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HONORS TO GENERAL GRANT

TWO RECEPTIONS AT CHICAGO.

THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY GIVE HIM A HEARTY ONE OF THEIR OWN, AND THE VETERANS GIVE HIM ANOTHER.

General Grant arrived at Chicago yesterday from Galena and was publicly and enthusiastically received by the people of the city, regardless of party. The city was profusely decorated, and the procession was very long. An address of welcome was delivered by the Mayor of the city. In the evening, the veterans of the Army of the Tennessee gave the General a special reception of their own. General Sherman presided.

A HEARTY PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION.

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE TO THE RECEPTION—THE PROCESSION—THE ARMY REUNION AND THE EXERCISES OF THE EVENING.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 12.—The morning which has long been looked forward to as inauguration day of the festivities attending the annual meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, opened with a dull sky. Up to 8 a. m. the rain fell in brisk showers. Toward 9 o'clock, the sky became brighter and the sun came out at times, making the prospect more favorable, but it afterward rained again.

At 10 a. m., the Army of the Tennessee began its annual meeting at headquarters in the Palmer House. General Sherman presided. General Wm. E. Strong informed the 450 members present that they were to act as a guard of honor to General Grant, and to follow him when he left the line of the procession. Owing to the short time left for arrangements, the business meeting was adjourned until 4 o'clock and the rest of the session was taken up in arranging the details of the procession.

The reception to General Grant constituted the feature of the day's exercises. The reception was entirely devoid of political significance. The streets along the line of march were profusely decorated with emblems of welcome and of congratulation. The newspaper offices generally were hung with flags, bunting and evergreens, and the theatres were also noticeably conspicuous in artistic decorations. Scarcely a building along the line of march lacked some sort of decoration.

The train from Galena, containing General Grant, arrived at Park Row, on the South Side, promptly at 1 p. m., the General coming in the special car of President Ackerman, of the Illinois Central. At this time the rain was falling heavily, but in a few minutes the clouds lifted and the sun shone brightly. General Grant alighted and took a seat in the carriage provided for him. The procession at once moved in the following order:

First Division—Detachment of Police; Jefferson Barracks Band; Lieutenant-General Sheridan and staff; General Stockton and staff; General Torrence and staff; 1st Regiment, Cavalry, Major Weller; 2d Regiment Infantry, Colonel Quirk; 6th Regiment Infantry, Colonel Thompson; Sixteenth Batallion Infantry, Major Scott; Battery D, Major Tobey; Batallion of miscellaneous companies, Major De Young; 1st Regiment Infantry, Colonel Knox.

Second Division—Loesch's Band; Captain Neeley and staff; carriage containing General Grant, escorted by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee; carriage containing General Sherman and Governor Cullom; carriages containing the Reception Committee, distinguished guests and maimed and crippled soldiers; platoon of police; Northwestern Band; Society of the Army of the Cumberland, General Whipple commanding; Society of the Army of the Potomac, General White commanding; Nevin's Band; Veterans' Organizations with the Clarendon (Iowa) Cornet Band, Colonel Scribner commanding; Mexican Veterans of Fort Wayne with band of the Grand Army of the Republic, Colonel Swayne commanding.

Third Division—Columbus Barracks Band; General Wallace and staff; old settlers; carriages containing the Judges of the Courts, the Common Council, County Commissioners, clerk and deputies, County Treasurer and clerks, Clerks of the Courts and deputies, City Treasurer and clerks, City Clerk and deputies, and Sheriff and deputies; 1st Regiment Trumpeters; fire insurance patrol; Hyde Park authorities; Illinois Skirmishers' Battalion; Brothers of the Union; United Fellows; Downes' Grove Band; mail carriers; First Norwegian Total Assistance Society; Jacksonville Drum Corps; Chicago Labor Union; Stock Yards' Troopers; Lanigan's Band; Chicago Turngemeinde.

Fourth Division—Elgin Band; General Sherer and staff; Fire Department; various Park Commissioners in phaetons escorted by the South Park Police; decorated wagons escorted by the Lincoln Park Mounted Police, and decorated business vehicles.

The procession moved from Park-row north through Michigan-ave. to Washington-st., thence through State, Lake, Clark, Washington, Franklin, Monroe, LaSalle, Madison, Dearborn, Adams, Clark, Van Buren, State, and Madison-sts., and Wabash-ave., until dismissed.

General Grant left the procession at the Palmer House, and reviewed it from a temporary balcony. The procession was of such length as to require over two hours to pass the hotel. There was a dense and appreciative crowd along the whole line of march, which cheered the notable members and organizations of the procession, giving the loudest applause to Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

After the review, General Grant was formally welcomed by Mayor Harrison, who spoke in the rotunda of the Palmer House. The Mayor welcomed him as one of the most renowned of American citizens, whose journey around the world had been watched with feelings of gratification because his passport had been simply that of an American citizen. He alluded to the services of General Grant during the late war, to his generosity toward General Lee, and to his elevation to the Presidency. He said:

Sir, you have served your country nobly, and the country has honored you grandly. Like the immortal Washington, you rose from the lower walks of life, passed through all the military grades until you commanded its victorious armies. Like him, you filled the office of President two long terms, and when the two terms were over you, like him, were offered a crown but preferred immortality and fame to temporary power. He returned to private life and lives in the hearts of his people, and all time will call him his country's father.

You, too, sir, when your two terms were over, obeyed that part of your country's unwritten traditions, hallowed by the immortal example of Washington, and you, too, retired; and you, too, sir, live and will live forever in the hearts of your countrymen.

Sir, in the name of Chicago and its people, I prophesy that when time shall have grown old, when the page of history shall have become dim, by the side of the great examplar, who has gone before, your name and statue will be placed by the side of those of Washington and Jefferson and Jackson, and the immortal Lincoln, will live the name of Grant.

The speech was applauded heartily. General Grant, in reply, said:

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION OF CHICAGO—GENTLEMEN OF CHICAGO AND OF ILLINOIS: I feel very much honored by the welcome which I am receiving at your hands to-day. I feel highly honored by the pledge of welcome which has been uttered by your worthy Mayor, which is something so personal to myself it would be hardly in good taste for me to respond to the language of it; and it leaves, therefore, nothing for me to do but to convey my thanks to this committee of citizens of this city for the hearty reception which they have given me. To one allusion of my reception abroad, I will say that in every case I felt that it was a tribute to our own country. I will add further that our country stands differently abroad in the estimation of European and Eastern nations from what it did a quarter of a century ago. At that time it was believed we had no nation; it was merely a confederation of States, tied together by a rope of sand, and would give way upon the slightest friction. They have found it was a grand mistake. They know that we have now a nation; that we are a nation of strong and intelligent and brave people, capable of judging and knowing our rights, and determined on all occasions to maintain them against either a domestic or foreign foe; and that is the reception you, as a nation, have received through me while I was abroad.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee held its adjourned meeting at 4 o'clock, General Sherman presiding. Committees were appointed and some routine business transacted.

A RECEPTION BY THE VETERANS.

The reception given by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee to General Grant took place this evening at Haverly's Theatre. The auditorium was beautifully decorated with flags, festoons of flowers and wreaths. On either side of the stage was the inscription, in evergreens, "Welcome to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee," and above the centre of the stage was "Welcome, Commander." There was also upon the stage a representation of the battle-ground back of Vicksburg, in charge of Boys in Blue, who guarded the approaches, doing regular sentry duty. The ground was strewn with munitions of war, fascines, etc. There were also arranged on each side of the stage and facing the audience, life-size portraits of President Lincoln and General Thomas. High above all, on large banners, were inscribed the names of the battlefields with which the Army of the Tennessee are so well acquainted. Loeschi's military band supplied the music.

The immense building was crowded with an audience which, upon the arrival of General Grant and staff, broke into hearty applause. Upon the stage were seated many of his prominent officers, including Generals Sherman and Sheridan, Governor Cullom, Mayor Harrison and other dignitaries were also present.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas opened the exercises with prayer.

THE PLANS OF GENERAL GRANT.

A PROBABLE VISIT TO THE WEST INDIES AND MEXICO—THE PRESIDENCY.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—A Galena special to *The Enquirer*, reporting an interview with General Grant, says that the General looks better and younger than when he left the White House. In regard to his plans for the future, General Grant said that he had not fully made them up, though it is possible he may visit the West Indies and spend part of the Winter there, returning through Mexico.

"When I start East in December," the General said, "I may get employment at something which may change my other plans. The only information I have of being chosen president of the Texas Pacific Railroad I have received through the newspapers, nothing of the kind has ever been offered me.

Reporter—Very many people insist that you must be President of the United States again.

"That too," said the General, "is without my authority. The fact is, I haven't been disturbing myself about anything since I went away; any plans made for the future for me are without consultation with me."

General Grant further said he would spend two days in Cincinnati some time after December 8, at which time he will start East. In his opinion New-York, San Francisco and Chicago are to be the three great metropolitan cities of America.

STATE AND NATIONAL TOPICS.

A TALK WITH EX-MAYOR ELY.

MR. KELLY A TYPICAL CELT—HIS CONTROL OF THE IRISH VOTE—HAYES AND TILDEN AS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Ex-Mayor Smith Ely was accosted by a TRIBUNE reporter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Tuesday night, and asked if the result of the State election a week before surprised him.

"No," he answered, "though I had not expected as many votes for Kelly, and thought he would get about 30,000 in the city."

"Well, at the Syracuse Convention, Mr. Ely, the Robinson men only conceded him 15,000 votes in the whole State and city."

"O, pshaw!" replied the ex-Mayor; "I could have told them better than that. There is a local power here which is sure to give Kelly 30,000 votes whenever it agrees to."

"Do you refer to the church power?"

"Yes, the parish priests. I was under the impression, first, that Kelly had got mad at the convention, and bolted without being sure of his alliance or having previously made his agreement; but I see now that he went out with his eyes open."

"Can he repeat the same performance in the Presidential election?"

"I don't see any reason why he cannot. As long as his integrity is considered sound where he gets his backing, he will receive a large part of the Irish vote. With his people Kelly is a natural leader. When he went out through the State to make speeches some of our men said he would hurt himself as soon as he was seen. I told them they didn't know what they were talking about. Kelly is a typical Celt, and as soon as he showed himself in the large cities where there was an Irish populace, and they looked at him, they saw their compatriot and type, and wheeled into line for him."

"How long can he retain control and leadership in Tammany Hall?"

"I don't see, as long as he desires to stay there, how they can get him out. You see the Democratic party in this city is very little but the Irish vote. Tammany is the great lodge and campaigning organization where the Irish race in New-York City finds its expression. There is no person who could probably take his place who would as thoroughly control the Irish vote."

"Ought Robinson to have run for Governor?"

"Well, Kelly forced the nomination of Robinson by threatening him. I suppose it was fixed so that there was no alternative but to run him for Governor."

"Who will be the next President, Mr. Ely?"

"Hayes, I should think. I am pretty well assured that the country will go Republican next time, and it seems to me that the business people will say that there is no use changing from Hayes to Grant, and we had better keep Hayes."

"Hasn't he made a pretty good administration?"

"Yes. A rather inoffensive, uninterfering, quiet administration, under which the times have got better."

"Don't you think Grant, however, has a strong grasp on the plainer people of the Republican party?"

"No doubt of that; and if it is not Hayes it may be Grant."

"Did you observe before the election that the general feeling of the business people favored the success of the Republican party?"

"Yes. Every man who had five dollars was scared by the action of Congress. As long as Congress continued its aggressive attitude I saw that the Democratic party was doomed to defeat."

"Then you don't think it looks favorable for any Democrat to be elected, or to carry New-York next time?"

"No; I can't say that I see any hope at all. A sudden business revulsion might throw the Republican party off the track, but that is not probable before the Presidential election comes."

"Who do you suppose will be the Democratic candidate for the forlorn hope?"

"Well, Tilden. As the party has been making so much fuss over his loss of the Presidency by the count, I don't very well see how they can adopt any other candidate. That has been the line of argument for two or three years. I don't think the opportunity is worth much, anyway."

"I observe that they are bringing out in Ohio the names of Hendricks and Potter for President and Vice-President."

"If those Ohio men have anything to do with it," said the ex-Mayor, "I shall vote the Republican ticket."

"Where have you been, Mr. Ely, for some time past? I didn't see you looking after the election."

"I have been attending to my private business down in the Swamp. I suppose nobody will be believed in this country when he says that he feels better satisfied out of office than in it. I went to the Mayor's office to-day for a few minutes, and stood with my back against the fireplace, and found everything just as I left it—the bell in the same place and my chair there; and I asked myself whether I did not want to be back seriously. I found that I was able to answer that question honestly and wholly in the negative."

ADMISSIONS FROM A SOUTHERNER.

STEALING STILL GOING ON THOUGH THE CARPET-BAGGERS HAVE DEPARTED—BUSINESS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

There has been a heavy failure recently of an old American firm, started at the beginning of this century, in Charleston, S. C., by the well-known Adger family. The Adgers had a private bank as well as a hardware store, and the liabilities of both concerns are said to amount to the large sum of $1,200,000, with small assets. A TRIBUNE reporter asked a prominent railroad man of the South yesterday, what he thought of business prospects in Charleston. He answered:

"I am sorry to say that the outlook is not good there. We have had the worst failure known for many a year in the State. It came from a desire to compete for the cotton trade. The Adgers have advanced more than $1,000,000 to cotton factors and lost it. Savannah seems to do better with cotton than Charleston. There were fourteen steamships at one time last week in the Savannah River, taking aboard cotton for all kinds of places, not only Great Britain and France, but even Germany and Russia."

This gentleman was asked when the Carolinas were to finish the railroad connecting them with the West, at which they have been working for twenty years. He answered: "It will be many years yet. That road is a State work, dependent on the corruptions and personal ambitions of State officers and Legislatures."

"Why, do you mean to say that your Legislatures have anything corrupt about them now since the carpet-baggers went away?"

"Ah! It doesn't make much difference what the opinions of the people are who handle the public money. I don't believe the railroads of the South will be as fast now as under that revolutionary condition of things we had. While the acreage of the stealing is not so large, neither is the acreage of enterprise. South Carolina is at great disadvantage with her railroad system. Cotton prefers to go to Savannah or ports north of Charleston and come out at Norfolk, or to take the all-rail route to New-York."

SENATOR THURMAN'S POSITION.

Senator Thurman's son-in-law, Mr. McCormick, in replying to a recent remark that Thurman had been premature in declaring for soft money, said: "That was the greatest mistake of his life. Thurman allowed himself to be brought to the belief, however, that it was his duty to agree with his party in Ohio. He ought to have said: 'My views are the Democratic views, and you must come to me!' To oblige some of his friends and supporters he took that fatal step. If he had held out he would have been at the present moment, if not his own successor in the Senate, the central figure for the hard money Democracy both East and West."

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

SECOND DAY OF THE TOURNAMENT—VERY LITTLE FINE PLAYING THUS FAR.

The international billiard tournament between the eight champions of the world was continued yesterday afternoon and evening at Tammany Hall. In the afternoon the audience numbered about 150; but in the evening there were present about 300. Budd Schofield acted as referee in the absence of Adams, who is sick and unable to attend. The betting during the day was heavily in favor of Rudolphe and Heiser, Sexton standing third on the list. No very remarkable runs have yet been made.

The afternoon game was between Eugene Carter and A. P. Rudolphe, and was won by the former after a close contest of two hours and three minutes. So close, indeed, was the contest that no less than thirty-nine innings were necessary to decide the supremacy. Rudolphe did some fine rail-playing, and Carter made a number of brilliant draws and round-the-table shots, but the playing was very uneven. Carter was nervous, having been unable to sleep the previous night, and twice scored nothing on several successive runs. At one time Rudolphe was 55 in advance of him, but he soon regained his lead and kept it to the end. Rudolphe made the two highest runs, 63 and 47, with an average of $7\frac{24}{39}$. Carter's highest was 46, and his average was $7\frac{27}{39}$. The score was as follows:

Carter—12, 6, 7, 35, 18, 3, 14, 2, 0, 3, 1, 23, 1, 16, 8, 1, 6, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 9, 33, 10, 2, 0, 0, 0, 2, 46, 0, 9, 2, 2, 13, 5, 2, 7—300.

Rudolphe—8, 3, 1, 5, 0, 4, 5, 6, 23, 6, 20, 1, 1, 18, 3, 1, 0, 2, 4, 47, 15, 4, 1, 6, 1, 16, 0, 5, 0, 63, 4, 1, 5, 1, 0, 0, 4, 13, 0—297.

The first game in the evening was between William Sexton and Randolph Heiser, and was won in 19 innings by Sexton, the time being 1h. 36m. Both players kept the balls well together most of the time, and succeeded in making a number of heavy runs. The best run of the tournament thus far, 113, was made by Heiser on the eighteenth inning, and the second best, 86, by Sexton. Sexton's average was $15\frac{15}{19}$, Heiser's $14\frac{10}{19}$. Following is the score:

Sexton—16, 11, 1, 7, 79, 1, 0, 3, 3, 0, 1, 6, 33, 0, 1, 11, 86, 12, 29—300.

Heiser—9, 4, 0, 27, 0, 0, 0, 13, 9, 2, 29, 31, 13, 1, 0, 12, 0, 113, 14—276.

The second game in the evening was between Maurice Daly and George F. Slosson. It occupied two hours, and was won in twenty-five innings by Daly. The winner's average in this game was 12, the loser's $11\frac{10}{24}$. There was little to interest the spectators, and before its conclusion two-thirds of them had left the hall. The score was as follows:

Daly—1, 72, 8, 40, 0, 12, 2, 3, 0, 1, 1, 2, 13, 1, 1, 2, 7, 3, 36, 4, 34, 27, 0, 18—300.

Slosson—9, 0, 0, 14, 0, 10, 6, 1, 0, 42, 0, 69, 0, 0, 2, 0, 37, 13, 0, 2, 7, 0, 58, 4—274.

The emblem which is to be given to the winner, in addition to the money prizes, is a handsome medal suspended from a small gold billiard table. The medal proper is a golden sunburst surrounding a small enamelled billiard ball. On it is inscribed, "Champion in the Champions' stake," and beneath the ball is a cluster of miniature cues of gold.

This afternoon Daly and Heiser will play, and this evening the contest will be between Schaefer and Garnier, Sexton and Rudolphe.

THE PASSAIC TRAGEDY.

JOHN NYMAN'S UNHAPPY HOME—THE SON SAYS HIS GRANDMOTHER SHALL NOT LIVE IN THE HOUSE.

At the inquest yesterday, into the cause of the death of John Nyman, the Passaic farmer, Pieternelly Vogelsang, the first witness, testified that on election day Nyman told her that there was trouble in his family. Komah had struck at his father with an axe on that day, when the latter wanted to go to Hackensack in order to bring his aged mother to Passaic. Komah was opposed to her coming. John Nyman said he was afraid of being poisoned by Komah and his wife. So he refused to drink tea at home. He said to the witness, "I tell you this, so that if I die soon you will know the cause."

C. A. Van Houten was then recalled, and testified that when he saw Komah Nyman lying on the stoop Saturday morning, he commanded a view of the entrance to the barn. Nicholas Kievil testified that a week ago John Nyman went to his house and told the witness that his son Komah had asked him if he intended to keep his mother at the house. She was an old lady eighty-six years of age. Mr. Nyman said that he did. Komah then said to his father, "It shan't be." John Nyman said that then Komah carried the axe around all day, following him.

The first witness at the afternoon session was John Sip, who testified that John Nyman had told him about the way in which Komah got his money. Mrs. Blanche Koekoek, a little woman dressed in black, who has been a neighbor of the Nymans for a year, and who was the first person that arrived at the scene of the tragedy on Saturday morning, testified, by the aid of an interpreter, to many facts that other witnesses had mentioned. The inquest adjourned until 10 a. m. to-day.

FOUND MURDERED ON A RAILROAD.

A MAN DISCOVERED WITH TWO WOUNDS NEAR THE HEART.

The body of a man about thirty-five years old, with brown hair, moustache and chin-whiskers, and dressed in a blue diagonal suit, was found yesterday morning near the Port Chester Railroad track at One-hundred-and-forty-second-st. From the appearance of the body it was then believed that the man had been run over and killed by a train in the night. There was a deep gash on the left side of the head, and the skull had been crushed in. The body was sent to the Morgue unrecognized. An examination there last evening showed that the man had been killed by a pistol-shot wound and a knife wound in the region of the heart. No weapons were found near the body. The police believed last night that the man had been murdered.

HAVOC WITH WESTERN BRIDGES.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—Word reached here this afternoon that part of the bridge crossing the Illinois River at Meredosia, Illinois, on the Wabash Road, was blown down last night. The officials of the road denied having received any advices to that effect. A private telegram from Meredosia to-night, however, says that three spans of the bridge were blown into the river during a very heavy storm between 12 and 1 o'clock. Trains are now moving around by Naples Bridge, and into Quincy over the Hannibal and Naples and Quincy, Alton and St. Louis Roads.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 12.—The north or temporary span of the bridge across the Kansas River at this point was carried away to-day. The river rose four feet in two hours, and the trestle was battered by an immense amount of flood-wood. A number of persons were on the span when it started, but all escaped without injury.

A BANKER UNDER $30,000 BAIL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—Edward C. Palmer, late president of the Louisiana Savings Bank, who was indicted for embezzlement and imprisoned in default of $40,000 bail, secured a reduction of the bond to $30,000 to-day, and was released on bail. It is believed that Palmer's indictment will be speedily followed by the indictment of other persons connected with the Louisiana Savings Bank. The Citizens' Savings Bank and New-Orleans Savings Institution are also in liquidation.

SILVERWARE FOUND IN THE STREET.

A box of silverware valued at about $2,000 was found by Patrolman Macguire, of the Eighth Precinct, last evening in front of No. 486 Greenwich-st., a tenement known familiarly as "Rotten Row." Several suspicious looking men ran away from the box at the approach of the officer. It was marked with the address of W. W. Totten, Nashville, Tenn., evidently for shipment, and apparently had been stolen from some express wagon.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

THE THURMAN ACT—THE THOMAS STATUE.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC MAKES ITS FIRST PAYMENT UNDER THE THURMAN ACT—IRRIGATION RECEIVING ATTENTION.

The Central Pacific Railroad has made its first payment to the Treasury in accordance with the Thurman Act; it is deemed probable that the legality of that measure will be again tested. The site selected for the equestrian statue of General Thomas is commended. The Commissioner of Agriculture has instructed Brisbin Walker to report on irrigation in Colorado.

A PAYMENT BY THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

ANOTHER TEST CASE LIKELY TO BE TRIED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Central Pacific Railroad, through its president, Mr. C. P. Huntington, has paid into the Treasury $220,000 for account of its indebtedness to the Government. The balance still due is about $600,000; of the $220,000 received to-day $180,000 has been credited to the Pacific Railroad sinking fund, in pursuance of the provisions of the Thurman act. In transmitting the money Mr. Huntington takes occasion to observe that the payment is made under protest. He furthermore indulges in the hope that Congress may yet realize the injustice and illegality of the statute establishing the Pacific Railroad sinking fund, and repeal the same. He also intimates that another test case may be made for the purpose of obtaining a hearing before the Supreme Court of the United States and securing if possible a reversal of the decision affirming the Constitutionality of the act in question.

THE FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT PAYS FOR SEA TRANSPORTATION.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The annual report of the Superintendent of Foreign Mails shows that payments for sea transportation of mails during the last fiscal year amounted to $198,908, being an increase of $1,632 over the cost of the same service for 1878. Of this sum $153,750 was paid for the Trans-Atlantic service; $11,004 for the Trans-Pacific service, and $34,184 for the service to Canada, the West India Islands, Mexico, Central American and South Pacific States, Venezuela, Honduras, Brazil and Uruguay. Adding to the payments made on behalf of the United States Ocean Service the sum of $28,053, paid on account of the British Post Office for the Atlantic transportation of British closed mails from New-York to England, the total amount paid during the year to the different lines of ocean mail steamers for the transportation of mails to foreign countries was $226,961.

THE SITE OF THE THOMAS STATUE.

A COMMANDING POSITION SELECTED—LITTLE HIGH GROUND IN THE WAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—This capital already possesses five bronze equestrian statues of heroic size mounted upon massive granite pedestals. The earlier works of this character—the statues of Washington and Jackson—were fashioned in a rather exaggerated attitude of rampancy, which has the effect to create in the mind of the observer a fear that the riders will lose their balance and fall off. The later works, however, are shown in more composed attitudes, and excite no apprehensions, yet they are all enough like each other in mounting and general design to form fit companion pieces. The location selected for the sixth work of this character, the Thomas statue, to be unveiled next week, is, all things considered, the most conspicuous spot for such a purpose in the city. By reason of the plan followed in laying out the city, a great number of spacious circles and squares are left at the intersections of the three district systems of streets, and these seem designed on purpose for monumental statuary or fountains. Thanks, also, to the paternal though wasteful energy of the defunct Board of Public Works valleys were levelled up, knolls were shaved off, and building lines and curb lines across the city from boundary to boundary were rectified with an eye single to the perfection of the plan drawn by the French engineers who first surveyed the swamp so generously surrendered for National occupancy by Maryland and Virginia.

This not only makes objects placed at the triplicate intersections visible from immense distances but in appearance multiplies them three and four fold. Four broad smoothly paved avenues intersect at the Fourteenth st. circle, opening up in eight directions vistas which extend sheer to the circle of hills which surround Washington.

In one direction only is higher ground than the site of the statue visible within the city limits. Looking South down Fourteenth-st., the view is unobstructed for fully fifteen miles. Three miles away runs the Potomac, and beyond that, too far to be distinctly visible, but in a direct line, stand the spires of Alexandria, while the crest of the Blue Hills of Virginia forms the horizon. The open space within the building lines at the intersection comprises an area of three or four acres. In the centre an enclosure of raised green sward, dotted in the season with flower beds, fills about one-third of the whole, and in the middle of the enclosure rises the granite pedestal, twelve feet high, upon which the statue is to rest. Within plain sight, less than fifty rods away, stand the equestrian bronze statues of Scott and McPherson, both erected within the last four years. Immediately surrounding the circle and within pistol shot of the site of the new statue are the mansions of a dozen prominent Senators and other dignitaries of National reputation, while for a half mile in all directions the richest and most tasteful private residences for which the National Capital is becoming famous are thickly clustered.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1879.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 365,000 ounces of fine silver for the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints.

John H. White, formerly private secretary to Speaker Randall, has been appointed one of the official stenographers of the House of Representatives to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Hincks.

The Smithsonian Institution has received from Professor Peters, of Clinton, the announcement of the discovery by himself on November 12, 1879, of a planet of the eleventh magnitude, in 1 h. 9 min. 10 sec. right ascension and 12° 20' north declination, with a daily motion of 3 min. south.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has engaged Mr. Brisben Walker to proceed to Colorado, and investigate and report upon the possibilities of artificial irrigation, especially with reference to artesian wells, where mountain streams are not available.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on District of Columbia, appointed with power to sit during the recess for the purpose of revising the laws of the District of Columbia, began its session to-day. It is expected that it will take about two weeks to prepare the work for the action of the full committee.

The funeral of Mrs. Margaret Eaton, widow of General John H. Eaton, Secretary of War under General Jackson, took place yesterday in this city, and was largely attended. Among the floral offerings were bouquets from Mrs. Hayes and Secretary McCrary. The President, in a note to the family, regretted his inability to be present at the funeral, and tendered his deepest sympaty.

ACQUITTED OF SERIOUS CHARGES.

The Common Council of Hoboken held a special meeting last evening, and finished the investigation of the charges made by Mrs. Sarah Thorpe and E. V. S. Besson, the Mayor of the city, against Francis S. McDonough, the City Recorder. The Mayor charged the Recorder with violation of the city ordinances in not making out his reports of arrests and the disposition of the cases brought before his court. Just before the meeting closed a resolution was adopted exculpating the Recorder from all blame, and vindicating his character.

THE INSURANCE OF FEEBLE LIVES.

LEBANON, Penn., Nov. 12.—Mr. Miller, counsel for the prosecution in the Zechman murder case, closed the argument this morning. Judge Pearson delivered a long charge, in the course of which he made some pertinent remarks as to the practice of life insurance agents issuing policies on the lives of old and feeble men, the same being assigned to several individuals for speculative investments. The jury retired at 11:40 o'clock this morning, and at 11 o'clock to-night had not agreed upon a verdict.

AN INDIAN FIGHT IN MEXICO.

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 11.—*The News* has a special dispatch from El Paso, Tex., Nov. 10, which says: "A desperate fight took place yesterday at the Candelaria Mountain, fifty miles south of here, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, between a large band of Indians, numbering about 200, and a party of fifty men from Cariza, New-Mexico. Thirty-two of the latter were killed, and eighteen escaped wounded. The Indians are the same party that Major Morrow was after."

ARREST OF CONGRESSMAN VOORHIS.

CHARGES OF EMBEZZLEMENT MADE.

AFFIDAVITS OF THE OFFICERS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HACKENSACK—BAIL FURNISHED IN SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Charles H. Voorhis, Congressman from the VIth District of New-Jersey, who failed three weeks ago for $300,000, was arrested Tuesday morning upon the charge of embezzling moneys belonging to the First National Bank of Hackensack, of which he was president until recently. The arrest was made by Deputy United States Marshal McDonalds, of Passaic, upon the affidavits of Mr. De Groot, chairman of the board of stockholders, and Cashier Brower of the bank. The affidavits set forth that Mr. Voorhis took the collaterals of two loans, of $5,000 and of $4,500, made to himself, and raised money on them. He then paid the note of $4,500, leaving the other unpaid and unsecured, and used the remainder of the money for private purposes. These affidavits were sworn to before Judge Skinner, of Hackensack, who is United States Commissioner for the district, and Mr. Voorhis was taken in charge by the marshal. His bail was fixed at $10,000, and pending its being raised he was kept under surveillance by the marshall or his deputy, at his own house. Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, motion was made before Judge Skinner to have the bail reduced to $6,000, and there being no opposition this was granted. Mr. Voorhis's father and brother, Henry H. and Garret Voorhis, then became bondsmen for him and he was released.

Efforts were unsuccessful last evening to see Mr. Voorhis at his residence in Main-st., Hackensack. At an early hour a TRIBUNE reporter was told that Mr. Voorhis was thoroughly exhausted and had gone to bed and could not be disturbed. His business associates say that he is much broken down by his failure. Mr. DeGroot said, yesterday, that the charge made in the affidavits against Mr. Voorhis would not be pressed, for the arrest was made hastily and had done no good. He felt impelled to take some action, for some of the stockholders claimed that the directors had been too lenient with the president, and added to that was the fact that Mr. Voorhis had refused to give to his assignee, A. H. Hardenberg, of the First National Bank of Jersey City, the combination of his safe in his office in Jersey City, saying he would go down on Tuesday and open it. It was suspected that he had some securities or other papers there which he wished to retain possession of. But this was set at rest by the prisoner's father yesterday morning going to Jersey City and with Mr. Hardenberg opening the safe and finding only private papers therein. The end aimed at could have been secured in a simpler way. The cashier of the bank said last evening that arrangements were on foot for making up the deficit in the capital, which amounted to 40 per cent, and that the depositors would suffer no loss. At a meeting of stockholders held on Monday a proposition was made that instead of making up the 40 per cent of the $100,000 capital, the capital be reduced to $50,000. In order to consider this, a committee consisting of Mr. De Groot, chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Swinburne, cashier of the First National Bank of Paterson, was appointed to examine into the effect it would have, and to call another meeting as soon as they could report. Mr. Swinburne was at the bank yesterday getting the needed figures. All of the banks and private persons to whom Mr. Voorhis had pledged his stock (more than half of the whole of the bank) have expressed a willingness to join with the other stockholders and make up the deficit, and then have a share in the management of the bank. Mr. Brower said that it had been proposed to William Walter Phelps to become a stockholder and president of the bank. Mr. Phelps had refused the latter position on the ground that he could not give it his personal attendance, but had expressed a willingness on certain conditions to become a director.

Some of the Democratic politicians of the district have said that Mr. Voorhis should resign his position as Member of Congress, to which he was elected by 800 Republican majority in 1878. Much sympathy is felt for him and his family. He is said fully to realize the nature of his action and to agree that he is worthy of the severest punishment, but avers that during the past two or three years he has felt impelled by an irresistible power to go on and was unable to stop. Besides he kept hoping against hope that he might make good his place again.

The action leading to the arrest of Mr. Voorhis was taken by Mr. De Groot, after consultation with only two other directors of the bank. It is deemed very hasty by the full board. In any case the depositors, in both the National bank and the savings bank, which is in the same building, under other directors, though Mr. Voorhis was president of it also, will lose nothing. The chief loss caused by Mr. Voorhis's failure falls upon persons who went to him and asked him to invest their money for them. No one has been appointed yet to succeed him as president, Vice-President Demorest performing the needed duties.

THE CHAMPION DISASTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—An official inquiry was instituted to-day by Acting British Consul George Crump into the causes of the collision of the steamship Champion and the ship Lady Octavia on Friday evening last. The Court will hold its sessions at the Commercial Exchange, and is constituted as follows: President, Acting Consul Crump (in the absence of any higher British naval official); William Brockie, Captain John Rowell, of the steamship Strathmore, of Glasgow, Captain Thomas Roy, of the ship Esther Roy, of Maitland, N. S., and Captain Thomas Webster, of the bark Whittington, of Lancaster.

CHARGED WITH A SERIOUS CRIME.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 12.—William H. Vermilyea, a tea merchant at No. 76 Front-st., New-York, has brought a civil suit on a charge of libel against William Cuthbert, of Chicago, before the New-Jersey Supreme Court, to recover the sum of $20,000. The two men were formerly engaged together in some business speculations. The papers filed with the clerk of the Court at Trenton by the attorneys of Mr. Vermilyea allege that Mr. Cuthbert has denounced Mr. Vermilyea as a forger of a note for $150, and that he has stated that Mr. Vermilyea had broken into a store and had stolen a quantity of silks valued at $6,000, and that the stolen property was found in Mr. Vermilyea's house at No. 202 Warren-st., Jersey City. Mr. Cuthbert was arrested last Saturday night and placed under bonds to await the action of the Court.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH

FIVE YEARS FOR CRIMINAL ASSAULT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 12.—Asa S. Coon was to-day convicted of assault with intent to kill his wife, and was sent to State Prison for five years.

AN OLD MAN RUN OVER.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 12.—D. Denton Young, age seventy-nine, residing in Goshen, was instantly killed yesterday by being run over by the Orange County express on the Erie Railroad.

A SON-IN-LAW SHOT IN A QUARREL.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 12.—John M. Slater was shot dead by his father-in-law, John W. Keen, near Magazine, Logan County, during a quarrel, as they were driving along the road.

A GUN PUT TO A NEW AND BAD USE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 12.—Everett Davis, age eighteen years, was yesterday killed by the discharge of his gun, which he was using as a paddle, while in a boat near Westerly.

A NOTORIOUS HORSE-THIEF.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 12.—Frederick W. Granger, of Boston, a notorious horse-thief, was to-day surrendered to Massachusetts officers for stealing a horse and buggy in Wrentham.

A SUICIDE IN A ROARING CASCADE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Two unknown persons went over Wood's Falls, two miles below this city, in a row boat, this afternoon. From their actions and appearance it is thought that they intended suicide.

A SOLDIER KILLED BY A RUNAWAY.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Nov. 12.—Captain P. Collins, Company A, 21st Infantry, stationed at Fort Boise, has been killed. The horses of the post ambulance, in which he was riding, ran away and smashed the vehicle.

A YOUNG MILLER'S PAINFUL DEATH.

TURIN, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Henry E. Doud, proprietor of the Turin Flour Mills, twenty-three years of age, caught his sleeve in the shafting while putting on a belt this morning. He was whirled around the shaft and instantly killed.

A VICTIM OF THE ST. CHARLES BRIDGE DISASTER.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—John Summers, of Malvern, Iowa, another victim of the St. Charles Bridge disaster of Saturday night, died at St. Charles yesterday. The Coroner's inquest has been adjourned until the wreck has been further examined.

STRUCK BY A TON OF IRON.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 12.—At the Lackawanna Iron