

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 25.

The Supreme Court, according to the reassignment of its calendar, will next month hear the arguments involving the constitutionality of all laws heretofore made bearing on the question of polygamy in Utah. The decision will involve the legality of all laws, national, State or Territorial, to crush out the Mormon mode of life.

CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., 25.—On Tuesday afternoon, companies B and D, Third Cavalry, under command of Captain J. B. Johnson and Lieut. Thompson, while scouting in the sand hills, about 70 miles southeast of this post, came upon about 150 Cheyennes, under Chief Dull Knife. The hostiles at first showed fight, but seeing themselves outnumbered, gave up, and were brought into Major Carlton's camp, on Chadron Creek, where they were disarmed and their stock taken away; the latter, numbering about 140 horses and mules, were sent here.

A courier from Chadron Creek, this evening, reports that when the hostiles were informed that their destination was Camp Robinson, they refused to go, and scattering over the prairie commenced digging rifle pits with their hunting knives. They appeared to have rifles secreted, which they secured, having given up only a few old guns and revolvers. Artillery has been sent from here to shell them from their positions, should they continue their resistance. Considerable excitement prevails here over anticipated trouble.

CHICAGO, 25.—The following dispatch has just been received at the military headquarters.

Camp of Third Cavalry, Chadron Creek, Neb., Oct. 24th.

Arrived in camp, last night, in a violent snow storm, with 150 prisoners, and 140 head of stock. "Dull Knife," and "Old Crow" are with them. My party consisted of companies B and D, Third Cavalry, the latter commanded by Lieut. J. C. Thompson; have dismounted the Indians and sent the stock to Camp Robinson, under guard.

JOHNSON,

Capt. 3rd Cavalry.

GEO. CROOK,

Brigadier General.

INDIANAPOLIS, 25.—On Saturday the *Herald* will contain an interview with James E. Anderson, now stopping in this city. Anderson clears up the mystery surrounding the Sherman letter and exonerates Secretary Sherman from all complicity in the matter. He says the authority of the Sherman letter lies between Senator Kellogg and Conquest Clark, who was his private secretary at the time; that Mrs. Jenks never saw it; that the original letter is now in possession of a gentleman of Philadelphia, and can be produced at any time. He says Kellogg could exonerate Sherman at any time, and will do so as soon as the Louisiana appointments made in his interest are confirmed. The interview makes two and a half columns of the *Herald*, and embodies a racy history of Louisiana politics, including some interesting facts not heretofore made public. Anderson says that he was made the dupe of Sypher, his cousin, and compelled to go before the Potter committee; that Sypher got a fee of \$3,500 by pretending that he was Anderson's go-between.

CLEVELAND, 25.—The boiler of the Otsego fork handle works, Rome, Ashtabula County, exploded at noon, to-day, instantly killing the engineer, George McKenzie, and seriously injuring two men, names unknown. The factory was totally destroyed; loss not known.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 25.—Some excitement has been produced, to-night, by the appearance of 1,000, or more, men and boys in front of the city jail, drawn together by the presence therein of George Washington, the negro who outraged Frances Otto, on Sunday last. The arrest of the leader, and the determined efforts of the police, who are armed with guns, have scattered the crowd. Pickets are stationed at all the streets leading to the jail, and any effort at lynching will be met with stern opposition.

BOSTON, 25.—Charles D. Hartwell, the conductor, who is charged with having caused the accident at Wollaston, on the Old Colony Railroad, was adjudged guilty of manslaughter, and held in \$10,000 for trial in December.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25.—In the cricket match, the Australians resumed the bat at noon to-day and at 1.50 went out with a score of 302, including 42 byes and wides. Boile scored 35, Bailey 25, Allen not out, with 21, Gregory 15, Murdoch 3. After lunch, the Californians went to the bat and held the wickets two hours, going out with a score of 62, including 30 byes and wides. The best scores were: Aitken 12, Whelham 6; there were 11 duck eggs. The Californians will take their second innings to-morrow.

NEW YORK, 26.

The *World's* London letter says: Lord Salisbury, British foreign minister, has been invited by the American government to consider seriously the very decided objections which the American government is disposed to make to the payment of the Halifax fisheries awards, in the new circumstances created for both governments by the recent report of Captain Sullivan, of the British ship *Sirius*, who was sent to investigate the event of January 8, when a number of American fishermen were violently driven away from their stations on the Newfoundland coast, their fishing tackle destroyed, and their business broken up. Captain Sullivan reported to his government that the people of Newfoundland were justified in making the assault upon the American fishermen because by a "local law" of that island, mackerel fishing on Sunday is prohibited, and the Americans were fishing in contempt of this law. The Marquis of Salisbury has endorsed and accepted the report of Captain Sullivan as embodying the views and conclusions of Her Majesty's government. The Marquis of Salisbury formally communicates to the American government, without taking the trouble even to fortify it by laying before the United States government the report of Captain Sullivan upon the facts in the case, as they were set forth upon the spot to him. It is said the American government has informed Salisbury that the question as to whether the American fishermen, pursuing their business under the terms of the Salem treaty, are liable to violence at the hands of petty local authorities for infringing local regulations not embodied in the treaty, is too important to be settled by the British government itself, upon the report of a naval officer. As the time fixed, under the Halifax award, for paying over the money ordered by that award, to be paid to the British government, will expire on the 24th of November, it is obvious that this matter must be sharply and immediately pressed upon the attention of the British government by the American government. The money to pay these awards is now in London awaiting the directions of the American Department of State. By the singular and unexpected attitude of the British foreign office in regard to the events of January, in Newfoundland, and the reports of Captain Sullivan, have made it a matter of grave doubt whether the State Department can venture to take the responsibility of weakening and complicating the American case by paying the money over while Lord Salisbury maintains this attitude; of course a refusal on the part of the United States to pay over this money will embroil, for a time at least, the relations of the dominion both with England and with the United States; but, on the other hand, the acceptance by England of this money in the actual circumstances of the case, would be sure to generate in the United States feelings, which could hardly fail to express themselves disagreeably in the form of legislation unfriendly to the interest both of England and of the Canadian dominion. At all events, the situation has become decidedly uncomfortable within the past few days, and correspondence on the subject between the two governments has assumed a serious character.

A Madrid special says: Juan Moncasi, who attempted to shoot King Alfonso, yesterday, was arraigned to-day. When asked: "What was your object in leaving your home on the Mediterranean and coming to the capital?" he replied, defiantly: "I came here to kill the King." Moncasi was then returned to his cell. He has associated with internationalists since arriving on Saturday last.

BUFFALO, 26.—The slaughter house and pork packing establishment of Christian Klinch, East Buffalo, were burned this morning. About 40 out of some 400 live hogs

were saved. An immense quantity of pork, lard, and dressed hogs were destroyed. The estimated loss is \$160,000; insured \$85,000.

NEW ORLEANS, 28.—The weather is clear and pleasant. Deaths, 21; cases reported, 63.

Captain William Davis, of the British steamship *Liddesdale*, died last night, of yellow fever.

Baton Rouge, 26.—Eighteen new cases. No deaths.

Greenville, 26.—The yellow fever has entirely abated here. There is not a case in town. Two hundred and eighty-seven deaths to date; 20 cases under treatment.

CHICAGO, 26.—The *Journal's* Washington special says: The arrest of a number of democrats in South Carolina, yesterday, at the instance of District Attorney Northrop, for interfering with republican meetings, has, according to a private dispatch received from Columbia, to-day, produced much consternation among the "red shirts," and they threaten to retaliate by swearing out warrants against local republican leaders, and have them arrested and committed to jail without bail. It is believed here the action of the district attorney will have an excellent effect.

The story is quite current here that necessary proof has been obtained, and that within a very few days a well known Washington correspondent of a newspaper, who has figured quite extensively in connection with the attempt of the Potter committee to show that President Hayes obtained his office by means of fraud, will be arrested for forgery. It is asserted, privately, by prominent republicans, that the so-called original Sherman Weber-Anderson letter has been found; that it is a clever forgery, and that the entire history of the letter will be made public. The affair is causing much comment among republican officials, and it is claimed the developments which will be made will not only implicate the correspondent, but Nephew Pelton and democratic members of the Potter committee. According to the statement of persons who claim to know the details of the affair, there was a regular conspiracy to blacken the character of Secretary Sherman and other republicans, which, when made public, will make a profound sensation. The correspondent denies that he has been guilty of any improper act, and discredits the report of his probable arrest, upon the ground that the charge cannot be substantiated.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., 26.—The board of health officially reported 2 deaths from yellow fever during the past 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock to-night. Six additional interments are reported by the undertakers, of parties who died beyond the corporation line.

New Orleans, 26.—The work of supplying the needy with rations, medicines, nurses, physicians, etc., will, to-day, be brought to an end as far as the Peabody, Howard and Ladies' Physiological Societies and Steamboatmen are concerned. The Orleans Central, Homeopathic, Relief, Hebrew Benevolent, Young Men's Christian, Peabody Auxiliary and several minor charitable associations will continue their labors.

Fifteen physicians report 16 new cases, equally divided between the city and country. A majority of those reported in the city are of persons who were taken ill in the suburbs and brought into the city for treatment. Ten local physicians have been appointed on duty in the city to take places of physicians from abroad.

BOSTON, 26.—The wool demand is quite steady, including a good average business. In all grades and qualities the prices continue well sustained, although still comparatively low and unsatisfactory. Sales of domestics are fully 200,000 pounds more than for the corresponding week last year, and the wool is rapidly passing into the hands of manufacturers. Combing and delaine fleeces are rather more inquired for, but the prices are not quite so firm. California continues to meet with a good demand. The sales include 400,000 pounds at 20 @ 28, for spring, and 12 1/2 @ 18 1/2 for fall. Prices remain unchanged and 28 is the outside figure for the best spring wool in the market. Fall wool continues to arrive in a poor condition and is not desirable. Other sales include Ohio and Pennsylvania medium, No 1, X, XX, and above at 34 @ 38; Michigan medium and X at 32 @ 34; Wisconsin, Maine and New Hampshire at 32 @ 36; combing and delaine at 35 @ 42, unwashed combing at 25 @

32; Texas at 16 @ 27; lake at 25; Oregon at 21 U 30; tub at 26 U 40; territory at 16 @ 25; super and X pulled at 30 @ 40; secured at 38 @ 64.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Secretary Sherman says of James E. Anderson's retraction: "He had always been satisfied that the truth of the history would in the end fully vindicate him from all charges and aspersions in the matter of the so-called Sherman letter, and he would prefer to assist rather than to delay or obstruct a thorough examination into all the facts."

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, '78.

To L. C. Northrop, U. S. Attorney, Charleston, S. C.:

I want no trafficking guarantees, but judicial investigation of the outrages alleged to have been committed upon unoffending people in the exercise of their rights as citizens of the United States.

(Signed,) CHAS. DEVENS, Attorney-General.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., 26.—The Arctic schooner *Florence Tyson*, supposed to have been lost, arrived this morning. The vessel sprung a leak near Sable Island on the 19th, and the crew has been pumping day and night ever since. The last morsel of food on board was eaten this morning. Capt. Tyson reports that there has not been such icy seas in the north for thirty years. The crew is all well. The lowest thermometer was 53 degrees below zero.

NEW YORK, 27.—Between 6 and 9 o'clock, this morning, masked burglars entered the Manhattan Savings Bank building, corner of Broadway and Bleeker Street, and after handcuffing the janitor, made him, under threats of instant death, reveal the combination of the safe to them, and deliver up the keys of the bank. They rifled the vault of presumably a large amount of money, as 20 tin boxes, known to have contained bills, were found on the floor empty. The doors, windows and all means of access from without were found intact, and it was evident the thieves had entered by means of keys.

Dan Keely, the night watchman, said he left his post at 6 o'clock a.m., and aroused the janitor, as was his custom, and left the building, locking the hall door after him. The janitor Wertel created an unfavorable impression on cross-examination. He said that at 10 minutes past 6, while he was dressing, seven masked men suddenly rushed into his room and handcuffed himself and his wife, and demanded the keys of the bank. His mother-in-law, an old lady who was present, screamed when the burglars drew their pistols, and threatened instant death to any one who made a noise. They then carried him into an adjoining room and forced him to deliver up the keys of the street doors; with these, four of the party went down stairs, leaving three on guard in his room. Three hours passed, and Wertel heard a clock strike nine. Just then one of the men from down stairs returned, and after a whispered consultation, they all left. Wertel admitted to Supt. Walling that he had given the combination of the unlocking of the doors of the vault to the robbers. He gave it under threats of instant death, but he failed to state how he got possession of the combination. His wife corroborated his story of the attack, but said there were only five men in the party.

Mr. Lent, a Broadway merchant, passed the bank soon after seven a.m., and saw a young man dusting shelves and desks inside. It is supposed this was one of the burglars endeavoring to make things look as natural as possible.

Officers Van Norton and Tully said they looked through the bank window between six and seven o'clock, and all was quiet.

The vault can be seen from the street. Inside the main doors of the safe vault the burglars found a space with shelves, upon which were tin boxes filled with jewelry, silverware and valuable papers, these they emptied. They overlooked one box on back, containing \$50,000 in valuables, the property of Edward Schell, president of the bank. The open space, six feet between the main door of the vault and the doors of the inner safe gave the burglars ample space to work in. They pried open one compartment containing 11,000 small bills. They next forced the bottom of drawer, but got nothing of value therefrom. The wedges were found on the upper compartments, which they were trying to force, when they were evidently disturbed. A

dozen drills, a sledge hammer, three sectional jimmies and other tools were found scattered around. The officers of the bank admit that the janitor possessed the combination to the vault. It was given him months ago, so that he could take out the books and make ready for business. The officers of the bank are Edward Schell, president and treasurer, C. F. Alford, secretary.

The following is the bank officers' statement: The Manhattan Savings Institution was, on the morning of Sunday, Oct. 27, 1878, robbed of securities to the amount of \$2,757,700, of which \$2,500,700 is registered in the name of the institution, and is not negotiable, and \$163,000 is made payable to it, and \$73,000 is in coupon bonds, and \$11,000 in cash.

For the purpose of preventing loss to the depositors, it is deemed advisable that no payment be made without 60 days notice, as provided by laws of the institution.

EDWARD SCHELL, President.

CHAS. F. ALFORD, Secretary.

CHARLESTON, 27.—The smack *Whippoorwill* arrived last night, bringing Captain Cheeseman, and the officers and crew of the lost steamer *Gen. Barnes*. Captain Cheeseman states that his ship encountered a hurricane on Tuesday last. On Wednesday morning she was fast going to pieces from the forehatch forward, when the officers and crew took to the boats. Soon afterwards sighted the schooner *M. W. Drew*, Capt. Mahony, who took the shipwrecked crew on board and brought them to Charleston bar. The *Barnes* went down at noon on Wednesday. Her cargo consisted of 630 bales of cotton, 350 barrels of oil, 94 casks of spirits of Turpentine, 400 barrels of rosin, 8 barrels waste, and other merchandise.

CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., 27.—The famished savages, after defying the troops, cold and hunger for nearly 48 hours, came forth from under the bank of Chadron Creek yesterday at noon, Carlton having sent them word previous by his guide that if they did not come out and surrender before noon he would blow every one of them from the face of the earth. This threat had the desired effect, for in a few minutes after the interpreter returned, all the savages came forward and surrendered themselves. After being disarmed, they were marched to the post, arriving here at midnight, where comfortable quarters and supper was given them.

NEW ORLEANS, 27.—The weather is cooler, 64. The mercury has fallen 10 degrees since noon. Report of the board of health for the 24 hours ending at noon, to-day—deaths, 22; new cases, 74.

Vicksburg, Miss., 27.—Cloudy, light rain last night and to-day; thermometer 50 and falling, and the prospect of light freeze to-night.

Jackson, 27.—Eleven new cases since yesterday noon, and two deaths.

Memphis, 27.—It showered last night, and to-day it has been clear and cold. The prospects are most flattering for frost. The board of health officially reported two deaths from yellow fever for the past 24 hours ending six o'clock to-night.

NEW YORK, 28.—The *World's* Washington special says: That serious correspondence between England and America, touching the virtual nullification of the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty by Newfoundlanders, is confirmed by the best authority. One of the fisheries, which was secured by the treaty of Washington, and which it was important to secure, was what is generally known as the herring fishery. That is, the catching or purchasing chiefly in Newfoundland, of herring which are there frozen and kept for bait. Hitherto, to save time, our fishermen have generally purchased their herring from the native colonial fishermen, but with the privilege of fishing within a three-mile limit, they are gradually catching for themselves. They go from Gloucester, about November, and occupy several months in their business. Last November, the Gloucester fleet, about 20 sail, went as usual to Fortune Bay, in Newfoundland, but were driven from the fishing grounds by a very violent assault from a large and excited crowd of colonial fishermen, who cut and destroyed some of their seines, and drove off the fleet, the crews being unwilling to run the risk of disturbance.

Representations were duly forwarded to our minister in London.