

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 14.—The *Sun* this morning prints the official canvass for the State officers as made by the supervisors of counties. In New York and Kings Counties the official count has not been completed, but the result will not probably be changed. The votes from an unofficial count on election night are used. The table shows the following majorities: except for governor, the figures given in his case indicating a plurality: Cornell (rep.) governor, 40,172; Hoskins (rep.) lieutenant-governor, 1,130; Carr (rep.) secretary of State, 4,411; Wadsworth (rep.) comptroller, 7,659; Ward (rep.) attorney general, 7,909; Wendell (rep.) treasurer, 4,651; Seymour (dem.) engineer and surveyor, 9,969; Kelly's vote was 77,471.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., 14.—W. H. Coombs, of this city, was shot and killed on Main Street at 6.20 o'clock last evening. Coombs seduced Ferguson's sister under a promise of marriage, and having refused to comply with his promise, Ferguson approached him with a shotgun at the hour named and emptied the contents of both barrels into his body, one load taking effect in Coombs's right arm and side and the other in the back of his head. He died instantly. Ferguson gave himself up and was locked in jail.

NEW YORK, 14.—The South American mails bring the following details of the capture of the *Huascar*:

From the moment the Chilean iron-clad appeared on the horizon steaming rapidly toward the *Huascar* from the northward, whilst the *Bianco Encalada* was steadily pursuing the ram from the south, Admiral Grau perceived clearly that his ship was doomed; but brave man as he was, no thought of surrender entered his head, and the whole ship's company assumed their appointed stations for the struggle with a conviction that no human power could extricate the *Huascar* from such overwhelming forces as those presented by the Cuban vessels.

From the decks and tops of the two vessels the fire of musketry and Gatling guns was incessant, and on the *Huascar* the effect was becoming painfully apparent. One hour and eight minutes after the commencement of the fight the *Huascar* had discharged her turret pieces 25 times against the *Cochrane*, the latter replying with 30 shots.

At this moment the other Chilean iron-clad arrived on the scene and opened fire; but directing her attention to the *Huascar's* fighting turret and the little tower near the smokestack which is the battle station of the commander. The *Bianco's* guns were excellently well served and their effect was terrible. The tower was carried away, Admiral Grau taken down below for the care of the surgeons with one of his legs torn off. While in the cabin, a solid 300 pound shot from the *Bianco* struck the ram in the stem, destroying the steering gear and, passing directly through the ship, left a gaping orifice large enough for a boat to enter. This killed the brave admiral, his aid Lieut. Fere and several others. Captain Elias Aguirre assumed command of the ship on the death of the admiral, and took his station in the gun turret; but on this point the two Chileans had concentrated their fire. The turret was hit by a heavy shell which passed through a port, exploded inside, disabling one of the two guns, and killing Aguirre and all who were serving the piece.

The *Huascar* was now practically at the mercy of the enemy, ungovernable, with half of her offensive power destroyed, and her officers and crew decimated; but the national flag was still flying in defiance and no one even whispered of surrender. Captain Meliton Carvajal took command, after Aguirre's death, but was instantly taken below, dangerously wounded. First Lieut. Rodriguez succeeded him, and a moment afterward shared the fate of the Admiral and Aguirre. Lieut. Enrique Palacios followed Rodriguez in command, and although severely wounded, continued in charge until the end of the bloody drama. Still the *Huascar* discharged her sole remaining cannon at long intervals, as the very turret itself, only 30 feet in diameter, was choking up

with the debris of the shattered gun and the bodies of the dead and wounded.

Below in the dark passages and narrow compartments of the ship the scene was frightful. The wounded and those who had perished were heaped indiscriminately together, and every few moments a shot from the enemy came crashing through the sides of the doomed vessel. The fore-castle was completely shot away, the mast cut in two and the mizzen-louse in the tops disabled. The smoke stack and chimney were riddled with balls, the propeller struck and fouled, one gun disabled and out of 116 men who went into action only 86 were alive, and the majority of these *hors de combat*. Five commanders had succeeded each other in their perilous post; three were dead, one grievously wounded and the fifth barely able to maintain his trumpet. The Chileans thought that the time had come to close, and sent a boarding party to complete the victory. But the brave fellows on the *Huascar* allied and drove them back with loss. This was the expiring effort. *Flesh and blood* could do no more. Indeed, human vigor and bravery had withstood the steady shock which had overcome the iron bulwarks of the historic ship. The Chileans sent another boarding party, this time with success, and the *Huascar* was theirs. The enemy lowered the flag which had waved triumphantly along their coast and witnessed many a gallant exploit of the dead Admiral.

The Peruvian Congress provided liberally for the widow and family of Admiral Grau, and no mention is made of the widow dying from shock at the news of her husband's death, as previously stated. Liberal provision is also made for the families of all the officers and men killed and wounded on the *Huascar*.

The printing establishment of *The Churchman* in Lafayette Place burned this evening, many of the employees barely escaping with their lives. The janitress of the building was found insensible and subsequently died. The overturning of a lamp on some flannel and inflammable celluloid, caused the fire. Miss Fogarty, a lady compositor, found her escape cut off, and resolutely grasping the rope used for lowering the forms, slid to the basement, reaching there with lacerated hands, but otherwise uninjured. Mrs. Clark, proof reader, in the third story, found descent impossible, and breaking the window in the north wall, adjoining Steward's workshop, jumped across the alley separating the buildings, followed by a man. The two clung to a window in the Steward building, and were helped in by Edward Roche and William Murphy, tailors employed there. The janitress jumped from a window, but in her fall broke her back and was fatally injured.

The flames reached through the windows of the Steward building adjoining, alarmed the 335 girls, women and men at work there, and a panic was threatened. The confused throng that crowded towards the doors were met by a squad of police promptly sent to their aid from Mercer Street police station-house, and by their firmness what threatened to prove the worst feature of the disaster was avoided. The building was cleared with all speed and the trembling women added to the crowd on the street that vainly endeavored to catch from any point a view of the fire. Total loss, \$65,000; insurance \$50,000. *The Churchman* will be issued as usual on Monday.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The cabinet council this afternoon, with the exception of the ordinary routine business, was devoted to an interchange of views as to the character of the recommendations to be made to Congress in the President's annual message, and by the respective Heads of Departments in their annual reports. The general conclusion was reached that recommendations should be confined to suggestions for an improvement in the present methods, rather than extended to requests of radical changes in existing laws, it being considered especially desirable at this time to provoke as little conflict in Congress, and as little disturbance of business interests as possible. The President's message is now in course of preparation. It will be shorter than usual and contain very few recommendations, other than those comprised in the reports of his cabinet officers. It is believed that the only important

topic under the head of foreign affairs will be the reopening of the fishery question with Great Britain, and it is also understood that special attention will be directed to the advisability of legislation to authorize a resumption of funding operations.

The postoffice department to-day issued an advertisement inviting proposals for the performance of mail messenger and mail station service at San Francisco from April 1, 1880, to June 30, 1882. Proposals will be received until January 17th. Particulars as to the style and construction of wagons required, similar to the highly ornamental vehicles now used for this purpose in eastern cities, will be furnished by the department upon application.

The Secretary of the Treasury, to-day, officially informed the State of the recent decision of the treasury department prohibiting the importation of neat cattle into the United States from the Dominion of Canada, and requested the Canadian authorities be notified that a circular to that effect was issued on Nov. 3d.

The General Land Office, to-day, issued a patent to Martha De Higner for the rancho Entre Napa, comprising 877 acres of valuable land in Napa County which has been in litigation for many years.

NEWPORT, Ky., 14.—Chas. Scheuerer was shot and instantly killed this morning by Miss Anna Hoff. She called on him, accompanied by her brother, and demanded that he fulfill his promise to marry her. He contemptuously refused. She fired a pistol, which she held under her shawl, and he fell dead. Miss Hoff gave herself up. She says he ruined her under a promise of marriage and she does not regret her act. Scheuerer was a saloon keeper in Cincinnati.

PHILADELPHIA, 14.—Wool firm and buoyant, the stock light and price tending upward. Oregon, fine, 28 @ 33; medium, 35 @ 40; coarse, 27 @ 33; California, fine, 20 @ 35; medium, 36 @ 40; coarse, 30 @ 35; New Mexico and Colorado, fine, 28 @ 30; medium, 30 @ 32; coarse, carpet wool, 23 @ 25. Filled extra merino, 46 @ 48; super, 45 @ 48; lambs, super, 45 @ 48.

CLEVELAND, 14.—The main boiler in the plate mill of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Eighth Ward, exploded this evening, scattering pieces of iron in all directions and doing about \$2,000 damage to the building and machinery. No one hurt.

NEW YORK, 15.—Washington dispatches to some of the western papers yesterday announced that Seward was compelled to resign the office of Assistant Secretary of State on account of the ill health of his wife and that the post had been offered to Col. John Hay, lately of New York. This has been ascertained to be correct.

A cable dispatch was received in this city on Thursday, from a member of Queen Victoria's household, ordering 25 barrels of red winter wheat flour, recently manufactured under a new patent in the west, and said to be the finest quality in the world. The order was executed at once, and the flour, which cost nine dollars a barrel, will be shipped to-day. It is understood to be for the Queen's private kitchen.

The bark *Royal Arch*, the crew of which were worn out at the pumps and were taken off by the steamer *Minnesota*, arrived at Toronto to-day, the first officer of the steamer *Zealand* and seven men having navigated the vessel into port.

It was reported this afternoon that Jay Gould had bought several railroads in the southwest, among them the Atchison & Pike's Peak. Reports say he paid \$250 to \$300 for the stock of the latter (\$1,000,000).

On 'Change the advancing prices have had the effect of buying out more buyers, and at times there has been a very strong pressure to purchase at prices which produce no returns from the ruling rates in seaboard ports and in Europe. This has been particularly remarked in the provision trade where the prices have gone to a figure that alarms the persistent bears who have been selling short for two months. Sales of December wheat were made at 113½ @ 17½; December corn, 39½ @ 41½; January pork, 10.57½ @ 11.40; January lard, 6.57½ @ 7.10. Closing easier all around.

CHICAGO, 15.—Although one holiday, the day of Grant's reception, has interposed to make business smaller on 'Change and with the banks, yet this has not inter-

fered with the strong advance in business and industry in every branch of trade. Indeed, it has rather added an impetus to the general prosperity and thrift that mark the progress of the business boom on every hand. Our clearings have increased largely, prices have appreciated in every commodity, and our principal manufacturers of agricultural implements, of house furniture and building material, of type and the like, are unanimous in reporting the business for months ahead has already accumulated and many orders are being turned away. So suspicious are many customers of the ability of manufacturers to fill their pressing orders in the appointed time, that it is not an uncommon thing for them to draw up a legal contract in which the most rigid section is inserted specifying that the work shall be done and the goods delivered at the appointed date. Such is the power of the business boom that is upon us.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The report of Horatio C. Burchard, director of the Mint, was submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon, and shows the operations of the United States Mints and assay offices during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1879.

During the year the total deposits of gold and silver, including silver purchases, amounted to \$71,179,664, of which \$42,254,156 were gold, and \$28,925,497 silver. Of the above amounts, \$38,549,705 of gold and \$26,934,728 of silver were of domestic production; \$198,083 of gold and \$106,779 of silver were United States coin, \$1,069,796 of gold and \$1,072,919 of silver were of foreign bullion; \$149,881,971 of gold and \$698,632 of silver were foreign coin, and \$939,951 of gold and \$208,609 of silver were of plate and other manufactured articles.

The amounts of gold and silver separated in the refineries of the coinage mints and assay office in New York were \$20,759,549, of gold \$10,987,528.97.

The coinage during the year amounted to \$68,312,593, and consisted of 2,759,421 pieces of gold of the value of \$40,976,912 and 27,228,550 pieces of silver.

The actual use of gold as part of the circulation consequent upon the convertibility of United States notes into coin, it was anticipated would create a demand for smaller denominations of gold coin, and during the last fiscal year there has been larger coinage of eagles, half-eagles and quarter eagles than in any preceding year during a period of 16 years. The coinage of eagles and half-eagles will be continued until the demand is satisfied.

The silver coinage has been almost exclusively of standard silver dollars, of which \$27,257,500 were coined during the year, and the total coinage to November 1, 1879, has been \$45,206,200. Total amount of subsidiary coin issued since the passage of the resumption act, \$42,974,931. The full amount coined was \$43,094,931, but \$1,020,000 in dimes was recoined into pieces of larger denomination at the mint at San Francisco. The bars manufactured fine and unparted, amount to \$22,022,614 of which \$12,976,812 were gold and \$9,045,802 silver. Total amount of gold bars, \$12,976,812; total amount of silver bars, \$9,045,805.

The director thus closes his report: The true policy of this country is such conservative action as will tend to bring the value of gold and silver to their former relations, upholding one and preventing the appreciation of the other until it can be determined whether commercial nations are willing that both metals should be yoked for equal monetary service. But in case the use of silver as money must be abandoned, it is gratifying to believe that the vast resources of agriculture and mineral wealth, the present development of mining and manufacturing interests and facilities for inland commerce, the comparative lightness of taxation and relief from heavy foreign indebtedness, and above all the productive genius, industry, inventive skill and capacity of the people of the United States will enable them to retain, or as now, draw from abroad the gold needed for monetary use, and that commercial disaster and depression threatened or feared as the result of restricting the commercial world to one metal are more likely to fall upon the nations that initiated and are responsible for the movement.

NEW YORK, 15.—The recent shipment to Liverpool of 10,000 pistols attracted the attention of gunmen, and their inquiries was

the starting point of the rumor that the Fenians were purchasing arms in the United States.

TOPEKA, Kansas, 15.—A man giving the name of Brown went into a jewelry store to-day and asked to have the name of Ella B. Dickinson removed from the case of a watch. The jeweler became suspicious, notified the police, and Brown and his two companions, Lewis and Green, were arrested. They say they came from Kansas City, and the belief is that they murdered Dickinson, a printer in that city, last night.

CHICAGO, 15.—The south bound freight train on the Chicago & Alton road went through a bridge at Riverdale, near Alton, this morning, six freight cars falling into the river. The brakeman was killed and engineer and fireman injured. The officers cannot account for the accident, as the bridge was new and extremely well made.

COLUMBUS, Ind., 15.—The wife and two daughters of Albert Woodward were drowned in Clifty river, this afternoon, while returning home with Mr. Woodward in a spring wagon. The stream had risen so that in attempting to ford it they were swept away. Woodward was washed ashore and saved.

BUFFALO, 15.—The schooner *C. G. Breed*, from Detroit, with 24,000 bushels of wheat, capsized and foundered on Friday, eight miles east of Point Pelee. The crew, consisting of the captain and seven men, are all supposed to be lost.

BOSTON, 15.—Royal B. Conant, the alleged defaulting cashier of the Elliot National Bank, has been surrendered by his bondsmen, who learned that Conant was offering for sale in New York and Philadelphia his real estate here.

NORTHEASTHAM, Mass., 15.—The steamer *Farraday* stood out to sea, ten miles, where the cable was buoyed. It is too late and too windy for the cable to be landed to-day. Several hundred people have gathered on the beach.

The steamer *Farraday* came to anchor off Nanset Lights at ten o'clock this morning. The sea is smooth and favorable for landing the cable.

ST. LOUIS, 15.—An interview with Oliver Garrison and C. S. Greely, confirms the reported sale of Commodore C. K. Garrison's interest in the Missouri Pacific Railroad to Jay Gould. It is understood that the interest purchased by Gould is between three-fourths and seven-eighths of the road and amounts to much more than Mr. Garrison's stock, as the entire stock of the road is only eight hundred thousand. Jay Gould virtually owns the road.

PHILADELPHIA, 15.—Peter Hay, President of the Pennsylvania Association of Soldiers of the War of 1812, died this morning, aged ninety-one.

Los Pinos Agency, 14.—Ouray carried his point at the Indian Council on the night of the 12th inst., and the principal chiefs of the White River Utes, except Jack, were present at the agency yesterday, ready to give testimony when called upon. The Indians who testify before the Commission are sworn by Chief Ouray according to the custom of the Ute nation.

Douglass was the first witness called at the order of Ouray. He arose from his seat and standing erect with his arm raised, he administered the oath to himself as follows: "By the heaven above, by the earth that will receive me; by the Great Spirit that looks down upon me; I dare not speak anything but the truth."

This was said with much force and with appropriate gesture. The oath, like all the Indian testimony, was translated into Spanish by Ouray and then into English by interpreter Townsend. At first he was somewhat nervous and very pale, but towards the close of his testimony he had regained his wonted composure. He saw nothing, heard nothing and took no part in the killing of Meeker and the employees and the fight with Thornburgh. He found old Mrs. Meeker running around loose, and took her to his house and took care of her. His time was so much occupied with the care of his wounded boy that he did not know what was going wrong. At the time the killing of the employees commenced he was in the warehouse and does not know who began the attack. He says his feelings overcame him and it made him cry to think into what a condition his friends had fallen. Meeker told him that in two days