

## BY TELEGRAPH

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## AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 28.—There was a considerable influx of delegates and friends of various candidates to-day. Among the most notable arrivals were O. H. Booth, Judge Hunt, H. C. Hodges, Attorney-General Nash, J. C. Donaldson, Col. Wood, all of Ohio, and for Sherman; Marshall Jewell, Connecticut; P. D. Pinchback, L. Fitzhugh, ex-Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana; W. W. Phelps, N. J. F. Hallen, San Francisco; ex-Governor Z. K. Pangburn, New Jersey. The special train bearing New Hampshire and Maine delegations will arrive to-morrow morning.

It is announced a Grant mass meeting will be held in the Exposition building next Monday. It is understood that John Russell Young started to Galena last night to visit Gen. Grant. It is not known whether his visit has any political significance, or is purely friendly. Many politicians incline to the belief that the meeting of Wednesday night opened the eyes of Grant to the opposition against him, and that he has sent for Young to consult with him in reference to his withdrawal. The color of plausibility is added to this from the fact that Grant is known to have the greatest faith in the political sagacity of Young, and that he has frequently asked him to write for him important public documents. Some people even confidently predict that the result of Young's visit will be a letter of withdrawal.

DENVER, 28.—The *News'* Leadville special says: There have been many rumors to-day, but no action of any consequence. There have been several narrow escapes from an open outbreak, but the city is outwardly quiet. At noon mine managers and superintendents held a meeting, and acting largely under instructions from New York, resolved positively not to accede to the strikers' demands. This morning a large body of miners attempted to drive away the guards at the Chrysolite Mine in order that they might get possession of the pumps and by stopping them allow the water to flood the mines. This did not result in a serious rupture, but fear is entertained that it is only the commencement of violence. The business men met this morning and took measures towards organizing a committee of safety. They also held a meeting to-night for the purpose of conferring with all parties relative to effecting a compromise, which it is thought cannot be effected. All the mines are carefully guarded. At the Chrysolite and Little Chief mines breastworks have been erected, buildings fortified and every arrangement made for defense. At present no violence is feared.

News from Buena Vista is to the effect that early this morning two men, James Reed and James Edwards, were instantly killed by each other. They had some trouble, and upon meeting both drew revolvers and fired two shots each, when both fell dead.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Blair, in behalf of the republican minority of the Senate select committee on alleged frauds in the late elections, to-day submitted a report in the nature of a reply to the report of the majority, concerning the abridgement of suffrage in Rhode Island. The minority says there are no special restrictions upon the right or exercise of suffrage principles involved, which are not now or have not been at some period in its history involved in the legislation and practice of every other State.

The greater portion of the executive session this afternoon was devoted to the nomination of ex-Congressman Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, as Postmaster General. Beck and Voorhees opposed the confirmation on account of Maynard's extreme partisan course during the reconstruction times in Tennessee, and Bailey favored the confirmation in view of Maynard's unquestioned private integrity and ability. The probabilities are he will be confirmed in the next executive session.

CINCINNATI, 28.—The Methodist Episcopal Conference decided to adjourn sine die this afternoon. The committee on Episcopacy reported approving the conduct of the Bishops, and declaring Bishop Scott non-effective. No report in favor of the election of African Bishops.

An Episcopal residence was fixed at San Francisco. A Western Mission was authorized in Utah, Dakota and Montana. Resolutions were

adopted instructing stewards to procure the unfermented juice of grapes for communion. The session then adjourned sine die.

NEW YORK, 28.—Weed concludes his letter as follows: I should deplore the nomination of a third term candidate. I cannot afford to mar the consistency of a life-long political record. I have voted for Monroe, Quincy Adams, Harrison, Clay, Taylor, Scott, Fremont, Lincoln, Grant and Hayes, and if spared until November, I shall vote for the candidate of my party. I earnestly hope it may be either Sherman, Blaine, Fish, Washburne, Windom or Edmunds.

Panama advises to the 13th inst. state that on the night of May 1st, a tremendous explosion is said to have taken place in Aucon, Peru. A large torpedo of new preparations of extraordinary power, which was in process of completion at the manufactory of those instruments, exploded accidentally, the concussion being of tremendous violence, shaking every house in the town. The manufactory was blown to pieces and every inmate destroyed. Six houses adjoining, were leveled to the ground, the walls, roofs, woodwork, furniture, etc., broken in pieces and literally ruined. Half a dozen other houses which joined on these shared nearly the same fate, and were almost completely leveled to the ground. Of the persons engaged in the manufacture of torpedos, scarcely a vestige was to be found. Portions of bodies impossible of recognition, were found at some distance from the scene of the explosion, in addition to which five bodies have been recovered. Cause of the explosion unknown.

The Chilean papers assert that Admiral Riveros has received instructions to await the result of the impending combat near Tacna before commencing active hostilities against Callao. If the battle proves to be a Chilean victory, the Admiral is to offer terms of peace to the Peruvian government. Should the Chileans be defeated at Tacna, or the government refuse the proffered truce, then he is ordered to lay Callao in ruins, leaving not one stone upon another. In the recent bombardment, 200 shots were fired into the city, but the damages could be replaced for \$1,000. A dozen people more or less were wounded slightly and one killed.

The Panama *Star* learns from official sources that a second Peruvian force numbering 7,000 men organized in Arequepa, Cuzco, and Puro had marched to Moque to fall upon the rear of the enemy, capture their artillery and stores and act in combination with the allied army which is in Tacna.

Compero arrived in Tacna on the 17th of April and assumed direction of operations. The allied army is in magnificent condition, with sufficient force, abundant elements, unrivalled discipline and enthusiasm unbounded. The Chileans are in the same mood. They will attack after marching a long distance over a rough country in which it is hardly possible to obtain water. The allies occupy a good position and are admirably provided. The enthusiasm throughout Peru is immense.

The Panama *Star* and *Herald* prints the following: From Locumba near Tacna there comes a report of a severe fight between the Chilean cavalry under Col. Vergara and a division of the Peruvian cavalry and infantry under Col. Alborocia. The latter appears to have been severely handled. The infantry force, it is said, were cut to pieces by the fierce charge of the Chileans. The Peruvians loss is placed at 100 killed while many were made prisoners. The Peruvians retreated to Tacna, pursued by the enemy.

Henry Ward Beecher delivers an address at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on June 14, on the political issues of the day. His choice is Grant. In his letter accepting the invitation to speak, he says there are other good men mentioned, but Grant above all other living men, will best serve the whole nation through the republican party for the next four years; but whoever is nominated at Chicago should receive unhesitatingly ardent support and will receive mine.

FT. BUFORD, 28.—Capt. Britton has returned from Poplar Creek Agency, where he had three councils with the hostile Sioux, who are not ready to surrender guns and ponies. Gen. Hazen has been visited by the adopted son of Sitting Bull, who wants to know the intentions of the government and to inform his people. Hazen informed him and he will return on the first boat. The whole tribe who were in

the Custer fight are now at Poplar Creek. Sitting Bull wants a reservation on British soil.

St. Louis, 28.—A special to the *Republican* from Santa Fe says: General Pope has telegraphed to military headquarters here that the Tenth Cavalry, from Forts Davis and Stockton, have been ordered to march at once and report to Gen. Hatch. Also that the Fourth Cavalry and two companies of infantry would be sent by rail at once to Albuquerque, with orders to work from there to Fort Craig, and report for field duty. Col. Buell, with four companies of the Fifteenth Infantry and a company of mounted infantry, has orders to march from Fort Davis along the San Juan river, to Fort Wingate, to attend to the Navajo trouble and keep those Indians quiet.

LITTLE ROCK, 28.—Thos. Edmunds was hanged to-day at Ozark for the murder of his reputed wife and child a year ago. He was remarkably courageous and protested entire innocence to the last. No doubt exists as to his guilt.

Hanover Courthouse, Va., 28.—Charles Bellinger, (colored) was hanged to-day for rape on the 1st of April, of a small white girl.

Hartford, 28.—Henry Hamlin was hanged for shooting a nightwatchman in jail. He died repentant and showed no weakness on the scaffold. A defective noose made death long and painful. Hamlin was not his real name.

Wheeling, West Va., 28.—Peter King, jr., a youth of 21 years, was hanged at Woodfield to-day for the murder of David Trimble last September. The crime was a cold blooded murder without any extenuating circumstances.

CHICAGO, 29.—Politically the city is much more excited than Convention cities are apt to be so long before the meeting of the Convention. There has been no room to spare in any hotel for a week, and every train brings scores and hundreds more of visitors, delegates and politicians. Something like 400 delegates have already arrived.

Two wild claims are being put forward by the friends of either candidates, but it is hard to determine. Obstinate work is being done by all the managers. It is the almost universal opinion that the Convention will last three days at least. This is believed to be the case because of the numerous knotty questions to come before it. The one which is acknowledged to be the most important is the unit rule. The most bitterly contested one seems likely to be the Illinois contest. Both sides of the latter case are being carefully prepared and will be ably presented. The unit rule will probably come up at the start. There is a feeling that Don Cameron will be a strong card for Grant or to defeat any proposition to abolish the unit rule, and for this reason the talk of deposing him from the chairmanship of the National committee before the Convention is called, is growing into prominence. The anti-Grant members of the National Committee are said to number 31 to 16, and they claim they would be justified in deposing Cameron on account of the many acts of unfairness which he has been willing to aid. The charge is openly made that he has kept bad faith with the men who put him where he is; that he and his friends have made arrangements to fill the Convention hall with Grant men; that they have so manipulated matters regarding the press that they have given the grant papers advocating other candidates, and that he would establish dangerous precedents if allowed to preside over the Convention, even in preliminary organization.

The Anti-Grant feeling in Chicago is very strong and seems to infect the delegates who arrive. On the other hand, Grant's managers are conceded to be the ablest men in the country for that work. They are early on the ground, are in large numbers and their candidate have unquestionably the strongest following to-day of any. If they are not beaten on the unit rule, they are pretty likely to nominate Grant on the first ballot. If they are beaten, they will certainly fail of nomination, in which case the probabilities seem to favor the nomination of Sherman, although Blaine's following will be enlarged to within very few of a nomination.

Blaine's friends acknowledge that the sharp and sometimes bitter warfare which he has waged against other candidates, while in their judgment wise as a whole, has alienated from him the support of many who would otherwise have held him as second choice.

Sherman's friends say that their conservative course has made their man a favorite for second choice with nearly all the Grant men.

Don Cameron is sick to-night, probably from over work, and rumor says on account of discouraging reports from his own state delegation, which it is not impossible to find turning the unit rule against his wishes and going solid for Blaine.

Senator Woodin, the disaffected New York delegate, arrived to-night and claims that over 20 of the New York delegation, if the unit rule is broken, will vote for Blaine and Sherman. Some of those who feel bound personally by instructions will give way to their alternates.

The rumor is revived with marked circumstantiality that Tilden is to be nominated at Cincinnati with the understanding that he decline. Then Payne, of Ohio, is to be the winning dark horse and take care of Tilden's friends. Of course the story cannot be verified, but many shrewd democrats profess to accept it as true.

The *Herald*, to-day, declared as follows: It is important that incipient imperialism be not merely scotched, but killed. Grant's defeat at Chicago would merely scotch the snake, but his defeat in the election would kill it so dead that there would be no signs of surviving in the wiggling of its tail. We are therefore, strongly in favor of Grant's nomination, not that we love him less, but our country more.

All eyes are turned toward Chicago and the work it has to do. Many declare that Grant is to be nominated on the first ballot; others that he cannot, and all seem to admit that if he is not on the first ballot he will not be at all. The democrats are as hopelessly divided as the republicans on Tilden.

WEST POINT, 29.—The Court of Inquiry, in the case of Cadet Whittaker met in secret session to-day and agreed upon a final report, signed by all the members. The conclusions are:

First.—The court, unable to believe that such slight wounds as Cadet Whittaker received could have been inflicted by persons in the manner and under the circumstances described by him.

Second.—It does not see what a man with his surroundings and in his condition and frame of mind, as shown by his own evidence, should have submitted to assault such as alleged without summoning assistance during the assault, or immediately thereafter.

Third.—It believes a person tied as he was, and left as he claims to have been, could readily have released himself.

Fourth.—From the testimony of the post surgeon and others, the court is compelled to believe that Cadet Whittaker was neither asleep nor insensible when he was examined on the morning of April 6th, but was feigning.

Fifth.—The court is not able to discover any motive that any person other than Cadet Whittaker could have had in making such assault, and there is no evidence whatever to warrant the belief that any other person did it.

Sixth.—It believes the hair-clipping, flesh-cutting and bending could all have been accomplished by Cadet Whittaker himself.

Seventh.—The theory that the note of warning is an imitation of Cadet Whittaker's hand writing, the severe tests to which the experts in hand writing were subjected, and their positive testimony, place beyond doubt that Cadet Whittaker himself wrote the note of warning, and is therefore not ignorant of the person or persons engaged in the affair.

This latter conclusion is strengthened by the fact that one half sheet of paper on which this note is written was found in Cadet Whittaker's possession. From the strong array of circumstantial evidence, from the testimony of experts in hand writing, and from the conflicting statements of Cadet Whittaker, and the lack of veracity evinced by him in certain cases during the investigation, as shown by the evidence, the court is of the opinion that the imputation upon the character of Cadet Whittaker referred to in the order convening court and contained in the official reports of the commandant of cadets and post surgeon, is fully sustained.

When the report was sent to Gen. Schofield and read by him, he caused the letter to be addressed to Col. Lazelle, commandant of the corps of cadets, directing the arrest of Whittaker and placing him in confinement in his room. The order was

promptly carried out, and Whittaker will remain under arrest until the case is disposed of, and the guard will keep him under surveillance.

An officer of high rank being asked what disposition would be made of him if the finds of the court are approved by the War Department, replied: "If he were a non-commissioned officer he would be tried by court martial; but it is probable, if the President approves, he will be dismissed the Academy or turned over to the civil authorities."

Whittaker still protests his innocence.

The findings of the court will be forwarded to the War Department to-night.

NEW YORK, 29.—The *Sun* has a story of gold and silver discoveries near Plainfield, N. J., which are exciting interest in that section. It is stated that an old copper mine, half a mile from Bound Brook, known as the Field Mine, was recently prospected by the postmaster of Plainfield, who had several specimens of Arizona and Colorado ore in his possession. The specimens assayed by Fuller and Stillman of this city, showed gold and silver in sufficient quantities to justify working. The exact figures given by the assayers is impossible to obtain, but the result of the examination has seemingly been most satisfactory. A lease was at once obtained of the Field Mine for 20 years, and subsequently other leases on adjacent property to the extent of many hundreds, were procured. A prominent capitalist was induced to make an examination and thorough inspection, upon which, it is reported, he offered all the money desired. From \$40,000 to \$50,000 worth of machinery has already been ordered, and in a few days it is expected that ore, or what is said to be ore, will be transported from the mine to the mills that have been secured on the line of the Central Railroad, near Plainfield. It is said that veins of ore, eight feet thick, crop out on the surface at many places, and miners estimate that the yield of gold and silver will be heavy and profitable, as the copper will pay enough to meet all expenses. There is considerable excitement over the alleged discovery.

The drought still continues, though the weather is 30 degrees cooler. A slight shower occurred yesterday afternoon, but it was so slight that it simply made railway tracks greasy and slippery. The weather at this writing is decidedly cool, the thermometer marking 61, and spring overcoats are in demand. The country still suffers for rain.

Fourteen cases of sunstroke are reported in this city and Brooklyn; 12 are fatal.

Two thousand and eighty-four immigrants arrived to-day, making the total arrivals thus far in May 53,000, a greater number than arrived in any previous whole month of May.

GALVESTON, 29.—A *News* special from San Sabata, Texas, says: During a rain storm last night, the family of Mr. Rountree, living here, took refuge in a cave, resulting in the drowning of two of his little boys, aged three and six years. The wife, a little daughter and a young lady with them were taken out in a drowning condition.

A dispatch from Calvert, Texas, says: There was a heavy rain and hail storm in the eastern part of the country yesterday, blowing down houses and ruining the crops.

A special from Brackett, Texas, says: At three o'clock this morning the heaviest and most disastrous rain storm set in ever known. It is still pouring in torrents. All of Brackett except the portions of two hills are inundated. In Main Street the water is from five to eight feet deep and rushing down the street at an almost incredible rapidity. The floor of every business house is from one to five feet under water. Several men at the mercy of the water went down, all efforts to save them being of no avail. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of families along Los Maras Creek. More than 20 people are drowned. A dozen houses were washed away; it is thought some bore human freight. Many houses were washed from their foundations. All the residences in the lower part of town are being vacated as fast as possible. Great excitement prevails.

A *News* special from Borham says: A terrible cyclone visited Savoy, on the Texas Pacific railroad, last night, destroying the town, killing nine persons and wounding sixty. Some will probably die. The following were killed: Sam Gill, Dr. Kern, Miss Pansy Johnson, E. L. Andrews, A. Horn, Wm. Suddeth,