

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The procession was composed of five divisions and was one hour in passing a given point. Gen. Crittenden was chief marshal, assisted by the following marshals of divisions, each of whom was attended by a brilliant staff: Generals R. D. Mussey, H. V. Boynton, E. A. Carman, B. F. Grafton and Col. R. Hamill.

Upon arriving at the Circle where the statue is placed, the ceremonies of unveiling were begun after prayer. "Hail to the Chief" and "Star Spangled Banner" were sung by the grand chorus, with the band drum corps and an artillery accompaniment. The statue was then unveiled, the people at a distance being informed of the fact by a salute of 13 guns from Fort Whipple. Grand hymns were then given by a chorus of 100 male voices, supported by a military band, drum corps and artillery. At the conclusion of the hymns, Stanley Matthews delivered an oration, the presentation of the statue was made as an offering of the Army of the Cumberland to the nation, and President Hayes accepted the offering in behalf of the people of the United States.

After some routine business, the meeting was adjourned and the members went to their position in the procession.

The President said: "In the name of the people of the United States, I accept this noble statue so worthy of its subject, erected in honor of Gen. Geo. N. Thomas by his comrades of the illustrious Army of the Cumberland."

The grand tent erected upon the grounds south of the White House was the main point of attraction for the members of the Army of the Cumberland, invited guests and citizens generally.

At 8 o'clock, when the exercises began, about 5,000 persons were packed within, while as many more thronged every approach. The tent was brilliantly illuminated with cordons of gas jets surrounding seven central poles, which supported the canvass and presented an animated kaleidoscope of glittering uniforms and gorgeous toilets. The exercises begun with prayer by the Rev. H. C. McCauley of All Souls Unitarian Church, this city. Judge McArthur delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the city. After music by the West Point Band and Centurian Choir, General Anson G. McCook delivered an oration.

NEW YORK, 19.—The following additional particulars relative to the lake disaster have been received: Two tugs of the fleet were seen to go down. The tug *Becker* came alongside of the dredge *Gordon* about 1.30 p.m. half full of water. George Palmer, Samuel Logan and William Logan jumped aboard and the dredge immediately thereafter careened and disappeared. The tug *O. Thayer* went down about nine o'clock p.m. Her Captain, Henry H. Eckler, was saved. Her engineer is supposed to be lost. On board the dredge *Gordon* were Richard Arnold, Patrick Eagan, Billy Logan, S. Logan, George Palmer and his wife. The water in the engine room was waist deep, and at 4.40 a.m. the *Gordon* sunk and all on board were drowned excepting fireman Smith and two brothers named Heather who were picked up by the tug *Seymour*.

Sackett's Harbor, 19.—Lewis Engro, of the tug *Seymour* says: about 8 o'clock the wind increased to a gale and Cogan, of the tug *Becker*, came alongside of the *Seymour* and called out: "Some of our scows are sunk!" It was then snowing hard. Thomas Smith, fireman of the dredge *Gordon*, says the tug *Becker* came alongside the *Gordon* at 9 o'clock, striking her stern and springing a leak, broke a spar and also cracked their planks, which then commenced to open and let in water so fast that it was impossible to keep her clear. He had ninety pounds of steam.

The *Becker* came alongside again at 12 o'clock, and called out "We are swamping" and wanted to put out a line. Then Mr. Arnold said, "Jump aboard the *Gordon* and let the tug go," which they did, and the tug *Becker* went down at once alongside the dredge. Smith then went down forward where the hoisting and backing chain comes through, and took some old clothes and tried to stop the leak, but a heavy sea rendered all efforts futile. He then came on deck, Rich-

ard Arnold asked him how the leak was, when he replied he could not stop it, although he had bettered it a little. Mr. Arnold asked him if he could use some of his underclothing which were finer and would work to better advantage. He said he thought he could. He then went down again and did the best he could until the water rose in the forward hold so it pressed him against the deck and put out his lantern. Then they cut a hole in the floor of the fire hold, and used pails in bailing out. The boat then careened and the water came in the engine room door. It was then waist deep. Mr. Arnold says, "Tom, we are gone," I says, "Yes, we are gone." We then started for the stem of the dredge. Egan pulled off a door and handed it to Arnold. We stood together a second then came and took the door from Egan's hand, Smith says: "Come with me," and started for the tow line of the *Seymour*, and went 15 or 20 feet on the line. He was too heavy and returned to the dredge. When he got back he called out for Egan and for Arnold, but they were gone, carried off by the sea. Then I got hold of Mrs. Palmer's hand and her husband had her around the waist. She says: "George, we must go." He tried to cheer her to hang on a few moments longer, and a swell came and carried both away. I could not hold them any longer. William Hogan was carried away about 15 minutes afterwards, and then Samuel Logan. I had just spoken to him, asking if he could hang on until daylight, but got no response. This left three, Charles and Neal Hawthorn and myself. Charles Hawthorn said: "I can't hold on any longer." I told him to hold on as long as he could; I took hold of his collar and helped him, Neal Hawthorn standing between him and me. It was now getting daylight, and the *Seymour* came stern on toward us. I hauled in the line with one hand, holding the slacks in my teeth and holding the plank with the other hand. I made the line fast around them then went aboard on the line. The other two were hauled to the side together and rescued in an unconscious condition, one frothing at the mouth.

Oswego, 19.—The tug *Gardner*, which left this port for Sodus Point yesterday, returned this evening and reported eight scows of the wrecked fleet on the beach between here and Sodus. There were 31 persons of the fleet when it left the River St. Lawrence for Lake Ontario. Sixteen were taken to Sodus, six to Sackett's Harbor and three who were on the scow are missing. The number saved as far as known is 22.

NEW YORK, 19.—At a meeting to-day of the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the agricultural lands west of the Missouri River to Puget's Sound, shall be offered for sale to settlers at the Government prices of \$2.50 cash per acre, with an addition thereto of ten cents per acre, to be paid to the company to reimburse it for the cost of selecting, surveying and conveying said land.

This resolution does not apply to coal or iron lands, nor to lands chiefly valuable for timber, nor to lands required for townsites, nor suitable for manufacturing sites, nor in regions where water is scarce, to lands containing springs or other natural supply. Where it shall be for the interest of settlers at large, such water privileges shall not be exclusively held or controlled by an individual, nor to lands required for the use of the company in connection with the operation of the road.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., 19.—The worst gale of the season has been blowing here from the southwest since midnight. It is now blowing 40 miles an hour. The propeller *General Payne*, from Chicago, is on the bar and at 8 o'clock went to pieces. The schooners *Holmer*, *Margaret*, *Dall Light*, *Maple Leaf*, loaded with lumber, the scow *Rose* and the barge *Cod*, went on the beach between two and eight o'clock this morning. The *Maple Leaf* is going to pieces. No lives lost. The schooner *Harlett* is anchored a mile outside, with foresail gone.

WASHINGTON, 20.—At the conclusion of General McCook's oration Miss Annie Storey read, with fine effect, an original poem by Edward Renaud, entitled "The Rock of Chickamauga." The concluding line, "Then crown the hero's

name with three times three," was followed by three rousing cheers. General Garfield then announced the programme for to-morrow to be as follows: At 9.30 a.m., a business meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland; at 11 a.m. an excursion to Mount Vernon by the Society; at 8 p.m. a reception by the President at the Executive Mansion; at 10 p.m., grand promenade concert in the large tent.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland had a session to-day, Captain McCrary, of Columbus, Ohio, presiding. General Sherman read letters from Mrs. E. B. Anderson and her daughter Eva, denying the charge of disloyalty against Gen. Robert Anderson, and asking the society to take some action in the matter. General Sherman then offered the following resolution, and it was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland is hereby tendered the widow and daughter of the first commander of the Army of the Cumberland;

That the society will ever bear in honorable memory his pure and noble character and his heroic devotion to the country, and that they ever regret that his ill health in '61 prevented him from reaping the fruits of his valor and courage in the cause of the Union.

That it will ever be remembered that to him the Army of the Cumberland owes a great debt for having supplied them with the leadership of Gen. Thomas; and

That nothing but poverty prevents them from erecting a suitable testimonial over the honored grave of General Robert Anderson at West Point.

Gen. Jeff C. Davis paid a tribute to the patriotism and loyalty of Gen. Anderson. Nobody who had ever seen that soldier at Fort Sumter would question his loyalty. Columbia had made no mistake when she sent down Robert Anderson to let slip the dogs of war. (Cheers)

Telegraphic greetings were ordered sent to Generals Rosencranz and Sheridan. Alexander Ramsey Jr., offered a resolution extending an affectionate greeting to the widow and daughter of Gen. Robt. Anderson, and assuring them that any insinuation against Gen. Anderson needed no contradiction from the Army of the Cumberland. Unanimously adopted. Gen. Phil. Sheridan was chosen president for the ensuing year, and Toledo was selected for the next meetings. The thanks of the Society were voted to Stanley Matthews, Judge McArthur and Gen. A. G. McCook. The author of the Thomas statue was presented to the society and the meeting adjourned.

AUGUSTA, Me., 20.—Governor Garcelon sat with the council yesterday, both in the forenoon and in the afternoon session. Hon. Andrew Lacy, of Wiscasset, called at the council chamber in the afternoon to see the returns from Lincoln County and stated he had been promised by the Governor that he might see them. The governor stated the conversation related to the returns of the election of county officers and not to those of Senators and Representatives. Lacy then stated his desire was to see the returns for county commissioners and senator, but the council declined to let him see the returns in either case. Hon. E. C. Farrington, of Fryeburg, a member of Governor Conner's council for two years, stated to the advisory committee that the uniform custom for the two terms in which he was in office was to advise parties in the interest of defective returns in all cases where their rejection could possibly change the result of the election and that the returns were in all cases freely exhibited. He cited the Burleigh-Madegan case in which Hon. Mr. Madegan and Peter Charles Keegan, of Aris-took, were permitted to spend a long time in examining the returns from every town and plantation in the county. No communication having been received from the council in response to the letters addressed to them by counsel or by the senators elect. Messrs. Baker & Baker, counsel, addressed them a letter protesting vigorously against the unconstitutional methods employed by the governor and council, which has already deprived the contestants of three days in their examination of the returns. The letter reached the State House at 4.30. The messenger was informed that the council had adjourned over to Friday. It is now under-

stood that the question of the right of senators and representatives elect to examine election returns in their own cases by themselves or counsel, will be tested by proceedings before the Supreme Judicial Court. Chief Justice Appleton is the judge before whom the proceedings will be taken.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The meeting adjourned to reassemble on board the *Jane Mosley*, on which steamer the Society were invited to make a trip to Mt. Vernon. When they arrived on board the meeting was called to order and business of the society proceeded with. It was decided that the next annual meeting be held in September, 1880, on Wednesday and Thursday of Chickamauga week. General Fullerton, treasurer of the Society submitted a report which stated that the entire cost of the equestrian statue of General Thomas would be \$14,612. There has been paid Ward the sculptor, \$2,000, leaving \$12,612 still due. It was decided that the statue should be paid for at once out of cash on hand. The committee having charge of the subject said they had selected Ben. Harrison, of Indiana, as orator of the Society for the next meeting. The thanks of the Society were tendered the President, the heads of the various Executive Departments and officers of the army and navy for the generosity with which they received the Society. A committee of three was appointed to confer with the Army of the Potomac for the purpose of taking some steps towards erecting a suitable statue to "gallant Joe Hooker."

On motion of General Garfield, a vote of thanks was tendered the two Maryland and three Virginia companies, who forgetting party differences, had joined the army of the Cumberland in paying respect to the memory of General Thomas.

The steamer, having arrived opposite Mount Vernon, recess was taken, but owing to a strong wind it was found impossible to effect a landing. The members of the Society formed in groups and fought their battles over again until the steamer headed for home, when they all repaired to the cabin, and, assisted by the ladies of the party, sang with great enthusiasm, "Marching Through Georgia," "The Battle Cry of Freedom," and other patriotic airs. Gen. Barnum recited "Miles O'Reilly," and "The Return of the Regiment," after which the meeting was adjourned to reassemble at Toledo, Ohio, in Sept. 1880.

DENVER, 20.—Special dispatches to the *Denver Tribune* from Los Pinos say that the proceedings on Thursday were devoted to taking the testimony of Wass and Yanco, two runners sent by Ouray from this agency to the White River Utes prior to the massacre. These, in common with all the hostiles, who were familiar with the occurrences at White River, and who could not plead exemption from self-committal, have been absent from this agency since the coming of the commission, and not until yesterday could their attendance be secured.

They gave their statements without reservation, and Ouray states that his renewed confidence on the part of those who have already testified will permit them to make a clean breast of everything. The hostiles met the commission with the intention of telling a direct lie throughout, but Gen. Adams' coup d'etat brought them to a realizing sense of their position, and they are now pleading for peace. They are thoroughly frightened, and fears of a winter campaign against them have exacted from them a promise to honestly testify and abide the consequences. They say: "One big fight, and Indians' ammunition all gone—no food, and we starve." They begin to understand the utter utility of further resort to arms; and from a defiant air and intention to resist, noticeable at first, they now express not only a willingness to submit to peaceable arbitration, but a desire that the commission continue to a final settlement.

The White River Utes have left Ouray and returned to their camp on Grand River. Ouray says they have gone for their lodges and has vouched for their return in six days, when they will make a complete confession as to their participation in the outbreak. Such is their promise to Chief Ouray, but judging from their past conduct, little reliance can be placed on promises. Ouray has sent an order to Capt. Jack to appear before the commission, assuring him that no personal danger will be incurred by

so doing. Ouray believes that Jack will respond, and will also accompany the Commission to Washington, should Secretary Schurz follow out the recommendation of the commission in adjourning to meet at Washington.

After the formal adjournment of the commission, Chief Ouray claimed the attention of the commission and made a speech, which, for the depth of feeling, power of eloquence and deep reasoning, went far beyond any of his previous efforts, his words surprising and gladdening the sorely tried and disheartened commissioners. A flood of light was cast upon previous efforts, all seeming inconsistencies made clear, and Ouray now stands before the world as the white man's friend. He had been listening to the testimony of the captives, and when the commission was announced adjourned, he remained with his head sunk on his breast in an attitude of deep meditation. Suddenly he lifted his head and began to speak, holding those present almost spell-bound by his revelation. At times he discarded the services of the interpreter, and spoke English for a short time. The subject of his speech was as follows: Beginning by saying that he heard the commission had lost confidence in him and believed he was playing them false, he went on to say that the whole object of the commission from first to last had been misunderstood by the White River Utes. His authority had gone only so far that they had left their camp and had come here, but everyone of them had come prepared to fight. They thought that each witness, as he finished his testimony, of whatever character it might be, would be immediately arrested and put under guard. They had determined to resist this to death, and at the first movement in this direction on the part of the whites a tragedy with all the horrors of the White River massacre repeated would have ensued.

"Have you not seen," he asked "around on these hills my Utes day and night? All day one of my Indians was at each of these windows watching. Had these Utes attacked your brothers, blood would have been shed. My word is pledged to the whites, and though it cost my life no harm can come to them."

He then went on to say that Unque, an Uncepah Ute, would appear before the Commission to-morrow and testify fully in regard to the Thornburgh fight, and the subsequent massacre. Unque, it will be remembered, tried to stay the fight, but was not listened to by the Utes. His testimony will bear hard on Jack, as he has before stated that Jack was the leader in the battle with the troops.

The White River Utes, continued Ouray, all came in together to tell what they knew. They understand now, and have not before, that the Commission is not for the purpose of apprehending one single Ute. Not even if one is proven to be the most guilty or innocent. They will all come in together, and what they say will be the truth. They had begun to think I was working against them and I was obliged to act as I did, to encourage them in their evasions and lies, in order that I might retain my influence over them until the time they could themselves see that this was a peace commission, working for them as well as for the whites. "They now see it, and there will be no further difficulty in getting them to speak."

The old chieftain described in a belief-compelling manner his sorrows at the troubles in the first place, his subsequent anxiety and his constant fear that something might happen to the helpless captives, his efforts for their release and his great joy when he saw the result of the mission of General Adams. "I do not want to be a chief," he concluded, "I grow old and am tottering. Let some young man with the fire of youth in his veins take my place. I have my farm which I would rather cultivate and watch the seed planted by me grow up to maturity, than be head chief. They all come to me with their trouble. I know everything and have all their burdens to bear. Washington no want me give up my position, wants me stay and govern Utes. I want only to be known as Ouray, the friend of the whites." He then went up to General Adams and presented him with a beautiful Navajo blanket as a present from his squaw, Chipeta.

CLEVELAND, 20.—One of the heaviest gales this season began