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WASHINGTON, 26.—The following Thanksgiving proclamation is issued by the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

In conformity with custom, the annual observance of which is justly held in honor by this people, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do hereby set apart Thursday, the 30th day of November next, as a day of public thanksgiving. The blessings demanding our gratitude are numerous and varied. For the peace and amity which subsist between this Republic and all the nations of the world; for freedom from internal discord and violence; for the increasing friendship between the different sections of the land; for liberty, justice and constitutional government; for the devotion of the people to our free institutions, and their cheerful obedience to mild laws; for the constantly increasing strength of the republic, while extending its privileges to fellow men who come to us; for improved means of internal communication, and increased facilities of intercourse with other nations; for the general prevailing health of the year; for the prosperity of all our industries; the liberal return for the mechanic's toil, affording a market for the abundant harvests of the husbandmen; for the preservation of the national faith and credit; for wise and generous provisions to effect the intellectual and moral education of our youth; for the influence upon conscience of a restraining and transforming religion, and for the joys of home; for these and for many other blessings we should give thanks. Wherefore, I do recommend that the day above designated be observed throughout the country as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and that people cease from their daily labor, and meeting in accordance with their several forms of worship, draw near to the throne of Almighty God, offering to Him praise and gratitude for the manifold good which He has vouchsafed to us, and praying that His blessings and mercies may continue; and do further recommend the day thus appointed may be made a special occasion for deeds of kindness and charity to the suffering and needy, so that all who dwell within the land may rejoice and be glad in this season of national thanksgiving.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington the 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and seventh year.

[L. S.] CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

By the President.

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,

Secretary of State.

The Department of Justice to-day made public the first part of the report of special counsel H. H. Wells, appointed to aid in the trial of certain criminal offences alleged to have been committed in the progress of the recent trial of the star route cases, so called. Wells says: The affidavits show, if they are to be believed, that members of the jury were offered bribes in money for their votes, which they listened to and considered with persons thus attempting to debauch them, and these solicitations, it is alleged, proceeded as well from the agents of the government as from agents of persons on trial, but I assume it makes no difference whose agents made disgraceful proposals, and that condign punishment should fall upon all guilty parties. If juror Edwin A. Doniphan is first considered; it appears before the jury was sworn, one Frederick E. Shaw, a member of the regular panel, said to Doniphan he would like to get "on this case, and having been peremptorily challenged by Merrick for the United States, he abused Merrick. From the affidavit of James Leonard it appears that immediately after Shaw had testified on his voir dire, that he was an impartial juror and had been rejected, he said, "Oh well, damn it, they will never convict them anyhow. If I was on there I would hang out till hell froze over before they should be convicted." At another time later he said he would do anything in the world to save Dorsey. Shaw said to Doniphan, "Look here; I have got a

damned good thing for you, and will make a little myself, to. I have got money in my pocket to give you if you will favor Dorsey. I have \$200 or \$300 I can give you now, and will make it thousands within ten days."

Juror Wm. K. Brown makes affidavit that he was approached on the part of the Government and offered \$2,500. "The man," says Brown, "was a member of my Lodge. I believe he did not know what he was doing; his name was Arthur Payne (colored); he brought me an agreement; he must have thought I was a damned fool. I said, 'Who sent you to me? I would like to see the man.' He said his name was Fall. As soon as he said that, I was confident they did not intend to give me any money, but just to see what I would say. I drove him away. He said he wanted to convict 'Brady and Dorsey, or any of them.' It was my opinion he was putting up a job on me. When Brown read the agreement he was to sign he said to Payne, 'I am going according to the evidence; Fall is a damned rascal, and you can both go to hell.'"

Wells says it is apparent from the whole history of the alleged attempt on Brown's virtue it was not done with the knowledge, in behalf, or in the interest of the prosecution; that its guilty authors were neither agents nor acted with the knowledge or approval of any officer of the Department of Justice.

It was a deliberate and carefully prepared conspiracy against the administration of justice. The prosecution of Fall, Payne, Foote and others not named for attempting to corrupt Brown, the originator of the affidavits published by Col. Ingersoll are asked, to insure a successful prosecution.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is directed to prepare plates for printing the gold certificates in denominations of \$50 and \$100, which will bear the engraved signatures of the Treasurer and Register of the United States, and to be issued from the treasury in the same manner as legal tender notes.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 255,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the Philadelphia and New Orleans mints.

The Secretary of the Interior has made a decision in the case of Wenzell vs. St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company, construing the third section of the act of April 21, 1876, which declares valid homestead and pre-emption entries within the limits of expired railroad grants that may have been made at a time subsequent to the expiration of the grants. The Secretary holds that the language used in the act, "at a time subsequent," refers to the dates in the various granting acts to the railroads as the date at which the roads should be completed, and not to the time when by legislative or judicial action that forfeiture might be declared. He also holds that settlement and filing constitutes entry within the meaning of the act of 1877, as well as under the general practice of the Land Department. As Wenzell made his settlement and filing in accordance with the pre-emption law, his entry is held to come within conformity to the provisions of the statutes.

The President expects to remain in New York until the 10th of November, when he will return and resume his residence at the Soldiers' Home till the repairs to the White House are completed.

The promotions in the army consequent upon the retirement of Major General Irvin McDowell, announced by the President to-day are as follows: Brigadier General Pope to be Major General, and Colonel Donald S. MacKenzie, Fourth Cavalry, to be Brigadier General; both promotions take effect from to-day.

Frank H. Fall, charged with attempting to corrupt the Star route jury, surrendered himself to-day. Special Counsel Wells, representing the Government, and Riddel and Davis, counsel for Falls, met in the police court this afternoon to arrange the amount of bail. Wells demanded a bond amounting to \$5,000, which defendant refused to furnish, and decided to apply to Judge Snell to have the amount reduced. Payne's case will come up for hearing Tuesday. No day was set for hearing in Fall's case. Judge Snell accepted a bond of \$25,000, and Fall was released, to appear before the police court from day to day or when required to do so.

CHICAGO, 26.—A decision upon the question of the legality of marginal dealings on the Board of Trade was rendered in the Appellate Court to-day. A commission firm brought suit against a customer for marginal references on a deal in grain. The

lower court rendered judgment for the amount claimed. The Appellate Court holds the purchase of grain for future delivery, where it is evident there was no intention to actually deliver grain, but to settle the differences in price in money, comes within the law against gambling, and the aggrieved party has no ground of action.

Omaha, 26.—Gould and party arrived this morning over the Missouri Pacific, and after a brief conference with the Union Pacific officials, left for Chicago, going over the new Wabash connection between Shenandoah and Humeston.

Cheyenne, Wyo., 26.—Robert Law, the well-known railroad manager, resigns the superintendency of the Union Pacific system of Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Montana, to take the general superintendency of the system of roads of Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, belonging to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Law is one of the best railroad managers in the west, and his loss will be seriously felt by the Union Pacific Railroad.

Cleveland, 26.—A telegram from New York to-day to local brokers reports the sale of the controlling interest in the Nickel Plate Railway to Vanderbilt at 17 for common stock and 37 for preferred.

Montreal, 26.—There is a heavy break in the stock of the Market Bank; shares going down with a run. The market closed weak.

Pittsburg, 16.—The jury in the case of Robert Ford, slayer of Jesse James, charged with the murder of Wood Hite, after being out forty-eight hours, returned a verdict of not guilty.

New York, 26.—J. C. Tiffany, formerly Indian agent in Arizona, was arrested to-day, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government of upwards of \$8,000 by embezzlement and perjury, on five indictments. Tiffany gave bail in \$6,000 for examination. He says he resigned the position last July, and had been engaged in the steel business in this city since April last. He said he had heard of the indictments, but did not think they would ever be pressed, as it would not do for him to "tell some things he knew."

Pensacola, 26.—Thirty-seven new cases; no deaths, the first day since the 17th of September without mortality. Total cases, 2,133; deaths, 170.

Brownsville, Tex., 26.—Yesterday a few cases of fever developed here. Col. Lyster, of the Nineteenth Infantry, is sick with the fever at Camp Smith, which is undergoing a thorough disinfection.

Camarago, Mex., 26.—Authentic reports from Meir give the total cases of fever during the epidemic, 1,000; deaths, 335; cases now under treatment, 450.

St. Louis, 26.—The matinee at the Olympic Theatre, given by John McCullough as a benefit for the orphan children of Col. Slayback, netted between \$7,000 and \$8,000.

San Francisco, 26.—The British ship *Oberon* arrived to-day 62 days from Sydney, Australia. On her passage from England to Sydney very heavy stress of weather was experienced and several tremendous seas shipped. The helmsman had to be lashed to the wheel, and when relieved he had nearly perished with cold. During the rush of waters Capt. England was swept overboard and drowned.

New Bedford, 26.—A letter received in this city from Capt. Crapo, of the lost schooner *Surprise*, from this port to Basket Island near Punta Arenas, gives particulars of the loss and says that the boat's crew that he left at the island was subsequently massacred by the natives with the exception of a Portuguese boy. He also says a boat's crew belonging to the British bark *Roseneath*, which foundered at sea, containing the mate and four men, were also murdered by the natives, except the mate, who was afterwards rescued by some friendly Indians, and sent to Valparaiso, where he has arrived. A third boat's crew had also been massacred at this point.

Grand Haven, Mich., 26.—A train on the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee road was ditched by train wreckers, who removed the rails near Carlin, on a down grade where the bank is thirty feet high. The baggage and two passenger cars went down. But few persons were on the train, and no one seriously hurt.

Shenandoah, Pa., 26.—This afternoon three brothers, Peter, James and Henry Sheets, Timothy Reynolds and Robt. Hanna, were entombed at Packer colliery, operated

by the Lehigh Valley Company, by the caving of a drift. It is not known whether they are dead or alive.

Cheyenne, 26.—Thos Talbott was fatally shot by his wife at an early hour this morning, during a quarrel; the wife claims self-defense. Talbott was about 38 years old; has nine children.

Concord, Mass., 26.—A Bronzen Alcott had another paralytic shock about noon to-day; he did not seem to rally.

San Francisco, 26.—An arrival from Honolulu reports Kilauea in eruption on a grander scale than for a quarter of a century.

New York, 27, 9 p.m.—Fitzgerald 323, Noremac 315, Hazael 413, Hughes 405, Hart 397, Herty 391, Vint 360. Rowell quitted the race with a score of 384 miles and three laps.

1 a.m.—Fitzgerald 431, Noremac 422, Hughes 420, Hart 403, Herty 402, Vint 374. Rowell's stop is due to irregular action of the heart. When Hazael retired his score was 414 miles and ten laps. His knees had given out.

Nine started in the walking match last Monday, since which time three, namely, Panchott, the Buffalo letter carrier, Hazael and Rowell, both ex-champions, have retired broken down. Six are left, of whom Fitzgerald leads this morning, with Hughes a good second. Cameron, who spells his name backwards as a thin disguise, is the favorite, although he is neither first nor second. His health is magnificent, but whether this is the real cause of his being a favorite or the fact of his Canadian friends suddenly backing him to a great amount is not known.

Up to this evening the crowds in attendance have been small, but the new developments of the past few hours will probably infuse new life into the concern.

The following is the 2 a.m. score: Fitzgerald 434, Hughes 424, Noremac 428, Hart 409, Herty 403, Vint 375.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—A Tucson dispatch from the editor of the *Citizen* just received from Sonora reports that a personal conflict exists between Governor Ortiz and Gen. Reyes, commanding the federal forces in Sonora. Somora or Ortiz had Reyes proclaimed a rebel by the legislature but being unable to raise a force to oppose him, left the capital for Hermosillo, taking refuge at Guaymas. Both claim to be supported by the federal government to which both have appealed. Those best informed apprehend no bloodshed or disturbance of property rights.

NEW YORK, 27.—The following is a report of the condition of trade here for the week ending to-day: While the disturbing elements in trade circles seem few there is a sense of disappointment as to the volume and profitability of business. The general demand for merchandise is less active and prices are with difficulty sustained in many lines. The political uncertainties of the hour and the excitement incident to the elections may account in a measure for this state of things. The general prosperity of the country seems undoubted, though there appears to be less desire for speculation in view of the disappointment in general business. The dry goods business is moderate in amount. The warm weather, combined with the political excitement, having checked the demand for seasonable goods; with colder weather and after election, jobbers expect a marked improvement all along the line. Sales compare favorably with the corresponding month of last year, so there is not much cause for complaint under the circumstances. The grain market has been weak, especially wheat. Corn and oats have dropped less in value and there are elements of strength in corn as the supply of old is no doubt limited. Oats, though in good supply, is likely to be influenced by corn and follow its course. Pork and provisions are irregular and unsatisfactory with a tendency generally downward, and the indication of improvement in price, as shown in the openings occasionally, have proved fallacious. Operators appear to have been quite certain to be on the wrong side. Cotton is weak with a tendency generally downwards owing, no doubt to the large receipts, which are above those of last year. At this time the prospect is certainly in favor of lower prices with chances for able operators to manipulate the market. Wool is dull and unsatisfactory and the outlook for better prices not promising; desirable stock is held largely by strong holders. No ma-

terial decline in prices. Petroleum has been somewhat irregular in its fluctuations, not many transactions, but a fair amount of business has been done. The tone of the market has not materially changed since last week. Freights are dull as rule, but owing to the lack of some descriptions of desirable tonnage, rates are fairly well sustained. Butter there is still a scarcity of the grades, and the market has advanced from one to two cents within the week, the best grade of creamery now bringing 39 cents and the supply small. Cheese holds its own but no advance can be obtained. Arrivals are moderate quoted at cents. Sugar now is in greater demand, with prices rather weak; there are indications of a further downward tendency. Refined sugar is in fair demand and prices are trifle firmer. In tea there is a change of consequence in the situation, prices being dependent upon sales at auction; there is no activity. In the general appearance of the market is quiet, prices are barely sustained and large buyers are out of market in the milder grades, sales are at steady prices. In boots and shoes only a small business has been done, few or no orders coming in; manufacturers are getting their spring samples ready; these will be high priced because of an advance in per stock.

The leather trade remains quiet with but small business being done. Iron is a new business in America; the demand for pig is not large, although quite large amounts are being delivered under old contracts.

Score, 9 a.m.—Fitzgerald 466, Noremac 453, Hughes 439, Herty 427, Vint 398.

12 m. score—Fitzgerald 476, Noremac 461, Hughes 447, Herty 431, Vint 408.

Panchot was a visitor at the Garden to-day. He offers for sale an O'Leary diamond belt, which he won in a previous contest. Hughes thinks the third man will get little or nothing from the gate or profits, and announces his intention to go to that place.

WASHINGTON, 26.—The President has appointed George E. Warren, Jr., of Newport, R. I., a member of the National Board of Health. Charles F. Folom, of Mass., resigned. He appointed Wm. S. Smith, of New York, Edward Kingsley, Mass., and Dwight V. Tripp a commission to examine and report upon 250 miles of road constructed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company in Indian Territory and Arizona.

The President accompanied Secretary Frelinghuysen and Secretary Lincoln leave this afternoon for New York.

WASHINGTON, 27.—A warrant was issued to-night for the arrest of W. Dickson, on the affidavit of J. McNeilly, for endeavoring to improperly influence the verdict of the Star route jury. Another warrant was issued for his arrest on the affidavit of Brewster Cameron, who affidavit of H. A. Bowen and Wm. W. Hoover attached, as exhibiting Dickson with conspiring with George W. S. Driver and others to get money from the United States, through Brewster Cameron, for the purpose of impeding justice.

Gen. H. G. Wright, chief of engineers, United States Army, in his annual report gives a detailed account of the condition and needs of all fortifications on the subject of sea coast defenses. The report says the defenses of the United States against a maritime attack in many years must depend upon the finishing of the Barbette batteries designed long ago, but with such modifications as will adapt them to the reception of a 12-inch rifled gun recently proposed with its enlarged carriage, and at the same time give greater security to the magazines; also that it will be necessary to make ready without delay to apply one system of torpedo to all harbors, preparing bombproof electrical operating rooms and deep masonry galleries extending from the low-waterline needed for the purpose. Our unpreparedness for war is shown and stated, that however powerful in numbers and valor our army may be, without the aid of fortifications and their accessories they cannot prevent the destruction of our seaboard cities by ships of maritime foe, and that while reliance can be found in no other mode of defence, a defence by fortification and torpedoes is most efficient, most enduring and least expensive.

A robbery of diamonds, silks, laces, velvets, etc., to the extent of \$5,000, has taken place at the house