

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 23.—The following statement was issued last night from the headquarters of the republican committee and is a verbatim copy. Republican National committee headquarters.

October 22, 1880.

The *Sun* says: Ex-congressman McCarver, of California, is here. He says that the democrats are thoroughly organized in that State and will carry it. That republicans dare not introduce the tariff issue because men of all parties there are revenue reformers and for lower duties and free ships. That the Chinese question is the principal issue and on this the democrats are making their fight. He has been in Nevada too and expresses himself as very much encouraged with the democratic prospects there. He says that Fair is making a determined fight and will carry the State and legislature. The fact that Sharon has not a residence in Nevada is hurting him badly.

The *Times'* Nashville special says: The democrats allege that repudiatory Wilson bolted from the Democratic State Convention, in consequence of a secret alliance with the republicans to capture the legislature and make Horace Maynard senator. The republicans claim 95,000 votes, while the united democratic vote is 135,000. The debt paying democrats declare themselves able to overcome both republicans and repudiators. The campaign has grown suddenly exciting.

While the *Times* editorially figures out that Jewell's message to Florida were really indicative of a republican fraud, it denounces Barnum for exceeding bad faith for publishing private dispatches which he obtained surreptitiously or through mistake. Its New York special, however, regards Barnum's claim as ridiculous, and accepts Jewell's explanation as not only plausible, but correct. The feeling here is that Barnum's campaign is degenerating into a stage of weakness and almost into despair, as evidenced by the bogus Chinese letter written to a man who never lived and addressed to a union which is a myth, and as shown by this last desperate and contemptible trick, the democrats themselves unite in condemning such methods and agree that the cause of the democracy is becoming hopeless indeed if it must be bolstered up by such means. Some of them accuse Jewell of laying a trap for Barnum, into which the latter easily and weakly dropped. The accessions to the republican ranks of known democrats are now numbered by the score daily in this section. The chief causes are the agitation of the tariff question among manufacturers, the solidity of the south, the disreputable tricks resorted to by the democracy, the superiority of the republican nominations in the State and national tickets, and perhaps more than all the desire of the young voters not to throw away their first vote on a losing candidate who represents not altogether the best elements of society. It is believed that the republicans will roll up surprising majorities in the northwest, in some States heavier than ever before, and that they will gain six congressmen in the States of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri.

The *Times* says: The democratic State central committee of Indiana is moving for a complete exposure of the frauds perpetrated at the late election, and issues an address to the democrats urging that Senator McDonald be furnished details of every case of perjury or bribery which can be upheld by legal evidence.

INDIANAPOLIS, 22.—A lad named Ankeny, living near South Bend, who last week received 40 buckshot for refusing to take off a 329 badge, has received a sympathetic autograph letter from Garfield enclosing his photograph.

SANTA FE, 23.—Terrasas, chief of the Mexican troops, writes Gen. Hatch that on the 15th he killed Victorio and 60 warriors and 13 women and children, and captured 68 women and children. Still 30 Indians are at large. Terrasas has 1,800 men operating and there are 800 United States troops out on the borders of New Mexico. Coldburn with 200 men is ordered to drive all the Mescaleros absent from the agency back to the same.

NEW YORK, 23.—The following dispatch was received to-day at the republican national headquarters:

Mentor, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1880.

To Hon. M. Jewell:

I will not break the rule I have adopted by making public a reply to campaign lies, but I authorize you to denounce the so-called Morey letter as a bold forgery both in its language and sentiment. Until its publication I never heard of the existence of the "Employer's Union," of Lynn, Mass., nor of such a person as H. L. Morey.

(Signed) J. A. GARFIELD.

The national republican committee furnish the following:

Mentor, O., Oct. 23, 1880.

To Hon. Marshal Jewell:

Your telegram of this afternoon received. Publish my dispatch of last evening if you think best. Within the last hour the mail has brought me a lithographic copy of the forged letter. It was the work of some clumsy villain who cannot spell nor write English, nor imitate my handwriting. Every honest democrat who is familiar with my handwriting will denounce the forgery at sight. Put the case in the hands of the ablest detectives at once and hunt the rascal down.

(Signed) J. A. GARFIELD.

General Grant appeared before the Warren Court of Inquiry to-day as a witness but his recollection of most events was not very clear as to the details of the battle of Five Forks. He was asked as to his order authorizing General Sheridan to relieve General Warren, but Stickney, Warren's attorney, objected to the personal opinion of the first soldier of the country being used as weight against his client. General Grant made a statement of his motive in calling in the Fifth corps to hide General Warren's defects. Here there was a tilt between council, and some dispatches were produced. General Grant could not say whether General Warren had suggested the attack on the enemy's rear. He found that when officers undertook to think for themselves instead of obeying orders it generally led to defeat. He did not like it, and it had led to the removal of an officer (referring to Warren.) Stickney thereupon insisted on this being stricken out. This part of the testimony was struck out, together with some other answers derogatory to General Warren.

The Protestant Episcopal convention refused the application of the Diocese of Virginia for an assistant bishop. The aggregate vote was, yeas 27, noes 53, divided 11. Resolutions were adopted empowering the committee on expenses to make the necessary arrangements with railroads for reduced fares, and to raise money for traveling expenses of the next convention. A resolution was unanimously adopted that the general convention of 1883 be held in Philadelphia. A resolution offered by the Rev. Dr. Dix was adopted, calling upon the House of Bishops for information as to whether the ordination of Bishop Riley, of the Mexican branch of the Catholic Church, was in accord with article 10 of the constitution, and also what creed and liturgy were used in that diocese.

Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court at chambers to-day, on the Western Union Telegraph Company, granted an order to show cause, returnable the 27th inst., why an injunction should not issue to restrain the National Committee from using or circulating lithographic copies of dispatches of Marshal Jewell, chairman of the Republican National Committee, sent to Florida and given to the democratic committee through a mistake of the telegraphic company. The original application was for an injunction, which was not granted. The affidavit on which the order was obtained was made by Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The announcement was made that General Hancock would register to-day in the first election district in the First Ward. Many persons gathered in the neighborhood, but the General did not appear. An aid called upon the Board of Registration and said General Hancock would not register nor vote in New York as he was a Pennsylvanian and the act might cause some unnecessary discussion.

To-day was the last day of registration. The number of persons registered today was 29,077. Total number registered in four days, 216,974. The total registration in 1876 was 183,064.

Henry Abbey, who brings out Sara Bernhardt in this country and who is interested in several theatrical enterprises, to-day purchased a half interest in Samuel W. Piercy's play "Deception," by Dr. Callahan, of San Francisco, and it will be produced at the Park Theatre here Nov. 9th, following Clara Morris. J. H. Haverly was negotiating for the play, but arrived too late to sign the contract.

WASHINGTON, 23.—In Brooklyn to-day the Secret Service officers arrested E. W. Spencer, alias Bill Brockway, Charles H. Smith and James P. Owens, charged with being concerned in the counterfeiting of \$100 national bank notes; also counterfeiting United States \$1,000 coupon bonds of the issue of 1861. Smith confessed he engraved the plate from which were printed the counterfeit bonds in the possession of Doyle, of Chicago. He also states he engraved the plates for several counterfeit \$100 notes which recently appeared. The last engraved was on the Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce. Owens was the printer of these notes and bonds. Smith claims in addition that he engraved the plates of counterfeit 7-30 bonds which were put upon the market in 1867, about \$85,000 of which had been taken by Jay Cooke & Co., before their character was discovered. The examination of the arrested parties is set down for Tuesday next. The number of bonds taken from Doyle, in Chicago, will be forwarded to Brooklyn to be used as evidence.

Upon receipt to-day from the War Department of a copy of Major Fletcher's dispatch, of the 20th inst., relative to Berry's arrest, the Acting Secretary of the Interior telegraphed the Governor of Colorado at follows: "This Department is to-day advised, through the War Department, that Berry has been arrested by the United States marshal and left the agency in charge of that officer. If a State posse has been ordered to go to the reservation to make the arrest, please recall the same and thus avoid any possibility of a conflict with the Indians."

NEW ORLEANS, 23.—Acting under the orders of the Governor, after legal advice, the State supervisor of registration, Cavanac, decided to keep the registration office open in the city until October 30. The republicans contend the registration books should, under law, be closed 10 days prior to election day. Cavanac was arrested on the complaint of the United States supervisor, his person taken before Commissioner Lane, and charged with illegally registering voters. The case is set for a hearing to-day. Republicans claim that as the registration now stands, their candidate for Congress in the first and second districts would certainly be elected. The republican campaign committee adopted the following:

Whereas, The continuance of registration in the parish of Orleans beyond the time fixed by law is a flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of the law, is for political ends and purposes under orders of the democratic committee, is in direct conflict with the opinion of the United States District Attorney, therefore, be it

Resolved, That affidavits be made against every person illegally voting with a view to their arrest and prosecution under the law of the United States.

CHICAGO, 23.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Hon. Jay Hubbel, chairman of the republican national committee, recalls a conversation which he had with Gen. Garfield at the time when public opinion upon the Chinese question was in its first formal stages in the east. We have, said Gen. Garfield, certain fixed and just principles which govern us in our treatment of emigrants, but those only are properly beneficiaries of those principles who come among us to stay and become a part of us. We have the same right to protect ourselves from being overrun by alien hordes from Asia as against grasshoppers or any other threatened danger. Whether or not there is danger of such an event is quite another question.

The tameness of the argument of the average white stumper in comparison with the appeals of the negro campaigners is vividly shown by an extract from the speech of a colored preacher in Indianapolis: If any of you go back on de ticket next month, I'm afraid I shall miss you on de right hand ob de great white throne.

SAN FRANCISCO, 23.—President Hayes and party arrived at Modera this evening from a trip to Yosemite,

te, which was accomplished in four days. The party express themselves delighted with the excursion. They leave again this evening by special train on the Southern Pacific for Los Angeles, thence east, connecting with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road.

The President and party arrived this morning at 9 o'clock. They were taken in charge by the reception committee and driven to the orange orchards and vineyards. Thence they were taken to Agricultural Park, where they were received by the President and Directors of the Agricultural Association. After a grand parade of stock, they returned to the Cosmopolitan Hotel, where immense crowds were assembled. Short speeches were made by President Hayes, Secretary Ramsay and Gen. Sherman. After visiting the Horticultural Exposition, they will be driven to Mission, San Gabriel, where, after visiting the ranches of Gen. Stoneman and others, they will be met by a train and proceed to Arizona.

CINCINNATI, 23.—Capt. George N. Stone will exhibit but not speed Maud S. at the Chester Park meeting next week. He brings with him a large silver vase, with a relief portrait in gold of Maud S., a present from Mr. Vanderbilt. W. W. Bain, the trainer, received a splendid gold watch and chain, and Chas. Grant, the groom, received \$500 cash, both from Mr. Vanderbilt. Capt. Stone says he has completed negotiations for retaining the management of Maud S. next year.

NASHVILLE, 23.—Judge Kay decided a very important case to-day relating to whisky in bonded warehouses. He held where the owner of a distillery attempts to defraud the government, the distilled spirits in bonded warehouses are forfeited without regard to the claim of wholesale liquor dealers who may have purchased it from the distiller and notified the internal revenue collector of this purchase.

GALVESTON, 23.—The *News'* special from Fort Reno says: A scouting party arrested another lot of intruders into the Indian Territory, five of them were on their way to the Kansas line. These did not attempt to settle, but were locating claims intending to return and file on them and await the opening of the country to settlers.

DENVER, 24.—A *Republican's* Gunnison City special says: A courier just from Cebella, 50 miles below here reports a large number of Indians in that vicinity, running off horses. It is also reported that 50 horses belonging to Mr. Hartman, the Gunnison postmaster, have been run off. A private letter from Postmaster Hotchkiss, at Powder Horn, states that an Indian outbreak is inevitable. The authorities have asked Gov. Pitkin to send 150 stand of arms and 10,000 rounds of ammunition immediately. Reliable reports are to the effect that Agent Berry is in Denver and Sheriff Youle sent a party after him this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—A Tucson dispatch says: The President and party were met this morning by a special train from Tucson with a party of leading citizens. The train was attached to the presidential car and arrived here at noon. Gen. Wilcox and staff and a large concourse of people greeted the party and a military band was in attendance. The party were taken into carriages and driven through the city, after which they were taken to the residence of Lord and Williams where a general reception was tendered. Three hundred school children were drawn up in line to whom the President made some pleasant remarks. Afterwards about a hundred Papagoes with their principal chief paid their respects. After a two hour's reception the party returned to the depot. Before leaving President Hayes, Gen. Ramsey and Gen. Sherman made short addresses to the crowd which had assembled to see them off. A series of cheers for the President and his party and Mrs. Hayes were given. The distinguished guests left for New Mexico under the escort of Gen. Wilcox and staff at 5.30 p.m.

NEW YORK, 25.—The signal service has just completed a trans-continental military telegraph line from Bismarck, Dakota, to Dayton, Washington Territory. It crosses the Rocky Mountains by the Sohon Pass, over the Millen road. It furnishes connection between the following military posts: Fort Stevenson, Fort Abraham Lincoln, Fort Yates, Fort Bennett, Fort Sully, Fort Meader, Fort Buford, Fort Keogh, Fort Custer, Fort Ellis, Fort Assinablene, Fort Benton, Fort Shaw, Fort Missoula, Fort Coeur

d'Alene and Fort Lapwai. For the transaction of commercial business it has offices open at the following points: Bismarck, Rapid City, Deadwood, Dakota Territory, Bozeman, Helena, Deer Lodge, Montana Territory, Spokane Falls, Colfax, A. mota, Pomeroy, Dayton, Washington Territory, and Lewiston, Idaho Territory.

The *Times* Indianapolis special says: The democrats are getting together a bundle of indefinite charges and rumors and gossip which is to be made the basis of congressional investigation, to be used to prevent the issuance of certificates to such members of Congress elect as may be necessary to prevent republicans from organizing the next House of Representatives, and finally to lay the basis for a similar action with reference to the presidential election next month, throw the State into Congress and disfranchise it in the choice of president.

The *Herald's* Cleveland special says: The difference between Garfield's bona fide writing and the forgery is in many ways so palpable the English of the lithograph in some respects so execrable and the counterfeit character of the stamps plain that overwhelming proof goes with the General's positive denial. Then the opinions in the letter are so different from those really held by the General, who, above every one else in an official position in Ohio, has been recognized as the friend of the laboring classes. If Garfield were to break over his present wise determination not to submit to interviews, he would probably explain his silence. When the spurious money letter first appeared something as follows: "After a careful consideration of the matter of the coming contest at the beginning of the campaign, I made up my mind that for me to be constantly endeavoring to stop the batteries of mud that would doubtless be opened on me by the democratic party, by denials every time a falsehood appeared, would be very foolish. Hence I resolved to pay no attention to them whatever. I have only consented to deny the forged letter at the earnest solicitation of Chairman Jewell and others, who telegraphed me several times that in their opinion it would be well to take some notice of this bold campaign lie as the democrats were striving hard to manufacture capital out of it."

Monday's *Times'* Columbus, Ohio, special says: There has been no little unfavorable criticism directed at President Hayes for not being in Ohio to vote at the recent election, when his presence might have been a source of encouragement to the republicans, and that, too, without uttering a word. One of the most prominent managers of the republican party in the recent struggle made the remark that if the President did not come home to vote, he would never forgive him for neglecting the interests of the party which placed him at the head of the nation. This gentleman was one of the faithful band who secured his nomination at Cincinnati by personal and persistent efforts. While the administration of Hayes has not been such as to place his party on the defensive during the past two years, his personal interest in the success of the party in his own State has not been of such a character as to increase his popularity. The delegations which visit Garfield almost daily show a marked contrast when compared with those who visited Gov. Hayes previous to his election. Garfield at Mentor, a comparatively inaccessible little village when compared with Columbus, the geographical centre of the State with its twelve railroads, has been visited by five delegations, where Hayes was greeted by one. The marked increase of republican majority in Garfield's old congressional district is evidence of his popularity. It is said of him that during his congressional career he has never failed to be at home to vote, and seldom, if ever, failed to be on hand at local or village elections. In Ohio, as elsewhere, he is growing stronger daily.

The report of the executive committee to the members of the Provisional International Canal Society on the present condition and prospects of the Nicaraguan Canal is just issued in pamphlet form. It sets forth the following among other statements: As soon as the concession was made by the Nicaraguan Congress, this committee sent one of its members to London and Paris to confer with financial firms. Satisfactory interviews were had with many leading financial men of