

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

CHEYENNE, 13.—The Indians ran off thirty-two head of horses from Bear Creek, thirty miles distant from this city, on Wednesday night.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 13.—The heaviest gale and rain storm known since 1854 prevailed here during the past twenty-four hours. Considerable damage was done to the wharves, but the damage to the shipping was slight. The tide is very high, and much of the lower portion of the city is submerged. The railroad trains are all stopped in consequence of the damage to the tracks. The reports from the interior give gloomy reports of the planting prospects. The cold and excessive rains during the past two weeks have delayed the work of planters, and it is feared to-day's storm will inflict serious injury.

NEW YORK, 13.—Edward A. Lambert, ex-mayor of Brooklyn, hitherto with an unblemished reputation, is said to be a defaulter: He was left in charge, nine years ago, of an estate of \$75,000, left by her deceased husband to Mrs. Nina H. Cook, his sister-in-law. Suspicions of his honesty were first aroused about three years ago, when the insurance company of which he was president was sold out to another company, and \$9,000 fell into Lambert's hands for services in effecting the negotiations. This he was compelled to disgorge. Mrs. Cook entrusted the investigation of her affairs to a lawyer, who declared that he was warranted in making the assertion that Lambert was a defaulter to the amount of \$50,000. He compelled Lambert to surrender what property he was known to possess in restitution for the defalcation. Lambert is a married man, and an elder in Fort Green Presbyterian church in Brooklyn.

ST. LOUIS, 13.—The remains taken from the ruins last evening, supposed to be those of a child, proved, to-day, to be those of a dog.

The bodies of the man and woman found, to-day, were identified as H. J. Clark and wife, of North Adams, Mass. The lady was identified by the dress she wore, and the gentleman by his watch.

J. E. Russell, chief engineer of the hotel, stated his experience, which throws some light on the origin of the fire. He says he left the engine room about 11.30, leaving an assistant in charge, and went to his room on the fifth floor, near the baggage elevator. He was aroused about five minutes past one o'clock by the shrieks of the women. He hurried out, and found the hall filled with smoke, which came from the freight elevator, but saw no fire. He started for the south part of the house, to descend by the servants' stairway, and was obliged to crawl on his hands and knees to prevent suffocation, the smoke was so dense. There were a number of women on the fifth floor, crying piteously for help, whom he told to follow him to the lower floor. Some did and others were too distracted, apparently. Finally he reached the dining room floor, passed into the kitchen and descended by the basement. There he found the smoke very dense, and that the pumps connected with the engine had been in operation, and that some of the employees had been throwing water on the fire, which at the time was raging furiously in the store room. A nozzle had been blown off before he reached the basement; another was put on, and he then put the pumps at work again and turned the stream on the fire. This was continued until the fire became so hot and had spread so far that all were obliged to flee for their lives. They made their exit through the basement under the rear part of the building, and emerged on Elm Street. That efforts were made to subdue the fire before the guests in the house were aroused, or any attempt made to notify them that the building was burning, seems pretty certain. At all events it is extensively believed that the hotel was known to be on fire by the employees from twenty minutes to half an hour before the fire department was notified. Russell also states that there was a pile of mattresses in one corner of the store room, and a lot of loose hay, and about five feet from them, on the floor, the box in which the stock of matches was kept. He thinks the mattresses and matches had a great deal to do with the origin of the fire.

The following guests, who were in the hotel on the night of the fire, are still unaccounted for. If the list should meet the eye of any one mentioned, he will relieve the great anxiety felt here, by telegraphing to Breslin, Darling & Co., the proprietors of the hotel, that he is safe.

F. F. Brown, Georgetown; A. Chusian, Cairo; E. A. Hemming, New York; B. Hall, Providence; S. E. Keary, New York; H. Lobey; M. W. Latson, Indianapolis; W. S. Monroe, New York; R. E. J. Miles, Cincinnati; D. W. Marshall, Cleveland; H. S. Porter, Indianapolis; Adolph Schawend, New York; J. H. Weston, Wisconsin; J. B. Luttley, New York; A. Willoughby, Philadelphia. These names may not all be entirely accurate, but they are believed to be nearly so.

Of the servants all but very few have reported, and the proprietors of the hotel do not think any were lost besides those mentioned in Wednesday's dispatches, excepting, perhaps, Charles Kieffrich, the head waiter, of whom nothing has been heard. When last seen he was going through the fifth story arousing the guests. It is feared that he was overcome by the smoke and fell a victim to his noble impulses to save the lives of others.

To relieve the anxiety which seems to prevail in some sections of the country respecting how many were killed or may since have died, the death list is reported as follows:

Rev. A. R. Adams, England; Geo. Frank Gouley, Henry Hazen, Mrs. W. S. Stewart, Chas. Tiernan, Andrew Eistman, H. J. Clark and wife; Kate Reilly, Kate Dolan, and Mary Moran, servants, and William Felix Munster, of England; the latter a suicide, committed under derangement brought on by intense excitement. Mrs. Scott, mother-in-law of Andrew Eistman, and Frankie McClellan, the actress, who were dangerously injured, are slowly recovering. The above list comprises all who are known to have been killed, and it is not believed that this number will be materially increased.

The Coroner has selected six well-known and responsible citizens, who will serve as his jury, who will begin an investigation on Monday.

CHICAGO, 13.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says the President sent a cypher request to the commission to-night, asking them to attempt no further an adjustment beyond what he suggests in that dispatch, and that they return at the earliest possible moment to Washington.

The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says substantially that Packard is governor *de jure*, but has no showing compared with Nicholls, who is bolstered up by the great majority of taxpayers. Nicholls demands recognition and expects it. He will concede nothing, and be satisfied with nothing less than the withdrawal of the troops. He will agree to no amalgamation of legislature except it has a democratic majority, and on condition that it approves all the acts passed by the Nicholls branch as heretofore constituted. He will concede the republicans no authority in government. He is fortified in his position by the supposition that the President cannot do otherwise in Louisiana than in South Carolina. Packard, on the contrary, will accept the proposition to organize the Legislature on the returning board basis.

The commission express their discouragement, and see no alternative but the breaking up of the Packard legislature. They asked for modified instructions, which were discussed to-day. In the Cabinet, Secretaries Sherman, McCrary and Devens thought Nicholls asked too much, and that it would be undignified for the administration to alter its course to meet Nicholls' absurd claims. Evarts and Schurz saw no light except in instructing the commission to act according to their judgment. After two hours' discussion it was decided that Evarts prepare a dispatch for transmission to-night. This was done, but the contents were kept secret. It is stated that Sherman and McCrary are positive in their positions, and the former will consent to no action that leaves Packard out. From a conversation with a member of the Cabinet, it is inferred that the cypher contained an ultimatum from the President. Nicholls seems to expect that the troops will eventually be withdrawn, and he prefers to take his chances in

that event than to surrender anything now.

SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—By a cave in the Blue Point gravel mine, at Smartsville, Yuba County, yesterday, seven men, B. F. Henderson, James H. Monk, Michael Sweeney, David Hotham, Michael McWilliams, Thomas McDonald and Samuel Sleeman, were instantly killed, and six others more or less injured.

GENEVA, O., 14.—This morning a man named Potter shot and killed his wife, and then committed suicide. Cause not known.

NEW YORK, 14.—Cable dispatches say that the Czar himself will join the army on the 24th inst. It is reported that the Russian advance troops have already crossed the Pruth. Breadstuffs at Liverpool are strong, and a general rise has taken place on all classes of this commodity.

BALTIMORE, 14.—Speculation in corn was increased yesterday by the war rumors from London, and orders were received from Chicago to charter vessels for the shipment of grain. The sale of corn amounted to 900,000 bushels. The largest ever sold in one day in this market. Charters to ship corn to Cork were made at an advance of 9d per quarter.

ST. LOUIS, 14.—No more bodies have been taken from the ruins since yesterday. Articles of jewelry, with the initials of H. J. Clark and wife, were found this morning, near where their bodies were discovered, thus completing their identification.

Three more of the unaccounted-for guests telegraphed their safety this morning, Latson and Porter, of Indianapolis, and Adolph Scheewind, of New York.

BOSTON, 14.—The wool demand is fair, prices steady. Fine fleeces are in request. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania 1,975 lbs., including No. 1 at 40 @ 42; X at 43; XX and above 44 @ 46; in Michigan and other fleeces the sales have been small, and include some choice lots of X and XX at 30 @ 40; in combing and delaine very little has been done, the stock is small and the odds and ends that are now available are taken at prices which indicate no change; pulled in moderate request, the demand being confined to better grades of super XX; low grades are dull and neglected; very good and choice super at 37 @ 46; and X from 35 @ 40; the demand for California is fair, sales 381,000 pounds of Fall, principally in the range of 16 @ 18; Spring 14 @ 26.

SAVANNAH, Ga., 14.—The steamship *Leo*, from this port for Nassau, was burned on the morning of the 13th, in a heavy south-east gale, eight miles south of Tylose, thirty miles off the shore. The two Miss Farringtons, of Nassau, and Mr. Pappendich, of New York, the only passengers, are missing. P. McDonnell, chief engineer, Chas. F. Henessy, carpenter, James McLaughlin, oiler, Dan Reagan, Chris. Lee, and Patrick McGough, firemen, Peter Olofson, Samuel Hurst, and James Murray, sailors, Annie Brown, stewardess, W. Mitchell, cook, Henry Harris, Richard Gettline, Plato Johnson, James Caren, Robert Gibson, Henry O'Keefe, and John Savage went off in life boats and are supposed lost. The rest of the crew and officers were taken from a life raft.

CHICAGO, 14.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says Secretary Sherman notifies office seekers that a visit to Washington to seek Treasury appointments will be useless.

The printing of the Continental Congress records has begun under the supervision of Spofford, congressional librarian.

There promises to be a lively fight between United States Attorney Howard and Marshal Nelson of Utah on the one hand, and Fred. Gilman on the other, regarding Lee's confessions. Nelson has filed affidavits with the Attorney General, denying all Gilman's charges and severely reflecting on his character. Gilman himself, it is said, is en route to Washington, supplied with "Mormon" funds.

Bayard has had several interesting interviews with the President. He is the first democratic member of the electoral commission to call on the President. He informed the President he would, by his vote and influence, support every measure which he would have supported had Tilden been elected, and would support the present policy and use his influence with his party to prevent factious opposition.

ALANTA, Ga., 14.—Seven white citizens of Oglethorpe county have been arrested by Deputy United

States marshals on warrants sworn out by Luke Johnson. They were taken under the Ku Klux act and brought to this city. They waived an examination before the commissioner and gave bail in \$700 each to answer. Luke Johnson and other colored men in the riot are in Athens for safe keeping.

ST. LOUIS, 14.—Another body supposed to be that of a man was taken from the ruins this afternoon, but so badly burned that he cannot be recognized. A considerable amount of jewelry, silverware, etc., has been unearthed and restored to the owners badly damaged.

As the fire department has received much blame from a portion of the city press and from many individuals for alleged bad management, chief Sexton has made a little investigation in self-defense. Russell, chief engineer of the hotel, and several employees who assisted in the effort to subdue the flames in the store room, reiterated the statement telegraphed last night and gave it as their opinion that the fire department was summoned too late to save the building.

It is believed that the body found this afternoon is of the colored nurse girl of Mrs. Clark, named Jackson. About three-quarters of an exceedingly valuable diamond necklace belonging to Mrs. Munster was among the jewelry taken from the ruins to-day. Seven of the fifteen accounted for guests whose names were telegraphed last night reported by telegraph to-day.

The benefit at the Olympia to-night for needy actresses who lost their property in the fire netted \$1,500. The house was crowded and enthusiastic.

COLUMBIA, 14.—Hampton to-day addressed a note to the Chamberlain officials, requesting them to turn over their offices to their successors, subject to the decision of the Supreme Court, when the court should be filed by the election of Chief Justice on the 24th inst.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The President has pardoned Charles E. Bruce, convicted in the criminal court of this district in April last, of forgery, and sentenced to a year in the Albany penitentiary. This is the first pardon of President Hayes.

ST. LOUIS, 15.—The *Times*, referring to the charges of inefficiency of the fire department and police department, says, over half the three hundred people saved at the burning of the hotel owe their lives to policemen and firemen. Every one who came to the windows was saved, except the ten who jumped out and killed themselves. Had it not been for the several police officers who were present, the number of lost would have been fully a hundred more than it was, for three men made from three to four trips each up the ladies' entrance and through the hallways of the different floors, rousing the guests and directing them out of the building.

WASHINGTON, 15.—President Hayes, yesterday, said, in the course of a conversation, that he had no concealments regarding his southern policy, which, however, had been foreshadowed in oral and written utterances, and in this connection he adverted to the gubernatorial campaign in Ohio in 1875, which resulted in his election over Governor Allen, the people of the State having full knowledge of his sentiments on national questions, including of course those which related to the South. On the 31st of July, 1875, at Marion, he freely and distinctly expressed his opinions. That speech was published at length in the newspapers and therefore his views were generally known. In that speech, after congratulating his fellow citizens on the complete triumph over those who sought to destroy the Union, and the grand results of the war, he alluded to the coming together again of northern and southern men in a spirit of harmony and friendship, including those who had fought against one another, and as a prominent feature in this evidence of good feeling he on that occasion spoke of the kindly manner in which Vice-President Wilson was received on his visit south. In this era of good feeling and reconciliation he said there were still persons who talked of bayonets and who sought to revive the prejudices of the past. This was much to be regretted, but there was enough to fill every heart with gratitude, the House being no longer divided and all the inhabitants having a fair start in the race for life. In this and in all his other speeches he earnestly condemned

the reopening of old issues between the north and the south, assuring that time had come for a complete reconciliation. The President in further conversation referred to the fact that the National Republican Convention, which nominated him for the Presidency, passed a resolution sacredly pledging the republican party to protect every citizen of the United States in his civil and political rights, and declaring that the permanent pacification of the south should be effected by removing all causes of discord. The spirit of this resolution was in perfect accord with his own views, previously expressed, and he repeated them in his letter of acceptance of the nomination, and more fully elaborated them in his inaugural address, consistently maintaining the policy of reconciliation and local self government apart from military support, and when he entered upon the duties of the presidency he intended this should not be one of sentiment merely, but of actual administration. He said, "My belief is that this course tends to general good government to the south, tends to secure peace between sections and between races and parties at the south, and to secure the rights, interests and safety of the colored people. Therefore I am in favor of the policy. I do not know whether I shall succeed in carrying it out, because there are northern and southern men who in various ways may possibly thwart me, but of one thing I am confident, namely, I think it my duty to try to carry out the policy, and I am going to do it."

Post Office established—Grouse Creek, Box Elder Co., Utah; Benjamin F. Cook, postmaster.

Postmasters appointed—Lloyd B. Stevens, Ogden City, Weber Co., Utah; David J. Plume, Stockton, Tooele Co., Utah.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 15.—It is reported that 100 of Crazy Horse' band of Indians have taken the field again. They passed near Spearfish yesterday, on their way west, well mounted and in war paint. The cause of this renegade movement is supposed to be the deception practiced by Spotted Tail in representing that only the arms taken by them in the Custer fight would be demanded of them upon their surrender at Red Cloud, when in reality the Government demands of them all arms and ponies.

SAVANNAH, 15.—Captain Daniels, of the steamer *Leo*, makes the following statement—

About 2 a.m. on the 13th, we slowed down, hauled up to head of wind, and hove to, the gale increasing very fast. About half past three we opened the hatches to examine the cargo and discovered fire below. We got hose and water on the fire, but it increased so rapidly that we had to close the hatches after two men been badly burned. Finding it impossible to put the fire out and save the ship, we got two life boats and a raft over. The fire gaining so, we could get no more boats over, and those who were forward were cut off from those who were aft. When the first boat was launched, I went aft to the cabin, to get the passengers into it. When I opened the cabin door, I was beat back by the flames and could not get in. I met the first engineer and Mr. Pappendich, told the first engineer, McDonald, to "get into that boat and save all you can." He went over the side into the boat, with Mr. Pappendich after him. I then left and went forward to get the raft off. It was impossible to reach the lady passengers, the flames having taken possession of the cabin. There was no intimation of the fire until the hatches were opened and I cannot account for its origin. There was about eight in the boat that got away clear off. Mr. Pappendich was in the boat. I saw nothing of them afterwards. I looked around and saw no one forward. I then went on the raft myself. The stewardess and two men were aft, hanging on a rail. The stewardess called out to me to save her. I told her to jump. She came down half way, but the raft drifted off, and she, not letting go, was lost with the two men who were on the deck.

NEW YORK, 15.—The *Herald's* Paris special says it is rumored that Oakey Hall has arrived there.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 15.—Rev. W. H. Scott, colored preacher, reported to the New England Methodist Conference on Friday as having been murdered, is alive and well, and performing pastoral duties without molestation in Marlboro Co., in this State.