

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN

NEW YORK, 22.—By 9 o'clock to-night there were some 7,000 people in Madison Square Garden, and the applause for each of the contestants in the great match was equally distributed. The light in the garden was miserable, every one smoked, and the atmosphere was oppressive. Hazael, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, started on a run, and made 6 miles within 45 minutes. He was well applauded and his example stirred up Rowell, Guyon, Farris and others to good work. Hazael's mile marks went up quick and fast. Weston was taken sick early in the evening and he walked, trotted, and retired to his tent regularly. He complained of the smoking. During the evening Rowell took but few rests and those were short. He seemed determined to place a clear lead between himself and his competitors. Ennis turned his hundredth mile near 10 o'clock, and applause was tremendous. The band played "Killarney," and a basket of flowers was handed to him. The next to appear for 100 mile honors was Merritt, and the Massachusetts men shouted themselves hoarse. The applause for Merritt was scarcely subsided when cries of "Hart! Hart!" went up, as the colored boy strode along. He turned his 100 miles at 14 minutes past 10 o'clock, amid great applause.

At 12 o'clock the score was, Rowell 127; Guyon 115; Merritt 108; Hart 107; Ennis 102; Panchot 100; Hazael 100; Jackson 98; Weston 92; Krohne 90; Federmeyer 81; Taylor 80.

The demand in Great Britain and the continent for American produce of all kinds appears to be growing more extensive. Overflowing freight cargoes continue to be sent over there, and the number of steamships engaged in the traffic constantly increases. Twelve heavily loaded steamers left here on Saturday. The grain shipment exceeds that of any previous single day, being 50,000 bushels. Judging from the tone of Dominion journals in confidence of the government returning ministers, who went to England last summer to solicit an imperial guarantee for the Canada Pacific, have failed, not only to secure that, but have been unsuccessful in their overtures to private capitalists.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 22.—Internal Revenue Collector Brayton has received a dispatch from Spartanburg stating that special deputy collector and United States deputy marshal, T. J. Davis, was shot this afternoon by J. B. Panther, while serving a judge warrant issued in North Carolina, but which had been made servicable in this district, by Judge Bryan. Panther was shot in the leg by a negro and is now in jail at Spartanburg. Davis' thigh bone was badly broken.

FALL RIVER, Mass., 22.—The greatest indignation has prevailed here to-day, over an attempt to murder Officer Townsend here, last night. It is expected a meeting of the board of aldermen will be held to-morrow, and an effort will be made to offer a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the assassin.

A committee from the nailers at Fall River iron works, waited on the treasurer to-day and asked for an increase of wages. They were told that after the 1st instant the wages would be increased 10 per cent.

MEMPHIS, 22.—Sixteen cases reported to-day. Three deaths.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22.—This forenoon, General Grant, by special request, reviewed the Stockton guard in the court of the Palace.

Shortly before noon, accompanied by Mrs. Grant and by Mayor and Mrs. Bryant, he visited Taber's photographic gallery on Montgomery Street, near Market Street, and had some pictures taken. His departure from the hotel by a side entrance was unobserved, and the party walked to the gallery, the General being observed by but four persons, and then only by a passing glance. This afternoon the party, consisting of General and Mrs. Grant and suite, Mayor Bryant, Supervisors Danforth, Gibbs and Talbot and Generals Corey and Miller, will drive to the cliff, where they will lunch.

The General will visit Virginia City about October 20th, on his way east.

NEW YORK, 23.—The Herald

says: Had Grant arrived from his extensive foreign tour in one of our great Atlantic cities, instead of the chief American City on the Pacific Coast, he would no doubt have been greeted with a splendid welcome, like that which he has received in the patriotic city of San Francisco. But on the Atlantic Coast it would have had more political significance than on the coast of the Pacific, that is to say, none at all, as the brilliant ovation at San Francisco is merely a tribute to the man, and has no political significance. The whole body of Grant's countrymen recognize his great services in the war for the preservation of the Union, and rejoice in the honors bestowed upon him in foreign lands, and it is because they are convinced that he has no further aspirations for the presidency that they so freely join in a hearty welcome to the returning citizen. Grant may rely with most perfect security on the love and veneration of his countrymen, so long as they are convinced that he stands aloof from politics and regards himself in no other light than that of a simple American citizen. It would be a great shock to the patriotism of the American people if this admired and illustrious citizen should exhibit a craving for political position. He could not commit a greater mistake than to degrade his great and peerless position as the first citizen of the republic, by consenting to be a vulgar candidate for office. He holds a position to which no office could add dignity, and we are confident that he will not again commit his great and peerless reputation to the license and blackguardism of political controversy. He stands immeasurably above the low strife of faction, and cannot consistently descend into the political arena. Having become a great historical character, and standing on the same elevated level with Washington, he is precluded, by every moral and patriotic consideration, from again exposing his character to the political attacks of heated partisans.

The Tribune and Times have the following special:

Charleston, S. C., 22.

Last Tuesday Fredrick Nix, postmaster at Blackville, Barnwell County, was shot while in his office distributing the mail. Nix is chairman of the republican committee of Barnwell County, and the most active and influential republican in the county. The shot was aimed to kill him, but did not, it pierced his arm and passed across his breast. The press of the State have failed to mention the occurrence.

Another dispatch from Charleston says: There is a terrible mortality among the convicts of the penitentiary hired out to the Greenwood and Augusta Railroad, 100 out of 225 having died during the year.

The World has a telegram stating that Davis, republican candidate for Governor of Maine, is not elected by the people by from two to four thousand votes. The republican managers are distressed over the news, and wish that the original plan of placing Hale in nomination for governor had been carried out. The notion of placing him in nomination was suggested with a view of securing for him a few hundred votes, so that in case the popular vote should fail to elect, the assembly could send in his and Davis' names for the Senate to decide upon. Blaine opposed the suggestion because he was confident that Davis could carry the State, and was afraid that with Hale in the field everything might be lost.

The Herald's Washington special says: The grand jury meets in Salt Lake City next month, for the first time since the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Reynolds' case. It is understood here that an examination of the Endowment House will be one of the first duties presented to the grand jury, this being the place where the polygamous marriages are consummated. The United States district attorney is instructed to proceed with a vigorous prosecution of every case presented, and all evidence which can be obtained from the records of the institution will be used in support of the position of the government. At the Department of Justice it is said that there will be no sentimentality on the part of its representatives in carrying out the instructions given, to make it understood that polygamy is a well defined crime, and must be so regarded by all federal officials hereafter, in Utah, and if

necessary the judiciary will be strengthened to aid in the execution of the law.

About five hundred English and German socialists gathered in the Germania Assembly Rooms, last evening to raise a subscription for the Fall River spinners, now on strike. The chair was occupied by John Swinton. He said 1,200 striking spinners were deserving the notice and sympathy of their fellow workmen in New York. Barker, of Fall River, said the strikers are now in sore need of help and that unless they got money they must submit to the tyranny of the "bosses." If they could hold out only a little longer, the "bosses," who are now paying more for labor than the regular spinners demanded, must succumb. In four years the spinners' wages had been decreased 45 per cent., and it was time they were increased. Aid had been sent from many parts by the union; but they wanted more yet. A collection was then taken, amounting to \$100.

At 3 p.m. to-day, the score in the pedestrian match stood: Weston, 145 miles; Rowell, 133; Hazael, 156; Greyon, 168; Ennis, 140; Panchot, 145; Merritt, 160; Hart, 152; Krohne, 127; Taylor, 97; Jackson, 137; Federmeyer, 123.

ST. LOUIS, 23.—Two negroes, Washy Arnold and Prior Ward, locked arms and deliberately walked into the Missouri at St. Joseph, yesterday, and were drowned.

TOPEKA, 23.—The congressional committee investigating the charges of bribery against Senator Ingalls met to-day. The prosecution were not ready. Ingalls demanded that every member of the legislature who voted for him be subpoenaed to testify whether or not they were bribed. The committee took the matter under advisement.

MEMPHIS, 23.—Seven new cases reported. Three additional deaths have occurred.

The following telegram was received this morning, by Hon. Jno. Johnson, representative of the State board of health, who, upon being served with an injunction notice, yesterday telegraphed to Nashville for instructions:

Nashville, Tennessee, Sept. 23rd, 1879.

Hon. John Johnson, Supt. Quarantine, Memphis.

"Employ at once the best legal talent to be found in Memphis, and resist, by all lawful means, the application made for an injunction. Send me the name of the attorney you employ. Every process shall be exhausted to protect the lives and health of the people in the districts contiguous to Memphis."

Signed I. D. PLUNKETT, Presd. State Board of Health.

Among the contributions received by the Howard's to-day, is \$3,000 from the Chamber of Commerce, New York, and \$539 from the citizens of Columbus, O.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 22.—A correspondent at Capetown writes that the colonial government has consented to keep Cetewayo here as a state prisoner, during the Queen's pleasure.

King Cetewayo will come here immediately to await orders from the home government. His capture has had a quieting effect among the natives, and the danger of a rupture with the Pondar has passed away.

A final assembly of the great chiefs, counselors and people of Zululand was to be held at Ulindi, to-day, when the terms of peace were to be proclaimed, and each of the chiefs selected to rule over the territories was to sign an agreement. According to this agreement the chief undertakes to forego importing arms from any quarter whatever, and the importation of merchandise from the sea coast is also forbidden. The making of war and succession to a chieftainship will be subject to approval of the British government. When British subjects are accused of crimes, their crimes and sentence will depend on the Resident's approval. The alienation of land will be absolutely forbidden. In all respects these chiefs will be sovereign in their own territory, and a chief will not be compelled to admit missionaries, and the prohibition of the alienation of land will not be relaxed in favor of grants to missionaries. British Residents will be instructed to advise the chiefs, but to exercise no authority over them. If the chiefs disregard the

terms of the agreement the Residents will report their conduct, but will have no power to give orders.

The course of the White Unavo-lousi River, from Kambald Mountain to the sea, will divide the Northern from the Southern Residency.

Many of the chiefs receiving territories are representatives of ancient tribes, who were subjugated by the Zulus, and they rejoice at the recovery of their independence.

The latest advices indicate that Russia is about to make a startling move on the political chess board. The English and German press are expending a good deal of anxious speculation as to what it will be. There are strong grounds for suspicion that the Czar intends to take Napoleon's recipe for keeping a disaffected people in subjection, viz.: find somebody besides their rulers for them to fight. There is a rumor that the party in Russia which organized the war with Turkey are urging the Czar to make an attack on Austria, in which all the Slavonic principalities will join and will be aided by Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The recent visit of the Czarowitch to Stockholm, and the haste with which Prince Labanoff was sent to the Porte last week, tend to give credibility to this. It is also said in England that Russia has ulterior designs upon China. "The more successfully," says the Morning Post, "we keep Russia at arm's length from India, the more she is driven against China." The recent bargain between Russia and the Chinese, for the province of Kuldja is cited as a dangerous taste of victory for the Czar. The English seem to think now that the Muscovite bear has tasted one drop of the blood of that fat, sluggish sheep, China, nothing will content him but the whole carcass, and Russia, with China as a tributary, would be as dangerous a rival as Russia with India.

The Times' Rangoon correspondent confirms the report of the departure of the British resident from Mandalay. Cruelties continue to be perpetrated by the king of Burmah.

The Burmese were reported to be delighted at the departure of Col. Dwyer, British resident, declaring that they only desired to be left alone to pursue their own policy without the interference of foreigners.

Advices from Cape Town to the 2d inst., report that King Cetewayo was to embark at Port Dunford for Cape Town.

Sir Garnet Wollseley was expected at Utrecht on the 6th inst.

His Excellency Lord Augustus Loftus, opened the industrial exhibition, at Sydney, New South Wales, to-day. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

The insurrection in Kurdistan has not yet been quelled. Two powerful tribes have joined Abdullak, with 12,000 men. The commanders of Erzeroum and Bagdad have been ordered to send all the available troops to Mosul. It is feared the Persian Turkomans will join the insurgents.

A Berlin correspondent reports that after the return of Emperor William from Alexandre, Prince Bismarck presented to him a memorial demonstrating that it was absolutely necessary for Germany to support Austria against Russia in the east. The Emperor endorsed the views set forth in the memorial.

A Vienna dispatch states that Andrassy's newspaper organ declares that Austria would be neutral in case of a war between Germany and France.

A Madrid correspondent telegraphs: El Liberal proposes at the next session of the Cortes, the emancipation of slaves, to take effect next year, with a long term of compulsory service to compensate the owners.

The secession party is confirmed from the Sagas party is confirmed.

A meeting of the land question was held at Tipperary, Ireland, yesterday, at which 18,000 persons were present. Resolutions were passed calling for an abatement of rents and the establishment of the peasant proprietary system.

The Russian Gazette reports that the city of Serpurchoff was nearly destroyed by fire on the 15th inst. There have also been conflagrations in Terek and surrounding districts. A Constantinople dispatch says: The man who endeavored to force his way into the garden of the Palace on Wednesday last, and in the attempt wounded three soldiers,

was subsequently shot by Nizama. He was a Roumanian. A demand for the surrender of the man's brother has been refused by the Roumanian representative.

Bismarck has arrived in Vienna. It is reported from Janina that Albanians are arriving there daily with the object of fighting the Greeks. They are under the impression that Janina has been ceded to Greece. They number already 9,000 and are amply provided with firearms.

The strike in Staffordshire has been ended by the masters yielding.

The North German Gazette says: As the Emperor's stay at Metz may be short, and his time fully occupied with military manoeuvres, the intention of dispatching envoys from neighboring countries to salute him has been abandoned.

A correspondent at Vienna says: It is understood that the conference between Bismarck and Andrassy was mutually satisfactory, and that the question of a written or unwritten alliance is immaterial because the conference has really resulted in the cancelling of preceding negotiations. An agreement has been made that Germany and Austria-Hungary shall firmly support each other in every event. Andrassy was authorized by the Emperor to declare at the beginning of the conference, the willingness of the Emperor to conclude a defensive alliance. Bismarck, in an interview with the Emperor, stated that the Emperor William had authorized him to make a similar declaration.

An Imperial decree summons the Austrian Reichsrath on the 7th of October.

A dispatch from Vienna says: Andrassy met Bismarck at the railway station, and accompanied him to his hotel. A crowd had been assembled there some hours, awaiting the arrival of the German Chancellor, and received him with cheers. The Austrian press give Bismarck a hearty welcome, not only as a great statesman, but as a warm friend of Austria. The German newspapers, without exception, hail the visit as the surest guarantee of European peace. The semi-official North German Gazette explains that Austria and Hungary will find his understanding between the two powers to be the best safeguard against Pan-Slavism.

Germany has in it a rear guard against conditions for revenge, on the European assurance of peace.

The National Zeitung expresses implicit confidence in Bismarck's foreign policy, points out the propriety and necessity of an Austrian alliance, and likens the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine.

Tenage left Bochnia to-day, on board the Goethnia, for New York. Many friends accompanied him to the steamer.

The men of the North of England, in the iron trade, have protested against Dale's award, and stand his reasons therefor.

ODESSA, 22.—The Vjestnik, publishes a letter from Kiev, describing a terrible fire which occurred in that city on the 3d instant. While a furious storm was raging the fire broke out in seven different places. The offices of the fire brigade and chief of police, a gunpowder magazine and four petroleum stores were simultaneously set on fire. The whole city was wrapped in a thick, black cloud of smoke, and every now and then the people were terrified by a series of detonations and loud explosions. The entire garrison of firemen of the suburbs, and many inhabitants labored indefatigably to extinguish the fire, but despite their efforts it continued until the morning of the second day after it broke out. The loss was enormous, many lives were lost, including those of several children.

ST. PETERSBURG, 22.—The Turk-estan Gazette states that one of the chiefs of the Tekke Turcomans arrived at Mery in July last, to request the assistance of his inhabitants to repel the Russians. Fully half the Turcomans of the Mery district have promised their co-operation.

LONDON, 23.—A body of Mongols shaylaid the Russian convoy near Shatagarda Pass. They killed nine sepoy and sixteen muleteers, and 84 mules.

George Walker, United States commissioner, is actively engaged in endeavoring to persuade Germany to introduce a bi-metallic standard.

The state of affairs in Eastern Roumelia is beginning to attract the