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NEW YORK, 25.—James D. Fish, ex-president of the Marine Bank, was arrested to-night on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Shields. Fish was arrested at Mystic Flats, Broadway and 39th Street, where it is said he has been hiding. He was not taken before a magistrate, and is still in the custody of the deputy marshal. The warrant was issued upon an affidavit made before Commissioner Shields by Augustus Scriba, national bank examiner. He deposed that after a careful examination he found President Fish had misappropriated funds belonging to the bank to the amount of \$1,411,000. This was between March and May 6th, 1884. There would be a series of credits to the firm of Grant & Ward of money in sums from \$25,000 to \$1,000,000 at various dates, and they were entered in the books of the bank as loans to imaginary persons, and secured by imaginary collaterals in stocks and bonds, none of which loans had ever been made; and the transactions were stated to be entirely fictitious. The affidavit asserts James D. Fish, as president, caused to be paid out money belonging to the National Banking Association, to or upon written orders of Grant & Ward, and for the benefit of himself and said Ferdinand Ward, further sums in excess of all credits to said firm, amounting to \$766,403 at the time of said overdrafts, he, James D. Fish, well knowing the firm of Grant & Ward was then unable to repay the sums so overdrawn, and the firm being then indebted to said bank to an amount exceeding \$1,634,000, the total indebtedness thus augmented being six times the capital stock of said banking association.

The bondsmen of James D. Fish appeared before Commissioner Shields this afternoon and qualified in the following amounts: James E. Ward, Ward & Company's Havana Steamship Company, \$15,000; Francis C. Reed, lawyer, \$7,500; Daniel Hersch, tobacco manufacturer, \$7,500. Fish then took his departure, accompanied by his friends. Before he left the building was shown a statement in an evening paper purporting to be a denial by General Grant concerning the authorship of letters which Fish said General Grant had written him. Fish said he did not believe Gen. Grant had denied having written any of the letters in question, as he (Fish) now had them in his possession. He would, however, refuse for the present to make them public except as to their general scope which he had already disclosed.

New York, 26.—A representative of the Associated Press called to-day on counsel for General Grant, to learn if they knew what letters J. D. Fish referred to in his published statement when he said he had two letters from the General referring to government contracts and profits thereon. He went first to Mr. Conkling, and at his suggestion to Mr. Seward. Seward had heard intimations that had been given on such letters, and had taken steps to run them down. It was learned that prior to July 11th, 1882, Fish had sent paper of Grant & Ward to the Lincoln Bank with a note asking that the paper be discounted. Mr. James being called on by Mr. Seward, said he answered the note of Fish as follows: "I will submit your favor to the board of directors Wednesday next. Will you inform me whether you are a general partner in the house of Grant & Ward?"

James further said Fish promptly answered the above note, but that he was unable to find the answer. He, however, stated it was substantially in these words: "My dear sir: In answer to your inquiry, I have to say both General Grant and myself are now general partners in the firm of Grant & Ward. We were originally special partners only, but by recent arrangement we both became general partners." On July 5th, Fish wrote a letter to Gen. Grant in these words: [Private] July 5th, 1882: My Dear General: You and I do not often meet to talk over our business matters or for any other purpose, but I trust you are well aware that the failure to do so is not for any want of respect, esteem or friendship on my part. We are both pretty well occupied generally, which explains it. I think, however, it would not be amiss for you and me to counsel a little occasionally in regard to the business of Grant & Ward, as our conservative influence, if not beneficial, would do them no harm, as they are so much younger than ourselves. I have often been asked by friends and business men whether you and I were general or special partners. We were for a long time advertised as special, but I think we are virtually and actually general partners, and I think legally we would find that to be our status. The enclosed letter to me from President James, of the Lincoln National Bank, to whom I sent a G. & W. note to be discounted, was received by me and I sent you a copy of my reply to his letter. You may be aware that I am on notes of G. & W. as endorser, which I have discounted myself, and had to get negotiated to the amount of \$200,000 in aggregate at the same time and at once, which is not a trifling amount for me. It is necessary that the credit of G. & W. should deservedly stand very high. These notes as I understand it, are given for no other purpose than to raise money for the payment of grain, etc., purchased to fill government contracts. Under the circumstances my dear General,

you will see that it is of the most vital importance, particularly, that the credit of the firm shall always be untarnished. I will be happy to meet you at almost any time you may name, to talk these matters over. Please return me Mr. President James' letter at your convenience, with any suggestions you may have to make. With respect and esteem, I am sincerely yours. (Signed) JAS. D. FISH.

To the above letter Gen. Grant answered as follows:

NEW YORK, July 6, 1882.

My Dear Mr. Fish:

On my arrival in the city this morning I found your letter of yesterday, with a letter of Thomas L. James, president of the Lincoln National Bank, and also a copy of your reply to the latter. Your understanding in regard to our liabilities in the firm of Grant & Ward is the same as mine. If you desire it, I am willing that the advertisement of the firm shall be so changed as to express this. Not having been in the city for more than a week I have a large accumulated mail to look over, and some business appointments to meet, so that I may not be able to get down to see you to-day, but if I can, I will go before three o'clock.

Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

This was the General's sole response and it was in his own handwriting throughout. After the above letter of Mr. Fish, marked private, had been answered, and the correspondence had been closed, Ward prepared a draft of a letter and handed it to Mr. Spencer, (who was in the employ of the firm to copy). Mr. Spencer says he did copy it, and delivered a copy to Ward, who went to General Grant and obtained his signature to it. This letter and the signature was wholly disconnected with the preceding and closed the correspondence so far as Gen. Grant knew; and nothing was said to him from which he could suspect that the two things had any relation to each other; nor did the General scrutinize the letter, but signed it on the assurance that it was only an ordinary letter in the course of business. The incident made no impression, and the following copy of the letter is all the evidence the contents the General has:

NEW YORK, July 6th, 1882.

My dear Mr. Fish: In relation to the matter of discounts kindly made by you for the account of Grant & Ward, I would say that I think the investments are safe, and I am willing that Mr. Ward should derive what profit he can for the firm that the use of my name and influence may bring.

Yours Very Truly,

U. S. GRANT.

The foregoing copy of the letter and facts mentioned, comprise everything known to General Grant or his counsel to which the statement of Mr. Fish can relate.

Erie, Pa., 26.—President Brabender, of the defunct Erie County Savings Bank, has returned to Erie. He admits he and Cashier Pettit lost \$100,000 in grain and oil speculations. Brabender also admits he took money of the bank, paid it to friends and left, and cheated the cashier. He is now in jail for safety, but executions will be issued to keep him there. There is great feeling against him. The paper in the bank is turning out worthless. Brabender has assigned his private property, valued at \$100,000, to his creditors, but it will not pay, and stockholders will probably lose from \$200,000 to \$250,000. Many will be ruined.

New York, 26.—Reporters are unable to get any authorized statement from Gen. Grant or from his counsel regarding the allegations made by Fish of the Marine Bank. He had letters from Gen. Grant assuring him that the government contracts of Grant & Ward were genuine. Friends of Gen. Grant assert he will show in a day or two that Fish's statements are entirely false or so misrepresent or distort the actual facts as to be worthless.

New York, 26.—The West Side Bank claim they will shortly resume. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of the defaulting teller Hinckley.

The firm of Reed & Smith, merchants, made an assignment to-day. Preferences given, Falls County Bank of Texas and several persons. Amounts not stated.

Norwalk, Conn., 26.—A stupid local paper published a long article last Friday, stating that there was a steady run on one of the oldest banks of the city. Excited depositors started a run which took \$30,000 from the Norwalk Savings Bank before the alleged joker explained that he referred to a gravel bank.

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—The California delegation to the National republican convention at Chicago, left on a special train this afternoon via the Central, Union Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern. The delegates and party number 35. The Nevada delegation will be taken aboard en route. Two hundred excursionists accompany the delegations. Receptions will be held at points along the line east of the Missouri River and at Chicago, where they are timed to arrive at 8 o'clock Saturday morning. The California and Nevada delegations will make their headquarters at the Palmer House. Their sleeping coaches are handsomely decorated, and bear the legend: "Blaine and victory."

Chicago, 26.—Preparations are being rapidly made for the National republican convention, which commences next Monday. Hon. John C. New and John A. Martin of the National committee have been busy since their ar-

rival giving instructions for completing arrangements for the press and telegraph companies. Space for the press being limited, provisions can only be made for daily newspapers, and such newspapers should be sure to come armed with credentials from the home office. The Associated Press is prepared to make a verbatim report of the proceedings, and liberal descriptive matter. The press will be thoroughly supplied in the regular way. Headquarters of the sub-committee of the National Committee, Palmer House.

Augusta, Me., 26.—The Kennebec Journal authoritatively denies that Senators Hale and Fry are opposed to Blaine's nomination.

New Orleans, 26.—Times-Democrat New Iberia special: A crisis here is fast approaching; the outlook is ominous. Numbers of Pontillieu's adherents are marching about the streets nights shouting for their leader, singing, "We'll hang Judge Gates on a sour apple tree," and firing pistols. Women and children are terrorized. The only subject discussed is the imminent peril of conflict. Pontillieu's adherents maintain an armed garrison at night in the court house. During the day there is a large crowd of his supporters in the immediate neighborhood. Judge Gates is supported by the merchants and educated people, who are also prepped for the struggle. They have established their arsenal about two squares from the court house, and have an organized body of men well armed. A militia company has also been formed ready at a moment's notice.

Judge Fontellieu stated to-day that no matter what might come, Judge Gates would never preside over this court. He said even if the militia were sent here, that would not alter the condition of things. Judge Gates would never preside. Sheriff-elect Veazey presented his bond to the deputy clerk of the court, the clerk being absent. The deputy said he could not certify to the bonds; that it might take one hour, two hours, or two months to do it. Judge Gates' friends then determined to telegraph the governor the situation that every step might be in the law. Troops are asked for now, that they might reach here Wednesday.

Picayune's New Iberia: Fontellieu's faction are in possession of the court house. The officers elect presented to the actual clerk of the court their bonds, signed by the best citizens; the same were practically refused. We are now waiting for action by General Percy of the militia. Trouble is expected to-night or to-morrow. The struggle, from indications will be a hot one, as the excitement is very great and bad blood shows on both sides.

WASHINGTON, 26.—The ten-mile bicycle race for professionals took place this afternoon. The riders were J. S. Prince, H. W. Higham, Wm. Woodside and J. W. Morgan. Prince won by thirty-two feet in 32.46, Woodside second. Morgan gave up the contest on the second mile, and Higham broke a spoke and was compelled to stop on the tenth mile.

FALL RIVER, 26.—The spinners in the Union mills returned to work at reduced wages this morning. Some of the Border City mill strikers also returned. One mill is running full, the others nearly full. At Wampanoche the Chace and the Slade mills strikers offered to return if taken back in a body. Manufacturers refused to turn out competent workers. At Knobsticks only a few more spinners are needed in the three mills.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Senator Ingalls reported to the Senate to-day from the committee on judiciary, a substitute for a joint resolution introduced by Senator Jackson proposing amendment to the Constitution relating to the terms of office of President and Vice-President. The amendment to the Constitution provided for in Ingalls substitute is as follows: Article 2. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. The President and vice-President hereafter elected shall hold their offices for the term of six years, but the President shall not be re-eligible, nor shall the vice-President be eligible to the office of President, if he shall have exercised the same is case of a vacancy therein.

The Department of State having been informed that the Chinese Government proposed to enter a silk loom in operation as its exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition, the question arose whether the Chinese restriction act did not prohibit the landing of the operatives, on the ground that they were laborers. The question was referred to the Treasury Department, and Secretary Folger to-day informed the Secretary of State that the Chinese operatives could be admitted without molestation with the understanding that they will not remain in the country longer than is necessary to display the exhibits.

MILES CITY, 26.—Jack Morris, the cowboy who shot Iron Heart, a Cheyenne chief, has surrendered. He claims self-defense. The Indians threaten to take the warpath. Women and children are coming in from the ranches in great alarm.

Belle Plaine, Iowa, 26.—Samuel Dunlap shot his wife three times, then cut his own throat. Deceased was highly respected, a sober and industrious man, and financially well situated. The motive for the rash act is unknown. He was about 35 years of age and leaves four children, the oldest 13 years. The wife is still living, but has little prospect of recovery.

Cincinnati, 26.—This afternoon in Sedansville, a lower river ward of Cincinnati, the wife of George Keiser discovered Harry Hicks in an attempt

to outrage her 5-year-old daughter. She knocked Hicks down with her fist. Hicks got up and ran away. George Keiser, the father, and Charles Semberger and his two dogs pursued Hicks, and caught him a mile away; 300 people, some provided with ropes, assembled and talked lynching, but the police patrol wagon arrived and got Hicks off to the police station. Hicks is 33 years old, and bears a bad reputation.

New York, 26.—Jno. Carpenter, an ex-convict, murdered his wife in Michael Sweeney's saloon, 325 Third Avenue this afternoon. He also probably killed his sister-in-law, Delta Ambrose, and attempted to kill himself. Carpenter is an Irishman, 50 years of age, and was a politician of some local note in the days of Tweed. This afternoon Mrs. Carpenter and sister went out shopping and crossed Third Avenue at Twenty-sixth Street. Della recognized Carpenter. He approached them knife in hand and Della stepped between him and wife. Carpenter made a rush at her and plunged the knife twice in her neck. She screamed and fell to the sidewalk. Mrs. Carpenter ran into Michael Sweeney's saloon. The husband tried to follow but the door was shut in his face. He then got in by a side door, rushed upon his wife, threw her to the floor and plunged a knife into her body several times. The woman was killed on the spot. Carpenter then deliberately lay on the floor beside her dead body and stabbed himself twice in the abdomen. The police were summoned, and Della Ambrose and Carpenter sent to Bellevue hospital.

New York, 26.—Col. C. B. Warring, who keeps the picnic grounds at Dutch Kills, near Long Island City, shot his brother-in-law, Geo. E. Freund to-night, instantly killing him, with apparently no provocation.

GALVESTON, 25.—News Millicon special: Reports from Brazos River are very distressing, the high water not alone destroying both cotton and other crops along the river, but taking off fences and sweeping off everything within reach of the flood.

New York, 26.—The body of a man, supposed to be Hinckley, the missing teller of the West Side Bank, was found in the river at the foot of 17th Street, has been identified as that of M. O'Brien, of No. 421 West Street. Foul play is suspected.

Chatham, Ont., 26.—During the holiday games to-day the grand stand collapsed and 150 people were injured, several seriously. No fatal results are feared. The injuries consisted of broken arms, legs and ribs; some were injured internally.

Galt, 26.—Abner Davidson aged 25, Minnie Partridge and Mary Morton 12, were drowned while boating on Grand River.

Buffalo, 26.—John Lowell, son of Judge Lowell, who has just retired from the Supreme Bench, killed himself to-day, aged 10.

Troy, N. Y., 25.—To-night a boiler exploded at More & Wilson's paper mill, Waterford. It is reported several lives were lost. One body, unrecognized, was taken from the ruins.

ALBANY, 27.—The State Board of Health reports a terrible condition of affairs in the cow stables at Blissville, L. I., near New York City. Pleuropneumonia exists in all the stables; dying cattle are milked, then killed and the carcasses smuggled into New York and Brooklyn and sold for food.

Detroit, 27.—David Stone, half-witted uncle of a little girl six years old, Lulu Dycke, was arrested last week on suspicion of having outraged and murdered her. He confessed the crime on Sunday night last, and was taken into court without public knowledge and sentenced to the State prison for life. Then he was put into a close carriage and driven across the country to Jackson, where he arrived this morning. These extraordinary precautions were taken on account of the intense feeling at Hillsdale, to avoid lynching.

St. Louis, 27.—When the case of Prentice Teller, express robber, was called in the criminal court this morning, his attorneys pronounced themselves ready to proceed. The indictment was then read to the prisoner, and he was asked to plead. To the astonishment of the court Teller answered without a moment's hesitation, "Guilty, your honor." There was a sensation succeeding this, but presently Judge Van Wagoner turned in his chair, ordered the prisoner to rise, and sentenced him to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. This is the full penalty of the law for grand larceny.

New York, 27.—President Fish now says he did not mean to charge that General Grant had any guilty knowledge of the frauds on government contracts, but he simply intended to say the letters received from General Grant were of such a tenor as to warrant any one having confidence in the representations made by Ward. John D. Fish says his father regarded General Grant's position in regard to Ward's transaction as similar to his own. Both of them were misled to the extent of trusting entirely to what was said by Ward.

Individual schedules in assignment of Frederick D. Grant and Jesse R. Grant to James McNamee were filed in court to-day. The schedules of Frederick D. Grant shows the following debts: Liabilities, \$2,215,066; made up as follows: Creditors other than preferred, \$280,300; creditors, preferred, \$243,960; contingent liabilities, \$1,000,000; par value of securities borrowed from Grant & Ward, \$1,140,800. Assets nominally worth \$1,990,013; actual worth unknown. Among the creditors preferred are Ulysses S.

Grant, \$5,000; Mrs. Fred. D. Grant, \$6,000; no security. The schedules in assignment of Jesse R. Grant show debts and liabilities of \$95,429 and assets nominally \$131,950.

Washington, 27.—Mrs. U. S. Grant has sold her house in Corcoran street, which was in her name, to Jno. R. McLean, editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, for \$8,500.

Pittsburg, 27.—Affairs of the Pennsylvania Bank continue to be the engrossing subject among all classes, but up to now there was as little definitely known as at the time of closing yesterday. President Riddle slept fairly last night, and this morning was sufficiently recovered to enable friends to remove him to the residence of D. A. Stewart, East End. Two well known and experienced bankers made a careful examination of the books last night. Every opportunity was given them to make a superficial examination. According to their statement the books show \$600,000 drawn out from the time of resumption Friday, until the close yesterday, with deposits decreased correspondingly. The statement that \$300 in certified checks were not included in the statement made to the association of banks, was incorrect, no such checks existing. In their opinion, if the books are correct, the bank ought to pay every cent of its debts. There is less talk of crookedness, and the impression is growing that the second suspension was due wholly to timidity and demoralization, when President Riddle was suddenly prostrated. The directors have not made a statement, but there is a general demand for something authoritative from them of the bank's actual condition. The general condition of other banks is unchanged.

The directors of the defunct bank this morning took possession of the individual book accounts of the concern, and up to one o'clock had struck some developments which promise to show why the second collapse came so suddenly. There is among the accounts one of the firm of D. Wilson & Co., which shows overchecking to the extent of \$40,000. No such firm is known in this city, and such person represents the accounts of a number of persons lately operating on the wrong side of the oil market, who have been allowed to draw to the extent named. The directors who furnished the information states further that the account of a prominent oil dealer is overdrawn \$79,000. These two accounts show an overdraft of \$337,000, \$7,000 in excess of the entire capital and surplus of the bank. The directors have appointed a committee to employ experts to go over the books and report as speedily as possible.

New York, 27.—The State Bank Superintendent, after a careful examination, states that the West Side Bank has a surplus over and above liabilities of \$63,699. The bank will resume as soon as arrangements are made with another bank to represent them in the clearing house.

U. S. District Attorney Booth lodged a warrant for the arrest of Ferdinand Ward in Ludlow Street Jail to-night, on the complaint of bank examiner Scriba, who charges that Ward aided and abetted President Jas. D. Fish in misappropriating the funds of the Marine Bank. The affidavit recites the same facts as in the case of Fish, giving the amount drawn out by Grant & Ward as \$375,000, and it concludes with charging that Ward aided, abetted and counselled and procured said Jas. D. Fish to commit the offense aforesaid, with intent to injure and defraud the Marine Bank for his own benefit and advantage.

Two attachments were granted to-day against the property of the Pennsylvania Bank in this State. The suits were brought by Thos. C. Jenkins to recover \$500,000 in each case upon drafts, payment of which was refused.

At the annual meeting of the Produce Exchange it was announced that the new building cost \$3,500,000; net annual surplus, \$75,000. It is expected to fund the debt of the Exchange, \$1,275,000.

Detectives and deputy marshals still shadow the house of ex-President Jno. C. Eno, but late to-night Eno was not arrested. It is rumored late to-night that another order of arrest had been issued against ex-President James D. Fish in a civil suit.

HOT SPRINGS, 27.—The Springs National Bank closed its doors, owing to a run on the bank caused by the reported absence of the President, Andrew Brown. Liabilities, \$40,900. A run has commenced on the Arkansas National Bank, Hot Springs, which is understood to be in good condition. There is great excitement.

Hot Springs, 27.—This afternoon a warrant was issued in Hot Springs for President Bruon's arrest, charged with falsifying the bank's accounts; but he could not be found. One of the directors telegraphed that the bank's assets properly handled will pay all depositors without assessment, but leave the stockholders nothing. The Arkansas Valley Bank is all right.

INDIANAPOLIS, 27.—The attendance at the greenback National convention which meets here to-morrow will be exceptionally large. There are now about 500 delegates in the city, and the managers expect 200 more. The convention meets to-morrow at 11 o'clock and all indications point to their nomination of ex-Governor Butler for President. There is a good deal of opposition to Butler, which is led by Solomon Chase of Maine, and Geo. O. Jones of New York, but there is no probability that it will develop enough strength to defeat Butler. An attempt has been made to work up a boom for