

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN

CINCINNATI, 17.—Advices from New Orleans this noon state that the steamer *Empire*, running to the lower coast, overloaded with sugar, sank at the foot of Conti St.; thirty to forty lives were lost. One of the saved passengers says he thinks the boat was overloaded and parted in the centre. A number of passengers left the steamer shortly after she landed, or the loss of life would have been much greater. The boat was valued at thirty thousand dollars and had a valuable cargo.

James Hoggens, the last of the three men implicated in the American Express robbery, was arrested this morning; there is no clue to whereabouts of the money.

CHICAGO, 17.—The *Tribune*, whose special correspondent arrived at Little Rock yesterday, says editorially, this morning, "We have good reason for saying that the dispatch to Senator Dorsey, from the chairman of the republican executive committee in Arkansas, affirming that a reign of terror exists in the State, is a fabrication out of whole cloth, and intended solely for political effect."

The following dispatch was received at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters this morning:

"San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 16th, 1874.

"The following is just received from Col. Mackenzie: Headquarters, Southern Column, Supply Camp, Nov. 8, 1874, via Fort Worth, Nov. 15, 1874. Returned to this place to-day, having scouted to the southwest on the Staked Plains. Nov. 2, saw a small party of Indians. Nov. 3 found the camp of a hunting party on the Los Lagunas Tusah. Two Indians were killed, 19 women and children captured, and one hundred and forty-four head of stock. Nov. 5, Lieut. Thompson, with nine scouts, several miles from the command, killed two Indians, and captured twenty-six horses and mules. The women say that the bands of two warriors, Patchgale and Hanchoe, are with eight lodges of Cheyennes on the Staked Plains, many of their people have gone to the reserve with Mowry, that the intention of the remainder was to leave for the reserve in a few days to try and slip around the troops, send in a party and get authority to go into Fort Sill, and that the Staked Plains Apaches left for the mountains about a month ago, west of the Pecos route. Some of these women were among those captured on the North Fork of Red River two years ago. I shall try one more trip on the plains, after which there will be no use looking for Indians there this winter. I intend going to the Northwest, between the head of Brazos and Red River.

(Signed) "C. C. AUGUR,
"Brig. Gen'l."

Official dispatches received by General Sheridan this morning confirm the reports from McClellan's Creek, of the recent successful engagements of Lieut. Farnsworth and Lieut. Baldwin with Indians.

The *Times*' Washington special says that the President has made up his mind to take a decided stand in favor of the resumption of specie payments in his annual message. It is understood that he will recommend Congress to perfect legislation for specie resumption, and favor specially some date, several years hence, on which the government should resume. He does not suggest any plan of his own, but believes that legislation can be devised by which the government can resume in '76. In a conversation a few days since, which Representative Bass of New York held with the President, the latter adhered to the views expressed in his veto message last spring against inflation, and in support of a sound currency, and at the same time was very desirous that the republican party, before it lost its power in Congress, should take a positive course in favor of resumption. This will bring the inflation element in Congress to a test, and undoubtedly force an issue with several of the republican leaders in both Houses.

Head of North Fork of McClellan's Creek, Texas, Nov. 9th, 1874, via Fort Dodge, Kansas, Nov. 16th.—To-day, near this spot, Lieut. Frank D. Baldwin, of the Fifth United States Infantry, commanding a detachment of Lieut. S. Overton's Company D, Sixth Cavalry, and Lieut. H. K. Bailey's Company D,

Fifth Infantry, while on a scout, had a brilliant engagement with about two hundred of the Cheyenne Indians, who were before handsomely whipped by Captain H. Farnsworth, 6th U.S. Cavalry, on the 6th inst. To-day, from eight a. m. to half-past one p. m., ninety-eight men and a howitzer fought stubbornly and bravely against more than 200 Indians. After charging their camps under a galling fire, he captured their whole outfit, driving the Indians eight miles from the last position of those successively taken by them. Lieut. Baldwin recaptured two little half-starved young girls, aged five and seven years, named Germon, whose father, mother, eldest sister and brother were recently massacred in Kansas while going to Colorado as settlers, and whose remaining sisters, aged thirteen and fifteen years are yet held by the Indians. Two desperate charges were made by the Indians to regain them; they were repulsed and handsomely charged by Lieutenant Overton's company. The federal troops got close enough to use their pistols advantageously. The horses were so much used up after this, that the men had to fight afoot. About 80 or 100 trophies were captured, and much property destroyed. The camp numbered from 400 to 500, counting women and children. The pursuit lasted for twenty miles, and was not abandoned until four o'clock p. m., when it became useless and impossible for it to be continued longer, as the horses were worn out, having had no forage for four days. No losses were sustained by our side. Four Indians are known to have been killed, and how many more is not ascertained, but at least twenty must have been slain. The bloody state of the field attests that the Indians dragged off rapidly a number of their wounded comrades. Captain C. D. Neill, of the Tenth United States Cavalry, with one hundred picked men from Davidson's company, took up the trail and pursued the savages who had gone to the Staked Plains.

FORT LARAMIE, 17.—News from the Red Cloud agency, to the 12th and 13th insts., state that Professor Marsh, of Yale College, is being detained there on account of the Indians objecting to his visiting the newly discovered fossil regions over there. They say the white men are going to search for gold, not bones. Some Indians that were engaged by Professor Marsh to accompany him as guides, were told by the others that they would kill them if they went. Later information is that a council was held on the 14th, at which they gave a reluctant consent, and some of the Indians above mentioned as being engaged by Prof. Marsh among them. Young-man-afraid-of-his-horses said he must go now, and they with him, to show the other Indians that they were not afraid. I presume after a certain amount of opposition and speeches the Indians will give their consent. Farther news is looked for on the arrival of Gen. Brady, now at the agency.

NEW YORK, 17.—The representatives of the Grand Trunk Railway met several officers of the New York Central road here yesterday, to confer on the subject of their interchange of traffic at Buffalo. General Manager Hickson, of the Grand Trunk, said he had not come to New York to make any arrangement connected with the Saratoga compact, the Grand Trunk Railway would not enter into that contract, that might be considered as settled. The Grand Trunk was not willing to have its rates controlled, or its business interfered with by a board of commissioners. It is in favor of maintaining reasonably high rates, and of working in harmony with the combined trunk lines, but is decidedly opposed to excessive rates, and is not willing to submit to any invidious distinctions against it. The Grand Trunk can manage its own staff, and attend to its own business.

A Washington dispatch says there is a well grounded rumor that the President, on Thursday last, sent a cable dispatch to Minister Washburne, requesting his presence in Washington at the earliest possible moment.

A party of non-society men went to work this morning on the Pacific M. S. S. Co.'s pier in place of the strikers. When the job was finished one of them started home, but had not proceeded far when he was set upon and horribly beaten. No arrests. A large force of police have been ordered on duty in the neighborhood.

Coroner Richard Crocker, George and Henry Hickey and John Sheridan, concerned in the election affray, in which John McKenna was killed, were this morning arrested on an indictment found against them by the grand jury. Application was made to Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court, to admit the prisoners to bail; counsel based the application on the testimony taken at the coroner's inquest, but as this was not yet written out from the stenographer's notes the prisoners were removed until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, 17.

The deficiencies in the Pacific railroads having been supplied, and the roads considered as complete, the President, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, has directed a revocation of the order of Secretary Cox, withholding the patents for half of their lands, which will therefore be released to those companies.

At a cabinet meeting to-day the Arkansas troubles were discussed at length, and it was finally decided that there is not now before the government the necessary information to enable it to take any action in reference to the controversy in that State, hence no notice will be taken of the proclamation recently received from Smith, who claims to be governor.

NEW ORLEANS, 17.—Fourteen passengers and many of the crew belonging to the steamer *Empire* are believed to be drowned. Five bodies have been recovered, including that of the captain's daughter, a young lady of seventeen. The captain lost four children, but saved his wife and babe, who were sleeping with him.

The report of the Indian Commissioner, for the last year, says that the statistical returns therein embraced, offer unmistakable evidence of advancing civilization among nearly all the different tribes of Indians, being evinced by a material gain in all material property, increased interest in and facilities for education, and the growing general disposition of good will towards the government. He sums up the Indian population under three classes, first, 89,813 wild and scarcely tractable to any extent beyond that of coming near enough to the agents to receive rations and blankets, of whom 9,057 are Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico, and 1,000 Shoshones, Bannocks and Piutes in Oregon; second, 51,429 convinced of the necessity of labor and experimenting with the assistance of the government; and third 35,695, who have come into possession of allotted lands, and other property in stock and implements belonging to landed estate. To the latter may be added, modified somewhat, 4,300 Penias and Maricopas, and 6,000 Papogoes, in Arizona, and a majority of the 500 of the Mission Indians in California, who have always been self-supporting and have only recently been furnished by the government with an agent and a few employees; and if it had been possible at any time during the last generation for them to have received suitable lands in severalty, they would have been in as tolerable a condition of comfort as their white neighbors. A fourth class is summarized as roamers and vagrants, numbering 14,000, and embracing 5,000 Diggers in California, 3,000 Indians on the Columbia river, Oregon, 2,000 Utes in Nevada, Utah and Arizona, and 2,000 Yamas in Arizona. The success of the feeding policy in keeping quiet during six years, such a powerful and warlike nation as the Sioux, is cited as a demonstration that it is cheaper to feed than to fight wild Indians. The commissioner says the first requisite in the treatment of all Indians of this class is firmness, and outrages should be promptly followed by punishment at any hazard and any cost, any leniency which prevents this is expensive and mistaken kindness. The necessity of making war on the Cheyennes and Comanches in Indian territory resulted largely from a failure to observe this rule. For a second class, or half civilized Indians, upon whom the greater part of the labor of the bureau was expended last year, a large increase of civilizing agencies is recommended, and towards all classes a stricter compliance with treaty obligations than heretofore. The necessity of establishing a government of some form for the Indian territory, or at least a United States for these people, is manifest, and the commissioner recommends the subject to Congress

for consideration. The secretary sees no reason why large portions of that territory, now unoccupied, except by roamers, should not be opened to settlers, provided these roamers can be induced to remove east of the 96th meridian. At the Hoopa Valley, California, Colorado River, San Carlos, and White Mountain agencies, Arizona, the commissioner thinks the efficiency of the service in the introduction of civilization would be largely promoted by the removal of the troops outside of the reservations, and at Hoopa Valley, the substitution of five deputy marshals for troops is recommended. He also states, as a general proposition, that the substitution of deputy marshals for soldiers in the vicinity of a majority of the agencies would be sufficient with the aid of employees and friendly Indians to preserve order, at a great economy over the present system, namely the employment of troops. To this proposition he only excepts the Sioux, Apaches and wild tribes of the Indian territory. The relations of the bureau to religious societies, in accordance with whose nominations most of the agents have been appointed, have been harmonious, and it is believed mutually helpful. The present schedule of salaries of agents, the commissioner styles expensive parsimony; he says the government can't afford to appoint men to this duty who are not both able and upright, and can be kept strong in their integrity; for such men the present pay is insufficient, and the commissioner recommends an increase to \$2,000 per annum for eastern agencies, and \$2,500 for the more remote. In conclusion the commissioner expresses the conviction of the entire feasibility of Indian civilization, and that the difficulties of that problem are not so inherent in the race, character and disposition of the Indian as in his anomalous relations to the government and in his surroundings, affected by the interests and influence of the whites. The record of the past is not pleasant to recall, and can't be rewritten. Much of the administrative mistake, neglect and injustice is beyond repair, but for those now living much of protection, elevation and salvation is still not only possible but feasible, and highly promising, and will be if we are wise enough to make the most of the opportunity left to deal justly and humanely with these remnants of the first American people.

Gov. Garland telegraphed, to-day, to President Grant, from Little Rock, that he would resort to no force unless forced to it; everything was quiet, and Smith was not to be found.

The Secretary of War has received a dispatch from General Sheridan, giving him the first intimation that Santa Ana had been sent back to Texas to be delivered to the government, he having broken his parole; but that Big Tree was not returned, as it was not certain that he was alike guilty in that respect.

Postmaster General Jewell, to-day, issued an order discontinuing the pay and services of John S. Callaghan, special agent of the department, for loaning to his brother an annual pass from the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, which had been granted to him solely upon the ground that he was an accredited special agent of the post office department.

ST. LOUIS, 16.—The strike of the miners in St. Clair county, Ill., which has been in progress some days past, virtually ended to-day by the adoption of a resolution at a mass meeting near French village, allowing all the union men who can get four cents a bushel for digging to commence work to-morrow; the object of the strike was thus defeated.

CINCINNATI, 17.—Monroe, Black and Hackney, all three American Express robbers, have made a confession that they committed the robbery. The safe has been recovered with a few valuables, but no money, but hopes are entertained that it will be secured to-night. A plan was arranged for all three parties to meet in St. Louis to-night, and go thence to Oregon.

NEW YORK, 17.—The steam tug *Lily* exploded her boilers this afternoon, near the Government Works, killing five of the crew and fatally injuring Captain David A. Havens.

WILKESBARRE, 17.—An extensive cave occurred at Seneca mines, Pittston, to-day; five or six men were at work when the roof gave way with a terrible crash, killing

Elias Davis and Henry Jenkins, and dangerously injuring John S. Williams.

Lawlessness in the coal regions continually increases, and outlaws go unpunished. At Carbondale, on Saturday night, or Sunday morning last, two men were murdered and three severely assaulted, one of whom will probably die. Patrick Padden, a miner at Colbrook colliery, was found upon Dundoff Street, on that Sunday morning, two bullet holes in his head and badly pounded about the body. His head was frozen to the ground, his hair having dragged in a pool of blood and water, which had congealed. He was not quite dead when found, but expired in the afternoon. He had quarreled with some parties on Saturday afternoon. Michael McNally was found dead the same morning upon the railroad bridge near Lookout, in the same city; he was about twenty years of age. His body had evidently been put there. Other murders as brutal have also been perpetrated recently.

LITTLE ROCK, 17.—A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day, and passed to its third reading, authorizing the Governor to offer a reward of \$1,000 for the apprehension of the parties charged with conspiracy to overthrow the government. Nothing is yet heard of Smith, nor has there been any demonstration in his behalf by anybody in any part of the State.

Judge Poland, of the congressional investigating committee, left for Washington this evening; Ward, of the same committee, remains here. It is reported that Judge Poland was summoned to Washington by the Attorney General.

Governor Garland, to-day, received the following dispatch from A. B. Robinson, colored, sheriff of Phillips county, dated Helena, 17: "The dispatch from Little Rock, stating that troops are being raised here to support Smith, is false; everything is perfectly quiet."

Robinson was elected under the new constitution by the republicans.

CINCINNATI, 17.—Edward J. Hackney, the third confederate in the American Express robbery, who was arrested to-day, denies all knowledge of the affair, but is recognized as one of the men who carried the trunk out of the office. George Black, the other man who assisted, confessed this afternoon; he said that he and Hackney were paid \$300 each by Monroe to carry out the trunk and safe. He went with the officers this evening to the back of Covington, where he said they buried the safe, but the ground was so wet that they gave up digging for it, and returned to the city without it. The search will be continued to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS, 17.—The U. S. troops were withdrawn from the State House this morning, and about thirty policemen took their place.

It is still not known how many lives were lost by the sinking of the steamer *Empire*. The captain insists that she was not too heavily loaded, and the cause of the disaster is still a mystery.

Later.—Captain Jean Franc, who lost four children with the *Empire*, states that the boat did not break in the middle, and was not overloaded; he cannot understand why it sunk. He cannot number the passengers, but supposes the victims number about thirty-five. The bodies found are Mr. Walter Frisbie, engineer of the Magnolia plantation, and two children of the inkeeper. An attempt will be made to-morrow to raise the bodies.

The returning officers have elected Arroyo, dem., to fill the vacancy on the board; he took the required oath and was seated.

CHICAGO, 18.—The *Tribune's* Little Rock special says that Henry M. Cooper, secretary of the republican State central committee denies the authorship of the telegram contained in the despatches from Washington to the associated press last night, where it says 100 prominent republicans have been arrested; he says he does not know of but one man who has been arrested, and he declares that he never sent any such telegram.

A Boston special says that a letter from a confidant of General Banks, says, positively, that he will not be a candidate for speaker of the House; he feels that he has already won all the fame he can for himself and the state in that position, and that the new party of the future needs his cool, judicious, unpartisan counsel and leadership on the floor of the House