

upon Kagoshima on September 2d. After the battles at Nobeoka last month everybody believed the revolt had collapsed. Saigo, however, with three or four hundred followers, broke through the imperial army lines, and made a dash southward. By inexcusable negligence, the result of over confidence, Kagoshima was left entirely undefended. The insurgents easily obtained possession of the government buildings, and drove out the few officials stationed there. This event is understood to be a disaster, but is acknowledged a greater disgrace, and will entail renewed large expenditures. Latest advices from the seat of war represent the rebel troops as insignificant and the whole affair as a flash of dying desperation, but the government is exasperated at Saigo's persistence in merely wasting life when all his chances have long been over, and it is feared that if captured the intention of dealing mildly with him may be abandoned.

The Japanese ship of war *Riojo Kivan*, wrecked in a typhoon early in September, it is feared is a total loss.

The Imperial Princess Seikar-in-no-Miya, died September 2nd. She was a sister of the late Emperor, aunt of the present, and for reasons of State was married some years before the overthrow of the great Tokugawa family of Siogunots. The fourteenth tycoon of Yedo, last of the tycoons, since deposed and now living in seclusion in the interior, was made her son by adoption. Her remains will be laid with those of her husband in the famous temple at Shiba Toko, and one of the two chosen burial places of the Tokugawa house.

One of the under graduates of the Foreign Office named Ohara was murdered in his house September 6th, and his wife severely wounded. Private animosity is said to be the cause.

Transactions in silk are becoming active. Large exports also of rice, chiefly to Chinese ports.

The volcano of Vriesdland, Yedo Bay, is again in eruption.

FORT CLARK, Texas, 1.—Colonel Shafter crossed the Rio Grande yesterday with 600 men and two Gatling guns, to extricate Bullis from his position. One thousand Mexicans left Piedras Negras, Saragossa, Viela and Nueva to-day. Destination unknown.

GALVESTON, 1.—No collision reported from the Rio Grande, but it is thought Bullis and Shafter have fought with the Indians on Mexican soil. Shafter has been reinforced, and eight companies are now in Mexico. Gen. Folsom, commanding the Mexicans at Piedras Negras, has ordered his officers to keep on the trail of the Americans until they recross the river.

CHICAGO, 2.—The *Times* London special says, the action of the Porte in sending Basha Bazouks to Thessaly is having an inflammatory effect, and Greece is certain, sooner or later, to be driven into the war. Servian intervention is only a question of time. The uneasiness and agitation in Hungary are almost sure to result in an action which will embroil the Austro-Hungarian Government with Russia. Germany is much excited over the Turkish atrocities, and the entire futility of the representations made in the past. The opinion is gaining ground that if diplomacy cannot end the war this fall, it will be almost sure to include all Europe. The impression is gaining ground that diplomacy is powerless, and England is doomed to final participation in the conflict.

NEW YORK, 2.—The *World's* Washington special says, it is understood that a requisition will be here this week for the arrest of Senator Patterson of South Carolina. He will probably fall back on his constitutional privileges as Senator and defy the requisition.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., 2.—The miners are re-uming work at ten per cent. advance.

LOUISVILLE, 2.—A telegram to the *Courier-Journal*, from Richmond, Ky., speaking of the killing of Percy White, by Hon. Cassius M. Clay, states that the verdict of the coroner's jury says, "We are constrained to justify said Clay, and believe that he did it in self defense." No particulars accompany the telegram as to how the killing was brought about. It is understood that White attacked Clay because of his mother's dismissal from Clay's service.

LAWRENCE, Mass., 2.—George R. Waterman, clerk in the Pacific Mills, and connected with the cor-

poration for twenty years, is alleged to be a defaulter for \$150,000.

READING, Pa., 2.—The trial of the July railroad rioters began to-day. Samuel Humphreys, indicted for burning the Lebanon valley bridge, turned States evidence, confessing that he held a lamp while a man named Smith, saturated kindling wood thrown from the upper part of the bridge by accomplices, with coal oil and set fire to it.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 2.—The convention for the election of a delegate to Washington in the interest of the new territory, was attended by representatives from all the mining camps in the hills. After some discussion Judge Whitehead, formerly of Cheyenne, was chosen unanimously.

WASHINGTON, 2.—Gen. J. S. Negley, indicted with Witkowski and others, and charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government, came into court this morning with ex-Senator Carpenter as counsel, and gave bail to appear for trial.

The Sioux and Arapahoe Indian delegations had their last powwow at the Interior Department to-day.

Red Cloud said: My people are opposed to going to the Missouri, and say if we go there all our stock will die. I know when I go back all my young men and people will feel very badly because we have got to go to the Missouri river. All the northern Indians that have been brought into the reservations have been brought in by Spotted Tail and myself.

Spotted Tail said: The decision the Great Father has made is your decision, and not ours. You ask me and my people to go near the Missouri river. We cannot go near the Missouri river this winter. Of my delegation here, altogether we have decided that we cannot go to the Missouri river. If I should tell my people I had been ordered to go there and had sanctioned the order, they would scatter all over the country. This delegation here with me have told you our opinion, and have decided what to do, but it seems my plans are not entertained. We have picked out a good place, and are willing to go to it in the spring, but we cannot leave this fall. We would like to beat peace, and keep peace with the whites, but it is impossible for us to move away this fall. We want our agency at Wounded Knee Creek. Your words to me are very good, but we do not want to move to the Missouri river and move back again in the spring. Where we are at present, we are all prepared for the winter. White men never throw away their labor. White men have what they love, and it is the same with us. We do not want to throw our labors away. If you want us to throw that property away, you should pay us for it. If you pay us for it, probably we can move away, otherwise we cannot.

Secretary Schurz replied, saying: You come here to take council with your great father, and he has spoken to you kindly. When he became your great father he found in the books certain treaties. These treaties were a law to him, as well as they ought to be a law to you. These treaties made it his duty to carry provisions for you and to feed you, on a place near the Missouri River. There are many things that are not as you desire, and many not as we desire, but as wise men we have to accommodate ourselves to things as they are. Your supplies are on the Missouri River now. They were carried there in accordance with the law, so we might give you food when you were hungry, and it is now too late to carry them to any other place. The great father was pleased at what you said about taking a place on White River, and he will be better pleased if you go near the supplies on the Missouri River, so he can help you when you need it. He will not desire you to remain on the Missouri River any longer than this winter. He will be glad to see you settle down on your permanent places and will aid you in every way and give you all that the white nation permits in the way of mills, wagons and schools. All he desires you to do now is to aid him in making it possible for him to help you this winter. You will need food and as much as food cannot be carried near the place where your people now are, you will have to go near the place where the food is.

After a general handshaking the Indians retired. They leave tomorrow evening for home via New

York. President Hayes was present during the latter part of the conference.

NEW YORK, 2.—Henry Talmadge & Co. applied to the Third National Bank, on Monday, for a loan, presenting two certificates of scrip of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance company for \$10,000 each as collateral. The bank officials accepted the securities, but later in the day learned from the insurance company that the certificates were not genuine, but had been raised from \$100 each, the amount for which they were issued in 1876 to William C. Gilman, broker in insurance scrip. This discovery was made public this morning, and the banks where Gilman transacted business were the scene of universal excitement. Vaults were opened, and his securities closely scrutinized. At the American Exchange Bank ten certificates of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company were found, representing an aggregate value of \$87,300, and a messenger was hastily sent to the office of the insurance company to ascertain their true value. Careful comparison of dates, names and amounts proved that these certificates had been originally purchased by Gilman at different times during the years 1875, 1876 and 1877 in various sums aggregating only \$1,260. In this lot of certificates hypothecated at the American Exchange Bank, the forgeries amounted to \$86,000. These forged certificates were presented at the bank and deposited by Mr. Gilman in person, so highly was he esteemed by the officials that they were not critically examined, and the amount of money he requested was promptly paid to him. This amount was estimated by one of the clerks at between \$50,000 and \$60,000. Information was received later that another set of these certificates had been discovered, purporting to have been issued for \$25,000, which as originally delivered to Mr. Gilman, were for \$330. A trust company, the name of which could not be learned, also sent in a long list of securities upon which loans had been effected for a large amount. Fifteen of twenty-four certificates held by this institution were not altered, but the remainder had been raised from \$1,460 to \$74,000. No system had been adopted in making the forgeries. In one instance he had altered a \$30 certificate to \$10,000. When his needs were not urgent he would deposit genuine scrip, obtaining such per centage as the banker would advance. The forgeries were confined to small amounts, ranging from \$20 to \$100. As far as the Atlantic National Insurance is concerned, all but three certificates issued by Gilman have been accounted for, and these are for \$100 each. It is thought probable that these have been altered like others of the same value to \$10,000 each, which will make a gross amount of the forgeries as follows: Third National Bank, real value, \$200, forged amount, \$20,000; American Exchange, real value, \$1,260; forged amount, \$87,300; Henry Talmadge & Co., real value, \$330, forged amount, \$25,000; Trust Company, \$1,460, forged amount, \$74,000; outstanding certificates, \$300, forged \$236,370. It was stated this evening that two shares of the bank stock were forged, and in this latter case \$1,100 had been raised to \$11,000. This will increase the gross amount of the forgeries to over \$347,000. The alteration in the amounts shows that these forgeries have been carried on continually for over two years. No class of securities could have been selected upon which detection would be less certain. The business of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company was confined almost exclusively to marine risks. The firm of Gilman & Co. had been engaged in insurance brokerage for forty years. Mr. Gilman has not been at his office since Saturday, when he stated that he was going to Norwich, and would return on Monday morning. He returned to the city yesterday morning with his family, but did not go to the office. Detectives were put on his track, but could not find him. A requisition has been obtained from Governor Robinson for him, so that he can be arrested in any State in which he may be found. Mr. Gilman bore the reputation of a devoted church member and Sabbath school teacher. President Coe of the American Exchange Bank said its losses would not be heavy, as the bank held other securities of Mr. Gilman's which would help to decrease the loss.

NEW YORK, 3.—The steamer *Magnolia*, from Savannah, Sept. 27, for New York, foundered off Cape Hatteras. The passengers and crew were saved. The Car house and stables of the Dry Dock Railroad Company were burned, this morning. One hundred and eighty cars were destroyed, but it is believed that the horses were all saved. The company's loss is placed at half a million dollars.

FOREIGN.

MONTREAL, 1.—Forgeries on the Canadian banks, similar to those in the Western States, have come to light. The Bank of Montreal lost \$4,000; Union Bank of Lower Canada \$5,000; the Merchant's Bank and the Bank of Ontario also lost something.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 2.—Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs that eight Russian battalions, with cavalry and artillery, attacked his rear guard at Neckjoun, on Monday. The Russians, after five hours fighting, were repulsed with a loss of 400 killed. Four battalions of Russian infantry and three regiments of cavalry, who at the same time attempted to create a diversion by attacking the Turkish right, were also repulsed. The Sultan has conferred the title of ghazi (conqueror) on Osman Pasha and Mukhtar Pasha.

PARIS, 2.—Gambetta, to-day, formally lodged an appeal against the sentence passed upon him by the correctional tribunal. The appeal will probably be heard at the beginning of next week.

Jules Simon is seriously ill.

LONDON, 3.—A correspondent writes that the Midland Railroad has been defrauded in a gigantic and astonishing manner by some of its officers, holding positions of responsibility, in whom the utmost confidence was placed. The principal means by which the company has been defrauded was by persons erecting private dwellings and other buildings, both for themselves and others, with the material and men belonging to the company. Several of the delinquents are in prison and others will be arrested shortly.

The action of the Russian armies in Asia is explained by an official dispatch from St. Petersburg announcing that an insurrection has started in the central districts of Daghestan, about the 12th of September, and gradually spread until central and southern Daghestan, including the coast districts, were involved. On the 23rd and 24th the Russians attacked the main body of insurgents, 6,000 strong and defeated and dispersed them. It is now believed that the insurrection will not give further trouble.

Two thousand Bash Bazouks and 2,000 cavalry have arrived at Mostar, Herzegovina, where a force of 10,000 is concentrating to recover the territory conquered by the Montenegrins.

Correspondence.

DILLON, Walker Co., Ga., September 21, 1877.

Editors Deseret News:

The mourning columns of the NEWS brought to the Saints of Georgia, the confirmation of the rumored death of our much loved President and Prophet, and while we bow with resignation to the fiat of our Father and our God, yet the heart feels stricken with grief, at the parting we are called upon to endure. While we recognize the fact that the growth, development and perpetuity of the kingdom of God does not depend on one man, yet the feelings yearn after the sound of the voice, and the goodly counsel that the leader of Israel was wont to give. We will learn to appreciate in part now the great and mighty spirit, that God called to lead his chosen people people through the wilderness up to the tops of the "everlasting hills," to establish the "House of the God of Jacob," to "raise an ensign to the nations of the earth," and to "gather outcast and scattered Israel." The impress of his work will be felt not alone by this age, but for eternities to come will the ransom of the Lord hold in remembrance the name of Brigham Young.

Many papers that have heretofore spoken only disrespectfully of him have a good word to say for him now, and doubtless we will soon have repeated the old, old his-

tory, "You build tombs and garnish the sepulchres of the dead Prophets, and kill the living ones." Soon we will doubtless hear it said, "Joseph and Brigham were called of God, but the authorities of the Church as they are now or may be constituted are wrong," but a short time ago the same spirits said "Joseph was right, but Brigham is wrong." How easy to pretend to believe a Prophet dead and gone, and disbelieve the living ones. Unbelief seems to be the curse of the day, and so firmly has it taken hold upon the hearts of the children of men, that it is next to impossible to convince this generation of the plainest problems of the plan of salvation. Running wild after the theories of men, they seem to be going at break-neck speed the downward road to ruin. If the people of the United States would but hear and heed the words of President Young, what untold woe, want and misery would be avoided, but unbelief, distrust, and infidelity have done their work, the day of God's judgment has indeed come, and he will do his work completely.

The duty of warning the people of these things, devolving upon the Elders as it does, is a duty of great moment, and I scarcely ever rise to speak to an audience but the weight seems to grow heavier and heavier. The responsibility is great, and we need the prayers of all Israel to strengthen us, for the powers of darkness seem to be making day by day a more obstinate fight, leaving no stone unturned to defeat the building up of the kingdom of God, but the work goes on slowly though surely.

In this district I baptized six persons, belonging to four different families, and will baptize as many more next week. Bro. Lisonbee writes me from Alabama that his prospects are good there, and a strong general spirit of inquiry has sprung up throughout all this mountainous country. The opposition has been bitter and unrelenting, principally urged on by a corrupt and hireling priesthood, that do not scruple at the measures they take to accomplish their ends. From the pulpit they send forth their perversions of the gospel, and slanders of the "Mormons" side by side, even advocating mob law in their wild frenzy to stop the work of God, but the blood of Israel, hear the sound of the gospel, and no power on earth can turn them from it; the harder the storm of persecution they are more determined are they to obey God.

We expect to hold a conference to meeting of the Georgia and Alabama Saints on the 6th and 7th of October, at the Haywood Branch of the Church, and then complete our arrangements for emigration. Asking for the prayers of the Saints in our behalf, I remain very truly your brother in the Gospel of Christ.

J. MORGAN.

Sugar Beet and Tobacco Culture.

GUNNISON, September 28th, 1877.

Editors Deseret News:

Brathren—Through the courtesy and enterprise of Elder A. M. Musser, we received some sugar beet seed in the Spring of 1875, which was distributed in this valley among the settlers. We planted it, have since continued planting and raising seed, successfully. We found that six pounds of sugar beet yielded one pound of molasses, which has a smell similar to that of brown sugar. We are sending some beets to your city for analysis.

If capitalists of Utah would like to take an interest in the manufacturing of sugar, we will make arrangements to furnish beets to any amount required by such a factory, here in the Sevier Valley.

We commenced to raise tobacco here this year (rather late planting), but Jack Frost, in the first part of September, handled it rather roughly. Plants three and a half feet high, with leaves two square feet, the largest. We will try earlier planting next year.

Respectfully, your brother in the Gospel,

O. A. MADSEN.

A friar, when preaching in a nunnery, observed to his female auditors: "Be not too proud that our blessed Lord paid your sex the distinguished honor of appearing first to a female after the resurrection, for it was done that the glad tidings might spread the sooner."