

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

PHILADELPHIA, 7. — Two hundred and fifty persons are thrown out of employment by the burning of the mill this morning at Randolph Street and Columbia Avenue. Loss, \$60,000; insured.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., 7. — The Arm's manufacturing company's pocket book factory was burned this evening. Loss, \$30,000; insured. Seventy-five men thus lose work.

DAYTON, 7. — A fire broke out in Crawford, Coffman & Co's, manufacturers of lasts, pegs and boot trees. It started in the engine room and communicated to the entire main building before the fire department could obtain control of the flames. Part of the factory was saved, but a large portion was completely ruined. The loss is estimated at \$30,000; insured for \$14,500.

CHICAGO, 7. — The *Times'* Bismarck special says: The sitting Bull commissioners, who were returning to Fort Benton from Fort Walsh, took passage on Mackinaw boats to make the journey down the Missouri, had a hazardous trip on account of the impending probability that the river would freeze and pen the party in above Fort Buford. They arrived at the latter place, however, on the 2d inst., having completed the entire distance, 670 miles, in ten days. The day after their arrival the river froze over, and from Buford to Bismarck the journey was made overland in an ambulance. The entire party leave to night for the east.

NEW YORK, 8.

The *Times'* Trenton special says, Jeremiah Weedon, who killed a man named Walker, in a prize fight, last spring, at Penn's Grove and who was serving out a ten years' sentence therefor, in the State prison, died at that place yesterday. He had been ailing for some time, but death was not looked for.

The *Times'* says John Brougham arrived at nine o'clock last night, completely prostrated with his old enemy, inflammatory rheumatism.

A Montreal special says: Financial circles were greatly agitated, yesterday, by the announced failure of the hardware firm of Mulholland & Baker. The firm has been in business here for upwards of forty years. Mulholland is a shareholder in several banking institutions, and Baker is a brother of the solicitor general of Quebec.

PHILADELPHIA, 8. — The striking carpet weavers have voted not to accept a reduction in their wages.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., 8. — Croydon Weed, of Bloomington, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities \$1,800,000, with scarcely any assets. Mr. Weed has been loaning money for other parties on Illinois farm mortgages, guaranteeing the interest and principal of the loans. The securities having sunk to nothing, he is left between the real creditors and the insolvent debtors. Among his creditors are the Aetna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, \$270,000; T. Talling, Waterloo, N. Y., \$120,000; Hiram Sibley, Rochester, N. Y., \$28,000; Henry Ideson, New York City, \$38,000, and others to smaller amounts.

TRENTON, N. J., 8. — It has been discovered that Walter F. Bartlett, receiver of taxes for this city, and proprietor of the American Hotel, is a defaulter from \$15,000 to \$20,000. He was arrested last night and lodged in jail.

CHICAGO, 8. — The *Times'* London special says it is believed that Turkish resistance is approaching an end. The annihilation of the Turkish army in Armenia substantially ends the campaign in Asia, although it may be a few weeks before the Russians occupy all the principal points. It is so patent to all parties that the Turkish power is broken, that the terms upon which Russia will make peace are now the subject of discussion in the London journals. The Turco-phile organs claim that the subjugation of Armenia is more dangerous to British interests than a Russian occupation of Constantinople, for while the latter affects continental Europe, no power except Great Britain is affected by Russian advance in Asia. A very strong united effort is being made to stir up a war feeling in England. It is argued that every town in India will be unfavorably affected by the Turkish downfall in Asia, and that the result will be most dangerous to the English hold on the Indian population. The Russians have concluded the investment of Plevna with a force of 130,000. It is impos-

sible for any supplies to get in or for Osman to get out, and unless the Russians commit some extraordinary blunder, the capture of Osman and his army is a near certainty. His very line of retreat across the Vid is securely held by the Russians with an overwhelming force. Once across the river he would have to fight his way through forty miles of country, every foot bristling with Russian earthworks. The terms of peace being discussed are the Russian occupation of the principal seaports of Armenia, the autonomy of Bulgaria under the rule of a Prussian prince, and ample guarantees to Christians of Europe and Asiatic Turkey against Turkish oppression.

WASHINGTON, 8. — A mass meeting of colored persons was held here last night, in respect to the memory of the late Senator Morton. Addresses were delivered by Frederick Douglass, Pinchback, and Rev. J. G. Bagwell, and suitable resolutions adopted.

CHICAGO, 8. — The *Tribune's* Keokuk special says the Northern Line steamer, *Alex. Mitchell*, sank four miles below here this evening. She struck a snag and went down in half an hour, the water coming two feet above the decks. All of the seventy-five passengers got off safely, but some two hundred tons of freight were damaged. The same boat sunk near Burlington, in August last.

WASHINGTON, 8. — The democratic representatives, in caucus, this evening, nominated Rev. W. P. Harrison, Georgia, Methodist, for chaplain, *vice* Rev. John Poisel, resigned.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8. — The *Bulletin*, this evening, publishes the following, editorially, concerning the recent events in Samoa: On the 21st of September an armed band of men, headed by an Englishman named Hunt, made a forcible entrance into the American consulate, at Apia. The leader of the band ordered Mr. Griffith, the American consul, to vacate the premises, and on his refusal placed a revolver to his head and caused him to be thrust in the street. Hunt gave the archives of the consulate into the custody of Captain Wright, an American. The life of the consul was threatened by Hunt if the former raised the consular flag.

A more particular account of the proceedings has been forwarded to Washington.

NEW YORK, 9. — The *World's* Fort Walsh special gives the following as Sitting Bull's speech, recently:

My friends, and all the Queen's men, whom I so much respect: I have heard your talk. I knew you would speak to me in that way. Nobody told me; I just know it is right. I came to you in the first place because I was being hard driven by Americans. They broke their treaties with my people, and when I rose up and fought, not against them, but for our rights as the first people on this part of the earth, they pursued me like a dog, and would have hung me to a tree. They are not just. They drive us into war and then seek to punish us for fighting. That is not honest. The Queen would not do that. Long ago, when I was a boy, I heard of the Queen, now my great mother. I heard she was just and good; now I know it. You gave me shelter when I was hard pressed. My own life is dear to me, but I did not value it when I fought the Americans, but I did value the life of my nation; therefore I brought my people to you. I thank you for what you have done for them. I will go to Red Deer and be at peace. Tell the Queen that. Tell her I will be a good man. That my people will be good. Tell her, also, that we never were bad, for she knows that it is not wrong to fight for liberty. My people are weary and sick. I will take them to Red Deer. Now, I declare before you, that I will not make trouble or annoy you, or give pain to the Queen. I will be quiet. I will never fight on your soil unless you ask me to help you, then I will fight. I wish you good-bye. Place me where you like. I will be at peace in Canada. You who are brave soldiers and not treaty-breakers, thieves and murderers, would think me a coward if I did not die fighting Americans. Therefore, while I go to Red Deer now to live at peace, (here the speaker almost shrieked,) I will come back when my braves are strong, or if they will not come with me I will come alone, and fight the Americans till death. You I love and re-

spect; them I hate, and your Queen and soldiers would despise me if I did not hate them. That is all. I am ready to go with you to Red Deer."

WASHINGTON, 9.

Major Samuel Beck, Assistant Adjutant General, is retired from duty at headquarters department of California, and ordered to report to headquarters department of the East.

By direction of the Secretary of War the military post on the Big Horn River, in Montana, will hereafter be known as Fort Custer. The post at the mouth of Tongue River, Montana, will be known as Fort Keogh, and the post at Missoula, Montana, as Fort Missoula.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of John Welsh to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to England.

CHICAGO, 9. — Last night's storm on the lake was the severest experienced this season. Fortunately, most of the sailing vessels were in the harbor, having been driven in by previous accidents.

NEWPORT, Vt., 9. — The trouble between Passumpsic and Southeastern roads is further advanced by the arrest of Emmons Raymond, President of the Passumpsic. His hearing takes place this afternoon. The charge is for causing the tearing up of the track, impeding traffic and the transmission of the United States mails.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., 9. — The steamer *Minia* succeeded, yesterday, in picking up the broken ends of the direct cable, and buoyed the same. The wind was blowing heavily at the time and the cable parted again, breaking the grapnels. Operations will be resumed as soon as the weather permits.

GALVESTON, 9. — A San Antonio special says: Information has been received here that on the 19th of October a party of Mexicans, 87 in number, under command of Don Narciso Anago, of San Carlos, Mexico, had a battle in Texas, near the Guadalupe Mountains, with a party of Indians who had been depredating in Mexico. These Indians were from the Fort Stanton reservation, in New Mexico, on the American side of the Rio Grande. The Indians killed were provided with reservation blankets and other articles from the United States Government.

WASHINGTON, 9. — It is stated that the consultation between Secretary Sherman, Attorney General Devens, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue resulted in a determination to reject the offers of a compromise made in the Chicago whiskey cases.

The Department of State is in receipt of further communication from our consul at Leeds concerning the general import and export trade of the United Kingdom, and how to enlarge the trade of the United States therewith. During the first eight months of the present year the total imports of breadstuffs into the United Kingdom were: Wheat \$102,250,000; other grain and flour, \$93,500,000; meat dead and alive, \$50,000,000; butter, cheese and eggs, about \$50,000,000; miscellaneous, \$10,000,000, making a total of farm products of the enormous sum of \$305,750,000. The harvest reports render it certain that the imports for the remaining four months will be even greater in proportion than the above. Of wheat imports the United States supplied about 60,000,000 bushels; Russia 34,000,000, and India, 18,000,000. It is expected that India will become a dangerous competitor of the United States in the grain trade, as no pains will be spared to develop her resources in that line. The imports of fresh meats from the United States, as soon as the prejudices against it are dissipated, will almost become illimitable.

The Ponca chiefs met in the council room of the Executive Mansion to-day, the President, the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian affairs. Four Indians presented the grievances of their people in their removal from their reservation and losses of their property. One said: "I was living in that old reserve, but all at once I was taken up by a whirlwind and disturbed in my place, just as I had learned to plow, and was made to take another road which is new to me. We are all perishing where we are now. In less than three months, time over thirty people have died and so have many cattle."

The President in replying said: "I have listened attentively to what you have said; I will do the best I can for you and when I have

considered the matter, I will send for you again to-morrow or hereafter."

The friends of the army are agreeably surprised at to-day's votes of the House defeating the successive propositions for the reduction of its standard force; but as these votes were taken only by letter in committee of the whole and were very close, there is some apprehension that the final vote by yeas and nays may not result in an equally favorable manner. The debate on the bill thus far has been chiefly characterized by a cross fire between the two political parties as to the responsibility for the failure of the army bill in the last Congress, and by a series of ridiculously demagogic display of the facility with which a man of straw can be set up and then virtuously knocked down again, the dummy in this instance being an alleged desire or purpose of the bondholders and capitalists to maintain a large army in order to keep down or oppress the laboring classes.

PHILADELPHIA, 9. — Wool quite firm, supply light, but equal to the demand. Colorado fine and medium 20 @ 25, coarse, for carpets, 16 @ 18, extra merino pulled, 35 @ 40, No. 1 and super pulled, 32 @ 36. Texas fine and medium 20 @ 28, coarse 15 @ 17. California fine and medium 25 @ 30, coarse 22 @ 26.

CHICAGO, 9. — The State Supreme Court has decided that optional trading on the board of trade is not unlawful, but the devices known as "puts" and "calls" are illegal.

The *Times'* dispatch, from Two Rivers, Wis., says a two-masted vessel is sunk a few rods north-east of the harbor piers, of that place, which, it is asserted, is the *McClellan*. The crew are not discoverable, but as two bodies have been picked up near Manitowish, it is presumed the whole crew went down. There is a theory that this vessel and another collided during last night's storm.

The *Inter-Ocean's* special says the steamer which is sunk at Two Rivers was the *Magellan*, a Canadian vessel, which carried a crew of six men besides the captain. All these are undoubtedly drowned.

CHICAGO, 10. — A New York special says the gravity of the situation in France is becoming more and more apparent, as the determination of the Marshal, to yield nothing to the republican majority in the Chamber, manifests itself. The republicans insist on a republican cabinet. The Marshal, though willing, apparently, to take a moderate conservative one, will have nothing to do with radicalism; by which term he designates even the most moderate shade of republicanism.

PITTSBURG, 10. — Trimble's variety theatre was partially destroyed by fire this morning. The loss on the building is about \$7,000, and Manager Williams \$2,000 on fixtures and wardrobe. The manager of the Black Crook combination lost scenery, wardrobe, etc., to the amount of \$5,000, no insurance.

CINCINNATI, 10. — It has just been discovered that the county treasury of Clermont County has been robbed of \$24,000. No clue to the robbers.

INDIANAPOLIS, 10. — Morton's will was admitted to probate to-day. He leaves his entire estate to his wife, requesting that she assist his sons in their education, and otherwise, and makes various presents to relatives and friends. He requests Jesse P. Siddell to act as attorney, and appoints his wife sole executrix without bonds.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10. — Further information concerning the affairs in Samoa show that, without doubt, the first telegraphic version of the outrage on United States Consul Griffin was substantially correct in all respects.

NEW YORK, 10.

The New Jersey supreme court has rendered a decision in the case of Mrs. Emma L. Stanley against John Chamberlain, the noted gambler. The suit was for the rent of the building which Chamberlain used in his business. The defense was that the premises were leased for immoral purposes. The circuit judge ruled that if the plaintiff's agent knew at the time of leasing that the premises were to be used for illegal purposes the plaintiff herself was chargeable with her agent's knowledge, and could not recover; so the plaintiff was non-suited. The supreme court, reviewing the case on a writ of error, reverses the judgment and says the defendant, Chamberlain, is not in a position to invoke in his defence this rule of

law. The knowledge of the agent in this case cannot be regarded as knowledge by the principal. The plaintiff, upon discovering what her agent had done, had the right to disavow his act, and she is entitled to recover on a *quantum valeat* for the use and occupation.

Wool is in very moderate demand at weak prices. California spring has sold to a fair extent, but fall is quiet, sales of 10,000 lbs. of spring at 20 @ 26. Boston market is dull; California spring has sold more freely but at unremunerative prices to dealers. Stocks of this grade are quite large. White, fall, is arriving slowly, sales 298,000 lbs. at 23 @ 35-1/2 for spring and 15 @ 18 for fall.

WASHINGTON, 10.

Ponca Indians, at the Executive Mansion, this afternoon, heard the response of the President to their statements. The President said:

"My friends—I have carefully considered what you have said to me. I know you have always been good friends to the white people. There is none of their blood on your hands. You have always listened to what the government of the white people have said to you, and you have done what you were told to do. You have therefore my sincere sympathy, and I will do all I can to help you. You were removed from your old reservation to guard you from collision with other Indians who were unfriendly to you. I desire that you should live in peace and security; for this reason you were taken away from the Missouri River, and for the same reason I think it would not be good for your own welfare that you should travel back so great a distance to the same place. Your people are now in the Indian Territory, together with other Indian tribes who are friendly to you, and with whom you can live in peace and in a good neighborhood. You complain that on the land you now occupy you are exposed to much annoyance from bad men, who steal your cattle and ponies and demoralize your people with whiskey. Mindful of your conduct I desire to consult your wishes. There is much good land in the Indian Territory, further away from white settlements, where you will not be exposed to such annoyances. For the land which you left on the Missouri River you shall have a tract as large and fertile, with plenty of timber and many water courses. I will permit you to send out some of your chiefs to make selection from your people of the lands, which still belong to the government, in the Indian Territory. The lands so selected you shall have, and cultivate it and raise crops and cattle for yourselves and your children. I know you left behind you on the Missouri River log cabins and agricultural implements. I shall see to it that on the lands you are to occupy houses shall be built for you as good as those you had on the Missouri river, and you shall yourselves be employed in building them and paid for the work you do. I shall also ascertain what agricultural implements you left behind you, and you shall be supplied with a like quantity, and also with cattle, so that you shall lose nothing. I will see that you have schools for your children to give them a knowledge of many things that are good for them and bring them up in industrious habits. I know that the first settlement in a new country is attended with much hardship, and I sympathize with you, but if you go to work with good hearts, making good use of your time in planting fields and raising crops, your condition will soon be better and you will be prosperous and contented, and the many thousands of Indians who have settled there before you. I have been glad to see you here, and my best wishes will be with you in your new homes."

When the President concluded his address, the Indians all expressed a desire to confer further with him next week, saying they had additional complaints to make.

Standing Buffalo said he was only afraid of the whites in his present location, not of the Indians.

Before closing the interview the President said: "I want to say a few words more to my good friends. I understand they do not quite know whether they may get back to the old Ponca agency that they came from. That land has been given up to other people, so they cannot have it again; but I want to give them as good land as the Government has in the Indian Territory."