

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 9.—The *Tribune's* special from Fort Benton, M. T., October 5th, says the scout who brought the report of the late fight between Joseph's band and United States troops, states that Joseph was a prisoner in Miles' hands, but was exchanged for Lieutenant Jerome, 2nd Cavalry, who had been captured by the Indians. The story needs confirmation.

The following dispatch is just received:

HEADQUARTERS,  
District of the Yellowstone.

Gen. A. H. Terry, commanding the District of Dakota.

Dear General:—We have had our usual success. We made a very direct and rapid march across the country, and after a severe engagement and being kept under fire for three days, the hostile camp of Nez Perces under Chief Joseph, surrendered at 2 o'clock to-day. I intend to start the Second Cavalry toward Benton on the 7th inst. Cannot supply be sent out on the Benton road to meet them and return with the remainder of the command to the Yellowstone? I hear that there is trouble between the Sioux and the Canadian authorities.

I remain, General, yours very truly,

NELSON A. MILES.

Col. and Brevet Major General, U. S. A., Commanding.

As soon as the companies of the Second Cavalry of which General Miles speaks arrive here, the commission will start for Fort Walsh.

(Signed)

ALFRED A. TERRY,  
Brigadier General.

NEW YORK, 10.—The *Herald* gives Tweed's confession in full, and says, editorially, this great felon has no claim on public sympathy. He is getting no more than he deserves. If he were as other thieves are treated, who have not stolen a hundredth part as much, he would now be serving out a long term in the state prison. It does not appear from his confession that his testimony would be of any legal value in procuring the punishment of his accomplices, and even if they could be convicted on his testimony, we doubt whether their conviction would be such a terror to evil doers as the spectacle of this old man, who was the ring-leader of all these astounding robberies, bearing the brunt of the punishment.

The statement of William M. Tweed, submitted a short time ago to Attorney General Fairchild, is made public, and contains the names of twenty-one senators who were paid for votes or silence.

FORT BENTON, Mont., 8.—Since the first battle of Miles with Joseph's band the troops have been holding the hostiles in a narrow ravine, and have picked them off from rifle pits, losing only four men themselves. Joseph raised the white flag four times, offering to surrender, and asking that he might keep his guns. Miles demanded an unconditional surrender, and on the last day Joseph raised the flag again, advanced in front of the lines, handed his gun to Miles, and shook hands with him. The remainder of the command did the same. Forty wounded Indians were found in the camp. The number of dead is unknown, as all were buried. The glory of the fight rests with Miles. The entrenchments of the Nez Perces were ingeniously constructed. Their bravery was unsurpassed throughout the fight, and they are credited with numerous acts of humanity to wounded whites.

WEST POINT, 10.—The steamer *Mary Powell* arrived this morning, bearing the remains of Gen. Custer and some 2,000 people accompanying them. Special steamers *Hopkins* and *Henry Smith* also arrived from New York with the Loyal League commandery and the Cornet Volunteer Cavalry Association on board. A detachment of cavalry escorted them to the chapel, where a portion of the Episcopal burial service was read, at the conclusion of which the remains were escorted to the cemetery, the band playing a funeral march. At the grave the remainder of the burial service was read, and the infantry fired a salute of three rounds.

MUNCIE, Ind., 40.—A boiler in J. E. McKendrick & Co.'s heading factory exploded this morning, instantly killing Smith R. Rodan, engineer, Robert Favors, fireman, and slightly injuring J. Shockley and his son. The front part of the boiler, measuring eight feet long

and five feet in diameter, was thrown over the house into a field 230 yards distant. Seventy-five men are thrown out of employment by the accident.

COLUMBUS, 10.—The republican committee have received very little news to-day, and all political information has to be obtained from the democratic headquarters. The democratic state committee up to this hour have what are called official returns from just one half the counties of the State, and these show a net democratic gain over the vote of last year of 16,576. Taking this as a basis they claim that Bishop's majority cannot fall below 25,000, and they think the full official count will give him 28,000 or 30,000 majority. In the absence of definite information the republican committee concede Bishop's election by 25,000.

The democratic committee figures on the general assembly are as follows: In the House the democrats will have sixty-seven members; republicans, thirty-nine; and nationals, or workmen, three; democratic majority, twenty-eight. In the Senate the democrats will have twenty-five members, and the republicans ten; democratic majority ten. This will give the democrats forty-one majority on joint ballot. It is not likely the full count will materially change the legislative majorities claimed more than two or three at most.

There is no excitement in the city to-night, and no crowds about the headquarters of either party.

CHICAGO, 10.—Specials from the east shore of Lake Michigan report that a heavy wind the past two days has beached two vessels and damaged many others. To-day, as the crew of a life boat at Evanston were practicing in a heavy sea, their boat containing seven was overturned and one man was severely hurt. All escaped only with difficulty. Some accidents to shipping near the shore are also reported.

The *Tribune* says the result in Ohio has been more than expected by the republican party. The people have been united on remonetization, repeal of the resumption act and anti-contraction, yet Garfield in making the platform at Cleveland, shuffled over these questions, so as to leave the people in doubt as to its real intent.

The democracy, on the contrary, has been comparatively united, and the wonder is they did not get a larger majority. The *Tribune* thinks the President should demand the resignation of Sherman, as he, and not the President, has been repudiated.

The *Times* says, though there is apparently a revulsion in political sentiment in Ohio, yet actually none has occurred, since no political issues were joined. No point was made by either which the other ventured to antagonize. The republican pretense that their success would be an endorsement of Hayes, was made too late in the campaign to effect the result or deceive voters. The lust of power, spoils, and the force of habit were the chief factors in the struggle.

The *Inter-Ocean* regards the verdict as the seal of disapproval placed by Republicans on the course of the administration. The defeat is bitter, far reaching and disastrous, but if it opens the eyes of political wisecracks, it may not be wholly useless. The last hope of continued republican supremacy in the United States Senate is now gone. Maine and Iowa refused to endorse and retained the republican majorities. Ohio endorses, approves, yields and is lost.

The *Post*, editorially, regards the Ohio election as a decided slap in the face of the President, given because the republican convention adopted John Sherman's views in its platform. The plank on silver was a delusion and a fraud; the people knew it and voted it down. The democrats built more wisely. The west, including Ohio, believe in silver remonetization, repeal of the gold resumption act, and in sufficient currency issued by the banks and government upon a coin basis, or bonds that bear coin interest. The republicans had the prestige and every advantage, but lost. For this reason the *Post* considers it time for the President to demand Sherman's resignation.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—The vault of the Pioneer Bank was opened to-day by P. J. White, receiver. In it were found \$966 in silver, a ten dollar gold note, \$1,300 in checks believed to be of no value, a lot of envelopes empty that had apparently contained securities, and

some few miscellaneous bonds, etc., of doubtful value. The examination of the accounts of depositors will not be finished before to-morrow night.

The committee examining the stock of the Safe Deposit Company find 4,149 bogus shares in all. From what is known of the condition of the real estate included in the assets of the Pioneer Bank and the stock of the Deposit Company in the same schedule, it seems doubtful if the depositors of the bank can realize 5 per cent. There are no tidings yet of either Duncan or Le-warne.

The examination of the affairs of the Pioneer Bank shows that the date drafts on E. D. Brown & Co., New York agency of the bank, aggregate about \$33,000. These will of course come back dishonored, and make a further demand against the assets of the concern.

NEW YORK, 11.—The *Sun* has the following:

Fort Benton, 8th, via Helena, 10th.

The capitulation of the entire band of Nez Perces, under Joseph, occurred at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of October 5th. The savages gave up their guns and ammunition, passing in review before Gen. Miles, and accepting an unconditional surrender.

The troops at once occupied the Indian entrenchments, and the first victory over the redskins, during the past two years, was signalized.

After the Indian camp had been surrounded, and the soldiers had secured the defensive position, only four casualties occurred. The soldiers closed in upon the savages slowly but surely, after the first day, all the time extending their line of rifle pits. It was the purpose of Gen. Miles to lose no more men.

In the attack on the fourth day of the fight, Joseph raised the white flag for the third time, and through an interpreter offered to surrender, provided they were allowed to keep their guns. Miles sent word that he must surrender without reserve, and the battle was again renewed.

The white flag was displayed again on the fifth and last day, when Joseph appeared in front of his lines, and advanced to meet Miles, to whom he tendered his gun. He was followed by sixty warriors, who also turned over their arms and shook hands with Miles.

When the troops entered the rifle pits forty warriors were discovered disabled by wounds. They were removed to the camp hospital. The number of Indians killed is not known, as they had already buried their dead.

Miles left at noon, on Sunday for Tongue River, taking with him his dead and wounded and the surrendered band.

Gen. Sturgis did not arrive in time to take a hand in the fight, and the glory of the victory rests with Miles.

Howard, with an escort of seventeen men, arrived on the field on the morning of the surrender. His presence there was not understood, and he made no attempt to assume command. He left his infantry at the Missouri River, and with his cavalry proceeded to the scene of the battle.

The intrenchments occupied by the Indians consisted in all of over 160 rifle pits, which communicated with each other, so that assistance could be rendered, if necessary. The squaws fought by the side of the warriors, took care of the wounded, and buried the dead.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the investigation set on foot, after the Patent Office fires, to ascertain what measures were necessary to preserve the records of the Government from destruction by flames, has resulted in some startling disclosures. For instance, it was discovered that the War Department alone rents no less than twenty-five buildings, for which it annually pays \$56,260; these are in addition to the Department building itself, which is one of the most combustible buildings in the city. In these dangerous structures are stored original manuscripts of the accounts of the revolutionary war of 1812, the Mexican war, and the war of the rebellion, and all Indian wars, as well as official reports of all the officers who participated in them. The military record of every private soldier who served in the late war is also included among these papers, and they contain evidence upon which the payment of about \$25,000,000 of pensions is an-

nually made. The bare statement of these facts would seem sufficient to induce Congress to make an immediate appropriation for protecting the invaluable records of the Government not only in the War Department but in all other departments, from possible destruction by fire.

The *Sun's* Durham, Pa., special says the aqueduct which carried the canal over the river, near here, fell into the water, to-day; loss \$30,000. Navigation is suspended, the village flooded, and hundreds thrown out of employment.

BALTIMORE, 11.—A counterfeit fifty of the Central National Bank of New York, has been discovered.

DES MOINES, 11.—The total poll is about 250,000; of these Gear has 130,000; Irish 80,000; Stubbs, green-backer, 35,000; Jessup, prohibitionist, 6,000. The republican majority on joint ballot will be about 80.

BOSTON, 11.—Three women were fatally injured, last evening, at the street crossing of the old Colony railroad. This is the sixth within a month.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—M. Ullman & Co., importers of cloths, trimmings, etc., have made an assignment to the creditors. The house is the largest of the kind in the city. The cause of the failure is dull times and extraordinary losses. There is a meeting of the creditors to-day.

NEW YORK, 11.—It is reported to-day, on good authority, that the case of William C. Gilman, insurance scrip forger, has been laid before the grand jury. The best informed persons think Gilman is still in the city.

The *World* says that Gilman, the forger, has written to the court promising to give himself up to-day. His friends informed the judge that they would see that he kept his word. He has made a full confession and will be indicted.

Daniel Schruppf, convicted of selling adulterated milk, and under this conviction locked up in the Tombs, on the following morning was found insane from the shock.

WASHINGTON, 11.

Collector Mott of the Sixth North California district sends to the commissioner of internal revenue a report of a raid in Burke county, with five revenue officers. They seized in South Mountains three distilleries, sixty barrels of whisky and two barrels of brandy, and captured N. and A. Yorke. The property and persons were taken to Morgantown. While the revenue officers were descending the mountain with their booty they were constantly assailed by a party armed with rifles, and all but one were wounded, deputy collector Gillespie seriously. The same officers, about two weeks before, were shot at by concealed persons.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has advice from Red Cloud Agency that the Sioux, since the return of the chiefs from Washington, express a willingness to go to the Missouri River.

Deputy Collector Hughes telegraphs from Columbia, Tenn., that Williams, who acted as guide for him on a recent raid against illicit distillers in Lawrence, was taken from his house on Monday night by disguised men and murdered.

The Central Pacific Railroad is before the United States Supreme Court in an action against the United States to recover the freightage on government property. The railroad company contend that under the decision in the Union Pacific Railroad Company vs. the United States, these companies are not required to pay interest which has been paid by government on its bonds before maturity of the principal of the bonds, and hence government has no present claim against them which can be subject to offset against their claim for freight charges.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, 11.—The Indian delegation arrived safely this evening, reporting their visit to Washington satisfactory. The Indians at the Agency were patiently awaiting the report from the chiefs. No trouble is anticipated. The official count given by the military authorities at Camp Robinson show during the year the surrender of 900 warriors, and forty went away without permission.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—A number of creditors of the Pioneer Bank are trying to force the concern into bankruptcy. It is ascertained that Duncan, president, recently affected an insurance of his life in various companies to amounts aggregating \$90,000, which leads many to suspect that he suicided.

Almost the entire business portion of Vacaville, Solano County, together with a number of residences, burnt this morning. The loss aggregates upwards of \$100,000; insurance over \$50,000, distributed in sums among local, eastern and foreign companies. Incendiary.

INDIANAPOLIS, 12.—Ex-Governor Hendricks will arrive here to-morrow evening. A grand reception will be given by his friends at the Washington Club. An address of welcome will be delivered by G. W. Julian.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Judge Wright, of Indiana, assaulted Columbus Delano, this morning, in the street, with a stick, inflicting serious wounds upon his head. Delano was conveyed to the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Ames. Wright's grievance against Delano arose out of a question of Indian claims.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—The committee of depositors of the Pioneer Bank, having examined the accounts, give it as their opinion that at a fair market value allowed for real estate, and assuming payment of the raised stock, may get about 11 per cent. with good management of the assets.

NEW YORK, 12.—The *World's* Montreal special says there is an epidemic of forging and defaulting. The latest defaulter is Napoleon Nolet, clerk in the Bank Nationale, who has absconded to New York with a large amount, though unknown.

A writ has been issued against Middlemiss, an extensive commission merchant, who has left this city and gone to San Francisco. Liabilities are said to be large, and incurred through heavy losses of grain at Chicago.

Niles G. Parker, ex-State treasurer of South Carolina, was arrested to-day in Jersey City and lodged in the county jail on a requisition of Governor Hampton of South Carolina, charging him with plundering the State. He says he is willing to turn State's evidence. He has resided in Jersey City for two years.

NEW YORK, 12.

W. R. Grace, head of a chief Peruvian firm in this city, speaking of the financial condition of the late Henry Meiggs at the time of his death, says he thinks that really nothing except a mass of worthless securities and contracts is left behind by Meiggs, and says he should be very sorry to be a creditor of the estate. Everything of real value, or nearly everything, had been gotten rid of by him some time ago, and what may be left was probably mortgaged for its full value. Meiggs was a visionary man, who carried out vast schemes, but they were often things which a sound business man would consider worthless. He thinks the estate cannot be settled so as to pay his debts, let alone leaving any surplus. The prospect of continuing the Oroya Road to the Cerro De Passo mines has not been carried out. The road is finished to about ninety miles from Lima, at a place called Alchi, having been pushed at an enormous cost to that place, which is about 11,000 feet above the level of the sea. The road is not doing any business. As for this project of opening the Cerro De Passo mines and draining them of water, Grace considers it visionary in the extreme. There is nothing new in the project. It was a nursery fable when Grace was a boy in Peru, over twenty-five years ago, and was thought about as feasible as the discovery and recovery of the buried treasures of the late lamented Captain Kidd. One large English firm ruined itself years ago on the same scheme. Sugar and Haciendas, on the line of the unfinished Chimbote Railroad, no longer belong to Meiggs, but are in possession of Dertiano, of the house of Drayfus & Co. These two estates, on which over one million apiece was expended in improvements alone, were squandered and paid away as the commission on the sale of Peruvian bonds. They are now paying handsomely. The Chimbote road was expected to open up a rich mining country but failed to do so. There are, however, some coal and silver mining interests about there, fairly prosperous, but they have passed out of Meiggs' hands. His town house in Lima he never owned, but his two neighboring estates, villejas, and La Laguna, he owned, subject however, to mortgages for more probably than they will ever realize. I do not know whether Meiggs still owned his magnificent house at Santiago de Chill or not; Laquinta, he called it. I know he valued it at