

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—A Walla Walla dispatch says, the Indians have killed three men and one girl on Cow Creek.

Old Salty, a Spokane chief, believes that fifty of his men have gone to join Joseph. They are beyond his control.

Colonel Greepe, with his column, has reached Little Salmon River, from the south.

A messenger from Smookhalla and Spokane Jerry, non-treaty Spokane chiefs, announce their desire to remain friendly, and go on a reservation, provided one is set apart for them and food furnished for the winter.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 18.—A camp of freighters, near Crook City, was raided last night by a gang of about a dozen horse thieves, who stampered and got away with about seventy horses and mules. Julius Hedge lost all his stock, over fifty mules. The Sidney Transportation Company lost nine horses. A company of fifteen men were organized in this city, to day, and started in pursuit of the thieves.

A war party of thirty-five Indians, in full war costume, well mounted and armed, was reported to have been seen on Spearfish Creek this morning.

A herder from a ranch on Red Water, about 15 miles from Deadwood, came in to day, and reported that a war party of about ten Indians came down upon the ranchmen this morning, fired several shots, and disappeared. No one was injured.

The Cheyenne and Deadwood stage was stopped last night, near Cheyenne River, by six road agents, who robbed the five passengers of all their valuables. The treasure box was rifled but contained nothing of value to the robbers. A company of cavalry will be placed at Hat Creek and patrol the dangerous parts of the road.

WASHINGTON, 18.

The President, to-night, issued the following:

Whereas, it is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on application of the legislature or of the executive, when the legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and,

Whereas, the Governor of the State of West Virginia has represented that domestic violence exists in said State, at Martinsburg and various other points along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in said State, which the authorities of said State are unable to suppress; and,

Whereas, the laws of the United States require that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time.

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens of the United States, and all persons within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, against aiding, countenancing, abetting, or taking part in such unlawful proceedings, and I do hereby warn all persons engaged in or connected with said domestic violence and obstruction of the laws to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before twelve o'clock of the 19th day of July instant.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1877 and of the independence of the United States 102.

(Signed) R. B. HAYES,

By the President.

F. A. SEWARD,
Acting Secretary of State.

LEAVENWORTH, 18.—Abernethy & Bros' furniture ware rooms and carpet salesroom were partly burned this afternoon. The loss on the stock is \$30,000; insured. Loss on building, \$7,000.

FORT FAIRCHILD, Me., 18.—Forest fires are raging near here. Vast areas of timber have been burned over, and many buildings destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—A fire last night, and another again to-night,

destroyed several thousand feet of snow sheds on the Central Pacific, near Emigrant Gap and Dutch Flat, delaying the trains and stopping telegraphic communication for some hours.

PORTLAND, 18.

Major Conroy, agent at the Umatilla reservation, writes that, in addition to 629 Indians previously on the reservation, 200 renegades have come in to settle. The Indians are friendly to the settlers. None are allowed to leave the reservation without a permit. The Cayuses are mostly well off, but the Walla Wallas and Umatillas are very poor, and being debarred from leaving the reservation to gather roots and berries, are somewhat uneasy about their prospects.

Conroy says, if the Indians do not get relief shortly, he proposes to buy beef for the needy ones at his own expense, trusting to government to repay him.

Thomas' band of Indians, on Snake River, are reported to be desirous to come on the reservation, but were told that they could not. Conroy expresses regret that they should be so misinformed, at it will be likely to induce them to join the hostiles.

A special dispatch from a prominent merchant at Umatilla, dated to-day, says, Agent Conroy is raising the breeze with our Columbia River Indians. A delegation of five came in, to-night, from the mountains, where they had gone for berries and game, and said Conroy had sent runners to them, who told them that if they did not come on the reservation he would send soldiers and have them handcuffed.

They were much excited, and had ridden from the mountains that day, and were ordered by their tribe, about fifty men, to have a talk with us and come to an opinion. We told them Conroy had to obey orders from Washington, which we supposed was to have them go on the reservation until the war was over. They said they had skokum (a good heart) for us here; that their fathers had lived and died here, and hated Conroy and his Indians. After a long talk they said that on Sunday, all of them would come back and live on their ground across the Columbia River, but would not go to the reservation as they were not Umatilla Indians, but belonged to Smoholla's band, and they would behave themselves and be good Indians if let alone by Conroy. All we want is for him to let them go until the Indians now on the war path are whipped, and not by arbitrary action force those whom he cannot, and never has had on the reservation to take up arms against us. Three of the delegates were here thirteen years ago, and have lived here ever since, and no agent has undertaken or could force them on the reserve, and to try and do it now, when our soldiers cannot hold their own east of us, is a bad policy, and endangers our lives and property, whereas, if attempted after we have whipped the Indians, there would be no trouble or danger to us in forcing them on the reservation.

General Howard sent the following this afternoon to the military headquarters—

Camp McBeth, Kamai,

I. T. July 15, 3.30 p.m.

I undertook in pursuit of the Indians, to cross Clearwater, twenty miles below Kamai, with the cavalry and cut the Lolo trail, while Captain Miller with the remainder of the command, was crossing at Kamai and pressing them on the direct route, and was some seven or eight miles on the way early this morning, when a messenger reached me stating that Joseph wished to make proposals of surrender. I returned, leaving my column to proceed to a convenient halting place, and have had some negotiations. Noticing by the dust arising that the Indians were in motion towards the same point I had hoped to reach, I changed my plan, bringing all but an observing force to cross at this point.

Joseph has promised to break away from White Bird, and give himself up to-morrow. He saw he was forced to move to-day. The indications are that they have very little ammunition and food and have sustained large losses of everything in their hurried crossing of the river here. At our approach I see evidences of the bands breaking up, and I shall pursue them a little further with vigor.

Walla Walla, July 18.—There is great excitement in this city over Joseph's proposed surrender. Many hot-headed ones censure General

Howard for listening to talk from Joseph, but the more sensible think Howard fully understands himself and will do the right thing. There is a rumor current here that Capt. Bancroft, who was dangerously wounded in the recent battle, has died since. It is traced to a reliable party now with Gen. Howard's command.

Another report says, that the settlers on Palaha Prairie have been notified by friendly reds to leave, that their lives would soon be in danger.

On the morning of the 15th, Joseph sent a scout named Kukul-witlim, a half breed, to Gen. Howard, offering to surrender himself and that portion of the hostile band over which he has control. He said he was disposed to be friendly from the first, but was forced into the war by White Bird and the other chiefs now with him. He wanted to talk peace and go to the reservation, but the other chiefs wanted to go to Montana to hunt buffalo.

Howard sent Joseph a message, stating the terms upon which he could surrender, on the 16th, but the General had little faith in Joseph's sincerity. While Joseph's messenger and Gen. Howard were talking, Joseph with his entire force moved away. Joseph claimed that he was obliged to leave, but would return on to-morrow and surrender.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—The following has been received here—

To General McDowell, San Francisco.

Your dispatch of the 10th has just been received. Have aimed to send all important reliable information as soon as obtained. The difficulties of communication have been great. The country from the front to the rear has, until now, been infested by hostiles, and couriers and supplies, in many instances, have failed to get through. None have been lost. I am not aware of the exact tenor of the reports to which you refer, but I infer that they are principally those reflecting upon General Howard and Captain Perry. I have investigated the most important ones and find them to be false. The statement in the local papers of the affair at Cottonwood, on the 5th, to the effect that seventeen citizens were surrounded by Indians, and the troops under Perry refused to go to their relief for an hour and a half is a wicked falsification.

The troops, 113 in number, were themselves outnumbered, environed, and attacked by the Indians, but, nevertheless, were sent instantly, a mile away, to the rescue, which was accomplished within twenty minutes, and not only the life of every man in the command was risked, but the safety of the most important position and a large amount of ammunition and other stores.

General Howard reports by this courier the events of the last two days, and the present situation. The number of killed and wounded on both sides, in the action of the 11th and 12th, turns out to be larger than at first believed.

KEELER A. D. C.

Gen. Howard sent Joseph the following reply to his message offering to surrender:

General Howard's Camp, on Clearwater, July 15.

Joseph may make a complete surrender, to-morrow morning. My troops will meet him at the ferry. He and his people will be treated with justice, their conduct to be completely investigated by a court composed of nine of my army, selected by myself. Col. M. P. Miller is designated to receive Joseph and his arms.

O. O. HOWARD,
Brig. Genl. U. S. A.

A later dispatch says, Joseph's movements subsequent to the proposition for surrender have convinced Gen. Howard that the proposition was merely a ruse to gain time for the escape of his force.

MARTINSBURG, West Va., 19.—Troops arrived at 6.30 this morning. Most of the strikers are outside of the western limits of the corporation. At noon the Proclamation of President Hayes, commanding them to disperse, will be issued. The miners of Piedmont have resolved to assist the railroaders. At meetings at Keyser, last night, the men decided to abide by the decision of the associate divisions in regard to wages, and to stand by the other divisions in the present troubles, declaring that the wages established by the company were inadequate for procuring the neces-

saries of life for themselves and families.

1.30 a. m.—Number four engine, with N. B. Bedford, as engineman, was got in order, when his wife and step daughter got on with him. They failed to persuade him to leave, but just before the time to start, one of the strikers spoke a few words to him, and he, with his wife and daughter, left the engine. He was greeted with cheers. Clements, from Baltimore, then ran the train down to the hotel. Everything was done quickly, and there was manifested no disposition of violence on the part of the strikers. The sympathy of the citizens gives encouragement to the men on the Martinsburg strike.

1.20 p. m.—Matters have remained quiet for the last two hours. No train has yet moved. Trains will probably be moved this afternoon, if men can be had.

2.35 p. m.—Lieutenant Koesh, with a detachment of battery F, Fourth Artillery, was called out and cleared the track five minutes ago, and the first train westward has moved. The citizens were compelled to leave the yard, so that there should be no obstructions. Captain Rodgers, from Fort McHenry, has command of the troops. There is much excitement, but as yet no violence.

WORCESTER, Mass., 19.—At Auburn, this morning, Ellen Campbell, wife of Frank Campbell, was murdered by James Mulcahy. He broke each of the four limbs of his victim across his knee. She lived four hours to tell the terrible story and the name of the murderer. Mulcahy is under arrest.

NEWPORT, Pa., 19.—The People's Bank, of this place, was robbed of \$5,000 in money and \$1,500 in bonds, last night.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 19.—A package, containing about \$17,000 in individual securities and bonds, was stolen, to-day, from the First National Bank of Canandaigua.

PITTSBURG, 19.—At noon to-day the freight train men on the western division of the Pennsylvania Railroad refused to go out with the trains. The strike is caused by the company increasing the number of freight cars on the trains without increasing the crews. The strikers and their friends, in all nearly 500 men, assembled at the outer depot, and by intimidation have prevented the crews from going out. One man, while attempting to couple the cars, was attacked and severely beaten. The president of the train men's union has called a meeting of the train men at Phoenix Hall this evening.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The Baltimore and Ohio strike has become general, extending as far west as Chicago, and strengthening continually. The strikers induced the firemen and engineer of the only train which tried to leave Martinsburg, to abandon it. The militia had to retire for reinforcements. Governor Matthews telegraphed for more troops.

At Newark and Columbus trains are stopped, and the railroad officials have asked the Governor of Ohio for troops.

This afternoon the strikers cut the telegraph wires west of Martinsburg.

MARTINSBURG, 19.—The coal train for the east, left this afternoon. As it moved off several of the strikers occupied a hill along side the track. The military presented arms, and there was no demonstration. Engine 423, with a train of house cars, is just moving out, all is quiet. The eastward train took a detachment of ten men, under Lieutenant Lewis and "423" took ten men. The troops on the eastward bound train will go as far as Harper's Ferry, and on the west bound train the troops will go as far as Keeper. It is thought the departure of these trains will break the back of the strike. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of ten of the ringleaders of the strike.

Before the train, drawn by engine 423, reached the city limits, the firemen deserted, and the train remained stationary until 4.42 p. m., when it moved off with George Zepp as fireman. He walked up the track with a navy revolver in his hand, followed by his mother, who tried to dissuade him from going. Some friends of the strikers ran towards him, when he waved his revolver over his head, and marched boldly to the engine, and took his place. The train then moved off. There were soldiers in the cab to protect the engineman and fireman, besides others in a car at the rear. No other train will be started to-day. Richard Zepp, brother to

George Zepp, and chief of the strikers, was arrested by the sheriff, assisted by the military, and lodged in jail.

10.15 p. m.—The city is perfectly quiet, but few persons are to be seen at this hour. The arrest of Zepp has caused all the strikers to retire to their homes. A number of them have, to-night, informed the officers of the road that they are willing to go to work, but are afraid to. The wives and daughters of the strikers are unwilling that their husbands and sons shall take the risk of going to work. The whole trouble originated with the second-class firemen, who have been sustained and encouraged by some of the citizens to whom they are indebted.

PHILADELPHIA, 19.—The upper stories of the building, 214 North Fourth Street, occupied by Swift & Courtney, and Beecher & Co., as a Match and Shoe Blacking factory, were burned, to-night; loss about \$40,000. No insurance.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 19.—Frank Beach, while cutting hay this morning, (twenty-three miles from Crook City, was fired upon by a small band of Indians, and wounded in the arm. He escaped to Crook City. The Indians are setting fire to the hay along Rapid Creek. The prairie in the vicinity of Crook City is reported to be on fire.

The party of citizens who went in pursuit of horse thieves and Indians, yesterday, returned to-day, having accomplished nothing.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 19.—The coach from Deadwood was stopped, last night, near Cheyenne River, by three road agents, who robbed the passengers of about \$50. Twelve miles further up they were stopped again by four robbers, who took the passengers' arms and part of their blankets. The treasure box was opened, but contained no valuables. The up coach was also stopped, last night, near Cheyenne River. The robbers secured only \$13 from the passengers. There was no treasure aboard.

PITTSBURG, 19.—Eighteen trains, without crews, are ready to go out on the Pennsylvania Railroad track. The company has no men to take the strikers places. The strikers claim that by the order for doubling the trains, the distance has also been doubled, and thus the work of each crew is more than doubled. The strike was not premeditated, but finally it grew to such dimensions that nobody was allowed to take out a train.

When the trouble commenced at the outer depot this morning, a party of strikers hurried to the east Liberty stock yards, and had a conference with the train and yard men there, which resulted in the latter joining the strikers. The trains were upon sidings and left there. The strikers then took possession of the main track, and stopped all freight trains east or west. Those coming in from the east were allowed to proceed. After the situation had been explained and in order not to blockade the main track, it was necessary that some stock trains should be pulled up to a siding to be unloaded, and this work was done by a Pan Handle engine, none of those belonging to the Pennsylvania railroad were allowed to be used. The main track here is wholly in the hands of the strikers. The excitement along the road is intense, and it is feared that the Fort Wayne and Pan Handle will join the movement. The strikers threaten to release McCall, who was arrested for striking Superintendent Watt. No detention is offered to the passenger trains. No serious collisions have occurred.

BOSTON, 19.—The schooner *Dom Pedro* was run down and sunk, last night, by the United States revenue cutter *Grant*.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—A Portland press dispatch says, that Captain J. Ainsworth received the following private dispatch to-day from Captain Babbitt, dated Fort Laval, July 17th, via Walla Walla, July 19: Since the rough handling which Joseph and White Bird have received from General Howard, the war seems virtually ended. The Indians were badly whipped and thoroughly demoralized by the heavy stroke received, and are said to be divided in opinion and quarrelling among themselves. Small parties are constantly breaking away from the main band, coming in and surrendering themselves up to General Howard. From most reliable information it is certain that the Indians have lost heavily. I have been ordered here with Col.