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AMERICAN.

General Sickles — He Defends His Course at the Battle of Gettysburg.

NEW YORK, 13.—General Sickles has replied to the letter recently published in the Philadelphia *Weekly Press* from General Meade, in 1870 to Colonel Benedict of Burlington, Vermont. General Sickles says: "General Meade's letter must have been written without deliberation, without revision, and without comparison with the official records. It contradicts his own official report of the battle made in October, 1863, and his testimony before the committee on the conduct of the war in March 1864. General Meade is altogether mistaken in speaking of the charges, insinuations, and attacks upon him by me. I have never spoken of his conduct at Gettysburg, except in my testimony before the committee on the conduct of the war in February, 1864. General Meade's testimony was given in the following month and with the full knowledge of all my statements, none of which were contradicted by him when he testified. The report of the committee upon the conduct of the war, justified me and censured General Meade. It must not be supposed that General Meade had a controversy with General Sickles only. Other corps commanders made protest when I was silent. I will only speak now of one or two as examples. Immediately after General Meade's report of the battle of Gettysburg, Major General Slocum, commanding the right wing of the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg, in an official communication to Gen. Meade, arraigns him for a series of inaccuracies, to use the mildest phrase, in Gen. Meade's report of Gettysburg, by which great injustice was done to Gen. Slocum and the troops at his command.

After reciting so much of General Meade's report as relates to the operation of his (Slocum's) command, General Slocum said "yet the facts in the case are very nearly the reverse of the above in every particular, and directly in contradiction of the facts as set forth in the reports to Gens. Geary and Williams."

Brigadier General Williams, commanding the Twelfth corps, in an official communication to Major General Slocum, dated Dec. 26, 1863, points out four serious misstatements in General Meade's official report relating to the operations of the Twelfth Corps on the 2nd day of July.

I could amplify similar proofs showing the characteristic inaccuracy of General Meade in his official reports of his military operations. General Meade knew nothing of Gettysburg and so so stated to the committee upon the conduct of the war. I was assisted in this by moving my corps 12 miles from Emmetsburg to Gettysburg, on the afternoon of July 1st, to help Howard after Reynolds fell; also, by my letter to Gen. Meade written at Gettysburg at 9 o'clock on the night of July 1st, asking his approval of my march made without orders, and urging him to come to Gettysburg with his army, describing it as a good place to fight a battle, and pointing out to him that its weak place would be on his left, as it proved to be the next day when I was left unsupported for two hours to resist Longstreet's assault.

After General Meade had brought his forces up to Gettysburg, and had reconsidered his position he was dissatisfied, and frequently spoke of it, on the 2d of July, "as no place to fight a battle." He so expressed himself in a council of war held on the night of the 2d, after this council had decided to stay and fight it out.

General Slocum thus describes what took place: General Meade said, 'Well gentlemen the question is settled. We will remain here but I wish to say that I consider this no place to fight a battle.'

This was after the combats of the first and second of July and after 20,000 Union soldiers had fallen in this field.

General Meade seemed to manifest a resentment against this corps commander who had been instrumental in the choice of Gettysburg as our battlefield. He owed his splendid position then to Buford, Reynolds and Howard and the Divisions of Wadsworth, Doubleday and Robinson. But all of these officers, accept this displeasure, or were dismissed with the scantiest recognition of their heroic conduct. In Howard's case, Congress interposed to do him justice when he received their formal vote of thands for his choice of our position on Cemetery Ridge—the Gibraltar of Gettysburg. Nevertheless, neither Howard nor Slocum were welcome in Meade's army and sought service in the west under Sherman, where both gained so much distinction. General Meade was surprised by the attack of Longstreet on the left on the afternoon of the 2nd of July. No preparations whatever were made by the Commanding General to meet Longstreet's assault. General Meade had not personally reconnoitered his position, though frequently solicited by General Sickles, General Hunt and the chief of artillery and General Tremaine his chief engineers, to do so. This appears in the testimony of General Hunt and in the report of General Tremaine. Not only was no preparation made by General Meade to meet attack upon his left, the position I held, but he deprived me and himself of the only effective support he had upon his left flank by his unaccountable withdrawal of Buford's division of cavalry, which held Gettysburg road and covered our left flank, including Round Top, until a late hour on the morning of the 2nd. General Gray's division of infantry had been withdrawn from the left very early on the morning of the 2nd. These dispositions imposed upon me, thus weakened by the withdrawal of two divisions, the whole responsibility of resisting the formidable attack of General Lee upon our left flank. The first support that reached me was Bird's division of the Fifth Army Corps that got into position at 5 o'clock in the afternoon two hours after the battle opened."

General Sickles then quoted from Count de Paris' book to sustain himself and adds:

"General Meade's whole attention was tactually fixed upon his right flank. He did not believe that the enemy would attack his left although Hancock and myself had each pointed out that his left was the vulnerable point of attack. At 8 o'clock in the afternoon of July 2d, a few moments before Longstreet opened his assault, Meade said to Halleck, 'I am satisfied the enemy is endeavoring to move on my rear. I shall fall back to my supply at Westminster.' Here General Sickles stopped for a moment and then impressively added: 'He had already sent Buford there two hours before.'"

General Sickles makes a long seriatim statement and says; "In conclusion allow me to repeat that Gen. Meade's recently published letter, so far as it relates to the orders and instructions therein alleged to have been given to me, is flatly contradicted by his own official report of the truth, and by his own testimony before the committee upon the condition of the war."

THE ANARCHISTS.

"The Parading of Tin Cans Found Under the Sidewalk."

CHICAGO, 14.—The court room was crowded this forenoon to hear the closing of Ingham's speech for the prosecution. On his opening he addressed himself particularly to the great haste and energy shown by Lingg and Engel on May 4th, and its significance with the pronunciamentos of Spies, leading up to the Haymarket massacre. He dwelt with great force upon the fact that the bomb which killed the police was unquestionably the handiwork of Lingg.

Ingham's address was considered the strongest plea yet made for the conviction of the prisoners. His oratory was not only powerful, but his analysis of the evidence was considered very convincing.

He concluded his speech by 10 o'clock, when Foster began for the defense. The speaker said the fact that all the defendants were foreigners except Parsons should make no difference with the jury. He then described the defendants as martyrs surrounded by their weeping families, against whom the entire legal detective forces of the city were arrayed.

Resuming his address when the court reassembled at 2 o'clock, Mr. Foster devoted considerable time to the further discussion of the power prejudice wields in the decisions of mankind. He said he was confident that did the jury consult the evidence presented in this case only, and divest their decision wholly of the effect of prejudice and acquired opinions, the defendants were safe, otherwise they were not safe. Mr. Foster said he felt sure that the Judge's charge to the jury would not recognize the question of whether or not the defendants had conspired to overthrow the government and bring about social revolution, unless he found that such conspiracy was directly connected with the murder committed in the Haymarket. A verdict rendered upon any other basis would not be worth the paper required to write it upon. The speaker was not here to discuss Socialism and Anarchy. He wished to say at once and for all, that he was opposed to Socialism, Communism and Anarchy, but believing, as he did, that these doctrines were wrong, he did not see that his faith in his case should be lessened thereby. He would admit that the defendants were in his opinion altogether wrong in preaching Anarchy as they had done, but that did not affect the case. One question to be considered was, did the defendants commit murder or could they be proven to have conspired to commit murder?

Foster next criticised the State's attorney for having made a "job lot" of the defendants, and for attempting to convict them on the "whole wholesale." This was the reason why nearly every public utterance and published article of Spies and Parsons which contained violent language, had been dragged into court as evidence. But it did not affect the case as defined in the indictment. It did not prove that the defendants had committed or had conspired to commit murder.

At this point Foster placed in the most ridiculous light what he called "the parading of the tin cans discovered under the sidewalk two months after the Haymarket riot." Many of his expressions were witty to a remarkable degree and the pecomiar gestures of the speaker convulsed the audience at times, while the Judge and State's Attorney could not repress their smiles entirely. Before Foster became serious again he said that the theory of prosecution, if the jury would pardon him for mentioning it, was like the flowers that bloom in the spring—it had nothing to do with the case. The theme of Foster's address throughout was that the indictment and evidence of the State did not correspond. Again and again he declared that the defendants were not being tried for socialism or Anarchy or even for making bombs and preaching Anarchial revolution but for murder, and no testimony was competent which did not connect the defendant's with murder, specific. Foster had not finished when the court adjourned till Monday morning.

THE CUTTING CASE.

General Sedgewick's Mission to Mexico.

WASHINGTON, 14—It can now be authoritatively stated that Mr. Sedgewick, of New York, goes to Paso del Norte and Chihuahua by request of Secretary Bayard and in connection with the Cutting case. His mission is in no sense of a diplomatic nature, but is simply to secure for the Department of State fuller information with regard to the case. The records of the Mexican courts are not published, as are those of this country, and the usual diplomatic channels through which they would naturally be sought are roundabout and slow, owing to the distance between the scene of the trial and the capital. Gen. Sedgewick, in addition to securing the records, will look up all the facts in the case and study its legal features, reporting as fully and as early as possible to the Secretary. No further steps are contemplated by the department until Gen. Sedgewick shall report. His journey may be extended to the City of Mexico, but the point is left for future determination.

With regard to the ramored resignation of Minister Jackson it can be stated upon authority that his purpose to resign antedates the present controversies with Mexico, but he is expected to remain at his post until they are fully settled.

City of Mexico, 14.—The minister of foreign relations, Senor Marischal, has addressed a communication under date of the 12th inst., to Minister Romero at Washington, giving a review of all the legal points in the Cutting controversy. The communication draws attention to the inexactitude of some of Secretary Bayard's statements due, no doubt, it says, to the unreliable information given him by interested and excited persons. The prosecution of Cutting did not originate with the Judge, as stated by Mr. Bayard, but was the result of a complaint made in due form by offended parties. Again, Cutting was not only not refused legal assistance, but was provided with counsel, he refused to employ a lawyer. The communication enters at length into the question of jurisdiction and cites numerous authorities, including Wheaton and other American jurists in support of the claim of Mexico for jurisdiction over offenses committed against Mexicans in foreign territory. He cites among others, Judge Story who in reviewing a New York decision says that although the laws of every country are in their nature local, yet an offense may be committed in one sovereignty in violation of the laws of another and if the offender be afterward found in the latter State he may be punished according to the laws thereof and the fact that he owes all allegiance to another sovereignty cannot be pleaded as a bar to the indictment. The letter closed as follows: "I am fully convinced of Bayard's wisdom and sincerity which have been shown in his prudent conduct since he was informed through my letter to Mr. Jackson, of the impossibility on the part of our government to secure the immediate release of Cutting. I also fully appreciate the sincerity of his repeated assurances of friendly consideration for Mexico given to you, but our friendly consideration for the Government of the United States is no less sincere and profound, and we have sufficient confidence in its wisdom and justice to expect that when upon learning the whole truth it finds it has taken the wrong position it will not hesitate to recede from the same, and will know how to do us justice."

The interest in the case is abating, as it is believed the matter will be settled by diplomatic negotiations. Public confidence is felt here in the discretion and patriotism of Minister Romero. The best class of people here express friendly sentiments for the people of the United States.

DAVITT SPEAKS.

Ireland Must Have Home Rule.

CHICAGO, 14.—A very large concourse of Home Rule sympathizers attended the meeting at Ogden's Grove in the afternoon, John Finnerty presided, and Michael Davitt, Alexander Sullivan, Patrick Egan and Mathew P. Brady were the principal speakers. Davitt, in the course of his remarks, said that the defeat of Gladstone's measure had placed the reins of government in the hands of the bitterest enemies of Irish National sentiment. Further on Mr. Davitt said he was aware there was a feeling among the Irish people in America that the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Home Rule proposals was not an unmixed evil. A similar statement obtained among the Nationalists at home. In many respects the Constitution provided by the bill was undemocratic. The safeguards provided for the interests of the British Empire were ridiculously unnecessary. These blots in the bill being undeniable, many persons in America charged us with weakness in consenting to accept such a solution of the Irish question. Davitt would not dispute the correctness of these impressions entirely, but maintained that limits could not be arbitrarily set to the progress of the Nation. The progress of the Irish cause must therefore be judged by either an optimist or a pessimist estimate of Gladstone's Home Rule scheme.

After reviewing at considerable length the progress of Irish National affairs under Parnell's supervision, Mr. Davitt said that Parnell had the most just claim upon the forbearance and patience of all who are interested in Ireland's liberation. The situation in Ireland at the present moment was such as may draw largely upon the patience and forbearance of the Irish people in America. Gladstone's defeat had handed the government of Ireland into the hands of a landlord garrison. To unreflecting minds this might seem like a defeat of our policy. This was not the belief of the leaders at home. They were neither disheartened nor dismayed. It was apparent that the policy which the Tories are trying to carry out was one of terrorism. They will continue to play upon the political fears and religious criticisms of the English people, until it ends in the Tuffianism which has already reduced a prosperous city to the state of terror and disorder in which it now is. He was confident that the hundred pallor now about to be initiated by evictions and landlord terrorism would result in the cause of Ireland emerging from the coming ordeal with brighter hope and more universal sympathy than it has yet possessed.

In the evening fifty 2,000 people were in Ogden Grove. Alexander Sullivan presided and made a short speech. Davitt again spoke briefly. In the course of his speech he said the Irish people could fight their battles without an appeal to weapons. The destiny of Ireland could be worked out without the aid of dynamite, but he would not pass judgment on any Irishman however, as those in the old country had to stand the consequences they reserved the right to suggest the means of Ireland's salvation, but they would not rest until they had an Irish Parliament in College Green.

Speeches were also made by Patrick Egan and others.

Finnerty then made a motion that a vote of thanks be tendered Davitt, and in doing so referred to the "passage at arms" between himself and their distinguished visitor.

Chairman Sullivan, before putting the motion, explained that this "passage at arms" was nothing but a slight kre spat, nothing more.

The motion was then carried amidst cheers upon cheers from the assembled thousands.

A Close Race.

READING, Pa., 14.—Reports coming from the county districts to-day show that last night's cloud burst and storm was unprecedented. Many thousand bushels of unripe fruit are now lying on the ground. The streets of Hamburg presented the appearance of rivers. Hundred of cellars were flooded, and wagons and agricultural implements were washed from farm yards into the Schuylkill and carried away. The West Hamburg Rolling Mill and Tobias' brick yard were washed out by the stream, compelling the employees to flee for their lives. The embankment along the Reading Railroad was washed away, leaving the rails hanging in the air. Corn fields were riddled. The fruit crops are a total loss. The roofs of three churches in the western section of Berks County were partially blown off.

WIRED FROM WASHINGTON.

The Murder of Rasueres—Land Case—Goods Counsel, Etc.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Secretary Bayard received a dispatch from Minister Jackson last night stating that Rasueres, who was sent across the border by the Texan authorities, was killed by Mexicans while trying to escape at night. The Consul stationed at Piedras Negras informed the State Department that when at his mother's request Rasueres' body was exhumed it was found that he had been shot while blindfolded with a towel and with his hands pinioned at his side. This is quoted here as a specimen of Mexican justice and of the way our citizens may be expected to be treated in Mexico.

In the case of Thomas Reese vs. the Central Pacific Railroad Company, involving a quarter-section of land in Mount Diablo meridian, San Francisco land district, California, Acting Secretary Muldrow has decided that the extent of the Mexican private claim must be determined by the records of such claim as presented to the Board of Commissioners for confirmation, and that from such records it must be held in this case that the claimed limits of El Sobrante never ran south of the patented line of the Moraga grant, and adhering to the former decisions of the Department that under the grant to the railroad company it has a right to the odd-numbered sections within the granted limits attached to land that was free from claims at the date of the definite location of said road through included within the alleged limits of the Mexican private claims at the date of the grant. This decision will control the disposition of several thousand acres of land and considering the principle involved, it is regarded as one of the most important cases which has come before the Department during the year.

The President to day appointed John Good of Virginia, to be special counsel on the part of the United States in the suit instituted at Columbus, Ohio, to test the validity of the Patent granted to the Bell Telephone company.

SUNDAY'S DISPATCHES.

THE CROPS.

The Big Prairie States of the Mississippi Valley Short of Corn.

CHICAGO, 15.—The following crop report will appear in this week's issue of the *Farmer's Review*:

The rains during the week ending Saturday were more general throughout the corn belt than at any previous time since early in May, and brought hope to farmers whose corn fields were actually burning and withering. Reports from correspondents during the week indicate, more thoroughly than ever before, that the total average yield will be seriously reduced, vast areas having been blighted beyond any power of resuscitation. Out of 98 counties in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, from which returns came during the week, only 18 predict a full average yield. Thirty counties indicate not to exceed one-half of an average yield. Ten indicate not to exceed one-fourth of a crop. Twenty-six report the promise of three-fourths of an average crop; while in ten counties the corn promises a yield not to exceed five to ten bushels an acre, unless for fodder. Most discouraging reports come from Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri, while the most encouraging still come from Ohio, Mississippi and Michigan, while Indiana and Minnesota reports continue to indicate a fairly average outlook. In Illinois this week the only county reporting promise of a full average yield is Edgar, while Jasper, Dewitt and Morgan report the promise of three-fourths of an average yield. In Bond and McHenry counties one-fourth of an average yield is indicated throughout Illinois. Complaints continue that the pastures are completely drying up and late planted potatoes are generally a failure. In Iowa, Humboldt County is the only one indicating a full average yield. Estimating by counties reporting this week, the yield for the State at large will not exceed 50 to 60 per cent of an average crop. In Decatur and Carroll Counties the crop is set down as a failure. Wheat is threshing out very unevenly, but the grain is grading well; the yield ranges from 8 to 20 bushels. Threshing reports from Dakota show a yield of corn of 15 to 18 bushels. The yield of the Territory will fall considerably short of any former yearly average.

SPECIAL DELIVERY

For All Places Within One Mile of Any Post Office.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The Postmaster General has issued a circular of information and instruction to postmasters concerning, and preparatory to putting into operation Oct. 1st, the Act of August 4th, 1886, authorizing the extension of the special delivery system to all post offices and to all mailable matter. The circular provides that every post office in the United States and Territories and District of Columbia, now established and which shall be established while the foregoing act remains, is hereby designated as a special delivery office. These regulations take effect Oct. 1st, 1886, after which date every postmaster will be held responsible for the immediate delivery of every article of mailable matter which may be received addressed to his office properly stamped with a special delivery stamp. Such immediate delivery must be made when the article is directed to parties residing or having a place of business, within one mile of the postoffice.

The circular is a long one and fully explains every detail of the new system. Every complaint of failure to comply with the provisions of the act will promptly be investigated and irresponsibility followed with proper consequences.

AMBUSHED BY INDIANS.

Three Ranchers Killed and Two Wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—The *Chronicle's* Nogales, Arizona, special says: A private dispatch was received here today from Fort Huachuca which states that early this morning a courier arrived at the Fort with dispatches from Lieut. Richards, dated Boquechi, Mexico, Aug. 13th, which says: James H. Kirke and five other ranchers who were out searching for Indian trails were ambushed last Tuesday by a band of Indians in Santa Rosa cañon. Two of Kirk's party were killed in the first volley. A desperate fight then ensued, in which one more of the ranchers was killed and two wounded. The names of the killed are Jas. O'Brien, Jno. Thompson and B. Hatch. The wounded are Floyd and McLean. There were 11 Indians in the band.

Off to the Adirondacks. The President Starts To-day for Northern New York.

WASHINGTON, 15. — The President will leave Washington to-morrow for a month's vacation in the Adirondacks, in Northern New York. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, sister and mother, Mrs. Perrine. No mail will be forwarded to him or be opened by him during his absence, and any public business requiring his immediate consideration will be brought to his attention by cabinet officers.

Mining Mill near Eureka Destroyed by Fire.

EUREKA, Nev. 15.—The Geddes and Bertrand mining mill, situated in Secret Cañon, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $200,000.

GENERAL AUGUR SHOT.

Four Balls Fired into Him by an ex Convict.

WASHINGTON, 15. — General Christopher C. Augur, retired United States army, was shot four times, about one o'clock this morning, at his residence, by a negro named William Pope. His wounds will not prove serious, although he may be confined to his home for some time. To day he was resting quietly.

Pope and another colored man were standing in front of the General's residence, using profane and obscene language, when he opened the door and ordered them to move away. The only response he received was a volley of profane abuse and coarse epithets. This was more than he could stand and armed with a light cane, he rushed upon the two men and struck Pope a sharp blow over the head. As he did so the negro drew a pistol and fired. The ball struck Gen. Augur in the right leg above the knee and with a cry he staggered back. Before he could recover himself Pope fired, again and the ball took effect in his right leg. Two more shots were fired one of which struck the General in the left leg and the other in the side. The negro who fired the shots is a notorious character who has already served a term in the penitentiary for murder. He has been arrested.

A SOUTHERN UTAH TORNADO
CAUSES A TREMENDOUS RATTLE.
WASHINGTON, Utah,
August 12th, 1886.
Editor Deseret News:
Having just got over a big scare, and in order to be up with the times, as it is fashionable now-a-days to read of earthquakes, cyclones, tornadoes, etc., we respectfully announce to the world at large, that we can now sympathize with others as we have had a tornado all to ourselves. At about 2:30 this p.m. all hands in our factory were suddenly brought to a standstill, we thought our time had come. A heavy cloud came rushing towards us from the southwest; the rain and hail came down in torrents. There was one heavy clap of thunder, which fairly shook the earth, then windows and doors, smokestacks, tenderbars, lumber, etc., were flying in every direction. Trees were torn up by the roots and limbs broken off, all sizes up to eighteen inches in diameter. In town it swept diagonally across and seemed about one block in width. It tore up trees, blew down two or three small houses and stables and flattened down nearly all vegetation in its course. The last seen of it, it was making its way towards Silver Reef.
I have not heard of anyone being hurt, but quite a number were badly scared. The damage to the factory is but small. One inside door was blown into shivers. The water ran in torrents all around the building, but did not injure our dam or ditch.
There is a great deal of sickness here at present, consisting mostly of malarial fevers. In some families nearly all the members are down with it.
Yours in haste,
A. R. WHITEHEAD.

No depressing effects, no nausea, from Red Star Cough Cure. Twenty-five cents.

NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have purchased of Horace Rockwell, and am the owner of the following Brands and the stock branded therewith, viz.: O— and O. P. upon the right thigh, and F. L. upon the left shoulder; said stock ranging in Tooele County, Utah, and the public are hereby cautioned against purchasing any stock branded with any of the above brands, except from the undersigned.
Any information desired concerning the above brands, can be obtained from Hall & Marshall, Attorneys, Salt Lake City.
J. TROWBRIDGE BAILEY.
July 28th, 1886.

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