

## BY TELEGRAPH AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The following is Boynton's reply to Sherman's letter:

To the Hon. Alexander Ramsay, Secretary of War, Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the courtesy of your note of yesterday, inclosing copies of various official endorsements upon the charge and specifications preferred against Gen. W. F. Sherman for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and also of your note of the 24th inst., informing me of the final action of the President in the matter. I notice that General Sherman admits the right of a citizen to prefer these charges in which his opinion agrees with the rulings of the Judge Advocate General's office. I notice further that General Sherman, instead of availing himself of the opportunity extended to him of exercising his right to ask for a military court in which the gross charges which he publicly made against my character should be tested, and where the advantages would be altogether on his side, he sets forth various reasons why proceedings should be had instead before a civil tribunal as the only trial which is right and proper. General Sherman also declines when this opportunity is offered him, to ask that the character of his "memoirs" over which he forced the pending controversy be submitted to a military court in which alone they can be effectively tested, and takes the somewhat novel ground that the rightful tribunal to try specifications relating to this branch of the subject is an army reunion. On the other hand, the President, who has authority to order a court under such circumstances as attend this case, whether an accused officer does or does not desire it, has decided that civil remedies are ample. That the civil courts are open for the trial of the crime of slander and libel is not a matter of doubt as to need a high official decision, but my attempted proceeding recognized by both the Judge Advocate General and by General Sherman himself as legal for the military offense of "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman," an offense not known to the civil courts. By the President's decision, no military officers will hereafter injure his army standing, at least during the term of this administration, by denouncing any citizen through the public press in language of the foulest abuse, even though he repeat this language to the President in official form, against a decision which justifies this construction, I as a citizen most respectfully protest, while this decision in its terms is as broad as the army, the high sense of honor which always actuates the great body of its officers renders it certain that the President's indulgence will be rarely if ever needed by any officer below its general.

Thanking the Secretary of War for his courtesy from first to last of this business,

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) H. V. BOYNTON.

The Treasury Department has revoked the order of November 3d, 1879, prohibiting the importation of meat cattle from Canada.

The War Department is informed that Douglass, the Ute recently delivered up, has been taken to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth to be kept until the cases of the prisoners are decided. Two other prisoners, Jim Johnston and Thomas, together with General Adams and those of the Utes who went from here to secure the delivery of the prisoners are en route for this city.

United States Consul Bradford writes that there seems no hope for the English farmer, except in a large reduction of rents, while wheat can be carried from Chicago to Liverpool for about 45 cents per one hundred pounds.

The Senate committee on Territories to-day gave an audience to the representatives of the Cherokee nation in opposition to the bill providing for the establishment of a United States court in the Indian Territory and for other purposes.

The move to abolish the two-third rule in the Democratic Convention is charged by the democrats here to have originated with Tilden. They claim he has been at work in the States where the democrats cannot hope to obtain an electoral vote, and if he can get rid of the two-third rule he can secure votes enough from such States to insure his nomination. No one here among the democrats doubt that he

is now busy devising means to force his nomination.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—The unemployed held another meeting on the Sand Lots this afternoon, and were addressed by Kallach, who told them while their grievance was real and their talk for the most part sensible, yet the continuation of such gatherings only afforded an opportunity for the utterance of ill-timed expressions likely to retard rather than advance the objects in view. He suggested that a judicious committee be appointed, with whom he would freely confer and report progress, if any made, in the way of relief. Meantime the meetings had better be dispensed with subject to the call of such committee. This was satisfactory to the crowd, and no more meetings will be held at present.

The *Bulletin* this afternoon publishes a card from the Mayor of the city, which gives an account of the present excitement, the grounds of misrepresentations and misunderstanding of parties, and says that when the Board of Health declared Chinatown a nuisance, a cry was raised that there would be slaughter and bloodshed. As a matter of fact the Workingmen were satisfied with the action of the Board of Health, and would wait to see it properly carried out. But the cry of a vigilance committee had been raised and Sand Lot anger responded, and the city had been thrown into a needless agitation. He held the six companies, and the *Chronicle* mainly responsible. He closed by saying that neither his own utterances nor Kearney's nor the speakers of the Sand Lots are to be understood as the voice of the workingmen's party, which only may be heard through clubs speaking in union and emphasized by the ward board of presidents.

ST. LOUIS, 27.—The *Post-Dispatch* publishes an interview with Albert Carlin, a leading socialist and editor of the *Volkstemme*, an organ of the workingmen, in which he says he will start next week on a three months' trip to all the principal cities in the East and West to agitate the labor question before the trade unions and assist in more thoroughly organizing the workingmen of the country. This action he says is not to bring about a general strike of workingmen at present, but to prepare for the future. The opinion, he says, is general among the intelligent workingmen that the excessive speculation at present so rife will produce a general crash in from one to two years, when an attempt will be made to force wages down again to the lowest possible point; and to meet this condition of things, the workingmen by organizing now will be united throughout the country and able to successfully resist all such efforts on the part of the employers. He further says the National Workingmen's Convention is to be held in June, and will probably nominate Jno. S. Swinton, of the New York *Sun*, for President, and Dennis Kearney for Vice President.

NEW YORK, 27.—Herbert Burrell and Andrew B. Coombs, who left Boston on the 9th of July in a small decked boat for Melbourne, proceeded no further on their voyage than a small fishing village, twenty miles north of Bahai, when they were compelled to land in distress. They reached here to-day in the steamer *City of Paris*.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a survey of the United States ship *Constellation* at the Brooklyn navy yard, preparatory to putting the vessel into commission for carrying supplies to Ireland.

San Antonio, Texas, 27.—The Indians depredating the Mexican border are merciless Apaches. They undoubtedly belong to the reservations in New Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—Dr. H. H. Toland, one of the most prominent men of the State, died to-day of apoplexy.

Little Rock, 27.—Governor Miller, late last night, respited the sentence of death of Thos. Edwards, to await the consideration of his appeal to the Supreme Court.

James Howard was hung at Ozark, Franklin County, to-day.

St. Louis, 27.—Editors Hyde and McCullagh had a street encounter to-day over the loss of the National Convention. Hyde said McCullagh was a dirty little dog and would stab his brother in the back. Friends interfered.

NEW YORK, 28.—A Panama steamer brings the following intelligence: The Peruvian Admiral Montero has officially notified the foreign consuls and naval commanders that the Chilean blockade of

Arice is ineffective and that it cannot be maintained in accordance with the principles of international law.

The Chilean squadron has destroyed the Guano launches and platforms of Vrege Island in Independencia Bay.

The strength of the Chilean army is estimated at from 17,000 to 21,000 including the reserve in Chili. The small pox is reported as making havoc among the invading forces.

A dispatch dated Callao, Feb. 4, says: We are without improvement to report in commercial affairs. Articles of daily consumption have increased considerably in price.

MEADVILLE, Pa., 28.—David Pearson, aged 104, died suddenly.

GREENVILLE, Miss., 28.—A defective boiler in Gill's saw mill, Blairville colony, exploded, killing two whites and one negro, and wounding several others.

WHITEWATER, Wis., 28.—A remarkable matrimonial event was the marriage last evening of the triplet daughters of William Marshall. All the six have gone on a tour.

NEW ORLEANS, 18.—There are apprehensions regarding the rapid rise of the river. A portion of the levee below Red River landing has gone into the water. The commissioners, with a large force, have gone to the point of danger.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., 28.—Dr. John B. Patrick has been arrested for bastardy, on complaint of a coal miner's daughter.

LINCOLN, Neb., 28.—A terrible fight occurred at Mr. Bates' schoolhouse, near Seward. It was the result of an old feud. Wm. Bates was killed and Simon Bates wounded, two Thomases wounded.

OMAHA, 28.—This afternoon a special train arrived here from San Francisco, having on board 250 emigrants bound east, they having taken advantage of the \$35 rate to New York. Among them were about 50 Chinese occupying about one car, 250 more emigrants will pass through to-morrow afternoon.

Bates' schoolhouse, four and a half miles north of Seward, was last night the scene of a vindictive and bloody quarrel, in which one man lost his life and several others were seriously wounded. There had been preaching in the schoolhouse, and at the conclusion of the meeting two of the participants engaged in a scuffle, which soon developed into a general fight. Some 15 or 20 pistol shots were fired, one of which mortally wounded Wm. Bates in the head, who has since died. Four others were seriously injured by pistol shots. Clubs and other weapons were also freely used by those engaged in the fight. The only cause for this fatal and lamentable occurrence is a neighborhood feud growing out of the distasteful school directorship.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The Senate-committee on Indian affairs at a long special meeting to-day agreed to report for passage of the original bill designed to cover the entire range of the Indian question by the inactment of various new provisions based upon the general principle that the United States should, in a great measure, abandon the policy of treating Indians as children, and place them as speedily as possible upon the footing of citizens. The main features of the plan outlined by the committee are:

First—Permanent localization of Indians by allotting homesteads to them in severally with the provision that the lands so allotted shall be absolutely inalienable during a period of 25 years.

Second—Extension over the Indians of general, civil and criminal laws of the United States and of the respective States and Territories within whose border they are located.

Third—Continuance of a certain degree of assistance to them by the Government in the line of progress toward citizenship until they become self-sustaining by means of agricultural and pastoral occupations.

It is not proposed by the committee to transfer the control of the Indians to the War Department, but the bill will largely divest the Interior department of discretionary power in regard to Indians by placing them individually under the control of the country's general laws. The provisions of the bill are to apply to the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory. Its details will be subjects for consideration at future meetings.

Col. Brooks, Acting commissioner of Indian Affairs, said all the tribes except the Utes and Lemhis are on reservations and capable of supporting themselves by means of agriculture and stock raising. The special committee inquiring

into the matter of the removal of the Poncas to the Indian Territory and into the declarations of the Poncas, find that they never signed a paper asking to be removed into the Indian Territory, and were informed by Bright Eyes that the Poncas knowing nothing of white men's geography were at the time of signing the document utterly ignorant of the location, or even the existence of the Indian Territory; that Morgan, the interpreter, was an Omaha Indian, equally ignorant upon that subject; that neither he or the Poncas had any word in their language corresponding to the word "territory," and could only speak of it in their language as "the Indian country," or reservation; that when Morgan asked them as to their willingness to remove to the Indian's country or reservation, they understood him to mean reservation of Indians with whom for years they had been talking of uniting their fortunes, the Omahas, they therefore signed the document, which they supposed to be a petition for removal to the Omaha reservation, but which was really a petition for removal to the Indian Territory. Afterwards they made a treaty of peace with the Sioux and reconsidered that action, deciding to remain on their own reserve, and did so until they were forcibly removed.

The Washington creditors of Jay Cooke & Co., received through to-day's mail a large printed pamphlet containing a descriptive catalogue of the stocks, bonds, Western lands, town lots, etc., belonging to the estate of the bankrupts under the terms and provisions of the plan for closing the estate approved last September. A sale of all these assets will begin in Philadelphia on the 31st of March and continue daily until the end of the catalogue. The list of stocks and bonds alone fills over seven pages. There are several valuable pieces of landed property in Pennsylvania and Ohio, including the celebrated Ogortz estate, and the island of Gibraltar in Put-in Bay. The description of township lands in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin and Minnesota fills about 180 pages. Such a large sale will attract great attention, and many of the creditors from Washington and elsewhere have determined to attend. Of course much of the real and personal property is not very desirable as an investment, but from the immense quantities of both a considerable return may be expected, and it is quite reasonable to anticipate that the estate will ultimately pay off in full its entire indebtedness.

Postmaster General Key to-day sent the following order to Second Assistant Brady: In consideration of the action of the House of Representatives in appropriating \$1,700,000 for the continuance of the Star service, and pending the action of the Senate, suspend further action under my order of February 20th until further advised.

The Secretary of the Navy has been cabled from Montevideo that the United States steamer *Marion* had arrived there from Rio, and that six officers and 15 men had been down with yellow fever. Lieut. Wallis died on the 24d; Rogers, apprentice, on the 20th. All the officers except one, midshipman Wike, were well and convalescing. The officers and men were ashore on Flore's Island. It is supposed the fever originated at Rio while the vessel was coaling.

Senators Wallace, Beck and Booth, sub-committee of the committee on appropriations, heard Postmaster-General Key, Assistant Postmaster-General Brady, and Monroe Salisbury a Western mail contractor, on the subject of the Star service deficiency. Generals Key and Brady argued that the amount proposed by the House bill should be increased to \$1,700,000, and that its restrictive provisions should be stricken out in order to maintain the mail service up to the present standard, including all increase of number of trips and the expediting of service ordered during the last and current fiscal years. The amount originally asked for by the department was \$2,000,000, but \$300,000 of this was requested for additional service the remainder of the current fiscal year, which the department no longer contemplates.

The report of the committee on rules must again be gone over in the House, but there will be new amendments to offer. They will probably be disposed of next week.

The appropriation committee will then bring forward their bills, which are in a very backward condition, the third of the session having closed without action upon a single one of the great money bill, or any bill of any importance.

One of the successful bidders for government paper contracts six weeks ago was in town to-day; he will lose \$10,000 on his contract on account of the rise in paper in the few weeks past.

Representative Wright, chairman of the select committee to inquire into the causes of depression in labor, was read to-day.

A long report upon the Chinese question will be reported to the House on March 10th.

Commander Lull and Lieutenant Collins, United States Navy, were before the inter-oceanic canal committee to-day and argued for the Nicaragua route.

NEW YORK, 28.—A Washington special to the *Evening Post*, says: Late advices from China confirm the belief expressed last year that the Emperor's advisers are availing themselves of the sentiment evinced in the Chinese immigration bill to make the foreign policy conform to the ancient usages of the Empire. Without ascribing the acts and utterances of the Chinese authorities to sentiments of resentment or treating them as retaliatory in their nature, it is reasonable to suppose they are prompted in the same degree by the treatment which the subjects of the Chinese Empire have received from the law-makers and citizens of this country. China is undoubtedly strengthening her armaments, and is manifesting a hostile spirit toward her neighbors and foreigners generally, that bodes no good to the peace of Asia.

The steamer *Erin*, which has just arrived, brought with her a number of road locomotives and trains of wagons, destined for the Far West, where they will be employed in the transportation of mineral and general merchandise. They are intended, as far as possible, to replace mule power, the slow and expensive tractile force at present in use, and will form a connecting link with the railroads now completed, and with others which are being constructed. The vehicles which were built in Rochester, England, will be shipped by a representative of the manufacturers in this city, to whom they were consigned by rail to Wadsworth, Nevada. On their arrival there they will at once be put to work on the central routes of that State.

Gen. Outey Tang, of the Chinese army, holding the high position of chief of the Empire body guard, left the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday for Hartford, Conn. He is a member of the Chinese Legation in Washington and has been detailed to make a special report on the workings of the educational bureau established by his government at Hartford, of which Yung Wing, Chinese minister, is president. General Tang arrived on Thursday from Havre, and was received by a deputation of his countrymen and by members of the French Legation.

CHICAGO, 28.—There is a telegraph war in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. In face of the injunctions granted by the courts at Denver and in Kansas to restrain the American Union Company and the Kansas Pacific from interfering with the existing lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company upon that railroad, the railroad company this morning cut out all the wires from the Western Union offices at Denver and Kansas City. At the same time the Western Union wires were cut upon the central branch of the Union Pacific from Atchison west, the St. Joseph & Western and the Denver Pacific railroads, and the offices thereon were seized. All these roads have contracts with the Western Union under which it has an ownership in the property, and has been working with the railroads for many years to the present date harmoniously. On the Union Pacific Railroad the telegraph line is leased in perpetuity to the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company. The wires were also cut from the office of the latter company at Omaha that morning and carried to the office of the American Union Company in that city. Assurances were yesterday given by the Union Pacific authorities to the Atlantic & Pacific that no intention of this kind existed.

It is said this movement is made by the direct order of Gould in the interest of his new company. The Western Union Company is satisfied that the courts will enforce obedience to their injunctions, which have been so openly violated, and it seems entirely confident of its ability to secure an early return to all its contract rights and property. The business public on the line of these railroads is already expressing great indignation at the embargo thus laid upon telegraphic communication by