

BY TELEGRAPH. AMERICAN.

NASHVILLE.—The cholera cases are decreasing rapidly.

MEMPHIS.—There were 24 interments to-day, against eighteen yesterday. There is but little excitement in regard to the cholera, and it is generally believed that the rain last night will have a beneficial effect.

BOYLE'S CAMP, 8.—Capt. Jack, to-day, in an interview with General Davis, charges the blame of the present war upon Allen David, chief of the Klamath Indians. He says he was incited to kill by taunts and promises of assistance from David and other Klamath chiefs. Jack said that Bogus Charley and Shacknasty Jim killed Gen. Canby. Schonchin says he did shoot at Meacham but he did not kill him. Speaking of the commencement of the war Jack says, "Last winter, on Lost River, Applegate and Brown came and said the Big Chief was coming to talk, and we must go on our reservation. The soldiers came and surrounded us before day, and held no talk or council. I did not expect that. I was asleep. I told them not to shoot when my boys got their guns. The soldiers fired the first gun; I did not. They wanted to talk after the soldiers fired on my people. Some of my boys fired back, but I did not. I took my things and ran as fast as I could, to go away."

PORTLAND, Oregon.—Capt. J. C. Ainsworth, yesterday, ran the steamer *Shoshone* down the cascades of the Columbia river, five miles of the most perilous navigation, the waters surging and boiling among heavy masses of black trap rock. This is the third boat that Captain Ainsworth has brought through without the slightest mishap.

A little son of Robert J. Ladd fell on the Stark street ferry slip as a boat was landing this morning, and was caught under the apron and badly mutilated; his injuries are believed to be not fatal.

T. D. Delos, pardoned from the penitentiary last winter, is again in limbo at Salem. Among other misdemeanors with which he is charged he is said to have obtained money on the strength of a forged telegram.

BOSTON.—In the bankruptcy case of Bowles Bro's. & Co., a hearing was had to-day, before Judge Lowell, upon the question of the creditors accepting or rejecting the offer of Nathan Appleton for a compromise. J. no. C. Ropes, counsel and assignee, stated that the amount of Appleton's assets, as computed by him, was less than two hundred thousand; assignee Henry Stephens reckoned the assets of Bowles Bro's. & Co., when collected, would be from \$35,000 to \$55,000 in Boston. A Van Wagner, of New York, himself a creditor, and counsel for many creditors, objected to the acceptance of the offer. He was willing in his own behalf and in behalf of the creditors he represented, to accept fifty per cent. outright of their claims. The assignee stated that he presented the offer as it was made by Appleton, and he placed the responsibility of its acceptance or rejection upon the creditors. The offer being opposed by the creditors, and being conditioned upon their acceptance, was not passed upon by the court. Charles Bowles defended their estate from partial and depreciatory reports, urging its immediate release from law and ruin, and supplementing Appleton's offer with a plan for funding and gradually extinguishing the debts. The firm propose to call another meeting of creditors for final action.

Gen. Davis, in conversation with the special correspondent of the *Bulletin*, on June 11th, gave the following statement:

"When I arrived in the field I found the troops engaged in war with Indian, outlaws and murderers, the wards of the General Government, who had revolted against authority, and were fighting mercilessly, neither giving nor expecting quarter. I then thought that the captives taken in future should be executed upon the spot, as the surest and speediest method of settling the Modoc problem. When captured while fighting against the military forces of the U. S., and as a separate nation or tribe, I was disposed to deal with them accordingly. Since the capture I have ascertained that the authorities of Jackson County, Oregon, found indictments against certain members

of the band, but I have not deemed it proper to turn them over to the civil courts, because they were waging war against the Government at the time of the murder upon which the indictments are based and were found; also for the reason that after capture they were prisoners of the Government and not directly amenable to the civil laws. During my command here I have observed that citizens, when desiring protection for person or property, or indemnification for loss, invariably appeal to the authority of the U. S., but now that the war is over and the marauders are captives, both the public and local authorities want to take the punishment of the offenders into their own hands. The threats of the people, and the recent bloody act in this neighborhood, when four old and defenceless captives, *en route* from Fairchild's rancho to camp, were murdered by civilians, indicate that a trial by civil law would be a useless farce, as the people have made up their minds that the prisoners are guilty. It is suggested that a military commission will be ordered to try the criminals. If the idea is carried out, the officers composing the court should be of high rank, and men who have had no immediate connection with the Modoc difficulty. Such a commission would probably try each case separately, and would require about six months to perform the work, to say nothing of the immense expense to the government involved in such a proceeding. Besides, everybody, civil as well as military, knows that the Indians are guilty of murder in the first degree and ought to be hanged. I thought, to avoid unnecessary expense and the farce of a trial by doing the work myself. Owing to the dilatory manner in which the Modocs were treated by those in charge in the beginning of these difficulties the Indians obtained fearful advantage over us, and slaughtered so many people that the country was astonished and even shocked, and now I fear they will get the advantage in the closing scenes through this same fear of disturbing the minds of the citizens of the frontier. Justice has already been tardy in coming, and is approaching from so many different directions and in such questionable shapes and garbs, that I doubt her success in meeting the requirements of the case. The Indians do not recognize the jurisdiction of the civil or military courts, because incapable of comprehending their workings. These Modocs cannot understand what is meant by a court; they have been interrogated on that subject. They would regard a court trial upon its technicality and testimony as a kind of jugglery, and, if convicted and sentenced, they could not be made to understand that justice had figured in the business at all. They believe they have committed deeds that merit death, in fact the real murderers have daily expected to be hanged. They believe the military has the power and right to inflict the punishment of death on the murderers, and the arrests which occurred in Oregon and California are badly mixed. My proposed course would have settled the question. By a single stroke the Gordian knot was to be cut. The Indians are cooped up in tents—men, women and children, guilty and innocent alike fearing massacre all the time. They must remain in this condition of suspense for months to come. I had procured lumber, chains, ropes and tackle, and other paraphernalia of execution, and had selected Friday last as doomsday. On Thursday forenoon I drew up the following declaration of charges, and read them to Jack later in the day:

"Headquarters Department of Columbia, in the field, Tule Lake, Cal., June 18, 1873.—Jack: since the white men first began to travel through or settle in the country occupied by the Modoc people, of which you claim to be one of the chiefs, the Modocs have been known as a band of merciless robbers and murderers. The history of your tribe is filled with the murders of the white race. Even among your Indian neighbors you are known as a domineering and tyrannical tribe. The old settlers in the country report as many as three hundred murders committed by you within the limits of the present generation. Along the shores of this beautiful little lake, in view of which we now stand, there are the graves of over sixty victims of Modoc barbarity, all murdered by your immediate

ancestors in one brutal act. They were peaceful emigrants, men, women and children, passing quietly through the country on a public highway. For these many crimes no adequate punishment has ever been visited upon the guilty, either as a tribe or individually. Upon the contrary, the government has tacitly overlooked them. A few years ago, regardless of these acts of treachery, it gave you a reservation, land for a home, where if you chose you could remain and enjoy the annual bounties of the government unmolested. You all went upon the reservation thus provided and a particular tribe has remained. But you and your band seem to have preferred the war-path. You left the reservation, you spurned the kindness of the government, and even resisted the soldiers in the execution of their duties to force you back to the reservation. You hastened a war, emulating the bloody deeds of your fathers. You too again strewed the shores of Tule Lake with the slain victims of your bloody band. All these victims were peaceful citizens unsuspectingly slaughtered while at their daily avocations. You then fled to your stronghold in the lava bed and prepared for war and defied the power of the government. Still the President at Washington ordered the soldiers to desist, until his commissioners could have a talk with you, and if possible avoid the shedding of more blood. Their efforts were fruitless. After much delay and many attempts at conciliation on their part you deceived the commissioners into your hands and murdered them. You have murdered every soldier who has fallen into your hands armed or unarmed. These acts have placed you and your band outside of the rules of civilized warfare, in other words you have made yourselves outlaws. As such, since my arrival here as successor to Gen. Canby, whom you murdered with your own hands, I have made unremitting war upon you until at last you have been captured after much expense to the government and the loss of many valuable lives. Now that I have recounted to you the history of your tribe, and the recent acts of yourself and band, I will close this interview by informing you that I have this day directed that you and confederates, members of your band, be executed at sunset to-morrow in the presence of the troops, paraded for that purpose, your people and the assembled citizens of the country."

While I was preparing a list of those whom I intended to execute, a courier arrived with instructions from Washington to hold the prisoners until further orders. After the execution I intended organizing a force for the purpose of starting for Columbia and probably for Lapwai, for the purpose of seeing and talking with as many chiefs as possible while *en route*. I knew that the prompt execution of the Modoc outlaws would facilitate peace talks among the Indians of Oregon and Washington Territory, as well as California, and have a tendency to quiet the Indians all through the country. The Indians all know that we have captured the Modocs, and they will quickly learn the news if the death penalty is inflicted. The achievement would result in a mutual benefit to both Indians and whites. With the prestige the troops have gained, we could do a great deal of good by such a campaign.

CALISTOGA.—There is great excitement here, owing to the discovery and full development of a perfect ledge of auriferous quartz, from five to seven miles long, assaying from \$10 to \$80 per ton in gold and silver, and from 3 to 20 feet in width. The location is an easterly slope of the St. Helena mountains, six miles from here.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The Secretary of the Navy has concluded his examination of the survivors of the *Polaris*, and has commenced the preparation of his report. It will be finished in a few days, and with the evidence of Captains Tyson and Myers, the Esquimaux Joe and Hans, and several of the crew, it will be given to the public. The result of the investigation will show, first, that Captain Hall died a natural death; second, that the parting from the *Polaris* by Captain Tyson and his men, was purely accidental, that no blame on this account attaches to Capt. Buddington; third, that to a great extent the objects of the expedition were accomplished before the death of Captain

Hall, that is, that he reached a point of latitude not claimed heretofore by any arctic expedition; fourth, that the *Polaris* will return here before the end of the summer.

A dispatch from Boyle's Camp dated June 11, states that the captive Modocs will be taken to Fort Klamath, where the commission will sit to try them. Some of the wounded troops have been sent already. It is generally thought that Bogus Charley, Hooka Jim, Steamboat Frank and Shacknasty Jim, will escape punishment. Those not tried for murder will be forwarded to Alcatraz. Jackson's troops will start for Fort Klamath this evening, to prepare for the reception of the Modocs.

The anti-Chinese societies will send the Rev. M. B. Starr to Oregon for the purpose of stirring up the people of that State upon the Chinese question.

NEW YORK, 13.—A Washington special says the most important change in the rules recommended by the civil service advisory board is in relation to the examination of candidates for office in the various parts of the country where they reside, instead of subjecting them to the expense of travelling to Washington. For this purpose it is recommended that the country be divided into four or more districts, each to have a chief examiner, and he to have associated with him certain officials, or others qualified for the work. It has leaked out that during the recent excursion of the examining board of the Treasury Department south, a collector of customs was found, who could neither read nor write.

According to a special from Washington the President has submitted to the department of justice, a statement of the condition of affairs found to exist in the division of the late freedman's bureau, charged with the settlement of bounties to colored soldiers. The statement sets forth that the claimants for whom treasury certificates had been issued and sent to the freedman's bureau for payment, have never received their money, although they were marked on the records of the bureau as paid, and reported to the treasury by the disbursing officer of the bureau as paid, and so credited in the settlement of his account. For this fraud the Secretary of War wishes to know the degree of responsibility, and the relative responsibility under the law, of Gen. O. O. Howard, and of his disbursing officer, Gen. Balloch. When the War Department took possession of the records of the bureau unpaid claims were found amounting to \$730,000, and \$33,000 were found unpaid although entered on the records, and reported to the Treasury and there credited as paid.

NEW YORK.—Crenshaw & Co., brokers, Pearl St., this afternoon notified the cotton exchange of their inability to meet their contracts. Several other failures on the bear side are rumored.

MEMPHIS, 12.—The excitement in regard to the cholera is abating.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The Secretary of the navy having completed the *Polaris* examination, was at the department throughout to-day, and received a large number of persons on business. In reply to an inquiry the Secretary said the testimony of Captain Tyson and others was not in shape to be given to the press, but it may be before the expiration of the week. It is intended for those who were present at the examination to unite to the statement their conclusion on the question as afforded by the testimony.

CHICAGO.—In a match game of three ball billiards, played here to-night, between Francis Ubassy, the great French expert, and John Bessunger, of this city, Ubassy playing 800 points to Bessunger's 300. Ubassy won in forty-five innings, the score standing, Ubassy 800, Bessunger, 370, Ubassy's average was 17, 7-9.

SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—The two committees to arrange for the celebration of the Fourth failed to agree and elected separate grand marshals, and will give the people a double celebration. Much ill feeling was engendered on both sides.

WASHINGTON.—Several weeks ago Gov. Davis telegraphed to the Secretary of the interior that he would send Santanta and Big Tree to Fort Sill, to await the further action of the Texas authorities. It is held here, however, that when these chiefs shall be remanded to Sill the State can have no jurisdiction over them. There seems to be no doubt that the chiefs will soon be restored to their people.

WHEELING, Va., 13.—On Wednesday a party of masked men broke into the house of John Jennings, alleged leader of the band of robbers in Wetzel county, killed Jennings and fatally wounded his wife, who attempted to defend him.

CONCORD, N. H., 13.—The extensive woollen mills of Edward Brierly, at Milton Mill, with their contents, were burned yesterday; loss estimated at \$75,000 or \$100,000; insured for \$25,000. The fire caught in the upper story, among the waste.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 13.—The annual decoration of the graves of the Confederate dead took place here to-day, there was a general suspension of business during the afternoon.

The excitement continues on the cotton exchange, but no additional failures have been announced. It is thought the worst is over and a panic will be averted.

HUDSON, N. Y., 13.—The Columbia Bank, at Chatham, N. Y., conducted under the State banking laws, B. Bondbridge & Co., has suspended, creating great excitement in the village, as nearly every business man there had money deposited. The cause of failure was not made public, but it is supposed that the recent collapse of the Columbia Paper Company involved the bank heavily.

WEST POINT, 13.—The examination of the graduating class of cadets was concluded to-day at 11 o'clock. The whole corps formed a square under the trees in front of the library building to witness the presentation of diplomas awarded according to class standing and rank. As each name was called, the cadet stepped forward and received a diploma from the president. Previous to the distribution, Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War, made a speech, to the cadets and at the close, Gen. Sherman made a short characteristic address full of good advice. This afternoon the cadets will receive their liberty and by nightfall most of them will have departed. Gen. Sherman and party will return to Washington this evening and to-morrow the President and family will return to Long Branch. Secy. Belknap will remain until Monday.

CINCINNATI, 13.—A fire on Commerce and Front Sts. this morning damaged stores and stocks of McDonald & Co., G. Weutzke, Ganther & Co., and the vinegar factory of Andrews & Co. Loss, \$80,000, mostly insured.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 13.—The Arlington House was burned last night; loss, 7,000; the store of Butler & Co., was burned on Wednesday night, loss \$70,000, insurance \$50,000.

NEW YORK, 13.—It is stated that an important conference of railroad magnates is now being held, the result of which is likely to be the formation of a trunk line from New York to the western terminus of the Union Pacific road, and eventually to San Francisco. It is believed that Horace F. Clark, now president of the Union Pacific and Lake Shore road will be made president of the Northwestern, which gives the Vanderbilt family control of the trunk line across the continent.

PITTSBURG, 13.—The extensive tube works of Freeman and Burger, Railroad Streets, between 28th and 29 Streets, was destroyed by fire this evening, and the building, a two storey iron clad, was totally destroyed. The fire spread to the fitting shed of the Keystone bridge Co., which was also destroyed. The loss of Freeman & Burger amounts to \$25,000, insurance, \$12,000; of the Bridge Co., \$2,000, fully insured.

WASHINGTON.—Before Mr. Mori left Washington he stated to his friends that he had tendered his resignation, but that it was declined, and after several months absence he would resume his functions here as the diplomatic representative of Japan. The members of the legation express much surprise at the recently published accounts in the newspapers to his detriment, and say that Mr. Mori possesses the entire confidence of his government. He left Marseilles on the 8th instant, by way of the Isthmus of Suez, for Japan, intending to visit Vienna on his return voyage to the United States.

AUSTIN, Nev., 13.—This morning while Wm. Turner was examining a gun in the bar room of the International Hotel, the gun accidentally discharged, instantly killing Isaac Wells, an old resident of this place, who at that moment was entering the room.