor's proclamation. With the train went the United States marshal, 40 deputies, the United States commissioner and district attorney, it being the intention of these officers to arrest all parties attempting to stop the train and try them for interfering with the United States mail. The train was stopped at the county line by a Houston health officer, who was promptly arrested, as was the health officer at Websterville. Both were released on bonds. The train proceeded. Trouble is apprehended when the train reaches Houston.

New Orleans, 30.—Only a few friends of the family and a delegation of the Association of the Army of Tennessee attended the funeral of General Hood. At the cemetery, however, the cortege was received by a detachment of Continental guards under Captain Pierce, who fired a salute over the grave.

Memphis, 30.—To-day there were thirty-eight cases, 21 white and 17 colored. There were four additional deaths. The total number of new cases reported for the week were 171, white, 87, colored, 84. The total number to date, 848. The total number of deaths from yellow fever for the week 51. Total number to date, 228.

The Howard Association report having 208 nurses on duty in 193 families, 132 whites and 61 colored.

Twenty nurses were assigned to duty to-day.

Natchez, 30.—Doctors Menge and Miller report that Major Hodge, of the United States survey party, has the yellow fever. Hodge is not expected to live through the night. No other case in Vidalia.

The board of aldermen adopted non-intercourse measures with Vidalia and other infected points.

Mobile, 30.—The city quarantines New Orleans on Sunday night. This port remains free from fever.

NEW YORK, 1.—A mass meeting of workmen was held yesterday in Hamilton Park. Addresses were delivered by David Conroy, Mr. McCarry and others, setting forth that the condition of the workmen at present is worse than slavery, and that the republican party had persecuted the working classes and were responsible for tramps. Resolutions were adopted endorsing Denis Kearney for his masterly leadership of the workingmen's party in California and his action in advocating the ballot and not the bullet, also declaring that none but workmen shall be elected to office, as they understand the requirements of the working classes.

The journals are mainly devoted to local politics. Delegates to the republican convention to be held on Wednesday are all chosen throughout the State, and it would seem that Cornell has a clear majority, the minority being divided between Robertson, Storin, Pomeroy and Hiscock. Among the delegates will be more distinguished men and wise leaders than have ever attended a similar meeting. Thurlow Weed, the veteran of score of political contests, is a delegate, and has promised to be present. Ex-Gov. Morgan, ex-Gov. Fenton, Roscoe Conkling, George Wm. Curtis, Wm. A. Wheeler, Vice-President of the United States, Gen. Chester A. Arthur, William B. Woodin, and Congressmen, ex-Senators, and Members of the Assembly by the dozen, will take a part in the proceedings.

The *Times* declares that Cornell is the weakest and most unpopular candidate, that he is a man who has served himself more than he has his party, that his proposed candidacy is absurd and that he is championed by Roscoe Conkling.

The *Tribune* expresses no opinion, but is rather favorable to Cornell. It publishes interviews with prominent republicans, which go to show Conkling has lost no popularity by recent events.

The *Sun* says, slyly, it is time that Conkling has recently exhibited the running qualities which he was never before suspected to possess, but then it was on a limited field in a small State. It was not such an exhibition as of itself, would warrant his nomination to the Presidency.

The democratic delegates are just beginning to be elected, and it looks as though they had quite as serious trouble on hand as the republicans. Their convention is a week later. The delegates elected are classed as Robinson and anti-Robinson. There is a split in Chemung County, and the anti-Tilden men withdrew from the caucus.

Specials from the interior of the State indicate that Cornell will have 175 to 180 delegates and it is charged that the federal office-holders everywhere, even including New York post office, are working for him.

The *Times*, which strongly opposes Conkling's influence and with the *Sun* is unsparing in its efforts to fasten the ignominy of the recent Rhode Island scandal on the senator, says, underlings in the custom house at Ogdensburg, Watertown, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and in fact all the revenue offices on the whole Canadian frontier, have notoriously and with scarcely an attempt at concealment used their power and influence to secure Cornell delegates to the convention. The same is true of the principal postoffices throughout the State. It is alleged by personal friends of Conkling that failing to secure the nomination of Cornell, he will not unlikely transfer his support to Geo. B. Sloan. This would, however, be the most acceptable move he could take in the interest of the opposition to the big railroad corporations, Sloan being distinctly their favorite.

The *Herald* with its accustomed officiousness, reads Conkling a lecture, and says: He cannot elect Cornell without making a bargain with some on the democratic side, and warns him away from that dangerous ground. Let him fix

upon a candidate who can unite his party. If he does he may easily carry the convention with him and secure victory for himself.

The *Herald's* Washington special has a story about the friends of Gen. Grant, including distinguished southerners, moving in a scheme to reward his patriotic services by creating the office of Captain General of the Army with suitable pay and allowances to afford him a permanent occupation in congenial employment for the remainder of his life. This idea has been quietly canvassed among members of the Senate and House who visited Washington during recess as well as at Saratoga, Newport, Long Branch and White Sulphur Springs. It can be said that the proposition has been received with great favor, and will take shape in a bill to accomplish the purposes named, early at the next session of Congress. The mover in each house will be a southerner.

Speaking of Mrs. Sprague's leaving home the *Times* special says: It is stated that every movement of Mrs. Sprague since the scandal became public, with the notable exception of this unexpected departure, has been made under the direction and at the dictation of Conkling. It will be recalled, that at the outset Conkling tried to keep the affair from the public, and finding that an impossibility, made a desperate attempt to suppress his part in it. In the *Times* it was fully disclosed how Conkling and Anthony sent for Prof. Linck, arranged the role he was to play and then visited Danielson, the editor of the *Providence Journal*, a press agent. A yet more important and warm friend of Conkling, this editor, himself, told naively how, fearing that an exaggerated and wicked story might be sent out, it was suggested that Conkling should himself furnish a true dispatch, and how, on the Senator's personal assurance that there had been no affray, a dispatch implicating only Linck and Mrs. Sprague was sent to be furnished to the newspapers throughout the land. That was the first step dictated by Conkling, then came Linck's voluminous statement, making himself the sole victim of Gov. Sprague's wrath, and so inconsistent that he subsequently denied it, saying it had been so changed and distorted while in Mrs. Sprague's possession, as he supposed that he could no longer recognize it as his. Not less by Conkling's direction, as is believed here, was the visit of Mrs. Sprague to Conductor Hales' house, the interview there with her husband, her consent that the children should be under his control and her return to an unhappy home. This policy was pursued by Conkling, it is claimed, with the purpose and hope to hush up the scandal, make it appear that things had been greatly exaggerated, that all was now settled, and thus to tide over the matter until after the New York republican State convention at Saratoga. As every move made, recoiled relentlessly upon the author, so the last one appears in a sorry light and at the most inopportune time. It is said that Conkling in his purpose to prevail with Mrs. Sprague to remain in a position which could not be other than painful and loathsome, even went so far as to procure from his wife a letter of condolence to Mrs. Sprague. Friends of the latter lady here are full of indignation over this new development, and cannot find words to express their contempt for the man who, after compromising her by his conduct, would seek to hide behind a woman's skirts no matter what the defamation and lasting disgrace consequent to her. It is believed here that within a day or two Ex-Governor Sprague will make a full and explicit statement of his side of the case.

The *Sun* says: The attempts to find Mrs. Sprague have proved futile. Sprague will undoubtedly exhaust every means to discover the whereabouts of the children, and will certainly use every legal effort to recover them. The suit for separation brought by either the husband or wife will probably be at once instituted to settle the right to the control of the children.

The following dispatch was received on Saturday evening from Narragansett pier:

Mrs. Sprague left Canonichet, the residence of her husband, near here, this afternoon. It is understood that she did not go with the consent of Governor Sprague, but she took her three little girls with

her, the son remaining with father. It has been generally understood in the village and hotels that since Mrs. Sprague declined to follow her children Canonichet after the interview with Conductor Hales, when it was decided that they should be under the control of their father, certain espionage has been over her movements by persons from Galveston arrived at limits, it was halted by police force of Houston. United States officers were arrested by the city and taken into custody, brought before Mayor Burroughs, Chief of Police, who announced that each required to give a bond of \$500 for his appearance at the court to answer a charge of violating quarantine law.

United States District Attorney Homan and his party acted under the authority of the United States government and by orders from Roberts, of Texas. He sent patches from the Governor, conductor, telling him to train through at all hazards, prisoners refused to give him a man announcing they would immediately apply to Judge Magistrate for a writ of habeas corpus. Great indignation is felt against the United States officials for interfering. The train men and United States officers alone were endeavoring to get a before the district judge. New Orleans.—Lydia H. Saturday night. The other very sick. It rained since Memphis, 31.—Twenty seven white and thirteen colored are reported. Five deaths been reported. The total number of cases reported to the board of health date, is 873, of which 453 were and 420 colored. Total deaths 233, being 183 whites—thirty-four per cent. of white and twelve of blacks. Numerous persons who had fever in past years being taken again. Last year the total on to September 4th was 874. New Orleans accounts favorable for the suppression of the disease, notwithstanding the alarm caused by the recent dispatches. The deaths from fever number 7, while last year the total 4th, was 1,274.

The *Times* Washington says: A prominent medical officer of this city just returned, fever at New Orleans cannot become epidemic to the of last year, for the simple reason that the local authorities are the utmost endeavor to carry the principles of isolation and infection, the streets are being kept clean. Disinfection going on extensively.

The National Board of Health has sent \$10,000 more to the local inspector of New Orleans disinfection and other purposes.

## FOREIGN

LONDON, 1.—A dispatch from Teheran says great indignation felt at the English disposition in preventing supplies sent from Persia to Gen. H. expedition against the Afghans.

The *Financier* says: It stood £176,141 with the due from the East will go to the American demand. The £100,000 brought by steamer Para last week ready been disposed of for One hundred and eighty pounds are due here from on the 28th inst. As these are all that are now in hand the East, the whole amount whatever demand way the United States, will fall on stock held by the Bank of England unless remittances from come to our aid.

The reduction of wages in Staffordshire earthenware china manufacturers is partly attributed to American protective duties. Employers desire return to the scale of prices 1871. Fifty thousand work will be affected.

Wanted  
Corn Husk at H. DINWIDDIE  
Furniture Store.