

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22.—A Sacramento dispatch says: The Presidential formal reception, here to-day, was a great success. A military procession escorted the party from the residence of Gov. Stanford to the Capitol. They were received on the steps by Gov. Perkins and a vast concourse of people. Speeches were made by Gov. Perkins, President Hayes, Gen. Sherman and Secretary Ramsey. Then came the reception in the Senate chamber, thousands falling in line to shake hands. This lasted two hours. Then a procession to Agricultural Park, where 15,000 had assembled. There was a great crush. President Hayes and Gen. Sherman were loudly cheered by the people. President Hayes spoke from the Director's stand, in response to the welcome by H. M. Lowe, on behalf of the State Agricultural Society. They were followed by General Sherman, Secretary Ramsey and Governor Perkins. The crowd then called for Governor Stanford, who made a brief, cordial acknowledgment to his old neighbors here. Luncheon was then served to the party and at 2:10 p. m. the races began. Business was largely suspended and the city generally had liberally suspended.

A Victoria dispatch says: A genuine sea serpent, six feet in length, with the orthodox mandeal, shaped like a panther, and tail whittled down to a sharp point, was brought in by the Indians yesterday, who caught it in deep water, in the Straits de Haro. Its appearance creates interest amongst savants, and the oldest fishermen cannot place the monster. The serpent has been photographed and the body will be preserved in spirits and sent to Ottawa for classification.

CHICAGO, 22.—The managers of the Wabash Railway, having decided to make Chicago the central point of their western combinations, have made arrangements to extend their line in new directions. To-day they had a conference with the managers of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad, where they will form a connection with the Louisville & Nashville Railroads for all points in the South. They are also arranging for a through route to Cairo and thence to southwestern points. This in addition to their lines to Missouri River, to St. Louis and to Keokuk, will make the road one of the most important and formidable of any in the West. The officers to-day decided to open the road next week for freight and passengers to all the points reached by their lines in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and the Pacific Coast.

An *Inter-Ocean* Little Rock special says: The democratic canvassers to-day threw out 206 republican votes from Young township, which elects all the democratic county candidates except the sheriff and Judge Coutes. The pretext is that the Young township commissioners did not hold up their hands or kiss the Bible when sworn. The probabilities are that the repudiation of the amendment is adopted, but the result is not yet announced because it is feared it will injure Hancock.

NEW YORK, 22.—The Clearing House receipts show the following: New York gained 17 and 2-10ths per cent.; Boston, 14-3; Philadelphia, 16-2; Chicago, 16-5; Cincinnati, 25-7; St. Louis, 26; Louisville, 34-8; New Orleans, 60; Pittsburgh, 14-2; Providence, 16-8; Indianapolis, 46-2; Kansas City, 37-6; Cleveland, 44-6; New Haven, 37-5; Lowell, 26; Syracuse, 40-1. Baltimore lost 5-2; Milwaukee, 3; San Francisco, 29.

New York had a week of comparative inaction in stocks. Boston gave up one day to the celebration of its anniversary. San Francisco welcomed the President with a holiday. In spite of these disturbing causes, the exchanges are, nevertheless, a little larger both outside New York and in the aggregate than those of the preceding week.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., 22.—The body of Gen. A. T. A. Torbert arrived from St. Augustine to-day in charge of Gen. Dent, commandant at that place, and was received by a detachment of the Florida artillery and escorted to the armory, which had been tastefully decorated with United States flags and flowers by the ladies of the city. The procession comprised Confederate and ex-Federal soldiers and leading citizens.

TOLEDO, 22.—The 12th reunion of the Army of the Cumberland

was held to-day. Five hundred members were present including Generals Sheridan and Garfield. General Grant sent a note of regret, and also Gen. Hancock. Gen. Sheridan presided at a business meeting, and he and Garfield were received with cheers.

CUNNINGHAM, 22.—The miners to-day found the body of Thos. McMahon, killed in Sunday's skirmish. Another miner was fatally and eight severely wounded. Governor Foster will not leave his post here to take part in the campaign as these mining troubles deserve his attention and presence.

CINCINNATI, 22.—Ninety-one thousand dollars are now subscribed by the citizens to put with Mr. West's \$150,000 for the establishment of an art museum. Fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars were raised to-day by the novel means of inviting prominent citizens to a dinner party, it being understood that an acceptance meant in each case a gift of \$1,000.

BANGOR, 22.—Complete returns from the fourth congressional district are official, except for five small plantations, give a total vote of 27,295, an increase of 4,281 over 1873. Ladd has 14,065, Boutelle 13,232, Ladd's majority 833, against 2,826 majority two years ago. The republican net gain is about 2,000. Ladd's vote has increased 1,144 and Boutelle's 3,137, over '78. The French settlements of Aroostook give over 9,000 fusion majority.

KANSAS CITY, 22.—The Missouri River improvement committee adopted resolutions that the Missouri Valley country has 215,000 square miles, 4,000,000 people, produces annually 500,000,000 bushels of grain and is taxed on \$700,000,000 worth of property. They demand that Congress remove all artificial obstructions to the river's navigation, such as bridges, also snags and drifts, that the survey now progressing towards Sioux City should be continued to Sioux Benton, and that Congress should appropriate for the speediest improvement of the stream. The committee will prepare a memorial to Congress and a permanent improvement association will be organized to collect statistics and facts.

WORCESTER, 21.—The greenback convention met with 400 delegates and one woman. C. A. Howe was temporary chairman, and committees were appointed. C. H. Litchman was made permanent president. There was some opposition to his selection on the grounds that he had opposed Wendell Phillips for Lieut. Governor. Litchman said he would support Ben. Butler for greenback governor next year despite his temporary relapse into the democracy. (Cheers and hisses.)

Winston, of Boston, nominated a soldier, General Horace Benney Sargent, for Governor. He wanted no such dilemma as arose from fusion in Maine. Let us have no trading.

Sargent was nominated by acclamation. Recess.

TOLEDO, O., 23.—The exercises of the Army of the Cumberland society at Sangerfest Hall last night were attended by 10,000 people. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity and the following read at the opening of the exercises:

Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 22.  
To the President of the Army of the Cumberland:

We are in the midst of friends on the golden shores of the Pacific and cannot be at Toledo, but remember with affection our comrades there assembled and send them kindest greetings.

(Signed) R. B. HAYES,  
W. T. SHERMAN,  
A. D. MCCOOK.

The welcome address was delivered by Capt. M. Hamilton, of this city, and the oration by Gen. Ben. Harrison, of Indiana. Gen. Harrison took for his theme, the character of the American soldiers, the cause and results of the war. The oration was a masterly effort abounding in brilliant passages of wit and eloquence, and was loudly applauded. Mrs. Elizabeth R. Mansfield Irving recited a poem written by Mrs. Thale, of Brownlee, Sherwood, for the occasion entitled "Thomas at Chicamauga." In response to loud calls for an encore she recited "Sheridan's Ride." At the conclusion of the regular programme, General Garfield was loudly called upon and responded.

CHICAGO, 23.—The *Times* Indianapolis special says: Leading greenbackers here and members of the executive committee are indignant over the fusion resolved upon in

Maine. The sentiment here is with Weaver. Ben. Butler goes from Cincinnati to Bluffton on Thursday by special train for a day meeting, and Fort Wayne for the evening gathering. John Kelly and Plaisied ooth telegraph they will be here during September. Plaisied hopes to injure the republicans as much as Weaver will help them.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., 23.—The members of the expedition headed by Fred Schwatka, which sailed from New York June 1st, 1878, for Baffin's Bay and King William's Land for the purpose of seeking further data upon the fate of Sir John Franklin, have arrived. Though the special object of the search was the recovery of the records of the Franklin expedition, which, according to the Esquimaux testimony, were known to exist at specified points not to be attained, the expedition have, nevertheless, obtained many relics of Franklin's party, including the remains of St. Irving. They have moreover carried out to the letter the instructions of the promoter of the expedition to "make it a geographical success." The longest sledge ride on record, both in regard to time and space has been achieved in the face of very cold weather and deprivation of the customary food. Important rivers and coasts have been discovered and serious errors on the former charts have been corrected. The adventures of the Schwatka expedition add pages of interest to the romance of a relic exploration and furnish all the world is ever likely to know of the fate of Sir John Franklin. The conduct of Capt. Barry of Eathan, in reference to the supplies of food intended to be deposited for the expedition, is unaccountable, and needs explanation, as the absence of those supplies on their return came near proving fatal to Lieut. Schwatka's party.

The result of the expedition has shown it feasible for white men to adapt themselves to the climate and life of the Esquimaux in prosecuting journeys in the Polar regions, and they are not necessarily restricted to any part of the season of the year for that purpose, but can travel at any time and in the same way which the natives travel.

DENISON, Texas, 23.—The Cheyenne Indians in Indian Territory are manifesting great discontent and becoming disorderly. A few days ago a band of about three hundred, with war paint, and well mounted, visited the agency near Fort Reno, were very demonstrative and threatening and slapped the agent in the face. Another party is reported to have gone through the commissary stores at Wichita Agency recently. The cause of the trouble is said to be an insufficiency of food.

NEW YORK, 23.—August Belmont was chosen chairman of the democratic meeting to-night. His speech was devoted in the main to the consideration of the claim that the present prosperity of the nation is due to republican legislation, and he cited as a significant fact that only in 1879, with the House and Senate both democratic, were we enabled to float out four per cent. bonds at par. The American people do not owe their present prosperity to either the republican or democratic party. They owe it first and above all, to the blessings of the Almighty, who has given them unbounded crops, with which to feed the famishing masses of Europe; next to forced economy and retrenchment in private and emblematic expenditure, rendered necessary by the disasters of 1873, and lastly to the thrift, energy and skill of our planters, farmers and mechanics, which have made us large exporters to the marts of the world; not only of the surplus produce of our soil, but also of the works of American inventions and skill.

Resolutions were read and adopted and letters of regret, because of the absence of writers, were announced. From General Hancock: Please express my thanks to the committee for the invitation to be present at the grand meeting to be held in New York City on the 23d instant. If circumstances permit, it will give me pleasure to attend, but my occupation and engagements are such that it is not probable that I shall be able to do so. If I should I will take the liberty of informing you.

Ex-Governor Hendricks writes: I am very confident New York and Indiana will both select democratic electors and that the national democratic ticket will be elected by a vote that no fraud can overcome.

From Samuel J. Tilden: It will not be practicable for me to avail myself of your invitation to attend the meeting to be held on the 23d inst.

From Senator Hill, Georgia: I am not entirely satisfied that the addresses by Southern speakers at the North will aid the party. I am quite sure some which have been made have not aided it. I much prefer not to speak unless it is assured I will at least do no harm. My own opinion is that a well considered speech delivered by me to a quiet audience in Boston might do good.

From David Davis: Domestic reasons, which need no explanation, exclude me from taking part in any public meeting at this time. I regret not being able to give a more satisfactory reply to the invitation and congratulations on the restoration of harmony in New York and victory in Maine.

Senator Bayard was then presented to the vast assembly and was received with long and continued applause and waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

Bayard made a long speech, discussing many questions which enter into the Presidential contest. He said: Time has changed the population of the South as well as the North. A new generation of men and women who could have had but little to say or do in relation to the war of '61, now occupies and controls the country. Of the charge in the event of a democratic success, the war debts of the South, loss of slaves and claims for other losses growing out of the war, pensions for their wounded, etc., would be paid out of the United States Treasury. Bayard said the best reply to all these wild, malicious and foolish assertions is that such payments would be impossible. The good sense or honesty of that man is seriously to be impugned who does not read in the plain mandate of the fourteenth amendment the absolute seal of illegality and nullity set upon all such claims. Having been for a number of years in Washington, I have learned of claims paid by Congress in the past 10 years of the class termed "Southern claims," and in almost every instance a great part of the money flowed into the pockets of Northern and very "loyal assignees," who had bought up these claims for a song from their impecunious Southern owners. At a great gathering of republican ladies and gentlemen last week, there were lawyers, bankers and statesmen who had more money in their pockets from the Southern claims allowed by republican commissioners and republican courts than the poor South ever received from war or will ever receive from now until the Day of Judgment. The cry of the "Solid South" received attention, and Bayard said: The South is not solid for anything the North need apprehend, and its solidity has no feature and no result unfriendly to the prosperity of the entire Union.

In relation to the condition of business and society in the Southern States, Bayard quoted freely from a paper by Edward Atkinson, of Massachusetts, and published in the *Fortnightly Review*, in which appears these passages: The total production of gold and silver by the mines, mountains and rivers of the whole world for twenty-seven years, has been \$4,400,937,000, and the American cotton crop for the last ten years amounted to from \$2,500,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000 in gold values. Since 1865 an industrial revolution has occurred, and in the states made free by the war, such as never before occurred. On the surface there has appeared to be misgovernment, fraud and political disturbance, want of stability, sometimes violence; but underlying this surface, apparently so deeply agitated great industrial forces had been quietly and surely working to the end, indicated by the great crops of cotton. The ten last crops marketed exceeded ten anti-war crops by nearly 6,500,000 baled while the crop now being marketed, will be by far the largest ever grown. Violence and anarchy cannot have been the rule in a section that had produced greater crops for sale and has at the same time been more self-sustaining than ever before in its history. Speaking of the prosperity of the nation and of the production of tobacco, sugar and rice, Bayard said: And yet our domestic production of the last two articles is only in southern States and tobacco is chiefly produced there. Of the tobacco crop, from two-fifths retained and manufactured in the United States, over \$38,000,000 revenue has been derived for the last year. With the executive power of this government in the hands of an administrator just and friendly to every section, how trifling will even the great present be to a greater future of prosperity that awaits us. Bayard referred to his

visit to South Carolina, and said if any man who was not unwilling to see truth had been at my side during my visit to South Carolina, he would have come away assured that industry was a rule among the people, and the relations of race were quietly and happily regulating themselves, and but for the devilish work of selfish and unscrupulous politicians of the radical party there never would be any serious difficulty among the people.

The claim that the resumption of specie payments was the work of the republican party, received considerable attention, and Bayard said that not until Bristow was placed at the head of the Treasury was the suggestion or attempt made to resume specie payment. He declared that the resolutions formerly introduced by himself to hasten the resumption were buried in Sherman's committee. Of Garfield, Bayard said: He was chairman of the committee on appropriations when corruption and extravagance ran riot in Washington City, when Boss Shepherd and his crew were drawing tens of millions to lay rotten pavements in those streets, with false measurements and double prices. And in all that carnival of roguery, from 1869 until 1875, when the democratic majority put an end to the lobby and congressional blunder, where was the voice and vote of Garfield? If he sought reform he did it so quietly as never to be heard. I leave the reports of committees, controlled by men of his own party association, to describe his personal connection with discreditable transactions, and can only say if we accept their account of Garfield, we may well say, "Never more be officer of mine, General."

Arthur was collector for the port of New York, when under the infamous moiety system, no merchant was secure against the seizure of his books and the most private papers. Custom House bribery was a regular practice and appointments were mere counters in exchange for political influence. Collector Arthur was dismissed from office because of these abuses and because, to use the words of Secretary Sherman, indorsed by the President: His retention would have been a serious injury to the public service.

Gen. Hancock was presented in contrast, and of him Bayard said: The bright light of public scrutiny, the hostile laws of party animosity have been turned upon the spotless armor of his private and public character and no flaw or stain has been disclosed. Of his associate on the ticket, William H. English, it was said his unblemished character as a man and statesman are all in accord with the promises of reform which our success will accomplish. Bayard closed as follows: Before the American people, I to-day arraign the republican party as it is now led and organized as obstructive to the welfare, prosperity and wise government of the country. In the present contest they have their hopes on the passions of a war long since ended, and the fruits of whose success being unity and peace and concord, the American people are entitled to enjoy the coming triumph of conservative and national democracy.

Thousands of men were in line, and perhaps 100,000 people witnessed the parade. The democrats are rejoicing to-night over the successful ratification of their union.

SAN FRANCISCO, 23.—A dispatch from San Francisco says: The President and party visited the stock parade on the Fair ground this morning, where they met an immense and enthusiastic crowd. After the parade the party took a special train for Chico. At Wheatland the train stopped a few minutes. The President made a few remarks in response to a really heartfelt ovation of the people of the town and vicinity, who had congregated in large numbers. The party arrived at Chico at 3 p. m., and were received by the militia, the fire department, and a great crowd of people from the city and surrounding country. A procession escorted the party to the Bidwell Mansion, the President being cheered along the line of march. At the mansion, B. Collins made an address of welcome, the President replying in a speech 20 minutes long.

WASHINGTON, 23.—Two of the special agents sent to South Carolina to investigate the alleged census frauds, have returned and are now preparing their report to Gen. Walker. The nature of the report it is impossible to learn, as Gen. Walker forbids any intimation of it to be given until submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. It is generally