

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 20.—John J. Townsend, counsel for Wm. M. Tweed, made public, to-day, the history of the negotiations with Attorney-General Fairchild for the release of Tweed. He says—

On the 23rd of February you (Fairchild) and Mr. Peckham, in my company, called in the evening to see Tweed, at Ludlow Street Jail. The object of this visit was that you might give Tweed to understand that nothing short of a complete confession of his crimes and accomplices would be accepted by you. Tweed, I remember, endeavored to induce you to give him an idea on which subject. You desired special information.

Nearly six years had elapsed since he had been associated with ring matters, and his memory of some things connected with them had become somewhat indistinct. You declined, however, to suggest any special matter, and said to him in effect that you desired he should consult with me, and have me make a proposition to you, thus intimating, in your position as prosecutor, that you did not think it proper to hold direct communication with him. In accordance with this undertaking I prepared a brief statement in letter form on the 26th of February, and addressed it to you. It contained the names of members of the legislature with whom Tweed had corrupt dealings, and the names of a few others who had been benefitted by the ring practices, and was intended only as a summary of what he could do, and to show his good faith.

MORRISTOWN, Pa., 20.—Five tramps, sleeping on the broken furnace of a long disused lime kiln; near Bridgeport, were buried in the ruins by the breaking of the walls, and four of them killed, the fifth is thought to be fatally injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20.—The latest news from General Howard, obtained at headquarters here, states that Captain Thellor, of the Twenty-first Infantry, was killed in the action at Mount Idaho on the 17th inst. No other casualties are reported thus far. General Howard is collecting force enough to make sure work before pushing finally to the Indian position. The country about the scene of operations is reported to be very difficult; the roads are the roughest possible; the trails single, steep, and through very deep cañons. The troops en route to Lewiston are as follows, as far as can be learned: First Cavalry—Company K, 54 men; Company B, 58; Company I, 56; Company D, 66; Company A, 62; Company C, 61. Fourth Artillery—Company A, 35 men; Company D, 34; Company E, 28; Company G, 38; Company M, 31. Twenty-first Infantry—Company C, 24 men; Company E, 28; Company B, 29; Company H, 29. There are at Lewiston and Lamwai, Companies E, H, L, and F, First Cavalry, aggregating 247 men; Companies D, I, and G, of the Twenty-first Infantry, aggregating 88 men.

The following special has just been received by the *Oregonian*:

Mount Idaho, June 16th, 8 p.m.—A number of men, women and children have been killed by the Indians. The troops arrived here to-night. The Indians have left this afternoon, attempting to cross Salmon River. They will probably go towards Willowa village and commit more depredations. They have a large band of horses belonging to the people here, and will doubtless be pursued by the settlers. It is Joseph's band with other renegades.

Later, 17, 9 a.m.—The commanding officer at Fort Lapwai, Col. Perry with his command, and some volunteers, engaged the Indians at White Bird, about daylight. They were fighting about three hours and were repulsed with a heavy loss of men and horses. Some of the men who have returned estimate the loss in killed and wounded at sixty men.

Since writing the above Col. Perry has come in safe, but we hear that Captain Thellor and Captain Tremble are both missing, and are supposed to be killed. The people here have a good fort, and have no fears of the town.

Still later, 18th.—Williams, who brought these letters to Lewiston, says he was a scout in the fight; that the engagement took place at the foot of White Bird Cañon instead of the head; that upon the first fire of the Indians the soldiers

broke ranks and retreated. The officers could not rally them and make them face the fire. The Indians pursued them about sixteen miles, firing upon them constantly. He states that the Indians had better guns than the troops, and their aim was deadly from the first attack. There was about 125 Indians in pursuit of the troops, all well mounted. After the fight the Indians held a grand war dance on the prairie. He says he and Kineford, another scout, who brought dispatches from Colonel Perry to the Post, when off the road about four miles, were attacked by five Indians just as the moon was going down. They intrenched themselves behind some sheltering rocks, Kineford, strengthening their position, by firing seventy-five shots with his Henry rifle. The Indians then withdrew, and the scouts came on without further molestation.

We have before us General Howard's dispatch to Colonel Wood, dated June 18, 11 a. m., giving the number of Colonel Perry's command who had been killed and wounded at 27, including Captain Thellor.

A letter from Father Cataldo, a Catholic priest, reports the Indians on Hangman's Creek quiet, at present, although many Nez Perces and Palouses are there.

This morning the steamer *Almak* arrived at Lewiston, with seventy-five more soldiers, who proceeded to the garrison at Lapwai, and are to leave this evening for the scene of action. Volunteers have come from Columbia County, and more are on the way here. The settlers in Paradise Valley are stockaded, and have sent to Lewiston for arms and ammunition. The Genesee Valley settlers are all here with their families. We feel that we are in no imminent danger here at present. What effect the recent victory of the Indians will have on those now friendly remains to be seen.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The Secretary of War, this morning, received the following telegram from Gov. Brayman, of Idaho Territory:

"Boise City, Idaho.

To War Department, Washington.

The disastrous Indian war has begun. There is no territorial law creating a militia, and only twenty regulars are here. I want authority to organize, mount, and provision volunteers at the government expense. Immediate action is necessary.

(Signed) M. BRAYMAN,
Gov. of Idaho.

To this the Secretary replied that he had no authority to authorize him to organize, mount, and provision volunteers at the government expense, but that General Howard had been fully instructed and clothed with all the authority the department could confer, and that he might furnish arms and ammunition as provided by law.

General Sherman also sent a telegram to General McDowell, referring to Governor Brayman, of Idaho, the telegram and reply thereto, and saying that General Howard may issue, at his discretion, muskets, not exceeding 500, and not over 25,000 rounds of ammunition.

General Howard having telegraphed to General Sherman that disaffected Indians to the amount 1,500 in all, and other facts and particulars, which have, in substance come from San Francisco in press telegrams, General Sherman sent a telegram to General McDowell as follows—

Your several dispatches are received, and I trust the first report of the disaster to the two companies under Captain Perry will prove incorrect, and that the combination among the disaffected Indians is not as extensive as reported. Still we must meet the danger and overcome it, be it what it may. General Howard is on the spot, and can soon ascertain the exact truth. You can first support him by all the troops available, and call for reinforcements only after you have used all subject to your command. The aggregate number of Indian scouts possible for your division is 180. Surely you can let Howard have even 100 by ordering Kantz to discharge a corresponding number.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

NEW YORK, 21.—The Brooklyn Board of Health, to-day, passed an ordinance requiring clergymen who have not reported marriages to the authorities, to be prosecuted. Among the delinquents are Beecher, Talmadge, &c. The fine is in some cases, \$250.

The *Times* says, Seligman's friends cool considerably, and it seems probable they will make no complaints in the courts nor stir up any public demonstration in his behalf. Seligman Brothers have received various private letters condemning Hilton's policy, the most notable ones being from William Cullen Bryant, General Roger A. Pryor, Jackson S. Schultz, Ex-Mayor Wickham, John S. Sherwood and George W. Blunt.

United States consul D. B. Warner, at St. Johns, N. B., telegraphs to Mayor Ely that St. Johns is almost totally destroyed. All the public buildings are burned and few business houses left. Fully one-half of the residences are in ashes. Send all the aid you can. Fifteen thousand people are homeless.

CINCINNATI, 21.—The *Gazette* has information from Vanceburg, Ky., of a fight between a Vigilance Committee and a band of horse thieves. Between fifty and seventy men were engaged, and four are reported killed. The Vigilance Committee was led by Geo. W. Stomper and the thieves by G. Underwood.

There is great excitement in Leudlow, Ky., over the killing of Dechsner, yesterday. The friends of the murdered man say the Coronors' Jury, which gave a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a gunshot wound fired by parties unknown, was composed of men who attacked the house and threatened vengeance. The citizens have organized a company of guards and are expecting an attack to-night.

MAUCH CHUNK, 21.—This morning the four Molly Maguires, who have been confined here, were executed.

WILKESBARRE, 21.—Lanahan, the Molly Maguire, was executed here this morning.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., 21.—The general suspension of business throughout the surrounding country, in deference to the extraordinary event of the day, served to make more impressive the tragic occurrence which marks this most eventful day in the criminal calendar of the State. Soon after dawn the town became the rendezvous for groups of pedestrians from all parts of the neighboring country. In consequence of some delay the persons entitled to admission to the jail at eight o'clock were compelled to remain in waiting outside for more than half an hour. Meanwhile the immediate relatives of the condemned men took their last farewell. The scene was a trying one. The brother and two sisters of Roarity were admitted at six, and soon after, the aged and improvised father of Munly, who had walked to the prison all the way from Gilberton, a distance of thirteen miles. Several of the relatives of others, not having applied at the appointed time, were not admitted.

The execution of Boyle and McGeehen took place at 11 o'clock.

LOWELL, 21.—The body of Mary Ella Harrington, abducted from East Boston nearly a year ago, has been found in the Merrimac River, six miles from this city. The body was bound with ropes into the smallest possible compass, sewed in sacks, and weighted down.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 21.—Last Tuesday, three horse thieves, Louis Curry, James Hall, and A. J. Allen, were caught near this place, and two horses, stolen from the Stage Company, taken from them. The thieves were lodged in jail at Rapid City, and on Wednesday night the jail was broken open and the thieves taken out and hanged by an unknown party.

WASHINGTON, 21.—The citizens of Deadwood City, Wyoming, telegraphed to the Secretary of War that the Indians are raiding the valleys of Bear Buttes, False Bottom, and White Sword, killing ranchmen and driving others here for safety. We must have military protection immediately or the agricultural interests of the Black Hills will be abandoned. The Secretary of War telegraphed that the application for troops must be made to General Crook. General Sherman will leave on the 28th inst. for the Black Hills and Yellowstone.

PORTLAND, Me., 21.—The committee forwarded, to-night, to St. Johns, 175 barrels of bread, 250 cases of cooked beef, 800 pounds of cheese and a large lot of blankets.

SAN FRANCISCO, 21.—A Walla Walla press dispatch says, Dr. Dorn received a letter, dated Lewiston 20th, which says the Indians have killed every man on Salmon River, but let the women and children

live. A company of cavalry, and John Lawler, an Indian, and forty of his men, came to Lewiston, today, with all the employees and all the whites of Kamiah. The reservation at Lapwai is abandoned, and all have come to Lewiston. A party has just returned from a scout to Grand Ronde River. They came upon a party of warriors of about fifty, on the south side of Snake River. They appeared to be making their way to Walla Walla. The Indians have got the best of the soldiers. Up to this time they have killed about thirty, and driven them back from White Bird to Mount Idaho. The killed and wounded so far as can be ascertained, are about fifty. The troops from Walla Walla cannot get to Camas prairie. It will take 500 soldiers to whip Joseph's band. Winnemucca and his band are encamped near Cow Creek, in Idaho, and armed. They claim to be peaceable, but the Governor has telegraphed to Silver City instructions for Winnemucca to return and he refused to do so, saying that he would fight first.

About twenty-five or thirty Indians from Malheur reservation passed Malheur village on Monday, with a band of horses, in the direction of the Weiser country.

It is reported that the Indians at Cañon City said the government had better take agent Rienhart away or he might get killed.

There has been considerable dissatisfaction existing among the Indians in regard to Rinehart.

A Victoria press dispatch says the steamship *California* arrived at Port Townsend, on June 18th, from Alaska, having on board all the government officers and troops and the remainder of the stores, arms, ordnance, etc. The post at Sitka was abandoned on the 14th of June. The citizens of that place were very apprehensive of immediate trouble with the Indians. They are left without any protection, and no law of any kind, and are anxiously looking forward to the arrival of the revenue cutter and gunboat. The women and children are especially excited and alarmed. Meetings were to be held for the purpose of immediate organization, and to appoint guardsmen at night to prevent the Indians from entering the town. The commanding officer, before his departure, at the request of the citizens, removed the Indians as usual outside the fences and barricades, and it is the intention to adhere to this rule of keeping them out of the town at night.

NEW YORK, 22.—A heavy thunder storm prevailed, yesterday, throughout the northern States. Reports of disasters come from all directions. Houses and churches were unroofed, fruit trees destroyed, and, in some instances, human life.

The *Tribune* press room here was flooded because of the pavement on Spruce Street being taken up for repairs. No great damage.

In Philadelphia the passengers in the street cars, in some instances, were obliged to stand on the seats, while the horses swam.

The *Times* says, there was less general interest, yesterday, in the Grand Union Hotel discrimination. Among the Hebrews there is apparently a deep seated determination to do no more business with the houses of A. T. Stewart & Co. There is said to be a paper in circulation containing a pledge to have no further dealings with this firm. Few, if any, are in favor of any public indignation meeting, Seligman's friends being satisfied with the expression already made in a private and semi-public way. Hilton compares his manner of rejecting the Jewish people with that of some other hotel keepers, who, he claims, make just as rigid a discrimination in a less open manner. He thinks his method fairer, and that he only did his duty.

CHICAGO, 22.—The *Tribune's* London correspondent says, "I have just heard important news, that a considerable British force is under orders to proceed to Egypt. This is in confirmation of a previous dispatch regarding the mobilization of the army, and the first direct move England has made in the present crisis. The cavalry of the Egyptian expedition will consist of three regiments, the 18th, 19th and 21st Hussars. The first troops to land in Egypt will be replaced with infantry from Malta, consisting of the 42d Highlanders, 71st Highlanders, light infantry, 74th Highlanders and the 101st Bengal Fusiliers.

"These corps will be replaced by

the second battalion of the 22d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the 60th and hundred and second regiments, and the second battalion of the Rifle Brigade, all from Gibraltar. These will remain at Malta until replaced by other troops of the line not yet named, from England, and will then move on to Egypt. The Brigade of Guards, consisting of the second battalion of Grenadiers, second battalion of Goldstreams, and the 1st battalion of Scotch Fusiliers, will move direct from England to Egypt. Col. DeHorsell of the Grenadier Guards, will command the brigade.

"In addition to the above forces 5,000 men, natives and Moslems, will be sent to Egypt from India. This will make a total force, as near as possible, of 15,000 men.

"Probably no declaration will be made, but the troops will occupy Egypt ostensibly to protect the Suez Canal. English statesmen favor a closer union of English interests. The annexation of Egypt and a protectorate is now believed the only solution of the problem by which the Queen's vessels may pass unimpeded through the canal, and that no telligent vessels should be tolerated there. Actual proprietorship is the only means of securing this end. The time for half measures and expectant policy has passed."

A special from London to the *Times* says, interviews of great importance have recently taken place between Count Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador, and Earl Derby, in which the latter asked the former to put on paper assurances in regard to Constantinople, which were made verbally, and somewhat vaguely. The ambassador telegraphed to his government for instructions, and received a dispatch from the Russian foreign office, empowering him to do so. Russia will propose the temporary occupation of Constantinople, undertaking to evacuate the Turkish capital on receiving indemnity for the expenses of the war and proper guarantees that the reforms proposed for the administration of Turkish provinces shall be faithfully carried into operation. Any proposition involving the sacrifice of the Turkish maritime force in the Black Sea will be rejected by Great Britain. The question of the temporary occupation of Constantinople has been discussed at several cabinet councils already, without, in any instance coming to a decision. An arrangement has been effected by which England, with the consent of the Khedive, and not in opposition to the Sultan, shall occupy Egypt, England to settle the time when the movement shall begin. The British force is already told off for the occupation, and will be under the immediate command of General Sir Edward Steell. It will consist of twenty thousand men. Not only are the troops ready, but camp and all other necessary arrangements have been made in Egypt.

The Secretary of State, John Bigelow, corroborates your correspondent's exclusive telegram, some days ago, to the effect that the real reason why Tweed was not released was the discovery that he had concealed a large amount of property abroad.

Hon. William H. Lyon, the New York member of the Indian Commission, will start about July 1, on a tour of observation among the North American Indian Agencies.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22.—A Winnemucca press dispatch says Governor Brayman, of Idaho, has received a dispatch from Winnemucca chief of the Plutes, now at Silver City, in which the chief assures the Governor that he has no intention of breaking the peace with the whites, that if an Indian outbreak occurs, he will remain friendly, but if he wants to fight he will give fair warning.

SCRANTON, Pa., 22.—Patrick Golden, aged eighty-three, has been brutally murdered, in his own house, at Nicholson. He was sitting with his wife in the parlor, when a masked man entered with a double-barrelled gun, and fired two shots at Golden, who died shortly afterwards. The murderer escaped.

BOSTON, 22.—A committee of ladies, representing the Women's Temperance Union, waited on Mayor Prince, to-day, with a petition that no intoxicating liquors be used at the banquet to be given in honor of President Hayes, by the city of Boston. The Mayor said, "I have been studying the subject for thirty years, and I approve of the moderate use of wine and liquor."