

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 8.—During the parade of the Hayes and Wheeler procession on the north side last night, John Beethmon, a young German, about eighteen years old, who had been playing with some companions, was knocked down by them, and kicked in the abdomen so terribly that he died almost instantly.

The Times Washington special says: The Hawaiian treaty is certain to give the United States trouble. Germany, France and Russia will claim, under the provisions of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, that the favored nation clause will give them the right to the entry of like products of the Sandwich Islands, duty free.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., 8.—A report has been received that the posse overtook the bank robbers, and a fight ensued, in which one of the robbers was wounded, the rest escaped. The pursuit was continued.

SARATOGA, N. Y., 8.—The Social Science Association, to-day, discussed the international penitentiary congress, which was highly approved. Capt. W. Talbot Hervey, Governor of the model prison at Brixton, England, gave an interesting account of the working of the system in use there, and how it had served to suppress crime and induce criminals, after one term there, to seek honest employment. He also gave an account of the ticket-of-leave system in his prison. Various kinds of mechanical work are done as well as willow work and oakum-picking. Another prison made twenty million bricks in a year. Prisoners can shorten their terms by good conduct, and are assisted by the aid of the society after their discharge. Terrorism and undue harshness on the part of the keepers are not permitted. The speaker was six years governor of Portsmouth prison, and in the last three years, with thirteen hundred prisoners, he saved the government £12,000 yearly over the expenses in the prisons. Where miscellaneous work is carried on the success is not so great, because all the prisoners are not able bodied.

ROCHESTER, 8.—Eighines, the Oaks Corners murderer, was hanged to-day, in Canandaigua. He made a speech accusing Webster and Mrs. Crandall of having committed the deed for which he suffered.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., 8.—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad was sold by auction this noon, and knocked down to Wm. F. Buckley at \$450,000 for the road, and \$50,000 for the land grant.

CHARLESTON, 8.—All night the colored militia and white clubs remained at their places of rendezvous under arms. A party of passing blacks fired into the armory windows of the Montgomery guards. The fire was returned by the blacks. Excepting this and one or two other minor disturbances, the streets were quiet after midnight. Public feeling continues intense. The blacks talk of having a torchlight procession to-night, but efforts are being made to prevent it, as trouble will probably grow out of it.

By the intervention of Congressman Small the Combahee strikers have been induced to disperse without further molestation of the laborers, who continue to work in the rice fields.

NEW YORK, 8.—At the convention of general ticket agents, to-day, the following was introduced by W. B. Shattuc, of the Atlantic and G. W. R. R. was referred to the convention this afternoon:

"Whereas, The point has demonstrated the fact that the rates on centennial tickets are too high, therefore,

"Resolved, That the rates on centennial tickets be reduced to one full fare to New York and return, and to Philadelphia and return the rate shall be one dollar less than to New York and return from Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, per the Erie line, Columbus or Cincinnati, or west or south thereof.

"Resolved, That no line shall be permitted to sell round trip centennial tickets unless they participate in the reduction on the basis of one full fare for the round trip."

Nearly all the principal roads in the country were represented, including the Union Pacific Railroad. The New York Central was, however, not represented.

HALIFAX, 8.—A telegram has been sent to the Halifax crew in Philadelphia, authorizing them to

challenge the London crew to row a three mile race for \$4,000 or a five mile race for \$6,000; to be rowed at St. John's or Halifax.

FT. SMITH, Ark., 8.—To-day was the scene of another execution in the court yard, by which four Indians, Osee Sanders, Yinker Wilson, both Cherokees, Sam Peters, a Choctaw, and Jack Volley, a Peoria Indian, paid the penalty of their crimes, committed in the Indian territory. The number present at the execution was very large. Wagon loads of people commenced pouring into town on the evening previous, and the streets were literally jammed, but everything passed off in an orderly and quiet manner. At eleven o'clock the prisoners were taken from the jail, and on arriving at the gallows they took the stand assigned them, seemingly unconscious of their situation. After the death warrants were read and interpreted, and the religious exercises held, the prisoners bid farewell to all. The ropes were adjusted, the black caps drawn over their faces, and, at 11:55 the drop fell. This execution closes the life of fifteen who have been executed within the year by sentence of the same court on the same spot and on the same gallows.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 8.—Mr. Ingraham, who came into Rawhide Springs, the present terminus of the Black Hills telegraph line, reports that on Sunday last fifteen Indians attacked his party on Indian Creek, and two men named Gannon and Stearns, of Golden City, Col., were killed. A defensive position was maintained by the whites until ten Indians were killed or wounded, when the rest abandoned the field. Mason's outfit coming up then assisted in the burial of the dead. Small parties of Indians have been seen in the vicinity of the telegraph camp for several days past, all moving southward.

The body of Henry Sinnon, a teamster, who left Sidney, Neb., last May for Custer, and since been missing, was found yesterday hidden in a stack of hay near Sidney crossing of Platte River.

A man, supposed to be named Albert Singer, was run over by a freight train and killed near Julesburg yesterday.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., 8.—About 400 men pursued the bank robbers and their capture is considered certain. The impression here seems to be that the robbers are members of the famous Younger and James gangs. It is certain they first came to this city about two weeks ago, over the river road, and that they have since been seen in different localities, at each giving different names and generally a different account of themselves. George Himsbury offers \$1,500 reward for their capture. Nothing was found on the bodies of the robbers slain here by which they can be identified.

CHICAGO, 8.—The Inter-Ocean's Bismarck special says: Dispatches from Crook's command, dated Sept. 5th, headquarters of Heart River, thirty miles from Little Missouri, and 100 miles from Fort Lincoln, reached here by courier to-day. After separating from Terry, Aug. 24th, Crook followed the trail leading south some 200 miles, experiencing much delay on account of heavy and continuous rains. Considerable sickness exists, and the troops are greatly discouraged. Where the command was camped on the 5th, the Indians seem to have called in many directions. The troops were on short rations and the horses much broken down. The command was making for the Black Hills, and will await supplies there; in the meantime scouting in that country and taking care of any hostiles found there. Terry, it is supposed, is still following the northern trail on the north bank of the Yellowstone.

The Tribune's Washington special says: The Secretary of War having left the city without leaving authority to an officer to resign requisitions, delay is occasioned in the settlement of many cases for the payment of which Congress made special appropriations. Before the return of the Secretary from his six weeks trip west, it is probable that nearly 1,000 of these cases will be accumulated in the War Department awaiting the signature of the Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, 8.—The Board of Indian Commissioners completed their labors this afternoon. Most of them left for home to-night. They all go to New York, where proposals for clothing will be received and contracts awarded.

LOUISVILLE, 8.—General Thomas H. Ruger arrived here on Thursday, and to-day assumed command of the Department of the South, relieving General Galuscius Pennypacker, who will leave here tomorrow for New York, there to join his regiment, the 16th Infantry.

CHARLESTON, 9.—Midnight. The city is perfectly quiet, and the streets are patrolled by detachments of white clubs. The meeting of colored democrats was held under the protection of an armed guard of whites. There was no disturbance.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Enquiry at the State Department neither confirms nor denies the reported arrest of Wm. M. Tweed.

No information has been received at the Navy Department in regard to the reported mutiny on board the U. S. steamer Franklin at Leghorn, on the 8th inst. On the contrary, the Department has a dispatch from Rear Admiral Worden, on board the Franklin, dated Spezia, September 8th, showing that the vessel was at that place instead of at Leghorn. The officials of the Navy Department are inclined to doubt the truthfulness of the telegram in the Paris Figaro.

NEW LEBANON, N. Y., 9.—Moses Y. Tilden, brother of Governor Tilden, died early this morning.

NEW YORK, 9.—The railroad ticket agents in convention to-day, made a reduction of ten per cent. on the present rates on centennial tickets to New York and Philadelphia from all points west of Chicago and St. Louis. This makes in all a reduction of 35 per cent. from the regular rates.

BALTIMORE, Md., 9.—A Hayes and Wheeler meeting at Cross Street market house, was broken up last night by roughs. Several shots were fired, and Wm. Henry was wounded. C. Irvingdilly, who was addressing the meeting at the moment of the outbreak, was badly beaten about the head and face. Within a few minutes after the first shot the hall was emptied of its occupants, many persons present jumping out of the windows on an adjoining shed. The rioters were promptly arrested by the police. The rioters were bailed, but were re-arrested, and are in jail, and warrants have been issued for the roughs not captured. The matter has been before the grand jury to-day, and the authorities declare themselves determined that the rioters shall not escape due punishment. The roughs do not exceed ten in number.

HARRISBURG, 9.—Gen. Sherman and Secretary Cameron started this forenoon on their tour of inspection west.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Neb., 8., via Fort Laramie, Wyo., 9.—The Indian Commission, which arrived here on Wednesday, held their first council here yesterday afternoon; about 150 Indians, including Red Cloud, Red Dog, Old-man-afraid-of-his-Horses, his son Sitting Bull of the Ogallala Sioux being present. In conversation with members of the commission before the council the Indians expressed joy at their arrival, some of them saying to Dr. Daniels, of the commission, their old agent, "I shall die, my father, if you don't take pity on me." The Indians are in excellent mood for treaty. At the council Billy Garnet, Bill Rowland, Leon Palloidy and Todd Randall acted as assistant interpreters to Rev. Heuman. Bishop Whipple offered a prayer. Then the following propositions were read by Col. Mannypenny, chairman, and interpreted to the Indians:

First.—They shall relinquish all claims to that part of their reservation lying west of the 103rd meridian, and that the western boundary of said reservation shall commence at the intersection of the 103rd meridian with the northern boundary of Nebraska, then northerly along said meridian to its intersection with the south fork of the Cheyenne River, thence down said stream to its intersection with the north fork, thence up the north fork of the Cheyenne River to said 103rd meridian, thence north along said meridian to the south branch of Cannon Ball River, or Clear Creek, thence down said stream to the Missouri River; and also relinquish all claim to all the country outside of the present limits of their reservation, and that article sixteen of the treaty of 1868 is hereby abrogated.

Second.—They shall grant the right of way over said reservation for wagon and other roads from convenient and accessible points on

the Missouri river to that portion of the reservation which is to be ceded, not more than three in number, to be designated by the President of the United States, and they shall permit the construction, free, and the unobstructed use of such roads, and free navigation of the Missouri River.

Third.—They shall receive all annuities provided by treaty, and all subsistence supplies which may be provided for them at such points and places on said reservation, and in vicinity of the Missouri River as the President may designate.

Fourth.—And whereas, Congress has provided by law that no appropriation shall be made hereafter for said Indians until some plan shall have been devised which shall look to their becoming self-supporting; and whereas, there is no country within the limits of the present reservation suited for such purpose, and whereas, it is the design of the President of the United States to aid in the fullest manner possible for their progress in civilization, therefore said Indians shall agree to submit themselves to such beneficial plans as the Government may provide for them in the selection of a country suitable for a permanent home where they may live like white men. The President believes the only country where they can hope for permanent improvement is the Indian Territory. Inasmuch as the removal of the Indians to the Missouri river will necessarily be temporary, if they shall agree to go directly to Indian Territory next season, they shall be permitted to remain at the agency until that time, but before such removal from their reservation they may select a delegation of five or more from each band to visit the country proposed for their future home, and thus satisfy themselves as to its desirability.

Fifth.—In consideration of their compliance with the foregoing propositions, submitted by authority of the President and Congress, it is proposed that the Government of the United States shall provide all the necessary aid to assist in the work of civilization, and shall furnish to them schools and teach them mechanical and agricultural arts, as provided for by the treaty, and also shall provide subsistence consisting of a ration for each individual of a pound and half of beef, half a pound of flour, half a pound of corn, and for every hundred rations four pounds of coffee, eight pounds of sugar, three pounds of beans, ten pounds of pork, or their equivalent, or so much of such rations as may be necessary until said Indians are self-supporting; such rations, in all cases, to be given to the head of each separate family; and whenever Government shall have provided schools on their permanent reservation, no children between the ages of six and fourteen years, shall draw rations until they regularly attend school—sick and infirm children excepted—and whenever said Indians are located upon lands suitable for cultivation the rations shall be issued only to the families of those who labor—the aged, sick and infirm excepted—and as an incentive to industrious habits the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may provide that they shall be furnished, in payment for their labor, such other articles as are necessary for civilized life. The Government will aid them as far as possible in finding a market for surplus productions, and in finding employment, and shall purchase such surplus as may be required for supplying food to those Indians who are unable to sustain themselves; shall also employ Indians as far as practicable for the performance of Government work upon their reservations.

Sixth.—Whenever the head of a family shall in good faith select an allotment of land and engage in the cultivation thereof, the government shall, with his aid, erect a comfortable house thereon, and if said Indians shall remove to such place as may be designated by government as their future home within three years, the government offers to provide the principal chiefs with good dwelling houses. To improve the morals and industrious habits of said Indians, it is agreed that the agent, farmer, carpenter, blacksmith and other artisans employed or permitted to reside within the reservations belonging to the Indians, parties to this treaty, shall be lawfully married and living with their respective families on said reservation, and no person other than an Indian of full blood, whose fitness, morally or otherwise, is not conducive to the

welfare of said Indians, shall receive benefit from this or former treaties, and may be expelled from the reservations.

Seventh.—The provisions of the treaty, except as herein modified, shall continue in full force and apply to any country which may hereafter be occupied by said Indians as a home, and Congress shall secure to them an orderly government. They shall be subject to the laws of the United States, and each individual shall be protected in his rights of property, person and life.

Eighth.—The Indians shall solemnly pledge themselves, individually and collectively, to observe each and all of the stipulations aforesaid; to select allotments of land as soon as possible after the removal to a permanent reservation and use their best efforts to learn to cultivate the same; and they do solemnly pledge themselves that they will, at all times, maintain peace with the government and citizens of the United States, and loyally endeavor to fulfill all obligations assumed by them under this treaty and present agreement, and to this end will, at the request of the President, select so many suitable men from each tribe to cooperate with him in maintaining order and peace on the reservation, as he may deem necessary, who shall receive such compensation as Congress may provide.

Ninth.—In order that the government may faithfully fulfill the stipulations contained in this agreement, for the benefit of said Indians, it is mutually agreed that the census shall be taken in December of each year, and the names of each head of a family and adult person be registered. No agreement concurred in by the contracting parties will be binding upon either party until approved by the President and Congress.

At the conclusion of the reading of the propositions Bishop Whipple addressed the Indians at some length, and was followed by Col. A. G. Boone.

The commissioners having announced to Red Cloud that rations for a feast would be issued, Red Cloud asked that it be given them at once, and asked for six beavers, ten pounds of sugar and five pounds of coffee for each of the six bands present. The order was given, and the council ended after the Indians being notified that the commission had no time to lose.

PHILADELPHIA, 9.—The international regatta on the Schuylkill closed by several tub races, and a mile and a half race between two crews from the United States and of-war Hartford.

The Halifax crew entered a protest against the Thames crew getting the first prize. The honorary committee of the regatta decided under the decision of the umpire. They had no option in the payment of the prizes, but expressed a unanimous opinion that the honors of the international four-oared professional race belongs to the Halifax crew.

NEW YORK, 9.—A terrible murder was committed this afternoon between Hague and Pearl Streets. It appears that two gangs of young rowdies of that neighborhood have had frequent battles, and to-night both gangs engaged in a fight. One gang, led by a man named McCarthy, getting badly beaten, he rushed into a grocery store, seized a large cheese knife and coming out plunged it into Michael Moore's neck, severing the carotid artery, causing instant death; the murderer escaped.

ST. LOUIS, 9.—A family of Swedes, consisting of man, wife and small child, were found dead, to-day, in an old house on the farm of Major Gentry, near Sedalia. It is thought the man and woman died of sickness and that the child fell into a bucket of water and was drowned.

CINCINNATI, 9.—A Lancaster, O., special says: While the republicans were raising a pole 250 feet high this evening, the rope broke and fell, killing three men and wounding several others.

SAN FRANCISCO, 9.—Klingensmith, a Mormon witness of the Mountain Meadows massacre, was captured on the Mohave Desert and brought to that city.

CHEYENNE, 10.—On the 8th inst. Harvey Beason, at Kane's Rancho, on Pumpkin Creek, near Sidney, was fired on by three Indians at short range, one of the balls passing through his chest. He ran to the rancho, a short distance off, got his gun, and returned the fire of the