

## BY TELEGRAPH. AMERICAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10. — Arrived the Pacific Mail steamer *City of Tokio* from Hong Kong, via Yokohama, Aug. 24, 1875. The Japanese and Russian commissioners have sailed to complete the transfer of the Kuriles to Japan and of Saghalien to Russia.

Reports are circulating among the Japanese officials that war between China and England is imminent, but they are not believed to be based upon any intelligence beyond that already received by foreigners.

On retiring from the Japanese service next month General LeGendre will receive the first imperial decoration ever offered any foreigner.

The question of a Korean invasion remains unchanged; at present the most influential members, though not a majority, of the government are against it.

Judge Richardson, of the United States court of claims, and Commander Lewis of the *Yantic*, while travelling within the treaty limits of Yokohama, were arrested by local officers, and sent back to the foreign settlement; the act was undoubtedly illegal, and was immediately recognized as such by the government at Yeddo, which took immediate measures for an investigation before any complaint was made, and the offending parties were promptly punished and such apologies offered as to give full satisfaction to the gentlemen concerned.

Hong Kong, August 16, Shan-hae, August 17. — The British Minister, Wade, has left Tien Tsin for Peking, there to deliver the ultimatum of the British government in the case of Margary. Several attaches preceded him on different dates, with the purpose of giving the Chinese full and timely warning of the action which Wade would take. It is commonly understood that if his demands are not acceded to in twenty-four hours he will withdraw his legation and declare open hostilities. His demands comprise a complete investigation of the murder of Margary, and the punishment of the alleged offenders, and heavy pecuniary damages. It is not doubted that the Chinese will agree to everything, and pay the indemnity promptly; as to the punishment of the guilty parties, much evasion is expected. The relations between Wade and Li Hung Chang, viceroy of Chili, while at Tien Tsin, were not cordial.

The treaty between China and Peru was ratified at Tien Tsin after long delays and difficulties.

J. Meadows, formerly of the English consular service, and lately interpreter for the Peruvian legation, died suddenly at Tien Tsin.

There have been renewed attacks by Chinese mobs on the telegraph attaches near Foochoo.

The efforts to obtain an explanation of and redress for the murder of Blacklock, the English assistant in the Foochoo customs service, have entirely failed.

WASHINGTON, 11. — The Red Cloud Commission, this morning, began the examination of Samuel Meeker, in connection with the settlement of Indian accounts, &c. Prof. Marsh and commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith were present.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 11. — A telegram from West Newton, Pa., says that C. P. Markle & Sons' straw and wood pulp works were partially destroyed by fire this morning; the main building and the greater portion of the machinery were uninjured. Loss \$40,000.

PORT JARVIS, N. Y., 11. — There was a heavy frost in this section last night, and it is feared that the buckwheat, corn and other late crops are injured.

NEW YORK, 11. — A special dispatch from Bredan states that the concentration of the two German armies ordered to participate in the grand autumn manoeuvres will be effected on Monday, when the manoeuvres will begin and will continue during the week.

The Western Union Telegraph directors, at their meeting yesterday, ratified the recent election of D. O. Mills, of San Francisco, by the executive committee, as a director, in place of S. Witt, deceased.

The *Evening Post* says that at the opening of business, this morning, it was announced that the banking house of F. Schuhardt & Sons had stopped payment; the firm is one of

the oldest and most respectable in the business, but its credit has been somewhat under a cloud for the last two years. The causes of the suspension date back to before the panic, the firm having been obliged to take securities on which it had advanced, and which have since fallen in value. The obligations of the house consist of domestic paper, a small amount of which is outstanding, and of bills of exchange, all of which have been accepted. The losses will fall principally in Europe. It is expected that, ultimately, the creditors will receive full payment. The firm had little or no interest in the markets, and they are accordingly little affected.

The secretary of the Interior sent the following dispatch last night, to Enoch Hoag, superintendent of Indian affairs at Lawrence, Kansas:

"Proceed at once to Caddo and Wichita, in Indian Territory, and ascertain why supplies are short at Fort Sill, and apply remedies and learn who are at fault. Purchase supplies and employ transportation for present needs, and use every endeavor to have those Indians fully supplied at the earliest possible moment. The War Department has been requested to supply immediate necessities, but do not rely on that source of supply, but proceed as if no such aid was asked for, and report progress frequently by telegraph and letters."

Austin, Baldwin & Co., 72 Broadway, agents in this city of the State Line of steamships, were today interviewed by the *Post* on the London *Echo* story, and expressed surprise at its statements. They say there has been no collapse of the company to their knowledge, but on the contrary the steamer *State of Pennsylvania* of that line is now on her way from the other side, and will sail from New York on the 22d inst. Passengers and freight are now engaged for this steamer. Whatever changes may be effected in the organizing of the company on the other side, will not interfere with the regular sailing of the steamers of the line, or with the business on this side.

CHICAGO, 11. — A Washington special says that Secretary Delano and Prof. Marsh met to-day, by accident, at one of the leading hotels, and a lively conversation ensued. Delano insisted that Marsh was no better than he should be, and Marsh came back at him with his malicious misrepresentations. Friends parted the two excited gentlemen in time to spoil a good sensation. The Indian business, as conducted by the Red Cloud investigation commission, is slightly mixed. The prosecution is not yet of that desirable nature that one would like to see in order to bring out the full facts charged against the management of the Indian bureau. In the first place, while there is a difficulty in bringing forward sworn testimony that will justify an adverse report, the commissioners make a great show of wanting to get through, so as to leave for home; they might leave at once, so far as any good is to come from their continuance. They examined Bishop Hare for five hours to-day. The worthy churchman said that he had been present at an interview between agent Saville and Prof. Marsh, during which he had heard the former confess that a contractor had sold cattle to the government not averaging over 850 pounds each, while they were charged up at the rate of 1,000 lbs. This was the only point of the bishop's evidence that had any comfort in it for the prosecution; the balance of his testimony was to the credit of the Interior Department people, and consisted mainly in what the witness did not know about them. The bishop denied the statement sent out by Cowan, that he believed in Delano's innocence. The commission will examine Samuel Walker to-morrow, as the members talk of going to Philadelphia to examine Mr. Welch, as business will not permit his coming here.

The transfer of Internal Revenue supervisors, the New York men going to San Francisco, the San Francisco to Richmond, and the Richmond to New York, is in accordance with the new plans adopted by the Internal Revenue Department to test the efficiency and honesty of the officers; the recent discovery of frauds in California has led to the change.

A terrible disaster occurred on Lake Michigan, early yesterday morning, which has just been reported here. The propeller *Equinox*, on the way from Chicago to Bay City, Mich., with a cargo of salt,

and towing the schooner *Emma E. Mayes*, loaded with lumber, was overtaken by a storm about two o'clock yesterday a.m., near Point au Sable, 280 miles north of Chicago. Captain Woolworth, of the *Equinox*, came to the stern of the propeller at that time, and called out to cut the lines; this was done, and the propeller careened and sunk in a few minutes. Shehad on board a crew of nineteen men and Captain Dwight Scott, of Cleveland, a well known lake captain, who was accompanied by his wife and granddaughter, making a total of twenty-two. The first intimation that the schooner had of the catastrophe was the shrieks of the drowning. The *Mayes* could render no assistance, and the entire crew of the *Equinox* went down. The *Mayes* arrived here this a.m.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 11. — The *American's* Decatur, Ala., special, says that U. S. Marshal Baker arrived this p.m., with J. C. Graham, of Gainesville, Sumter Co., R. S. Neil, Alex. and Geo. Sampson, and Jno. Healy, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., charged with counterfeiting. B. B. Bowers, now under arrest here for counterfeiting, was foreman of the last grand jury of Green County, steward of the M. E. Church, and superintendent of a Sabbath school. When arrested Bowers had on his person \$100 in counterfeit fifty cent fractional currency, and \$300 in counterfeit \$5 and \$20 legal tenders. Bowers, socially and financially, is prominent, and gave bonds for \$20,000. The marshal from the middle district of Tennessee arrived to-day, having in custody W. W. Gordon of Lynville, Tenn.; Gordon and his section have commanded the respect of the community. It is claimed that his connection with the counterfeiters was conspicuous. To-night U. S. Marshal Baker, will carry the prisoners, twelve in number, to Huntsville, Ala.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., 11. — Gen. J. P. C. Shanks, special U. S. commissioner, arrived in the territory to-day. He is on his way to Chickasaw, to attend the national council, now in session at Fishemungo, with a view to settle the future status of the colored people held as slaves by the Indians before emancipation. By the provision of the treaty of 1866 the U. S. agrees to pay the Choctaws and Chickasaws for the proceeds of the sale of the leased lands west of ninety-eight degrees, owned by them, the sum of \$300,000, contingent upon their admitting their former slaves and their descendants to the rights of citizenship, and forty acres of land in the nation; or, failing in this, the U. S. were to remove the colored people at thirty years from the expiration of two years, deducting that amount from their national funds, and to apply it to the expenses of their removal from the limits of the nation. It is to be hoped that the question will be finally settled now, as much dissatisfaction has grown out of the non-fulfillment of the treaty.

OKOMULGEE, I. T., 11. — The general council of the Indian nations and tribes held at this place, before adjournment, passed a resolution unanimously repudiating the Caddo Bendina resolution to open up the territory to the white man. All concurred in the principle that this is an Indian country, and made so by many solemn treaties, and that if it ever settles up it must be by Indians, with a government suitable for Indians.

WASHINGTON, 11. — Senator Pease, of Miss., telegraphs the Attorney General, that all excitement consequent upon the disturbances at Clinton has subsided.

CHICAGO, 11. — The Inter-State Industrial Exposition, which opened in this city last Thursday, is now fairly under headway, and surpasses any previous exhibition in the number of exhibitors, quality of the display and the completeness of all the arrangements. The attendance since the opening has been very large, and this evening the immense building has been visited by not less than 25,000 people.

NEW YORK, 12. — The following is a New York *Herald* cable special—

"Culligne, Montenegro, September 12.

"All the country between Serbia and Montenegro is in full revolt; fully 10,000 insurgents have taken the field. The towns of Priepol and Pleolia have been sacked and several Turkish villages burned. The Turks have massacred the Christian inhabitants who had not

taken refuge in the mountains. The Turkish troops are demoralized, and the insurrection is spreading on all sides. Montenegro is prepared for war, and the wildest enthusiasm prevails. A general war is regarded as inevitable."

CHICAGO, 12. — A Washington special says that the Indian investigating commission spent the greater part of the day, yesterday, in the examination of Samuel Walker. Mr. Walker proved a very stubborn witness, and produced an array of testimony that was very convincing. The manner of the commission towards Walker was not that of an investigation, but rather that of counsel for the defence of the Indian Department. They asked him all about his construction of the law bearing upon the Indian contracts, but did not succeed in compromising him or impairing the strength of the evidence he offered. During the years 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874 Walker became personally cognizant of the transactions of the Indian Bureau, while acting as secretary and clerk of the old board of Indian Commissioners, and he found, and the records will prove, that during that time, with the period of Francis A. Walker's administration, Secretary Delano, Assistant Secretary Cowan, and the Commissioner of Indian affairs, acted together in constantly violating the law, both as to the letting of contracts and permitting breaches of them, while assisting in the consummation of such transactions, by facilitating the payments from the treasury. Mr. Walker referred to various fraudulent transactions in connection with the Red Cloud and Whetstone agencies. He gave very voluminous support to all his charges in the shape of official documents and affidavits gathered by him on his visit to the Red Cloud agency.

A strange Indian story comes from Montana. It is charged that the government has paid \$500,000 in ten years to support Indians who do not exist on American soil, and who long since removed to Canada. The story, which the authorities claim is authentic, is that before gold was discovered in Montana, that county was inhabited by Blackfeet Indians. This nation is divided into three tribes—Blackfeet, Bloods and Piegiens. It was the custom of the agent for these Indians to visit the country once a year, distribute his supplies, and return to the States the same season. As gold seekers began filling up the country the Indians moved north, across the British line, and for ten years not a Blackfoot Indian, and not to exceed five lodges of Blood Indians, have been on American soil, except in the form of parties who visit this side to steal stock. These Indians do their trading at British posts and are supplied by the Canadian government. There are still, however, about 150 lodges of Piegan Indians, who spend a part of their time on this side of the line, drawing supplies from the United States government and they mainly live on British ground with the Bloods and Blackfeet. The reason they have not lived exclusively north of the line is that they have been at war with the Assiniboine Indians; but a treaty has been made between them, and within a year the Piegiens will be off American soil. During ten years past Congress has annually appropriated \$50,000 for the Blackfeet, Blood and Piegan Indians, and agents have been sent to these Indians at a salary of \$1,500 a year each. In the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may be found the returns of these agents for ten years, accounting for \$50,000 per annum, or \$500,000 in all; with these returns will be found papers and indexed abstracts of issues in which are the names of the principal Blackfeet and Blood chiefs, signed to what purports to be receipts for immense quantities of supplies, and inventories of goods. Not a solitary Blackfoot, and not over five or six lodges of Bloods have been on this side of the line for ten years, and during that time no United States Indian agent ever saw a Blackfoot Indian, and these names have been put there by the agents and their clerks. An inspector usually visits this agency once a year; he sees a few Piegiens about the agency, and is informed by the agent that the Blackfeet and Bloods are hunting buffaloes.

PHILADELPHIA, 12. — Suit has been commenced by Helmbold against the Pennsylvania Hospital

insane doctors S. Little and J. Gordon Maxwell, Alderman John Urian and others who were concerned in his incarceration in Kirkbride's asylum.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 12. — Joseph Dwight, one of the supposed murderers of Joseph Riley Farnsworth, was arrested at Coleraine on Saturday night; search is being made for Harvey Davenport, his companion in the crime.

CHICAGO, 13. — A Washington special says that the Treasury Department has obtained its first conviction under the whisky ring prosecutions. It was the case of a distiller at St. Joseph, Mo., whose place was seized contemporaneously with the St. Louis seizures. The distiller pleaded guilty yesterday, the evidence is nearly the same as in all the other cases. Active efforts are making to crush the California ring.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 13. — Moody and Sankey held three numerous attended services at Northfield, yesterday. On Tuesday next they will decide upon a revival campaign.

PHILADELPHIA, 13. — The new fast mail train, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which left N. Y. at 4:30 this a.m. arrived at West Philadelphia at 7:10, and at Harrisburg at 10:25 a.m. exact schedule time.

BALTIMORE, 13. — Abraham Mental was arrested in this city on Saturday, charged with larceny and having secretly left Chicago, after removing all the stock from his store, amounting to several thousand dollars, including over fifty watches and other articles left there for repairs; Mental waived examination and returned to Chicago without a requisition.

The Pioneer train of the fast limited mail over the Pennsylvania railroad and connections left this city at 7:20 this a.m., connecting with the train which left Washington at 6 a.m. It took from this city several gentlemen connected with the city press, and packages of the daily papers for distribution along the route.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 13. — Attorney-General Pierpont, this a.m., telegraphed to the U. S. Attorney at Jackson, Miss., to inform him, without delay, of the present condition of affairs in that part of the State; he also telegraphed Governor Ames that he had forwarded to the President, at Long Branch, all the telegrams in regard to the troubles, and was now awaiting further action of the President.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 7. — Fifteen thousand animals are affected by the foot and mouth disease in Dorsetshire.

The *Times*, in a leading article commenting on the reception, in New York, of the American rifle team on their return home, gives them high praise for their bearing and achievements during their European trip, and thinks their visit here and the consequent rivalries will be beneficial in many ways.

The *Brewers' Guardian* newspaper says that the prospect in England continues for a fair and full average yield of hops of good quality; on the continent rain is needed, and unless it comes soon the crop will be decreased and the quality deteriorated. In France and Germany the hop fields are somewhat troubled with mould and vermin; in Belgium the yield will be largely over the average.

MADRID, 7. — The Carlist General Dorregaray, pursued by the royal forces, passed Roncala with 1,500 men; he had lost his war material.

The Biscayans are renewing their manifestations in behalf of peace, and refuse to pay the taxes levied by the Carlists. Rumors of negotiations for peace gain credence. It is said there has been a mutiny among the Carlists in Tolosa, and that many were killed and wounded.

The *Epoca* states that 1,000 rebel soldiers will sail for Cuba to-morrow; a regiment of cavalry embark on the 15th and 8,000 additional troops leave before the 30th inst., for the same point.

ROME, 7. — The date fixed for the Papal consistory is Sept. 9th. The Pope will then nominate occupants for the vacant sees in Spain, including three in the district occupied by the Carlists.

Cardinal McCloskey arrived in this city to-day; he was accompanied from Florence by Monsignor Roncetti. At the depot he was met by Cardinal Franchi and Father Chatard, rector of the American college. Cardinal McCloskey pro-