

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 5.—Gen. Grant has sent word to the *Times* reporter that he had already once to-day declared that he had made no statement to Dr. Fowler like those telegraphed from Cincinnati, and should not again deny the truth of the interview.

Since the republicans of Virginia have begun to show some activity, Mahone, the leader of the repudiators, has made the remark that at any time he shall become convinced that Hancock is in danger of losing the electoral vote of the State he will withdraw his ticket in favor of the regular democratic nominees.

NEW YORK, 6.—The *Times* Cincinnati special says: The interview contained the following in addition to what was telegraphed: Gen. Grant said, We must elect Garfield; he is a great man; he has but few intellectual peers in public life. He is every way worthy.

What if Hancock should be elected?

Then the north would submit quietly and watch closely. As soon as things began to go wrong, every northern legislature would be convened and compel their representatives to resign or resist the said South.

Are you hopeful?

Yes, but I expect to witness the most gigantic frauds in Indiana and New York City. The pretext will be sought for throwing out States or parts of States. If the election is thus thrown into the House, then Washburne, of Minnesota, will be thrown out. They are determined to seize the government, regardless of cost. I hope that many democrats who will not change will take alarm and stay at home.

The *Sun* prints the following double-headed editorial: "Do the democrats of the city and county of New York intend to bear their share in carrying this State for Hancock and English? If they do, is it not high time that they reached a point where they can dispense with further negotiations about the division of nominations for local offices, that the masses of the party can go to work to win a national victory. Are these leaders aware that the apathy produced in the canvass by these protracted negotiations over small matters causes the republicans to utter the loud boast that they will whip the democrats out of their boots in this State at the coming election?"

A *Telegram* reporter to-day interviewed General Hancock in reference to the recent opinions expressed by General Grant. He said:

"My knowledge of what Gen. Grant has actually said is confined to what may be called hearsay evidence. I have read what has been attributed to him as his utterances in the newspapers. Now I shall take pains to ascertain from an authoritative source just what Gen. Grant said about me."

Will you apply to him personally for the information?

That would be the best course to pursue, I suppose—I mean to get at the truth.

If you find the ex-President has really made assertions derogatory to your character will you make a reply?

Yes, if necessary.

Then I am to understand if Gen. Grant has assailed your character as he is reported to have done, you will make a general denial?

I will certainly deny everything untrue, after I have sifted the matter to the bottom and decide to reply, I will prepare a careful and comprehensive statement for publication.

How long will be required for you to hear personally from Gen. Grant in this matter?

I cannot say. But I shall lose no more time than I can help in getting at the bottom of the matter.

What reason have you for doubting that General Grant attacked your character?

In the first place he lacked good grounds upon which to attack me, and in the second place he is an old soldier and a graduate of West Point. As such he could not, it seems to me, so far overstep the bounds of truth and gentlemanly propriety as to attempt to injure me even in private conversation.

DENVER, 6.—Advices from Del Norte state the following particulars from a reliable source as to the killing of the son of an Indian chief 30 miles east of Los Pinos Agency, Sept. 29th: About 7.30 in the evening two Indians came into the

freighter's camp of J. H. Jackson, calling him and his drivers vile names and acting as though they intended to shoot. The Indian who is supposed to be killed, fired one shot, when A. S. Jackson, nephew of J. H. Jackson, fired at him. Next day the party were surrounded by Indians who demanded the men who did the shooting the night before. Agent Berry, Mr. Meacham and Captain Stelley then arrived with 15 soldiers and arrested the freighters and put them under a guard of two soldiers and 25 Indians over night. Previous to the arrest J. H. Jackson requested protection from a Major whose name is unknown who had 200 soldiers under him, but the Major replied that he was not there to protect whites. Next morning the freighters were marched to Kline's ranch where the soldiers disarmed them and they were dismissed, the agent and officers stating that they were not in their jurisdiction. Thus these five men were left defenceless in an Indian country and denied protection by the government officers who had an ample force and knew the men had acted in self defence. Excepting Col. Beumont who at the risk of censure by his superior officers sent a sufficient force to escort them towards Saguache. On arrival at Kline's ranch Agent Berry told Jackson to obey Capt. Kline's instructions and they would be unharmed. Kline attempted to get them to proceed towards their destination, which would have resulted in death. Young Jackson, who did the shooting, gave himself up to Messrs. Kline, Hoyt and Holmes and one Indian to be taken to Gunnison City for trial. These men took Jackson without a guard and started towards Gunnison City and proceeded two miles when they reported that the Indians overpowered them and took the prisoner, but it is asserted by a man who overheard their conversation that Kline, Hoyt and Holmes intended giving Jackson up to the Indians when they left Kline's ranch. The freighters begged the military officers for arms to protect themselves, but were refused.

Steps are now being taken north of here to avenge Jackson's death, as soon as it is definitely ascertained.

DECATUR, Ill., 6.—Gen. Grant's old regiment, the 21st Illinois, had its reunion here to-day and it was a great success, there being 3,000 soldiers present. Gen. Grant arrived late in the afternoon with Gen. Logan, and was received by Governor Oglesby. In the evening, at the business meeting, Gen. Grant said, after expressing his gratification at meeting the first command he had during the war: I suppose more of them are living that are not here, but scattered over our distant Territories and developing the country which, up to our late troubles, was not occupied by the white man. I have had occasion before to remark in traveling all over the world that wars, while so much to be deplored, are not altogether unmixed evils, there is no place there that I have been in that I have not found our volunteers. No country in Europe, none in Asia, none in Africa, where I have been, that I have not met some of our volunteers in the late war. Men who but for the change of life from their quiet homes to the battlefields would probably have never thought of going beyond the places where they were brought up, but four years of separation from their homes has enlarged their ideas and some have gone forth to introduce American commerce into all distant countries, others to our new Territories in their restlessness, and in their fields, on their farms and in their stores are developing our great Territories and preparing them to become States in the Union. How much the 21st Illinois has contributed to this line, I am not aware, but I warrant some of them are living in the new States and Territories who are unable to be present on this occasion. Gentlemen I am glad to see so many of you, and I hope in the course of the evening we will be able to hear the experience of some of you. Speeches followed from Gen. Logan, Ex-Governor Oglesby, and others.

ATLANTA, 6.—Specials to the *Constitution* indicate that Colquitt is elected Governor by 40,000.

WILMINGTON, Del. 6.—The republicans carry the city by 117 majority, on the vote for inspectors, while the democrats win by 18 majority on the vote for assessor. Both parties claim gains. The latest telegrams report Kent county democrat by about 500.

Full returns from the State give democrats, yesterday's election for

inspector, 9,529; republicans, 8,673; democratic majority, 856.

On vote for assessors, the democrats received 9,495; republicans, 8,896; democratic majority, 689.

SAN FRANCISCO, 6.—The following particulars of the outrage on the schooner *Esperanza*, by the natives of the Samoan Islands, has been reported by the *Queen*, recently arrived from Sidney: The *Esperanza* had put into Collalanghangra, where a dispute arose between the chief of that place and Captain McIntosh. The natives, who were allowed on board for trading purposes, came on board in swarms. One of them seized Captain McIntosh around the neck, whilst another struck him with a tomahawk, and he died almost at once. The mate, Peter Gaffney, was butchered in a similar manner, and the rest of the crew, four hands, made up of natives from various islands, were also killed. Everything of value to the natives was taken from the schooner, which was burned to conceal the crime. During the latter part of last month when the schooner *Davutless* of Fiji was off the island of Api, the boat's crew, belonging to the schooner, was attacked by natives of the island, and Mr. Fraser, second officer, and Mr. Nicholl, government agent, were murdered.

BOSTON, 7.—At the convention of ship owners and merchants to-day, W. H. Lincoln, from the committee to which was referred the resolution and bill relating to the shipment and discharge of seamen, reported, recommending the passage of the bill, with an amendment, providing that first and second officers as well as captains of American ships be Americans, making a technical change in the clause relative to the discharge of seamen in foreign ports, and an amendment favoring the employment of apprentices on ships of the United States.

CHICAGO, 7.—Special dispatches say the campaign in Indiana and Ohio will be forever memorable for the amount of money spent in those States this year. Each party accuses the other of colonizing and buying voters, but the charges made against the democrats have so far been authenticated on indubitable evidence, while no single case has been made against the republicans as yet.

NEW YORK, 7.—The *World's* special from Mexico, says: President Diaz has signed contracts with two American companies for international lines, one to the Texan frontier and one with branches to the Pacific, but congressional action is still needed to validate either or both. The scheme of the system embraces first, the completion of an inter-oceanic line from the Gulf of Mexico across the central portion of the country from Vera Cruz via the City of Mexico, to the Pacific coast; and second, an international line opening channels of commerce by rail communication between that country and the United States. Companies to which concessions have been made are the Mexican Central R. R. Co., a corporation organized under a charter from Massachusetts, and a national Mexican railway construction company, a corporation made up of the Sullivan-Palmer party which has hitherto been connected with the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. The Mexican Central Company is building a line from the City of Mexico to the City of Leon, 262 miles, and about 35 miles from the City of Mexico, extending from the City of Mexico about 37 miles is expected to be opened about Nov. 27. On Nov. 30, Diaz retires from the presidency, and every effort is being made to have the section ready for formal inauguration by him before that date. The new concession gives the American Central Company a right to extend its line from Leon to El Paso del Norte, on the grande frontier of New Mexico, where it will meet with the Atchison and Santa Fe. The Southern Pacific Railroad of California, the Texas Pacific, the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio and Sonora Railroad is now being constructed from Guayamas. The company is also authorized by this law to construct a line to the port of Magellan from a convenient point; its line from the City of Mexico, between the cities of Leon and Arguaz Calientes, passing through the city of Goudalagara. The total mileage thus authorized is estimated to be about 1,400 miles. To the National Mexican Railway Construction Company, another concession grants the privilege of building a road from the City of Mexico to the Pacific Coast at the port of Manzanilla, passing through the cities of Tobuca, Morella and Solosa. To aid this line by a subsidy of \$7,000 per kilometre,

equivalent to about \$11,200 per mile is granted. The same company is also granted a right to build a road from a point in the above-mentioned line to the State of Michoacan, west of the City of Mexico; northward through the cities of Celaya, San Luis Potosi, Saltillo and Monterey, to a convenient point on the Texan frontier, between Laredo and Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande, where a connection is expected with International and Great Northern Railroad, now constructing the extension of its line south of San Antonio, and with a probable branch from the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Road in its extension to El Paso for a connection with the Southern Pacific, Mexican Central, Sonora and other roads. The subsidy to this line is fixed at \$6,500 per kilometre. All subsidies to this company are payable from customs receipts in a manner similar to that provided in the case of the Mexican Central Company, but because the lines are narrow gauges, only to the extent of 4 per cent. thereof.

The regular weekly meeting of the St. Lawrence Conference, of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, was held Tuesday evening. Thomas O'Connor, the president, opened the proceedings by referring in feeling terms to the calamity that had befallen the parish of St. Lawrence in the death of the pastor, Father Treanor. John J. Cummings, at the close of O'Connor's remarks, offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted, expressive of the feelings of the society at the loss it had experienced, and of sympathy with the bereaved family of the dead priest.

CHICAGO, 7.—The *Inter-Ocean's* New York special says: I was on Governor's Island with Gen. Hancock to-day and quizzed him as to whether he expected a dispatch from Gen. Grant. Hancock said he could not state, but evidently did expect to hear from his old commander, and when a batch of telegrams was handed him plainly showed his disappointment when, on hastily running them over, he discovered none from Gen. Grant. He would only say as he did yesterday that if necessary he would, when all facts were before him, make a full reply. Officers on the island generally declared Hancock wise in not answering what were probably distorted expressions of Gen. Grant. It was currently reported on the island to-day that Hancock had sent Grant a message of inquiry. The *Evening Star* says: Hancock came to town in a rage yesterday and insisted on immediately answering Grant's charges, but was persuaded by Belmont and other democrats to delay his reply. All his democratic friends are very anxious he shall keep still and he will probably do so.

NEW YORK, 8.—The *Times* says: The concurrent testimony of our correspondents who have examined the party prospects in the congressional districts of the various States, is that solid gains will be made in the republican delegation to be selected this fall. In Ohio the republicans expect to gain six representatives, in Indiana at least two, in Pennsylvania probably two, and even in North Carolina, which has at present but one republican representative, there is a fair chance of carrying three districts. Starting in with a republican gain of one district and with a prospect of returning from 20 to 30 seats. Throughout the north the political complexion of the new House is hardly a matter of doubt.

The *Commercial Bulletin* says: The possession of the Panama Railroad is *sine qua non* to the construction of the Panama Canal, as it affords the necessary working basis. It will, however, cost the canal company 78 million francs, which, with the payment to Lieut. Wyse, 10 million francs will absorb 80 millions of the 400 millions' stock, which, according to Paris advices, it is proposed to issue, leaving only 320 millions towards the cost of the work which Lesseps, the engineer, estimated at 843 million francs, and numerous other expenditures amounting to fully 300 millions.

The *Herald's* Indianapolis special asserts positively that Senator Barnum laid down his check for \$40,000 yesterday on the table in room No. 10 and Mr. English covered it with \$10,000, after which Barnum went over to Cincinnati. Mr. New is in constant receipt of dispatches from Hornellsville and Harrisburg, giving information of the movements of reporters, and Governor Gorham tells me they are confident of the presence here of between 700 and 800 roughs from New York and

Philadelphia. Among the prominent men from Philadelphia are the notorious Bill McMullen, Buck McCandlers, Johnny McCormick, Joe Tather, W. Gallop, Martin Kallachy, Jno. Doer, John Carrigan, Joe Henry, B. L. Smith, C. Adam and Mike Stafford, all well known in their city. It is supposed that Indianapolis will be the distributing centre whence will go the essentials for victory in Cincinnati and Columbus.

NEW YORK, 8.—The *Democratic Evening Express* prints the subjoined interview with Gen. Hancock to-day:

"General," said the reporter, "will you make a formal report to the statements concerning yourself made recently by Gen. Grant?"

"It is yet too early to answer that. There is a good deal to be read and understood before a determination can be arrived at. I am unwilling to be interviewed," was the reply.

"General," said the reporter, "I am here to ask if President Lincoln offered to you the command of the army of the Potomac before Grant was called to its command?"

"There is a history, but I don't want to be interviewed; I can't be interviewed every day; I was held in Washington; I was detained there a month; I don't say to whom; Lincoln was President; it was before Grant was called to the command; there had been a disaster; the battle of Mine Run, I think, but ask army officers who know all about the matter. There are men who know the facts. I will not be interviewed."

From other sources than Hancock, the *Evening Express* has information, which it has good reason to regard as truthful, that Lincoln did tender the command of the Army of the Potomac to Hancock, before Grant became its commander, and that written evidence of the truth of this important fact is in existence.

Another reporter called on Gen. Hancock to-day in regard to the recently published interviews with Gen. Grant. Gen. Hancock said, "I have no replied, nor have I prepared a reply. In fact, I have not yet carefully read what Gen. Grant has said to me, and which has been given to the public through the medium of the press." Of the assertion that when the Army of the Potomac was looking for a commander, Hancock's name was not even suggested for the place, General Hancock says: "After the failure of the campaign I was detained in Washington one month by Secretary Stanton with a view of placing me in command of the army of the Potomac, but I did not want it and would not accept." General Hancock's aids are Captains Wharton and Ward and General Mitchell, who were with Hancock at the battle of Gettysburg. These are regarded as the military family of General Hancock, one member of which family is understood to be the person who wrote the letter which appeared in the *Chicago Tribune*. Gen. Mitchell was not at headquarters when the reporter called, but Captains Wharton and Ward expressed much indignation and said they did not believe any such letter had ever been written.

Governor Seymour crowded Chickering Hall to-night, and made a political speech which was heartily received. He reviewed Conkling's speech in a caustic manner, and strongly denounced the centralization of power and upheld the state sovereignty doctrine. Mr. Seymour referred to the republican charges of democratic unwillingness to keep public faith. He cited instances in his experience as governor, when he vainly endeavored to collect from republicans funds to meet the State obligations in 1863 and 1864. And he added, the meanest repudiators are they who who profess honesty and poverty and then spend money in riotous living; and now I want to appeal to the business men; and then I will relieve you. In closing Seymour said: Of the candidates I have nothing unkind to say; there is a bend of sympathy between Mr. Garfield and myself. He and I went into conventions, not as candidates, and were both nominated. We went around speaking and he is going to be beaten just as I was. The speaker closed by the picture of Garfield taking the oath of senator and Hancock that of President in March 4, 1861.

CHICAGO, 8.—The *Times* Indianapolis special says: The *Times* correspondent while in the democratic headquarters, chanced to mention the report he had heard that \$10,000 would be offered in one lump on