

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 18.—The *North American Review*, for November, publishes a long and carefully prepared address on the political situation from a financial standpoint, signed by E. D. Morgan, J. J. Astor, Hamilton Fish and a dozen other equally prominent business men, in which, among other weighty acts and contentions are the following:

We have entered upon a period of hopeful activity in commerce and industry. Trade multiplies, manufactures start forward with vigor and labor rejoices in fair wages and full employment, yet we have but just emerged from that period of disaster in which the resources of all were greatly strained and reserves of capital greatly exhausted. There has not been time yet for business and industry in their various branches, to get fully into condition for profitable work, much less has there even been time for the accumulation of new reserves. Business interests are not prepared to bear another period of strain or disaster, they have just begun to thrive. A reaction now, like a relapse from fever, would be more dangerous than the original disorder. The business of this country is not in a condition to endure the enormous strain, grave anxiety, and prolonged uncertainty of a complete change of financial policy. The fear of a disastrous change would prostrate public credit almost as much as those changes themselves. Changes are unavoidable, and even already contemplated, an unfinished democratic legislation before Congress.

John J. Davenport addressed John Kelly and members of the committee on organization of Tammany Hall a letter in reference to statements made by members of that committee that they possessed evidence of colonization of voters in this city in the interest of the republican party. He calls upon them to produce their evidence, and promises in every case where established, to cause the arrest of the offending persons, and permit them to be brought before such a United States Commissioner as Kelly or his council may designate.

NEW YORK, 18.—The *Sun* has a remarkable editorial under the heading, "No mincing matters," whereof the following are extracts: The democrats have sustained an unexpected and mortifying defeat in Indiana and Ohio. It is disastrous and may prove fatal. It is silly to make light of it, and idle to try to whittle it away by cunning calculations and adroit figuring. The democrats are beaten, badly beaten, whether beaten to death or not is the only question. It has seemed to us that the whole democratic campaign was a series of blunders. The party had one man, only one whose immense strength had been demonstrated on the national field—Samuel J. Tilden. It is the only great prominent name in the democratic party. He was a reformer indeed, as his record in the office of the governor has proven. He was a statesman as all his public papers, especially his letter declining to compete for the nomination have shown. Childless, like Washington, he had only his country to love, and even the ties of kindred were ruthlessly severed by his stern and unrelenting hand if the faintest blush of improper practice rested upon them. A patriotism so lofty, so convincing, was his great letter to the convention which made the nomination that the most adroit and ablest of his enemies, after reading it, avowed his disposition to support him. This illustrious man the democratic party thought it could afford to dispense with as a candidate. There is a word of one syllable with two o's in it which might not inappropriately be inserted here. The party nominated Hancock, a good man, every two hundred and fifty pounds. But Hancock is not Tilden. Then, as the crowning act of folly, the party went into the State of Thomas A. Hendricks and took another man for Vice-President. Any name other than that of Hendricks would have been folly enough, but to go one step further they had to take a man with the most odious reputation as a skinflint to overcome. There used to be a fellow who made an occupation of butting his head against a rough stone, New England wall for 25 cents. The democratic party in making this nomination, resemble him, only, if report be true, they

did not get the 25 cents. Now, we are looking the actual fact squarely in the face. Who cannot do that without thinking on defeat and disaster as well as in victory has no manhood in his make. We are beaten, we are overthrown, but we are not destroyed. The disaster we have experienced may yet be retrieved.

PANAMA, 6.—A Lima correspondent of the *Star and Herald*, under date of the 22d of September, writes: The Chilians have begun the bombardment of Calloa and Chorosillos. The diplomatic body agreed they could do nothing to protect the threatened towns, and the only course open to them was to acknowledge the dispatch received from the Chilean admiral demanding the surrender of two Peruvian naval vessels. The Chilean authorities claim that the invading army will consist of 30,000 men divided into two brigades. The divisions are to number from 6,000 to 7,000 men and to be accompanied by 60 cavalry and 25 Krupp cannon, giving a total cavalry force of 2,000 sabres and 100 guns as their artillery. They hope to convert the flourishing Kimac Valley and city of the Kings, which is its pride into a howling wilderness. They did so in the south and were recently in the north, where they have not only destroyed houses, machinery and cane and corn fields, but cut down fruit trees. Animals of all classes have been carried off and killed. Montaya, the assassin of ex-President Pardo was executed inside the cemetery. He was in formed one morning that there was no hope, and next morning the sentence was carried into effect. He fell instantly, pierced by four bullets.

CHICAGO, 18.—About a week ago there arrived in Chicago from Sacramento, Cal., an express car containing 5,000,000 salmon eggs, which were distributed among different fish commissioners. The eggs were taken from the United States salmon breeding ranch, situated on the McCloud River.

Mr. N. K. Fairbanks, Fish Commissioner for Illinois, received 200,000 eggs and took them to his hatchery at Geneva Lake, where they will be hatched and placed in fish ponds until next spring when half of them will be placed in the lake, and the other half kept in ponds until fall before being deposited. Fairbanks, has, at his own expense been stocking Geneva Lake with salmon for several years. In 1876 he placed 100,000 in the lake and has made several like deposits since, and now fishermen who hook for salmon there are beginning to reap a reward, as this fall quite a number of large fish have been taken from the lake, one of them weighing twelve pounds and three quarters, and a number weighing nine or ten pounds each. Mr. Fairbanks says that Illinois never made an appropriation that would justify establishing a hatchery. This year only \$1,000 was appropriated and the commission have used that in taking care of fish found left in bayous along the Mississippi and Illinois rivers after high water.

The train that left Dubuque on Friday morning over the Illinois Central for the west, is still stuck in the snowdrift west of Howell, and the wind fills in the snow faster than it can be shoveled out. The company does not expect to get the road open to Sioux City before Tuesday.

The steamer *De Pere* is not yet heard from. She left Grand Haven for Milwaukee Saturday morning, just before the storm.

The Captain of the barge *S. A. Irish* says he parted company with the missing steamer *Alpena*, after sailing with her three hours, ten miles off Kenosha. She was then heading shoreward. Nothing has been heard of her since.

The *Journal's* Rockford special says: Rev. Dr. Thomas this morning read his refusal to withdraw from church, which was referred to a special committee of which Dr. Jewett is chairman, to decide what action shall be taken with the refusal.

Rates to Peoria this morning by the Wabash road are 50 cents. Return tickets (limited) two dollars. Rates to St. Louis are unchanged. All the ticket offices are besieged.

The ground is frozen several inches deep in Des Moines. Two-thirds of the potato crop is not dug, and is probably a total loss.

The crew and passengers of the wrecked steamer *Algieria* are variously stated at 40 to 70. Captain Napier was a trustworthy and skillful officer. The officials of the Goodrich line, to which she belonged

refuse to give any particulars about her or her passenger list. She was one of the staunchest vessels on the line.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 18.—A severe wind and rain storm broke glass, blew down a circus tent, blew over a lion cage and both lion and lioness escaped, flying through the crowds of people, and a panic ensued, but finally quiet was restored and the lions recaptured.

COLUMBUS, 18.—The democratic State committee issues an address declaring that while the news of the election is a disappointment, it may have the effect of stimulating the democratic party to activity; also declaring the whole republican party was concentrated against the democracy in Ohio and Indiana, with all its official monetary power, and that with repeaters, supervisors and imported blacks, swelled the vote to unprecedented numbers, far beyond the census. They coerced employees, raised false cries of rebel claims, etc., used money shamelessly, and yet gained only slightly over 1879. The democracy gave 350,000 votes, the largest they ever polled in the State, amounting to almost a victory. Conservative voters should now stand firm; and they also appeal to soldiers, workmen, and all others not to be led blindfold into the republican trap. They express fond hopes that California, Nevada, Colorado, and Oregon will give democratic majorities, and urge every democrat to do his whole duty.

The democratic State central committee met the leading democrats of the State to-day. All persons were pledged to secrecy. Resolutions were adopted that every democrat would work until the close of the polls on election day; that this committee would aid the national committee in every way; would prosecute the canvass with increased energy. It is claimed there was the utmost determination to carry the State for Hancock and English.

DENVER, 18.—Advices from Saginaw says: Wm. S. Peck, a Government scout, gives testimony which goes to prove that Berry, Meacham, Holmes and Cline intentionally gave young Jackson over to the Indians. He says Col. Beaumont, who, with his cavalry were a short distance from Cline's ranch, en route to Garland, offered to protect the freighters, but Berry and others ordered him to proceed to Garland. The scout states that he examined the place where the Indians were supposed to have forcibly taken Jackson, but found no sign of a struggle.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Secretary Sherman has furnished for publication the following:

DAGGERS' SPRINGS,  
Sept. 17, 1880.

To Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury:

Sir—Some days ago I saw a report of your speech at a conference held by the national republican committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and you were quoted as having used the following language: "And now you are asked to surrender all you have done into the hands of Wade Hampton and the Kuklux, and the little segment in the north that is called the democratic party."

May I ask if you used these words, and if you did so, did you mean to connect me, directly or indirectly, with what was known as "Kuklux Klan?" Requesting an early reply, addressed to me, care of Augustus Schell, Esq., New York, I am very respectfully your obedient servant,  
(Signed) WADE HAMPTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1880.

Hon. Wade Hampton,  
care Augustus Schell, New York:

Sir—Your note of the 17th inst. is received, in which you inquire, etc. In reply I have to advise you that while I don't remember the precise language, the reporter correctly stated in a condensed way his idea of what I said. I have no doubt that I spoke of you as the leading representative of the democratic party in the south, and referred to the Ku Klux Klan as the representative of the barbarous agencies by which the democrats have subverted the civil and political rights of the republicans of the south. I do not connect you personally with Ku Klux Klan. Indeed, I know you had in one or two instances, resisted and defeated its worst impulse. I appreciate the sense of honor which makes you shrink from being named in connection with it; still, you and your associates, leading men in the south, now enjoy the benefits of the political power derived from the atrocities of the Ku Klux Klan, in which phrase I in-

clude all the numerous aliases by which it has from time to time been known to the south. Your power in the southern States rests upon the actual crimes of every grade in the code, committed by the Ku Klux Klan and its kindred associates, and as you know, some of the worst of them have been committed since 1877, when you and they gave the solemn assurance of protection to the freedmen of the south. These crimes are all aimed at the civil and political rights of the republicans in the South, and I believe but for these agencies every State that you represent, as well as many other States in the South, could be represented both in the Senate and House by republicans but for these crimes. The boast attributed to you that 138 solid Southern votes would be cast for the democratic ticket, would be but idle vapor, but now we feel it in sober truth. While I have no reason to believe you or your northern associates personally participated in the offences I have named, yet while you and them enjoy the fruits of these crimes, you may in logic and morals be classed as I classed you, as joint co-partners with Ku Klux Klan in the policy which thus far has been successful in seizing political power in the South, and which it is hoped, by the aid of a small segment of the democratic party in the North, may be extended to all departments of the Government. It is in this sense I spoke of you, the Ku Klux Klan and the northern democratic party. Permit me, in conclusion, while answering your question, to say the most fatal policy for the South would be by such agencies as I have mentioned to secure to you. The manhood and independence of the North will certainly continue the struggle until every republican in the South shall have the free and unrestricted enjoyment of equal civil and political privileges including a fair court, free speech and free press, and the agitation made necessary to secure such results may greatly affect injuriously the interests of the people of the South.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SHERMAN.

"CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.,  
Oct. 1st, 1880.

Sir—Your letter is received, and as you do not disclaim the language to which I called your attention, I have only to say that in using it you uttered what was absolutely false, and what you knew to be false. My address will be, Columbia, South Carolina.

I am your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON.

To Hon. John Sherman, Treasury Department, Washington.

October, 10, 1880.

To Hon. Wade Hampton, Columbia, S. C.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 1st inst., handed me unopened by Mr. C. McKinley a few minutes ago, after my return from the West. I had this morning read what purported to be an extract of a speech made by you published in the *Charleston News and Courier*, and upon your reputation as a gentleman had denied that you had made such a speech or written such a letter as is attributed to you in that paper. What I stated to you in my letter of September 21st. I believe, notwithstanding your denial, and it can be shown to be true by the public records and as a matter of history. As you had long before your letter was delivered to me seen proper to make public a statement of your views of the correspondence, I will give it the press without note or comment, and let the public decide between us. Very respectfully,  
JOHN SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The government authorities in this city have received no news from Colorado as recent as that given by to-day's press dispatches. The following dispatch, dated Los Pinos Agency, Oct. 16, was this afternoon received at the Interior Department, and immediately made the subject of consultation with the department of justice, but no decision was reached. Meanwhile the press dispatch announced that Agent Berry and other persons for whom warrants were issued had been arrested and lodged in jail at Gunnison.

To the Secretary of the Interior:

I have this day called in the commanding officer of the post in this vicinity to effect from the reservation one Smith and others, who claim authority to arrest me and which I don't recognize. Furthermore, I consider the peace and wel-

fare of the Indians, and the country in general on the reservation and in this State, demands this course.

(Signed) BERRY, Agent.

Secy. Schurz before leaving Washington to-day telegraphed as follows:

To Gov. Pitkin, Denver, Col.,

The associated press reports that five companies of militia have been started for the Ute reservation to arrest Agent Berry, and that a conflict between them and the Indians is anticipated. It seems almost inevitable that if this proceeding goes on the conflict will come. Such a force is not necessary to secure obedience to State process or process on the part of government officers, and the government of the United States will be entirely ready to aid in enforcing such process without the aggressive movement of State troops, calculated to bring on a disastrous conflict with Indians. Any prisoner arrested under process is entitled to absolute protection against mob violence, and the State authorities should accompany arrests by adequate guarantees of personal safety to their prisoners. This being evident there will be no reason why the accused should not willingly obey any lawful process, and if they did not, certainly the government of the United States would not countenance any such disobedience. I most certainly press upon you to arrest any movements or conduct on the part of the State militia which can possibly lead to so disastrous a consequence as an Indian war would be.

(Signed) C. SCHURZ,  
Secretary.

Indian Commissioner Meacham writes, Oct. 2d, a private letter from Los Pinos, detailing the past 48 hours of excitement when the Utes stripped for a fight and demanded the murderer of the Indian. He says the facts of the affair were that an ox teamster, upon little or no provocation, killed young Johnson, son of Chief Shavanaux, 30 miles from the agency. Next morning 50 armed Utes, before the agent's door, demanded the blood of the murderer, every man with his arms uncovered and the wife and mother of the dead boy filling the air with wild cries. Berry and Meacham assured them the man should be caught, and the agent went out after the murderer, followed by the mad, human tigers. To satisfy the Utes 15 men and one officer went along, and all Cline's ranch. The murderer was found in charge of citizens. The soldiers guarded him all night, the Indians forming an outer guard. The scene was exciting beyond description. It was 1 o'clock at night when all became quiet. The citizens desired to wreak vengeance on the murderer, and the Indians sat watching like hyenas, every movement. Berry worked as man never worked before to keep the Indians from exploding, but at nine the Utes prepared for a general slaughter, saying: "No use, white man no die, all Utes die, white man no care." The citizens understood their peril. Berry consented to return the prisoner to their charge and they started with him to Gunnison. The Utes appeared to agree that the prisoner might be taken to Gunnison. The army escort then left for camp. Berry and I remained until everything seemed settled and every Ute had started for home. Last night the three white men, good, sober men, came into the agency and reported that white men and Utes had surprised them and taken the prisoner. They were terribly excited. The name of the murderer is only conjectured at this time. The Utes are coming in as I close this. They seem quiet. I think the peril is over unless some attempt should be made to discover the rescuers of yesterday. If that is done I cannot see the end. The only thing that can save the treaty, save blood and secure peace is to let the matter rest where it is and make payment without delay.

(Signed) A. B. MEACHAM.

HARRISBURG, Pa., 19.—A serious disaster occurred on the Shenandoah Valley Railroad at East Liberty, Page County, on Saturday, the entire trestle work, 1,260 feet long and 94 feet high, going down with a crash in one promiscuous ruin, instantly killing Walter Jones, of Barbersville, Grange County, and injuring seriously Seward Bawcock, of McGaheysville, Packingham County. This accident will probably delay the completion of this section of road several months.

NEW YORK, 19.—Col. Mapleson opened a season of opera at the Academy of Music last night, in Lucia, with good success. The house was