

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 31.—Reports to the Navy Department say Commodore Shufert is cruising on the coast of China in a yacht of the Viceroy, Li Hung, with two Chinese naval officers, for the purpose of locating naval stations. He helps to organize an Imperial system of naval administration, to take the place of the present barbaric methods governing the equipping and paying of the Chinese naval service. Lieutenant Mannix has been made a Mandarin, and is busily engaged in studying the Chinese language, preparatory to his work as an instructor in naval science.

Colonel Ingersoll having returned to the city, he and the other counsel for Brady and his associates in the Star route case, will appear in court to-morrow, ready to submit arguments, why the information recently submitted to the court by District Attorney Corkhill, should be quashed as invalid, irregular, unprecedented and illegal. There is a doubt whether the argument will be heard, on account of the absence of special District Attorney Cook, who has direct supervision of the case. No information has been received from McVeagh, that he will have anything to do with these proceedings, and the impression among lawyers is that sufficient reason has not appeared why information should not have reached the court through the grand jury. Brady's counsel will score the first mark in the contesting.

Postmaster General James said to Representative Page, a few days ago, that the efforts which were unsuccessfully put forth last winter to procure an order from his predecessor to stop the carrying of letters by Wells, Fargo & Co., have recently been renewed. Page thereupon briefly recapitulated the main points of the case, and subsequently handed to James a copy of his printed letter to Key, together with numerous arguments of the Pacific Coast journals, and other argumentative papers in opposition to the proposed interference.

NEW YORK, 31.—Another account of Cashier Baldwin, of the Mechanics' Bank, while confined to his residence, was waited upon by the United States District Attorney and Commissioner Kasby, and admitted to bail in the sum of \$25,000, to appear at the court. His bondsmen are Wm. A. Freeman, of Bloomfield, Wm. Baldwin and M. Dodd, of East Orange. Baldwin then stated freely that in 1873, he began to make loans to C. Nugent & Co., morocco manufacturers, without security or the sanction of the directors.

Having began, he was in the power of Nugent & Co., and continued accommodations, sometimes loaning them \$50,000 in one month, till the total increased to a ruinous amount. Nugent assured him he had large property and cash assets in a business which would make all the loans good. Nugent was well aware he (Baldwin) was using the bank's money, and always promised to surrender his property in case of any trouble. Under these circumstances the loan increased till it reached over \$2,000,000. The manner in which this business was transacted was thus: Nugent would give drafts on friends in New York which would be credited to him as cash, and Baldwin would use the bank's money to take up the drafts when due. The books were so falsified as to show the accounts to be correct.

Finally, however, the losses were placed in the account of the Mechanics' Bank, New York, against the Newark bank, so that while it appeared that the Newark bank had claims for \$2,000,000 against the New York bank, in truth the Newark bank owes the New York bank \$200,000. The difference is almost wholly due to irregular transactions with Nugent. He said he had speculated very little and lost nothing in that way. The district attorney says Nugent can be held liable for his part of the transaction, under section 5,209 of the United States Revised Statutes. It is rumored that Nugent has made an assignment to-day, but this was premature. The accounts are involved with other banks and they await further developments.

The defaulting cashier, has long been both esteemed and liked in Newark, and his fellows in office in other Newark banks seem to be as much grieved as surprised. This is saying much, since the surprise is simply boundless. As one prominent

citizen remarked, "he would as soon have thought of one of the churches turning over and standing on the top of the spire." It appears that Baldwin was at one time a trustee of a prominent Mechanics' Bank. Through some misunderstanding he resigned, and the Savings Bank withdrew their account from the Mechanics, thus guarding against the present failure. At the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of New York, of which Baldwin is trustee, the excitement is immense. The president of the company left for Newark immediately upon the receipt of the news. The company is involved, it is understood, quite heavily. One of the officers of the company said they had never before experienced such a shock. Baldwin was a man of unimpeachable character. He was married and was the father of two children. In social circles he was regarded as one of the leaders, and his reputation as a financier was unexceptionable. Baldwin positively refuses to see anybody, with the exception of his personal friends.

The bark *Sammy Cohn* arrived in this port from Iquique on Saturday evening, and put up in Erie Basin, Brooklyn. She had a passage of 109 days, and encountered several storms. On August 9th, while in latitude 41 deg., 29 min. south, longitude 85 20, she picked up a ship's boat containing five men. They proved to be the second mate and four of the crew of the Bremen ship *Hugo*, which was on her way from New Castle to San Francisco with a load of coal, which had taken fire and sunk. The ship was burned August 8th. The men picked up by the *Sammy Cohn* had been 24 hours in their boat. They believed that their companions had perished. It is said that a boat containing the captain was picked up by a passing ship. The third boat and its crew are supposed to be lost.

The *Commercial Bulletin* says: It was asserted on Saturday by a real estate dealer, that negotiations were in progress for the sale of the well-known Jumel estate, comprising about 50 acres, and extending from 157th to 165th streets, and from Harlem river to St. Nicholas and Tenth Avenues, to a syndicate composed of Jay Gould and other capitalists. The price fixed is \$1,000,000. The intention of the purchasers, it is said, is to use the property as a site for the World's Fair, which is to be postponed from 1883 to 1885.

Amsterdam is said to have bought liberally of Canada Southern at low prices. The Gould party say prices will be considerably higher before long, and then a fractional reaction will take place.

All London orders to buy Confederate bonds were suddenly withdrawn on Saturday.

QUINCY, Ill., 31.—The river at this point to-night is 19 feet above low water marks, having risen slowly all day. All the railroads south and west of here remain suspended, except the Hannibal & St. Joseph, which is still running. All the inhabitants of Snyder valley have moved out to high ground, many of them taking refuge in this city. The water is steadily spreading over thousands of acres of fertile farms, protected by the embankment, and the loss to the farmers will be very heavy. All the levees in this vicinity have been broken by the great pressure of water, and the low lands are now completely flooded. This is the greatest flood known at this season of the year, and there is no record of a higher stage at any time excepting during the spring freshets in 1851.

Menke, Grimmand & Co's planing mill was destroyed by fire to-day, together with a two story brick block on the east. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$8,600.

SAN FRANCISCO, 31.—At the Chinese consulate it is learned that the name of the new Chinese minister to the United States is Chang Chaspu Chaugga. He is Taoti in rank, and has recently held the position of Chief of Maritime Customs, corresponding nearly with our Secretary of the Treasury. The newly appointed minister went to Peking the latter part of August, to confer with the imperial authorities, and will leave for the United States the middle or latter part of November. He is accredited to the United States and Peru. After settling his arrangements at Washington, he will visit Peru and establish a legation there, but will make Washington his permanent residence. The office of second minister to the United States, heretofore held by Young Wing has been abolished.

A Wilcox, Arizona dispatch says: The renegade chief, George and

seven of his men, the last of all that were out, were arrested to-day, by Major Chaffee, at San Carlos, and are now in irons. This is the chief and party who are accused of taking part in the killing of citizens and soldiers on the road between Thomas and Apache, in September.

The ship *County of Aberdeen*, arrived to-day from Rio, reports that August 9th, in latitude 51 deg. and 32 sec. south, and 51 deg. and 32 sec. west, between 9 and 11 a. m., she passed 10 corpses. Some of them, from the clothing appeared to be seamen; others were nude.

The whalers *Atlantic* and *Hunter* arrived from the Arctic this evening. They bring no news either of the *Jeannette* or *Rodgers*. They report the season's catch as rather light.

Jimmy Hope, a notorious burglar, is sentenced to seven and a half years in the penitentiary.

ST. LOUIS, 1.—The collision of two freight trains on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, near Carlinville, last night, caused the death of Charles W. Payne, brakeman. Both engines are complete wrecks, also eight freight cars are totally destroyed and many badly damaged. Loss, about \$40,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—A Victoria dispatch says: The United States revenue cutter, *Richard Rush* has just arrived from Alaskan waters, where she has been engaged during the season in breaking up illicit distilleries, unlawful hunting, etc.

Examination of participants in the fight at the late election on the Nevada and Oregon railroad at Reno, in which Scoville, secretary of the road was killed, and others wounded, is concluded. The court discharged Messrs. Moore, Coffin and Wheeler, and held Jas. McMeekhan to answer to the charge of manslaughter. Messrs. Cogan and Fowler are ordered to appear to-day.

NEW YORK, 1.—The *Times* prints an interview with representative men interested in the national tariff convention to be held here on the 29th and 30th instants. The gathering promises to be large and influential. Assurances have been received from various branches of industry that interest is increasing, and delegates will be sent from iron, steel, copper and brass manufacturers, wool hosiery, malt growers, potter, paper makers and interests in various parts of the country, from Maine to Michigan. The *Times* says, editorially, that one of the principal motives which appears to guide business men in their support of the tariff commission is a desire to get at and correct the anomalies and inconsistencies of the tariff, but, says the *Times*, if the general interests of the country are to be considered, the only revision which can do any real good will be in a gradual but certain and considerable reduction, and that is not the purpose of those who advocate the commission.

Mayer & Bachman's brewery, Staten Island, was completely destroyed by fire to-day. The building occupied nearly half an acre. Two ice houses and storage vaults were recently erected at a cost of \$80,000; they were not insured. The loss on the stock, including 3,000 tons of ice, 700 bushels of malt, 8,000 barrels of beer, is over \$180,000; and on buildings, machinery, and fixtures, \$200,000 more. Mayer intends rebuilding at once.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Blaine has expressed freely in very recent conversation, his views as to the next cabinet. For himself he will retire in December. The cabinet, he says, will be Grant, from top to bottom after January 1st. He thinks Frelinghuysen will be Secretary of State. Judge Folger was recommended by Grant and Conkling to Garfield for Secretary of the Treasury last winter. The business arrangements of James in New York will probably make a vacancy in the Postmaster-Generalship after January 1st, and an undoubted stalwart will be appointed in his place. As to whether Lincoln will go or not Blaine did not express himself. It is reported here on good authority that Grant is urging Gen. Beals for the Navy Department. It is known that Beals is anxious for the nomination and Grant's intimacy with him has been marked. He was Beals' guest during his recent visit to Washington. The recent nomination of Frank Hatton, a particularly stalwart Grant man, to be First Assistant Postmaster General is regarded as significant. He has charge of the appointment of officers, which practically controls the appointment of all postmasters under those of the first class.

WASHINGTON, 1.—There have

been several applications at the Treasury Department recently by persons to make contracts to collect for government the balance remaining in the Bank of England to the credit of the defunct confederate States. Agar, of Washington, had a contract of this kind made with Secretary Sherman. This contract expired last September, and Agar failed to get the money. It is said that this money was deposited in some peculiar manner and controlled by five trustees who now collect interest annually, and that Jeff Davis and Judah P. Benjamin are two of these trustees. It is with the hope of getting this money that the English capitalists are buying confederate bonds and that Benjamin has been retained by these capitalists for that purpose; and he thinks he can recover from the United States on payment of confederate bonds. Solicitor Raynor of the Treasury intends to call the British government's attention to the fact with a view to recovering for the United States.

The debt statement issued to-day shows an increase of the public debt during the month of \$13,321,458; cash in Treasury, \$40,960,971; gold certificates, \$527,920; silver certificates, \$68,327,670; certificates deposit outstanding, \$8,370,000; refunding certificates, \$598,050; fractional currency outstanding, \$7,093,152; cash balance available to-day, \$4,493,448.

It is reported that Postmaster General James will be succeeded by O. I. Filley, of St. Louis, January 1st.

CINCINNATI, 1.—The Ohio and Mississippi grain elevator was burnt to night. Loss \$75,000.

LEXINGTON, Ky., 1.—Sanders, in jail for wife-beating, hanged himself.

A colored woman here poured carbolic acid down a child's throat killing it.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 1.—In a street fight with hoodlums, officer Harlow was dangerously shot.

ST. LOUIS, 1.—By a falling elevator full of pig iron, in the Vulcan Steel Works, to-night, two men were horribly and fatally mangled. In the same works, to-night, Hugh Hogan was covered with molten iron which was upset on him from a ladle. He will die.

LITTLE ROCK, 31.—Charles Jones, an escaped negro convict, for attempting to rape a white lady near Spadra, last week, was arrested, and this afternoon a mob of 100 men at Spadra captured and tried him, and in 20 minutes hung him to a tree.

DETROIT, 31.—Wm. L. Gibson, cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Flint, in 1879, has been arraigned for stealing \$17,000.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—Funeral services in memory of General Garfield were celebrated to-day in the principal salon of the Town Hall, which was draped in mourning. Many persons were present including members of the Diplomatic Corps and scientific and learned societies, the Minister of the Interior of Public Works, and of Justice and high military and municipal authorities. Prof. Greist delivered an oration before the colossal bust of the dead President. He declared the Presidential feature of General Garfield's career, was his strong will, which raised him a step above parties in political conflicts and fitted him to act impartially as a pilot on the stream. General Garfield's position granted him by the American Constitution, gave him full power as a Constitutional Sovereign. He undertook the abolition of the system of spoliation and plunder which caused Guiteau to seize the assassin's weapon without regard to the loss the Nation would sustain and without perceiving that his act would stamp the brand of infamy upon the system. Garfield's martyrdom like Lincoln's indicated the irrevocable ambition of the system of plunder. There was choral music at the opening and closing of the services.

The Liberals expect to secure twenty out of ninety seats on the second ballot, making their total strength in the Reichstag 100.

The government officials committed great abuses at Lakenburg, where the liberals were arrested. Great pressure was also exercised in favor of the conservatives. Schleswigstein and West Prussia are firm adherents of Bismarck, in the Reichstag. They probably will not number more than one delegate. He will have to maneuver very dexterously to carry out his economy schemes.

DUBLIN, 30.—Archbishop Mc-

Cabe delivered an important pastoral to-day. The following is an extract referring to the present crisis, kindly furnished me by his grace: "The condition of our dear country calls for our bitterest tears. Only a little while ago our own city presented scenes of lawlessness which might disgrace an unchristian rabble. It is true the evil doers were but a handful of misguided youths, but it is nevertheless true that evil doers are in our midst, and that the youthful culprit of to-day may become the hardened profligate. Society fails in its duties to the rising generation. We feel ourselves as Very Reverend Fathers, imperatively called on to enter our most solemn protest against another indignity which has been offered to the moral sense of our people in this city—the centre of Catholic Ireland. Only a few days ago over-confiding men were startled from the dream of security by the publication of a manifesto which at once assaulted the eternal law of God and struck at the foundation on which society rests. Passing over all other cases in which these rights are threatened, let us confine ourselves to one particular class of the community. There are hundreds of honest, industrious men among us, who, trusting to their faith in public conscience and calculating on the security which a duly constituted government is expected to give, have invested the fruits of their years of toil and self-sacrifice in property from which they hoped they and theirs might draw the means of an honorable subsistence. But all of this must be swept away by the breath of a handful of men, the bulk of whom have neither stake nor interest in the country. We disregarded the warning which cautioned us against the danger that lurked in the spacious programmes pretending to aim at naught save the redress of the wrongs of an oppressed people. But now God's providence has forced from the lips of the unsafe guides an avowal of their aims, and if the notice to pay no rents be not the teaching of communism, communism is yet to be defined. Let no one suppose, Very Reverend Father, that we have a word to say in defense of the oppressors of the poor. We feel as keenly as the most outspoken of our brethren, inspired by the ministrations of cruel injuries, the evils worked by bad laws on the defense tenants of Ireland. But we must not allow our abhorrence of injustice to betray us into a repudiation of the claims of justice. If to-day my landlord's claim to his just rent be questioned, who will guarantee the tenant's right to his outlay of money and toil to-morrow? Injustice will repay injustice, and in the day of retribution the wrong doer will be laughed at when he seeks for sympathy in his troubles. The issue is now plainly put to our people, which of two paths they will follow: whether they will follow the men who have marked out the road that must lead to anger with God and disgrace before the Christian world, or that pointed out by the Bishops of Ireland, who, through a glorious and unbroken succession of fourteen centuries, are heirs of those who encountered poverty and exile and dared death in its most terrible form for the people with whom their lives are irrevocably bound up.

The pastoral of Archbishop McCabe was read in all the Catholic Churches of the Dublin diocese to-day. It created a considerable sensation. Passages from the pastoral were printed late last night, and demonstrations against it to be made to-day were at once organized. At the Cathedral in Marlboro Street about one hundred and fifty young men arose at the moment when the priest began his reference to the Land League, and drowned the speaker's voice in the noisy demonstrations which they made on leaving the building. At Aron Quay Chapel, a similar incident occurred, and in other chapels dissenting noises and gestures were made.

The farmers are flocking into the land court in increasing numbers, and 3,600 applied on Saturday and many more to-day. The staff of clerks are working night and day, yet all are completely swamped. It is in contemplation to appoint more sub-commissions as the four now about to sit are inadequate to the labor. It would take two years for the present staff to work off the cases which will probably apply during the coming month.

LONDON, 1.—The police at St. Petersburg arrested three Frenchmen and seized compromising documents.