

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

PHILADELPHIA.—Jno. Wilson, a packing box manufacturer, has absconded after borrowing \$20,000 from friends. He had fallen into difficulties from a mania for gambling.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The secretary of the navy received a telegram to-day, from Annapolis, announcing that midshipmen Young, of Mississippi, Butterfield, of Kansas, Lockett, of Ga., Rowan, of West Va., and Minn, O'Keefe and Gredley, of New York, have all been concerned in assaults upon colored midshipman Conyers, by attacking him with stones. The riotous midshipmen had all failed in their examination, and will be dismissed from the Academy, regardless of this offense, and they are now in close confinement. Conyers is not seriously hurt.

The Postmaster General, to-day refused to abrogate the existing contract with the White Star S. S. line, for carrying the European Saturday mail, and said that if the terms of the contract were hereafter properly complied with, it would continue until the 31st of December, when it expires by limitation. The various contracts for the European mail service have been so limited that they will all expire together on that day, and the postmaster general will endeavor to make arrangements for the ensuing year in such a manner as to provide four mails per week for Europe from New York City on four separate days.

The President, Secretary of the Interior and General Sherman had a consultation to-day on the Modoc question. This was the first formal consideration of the subject by the officers of the government, and preliminary steps were taken to determine the point at issue, viz., what shall be done with the Modoc prisoners? In the first place it seems to be the understanding that the Secretary of the Interior has no power of direction in the premises, or at least, he will take no present action, the Indians having violated their treaty obligations by resorting to hostilities, and thus placed themselves beyond the care and supervision of his department. Secondly, the United States troops having conducted operations against them, their custody belongs to the military, the same as prisoners of war captured or surrendered, or other persons taken in arms against the authority of the United States, and guilty of atrocious acts. Thirdly, those premises being settled, the question as to what shall be done with the Modoc prisoners, whether they shall be tried by a military commission or remitted to the civil courts will be submitted to the Attorney General by the military authorities for his opinion, which will be governed by the law in the case, and in this course the President, Secretary of the Interior and Gen. Sherman are in accord.

WASHINGTON.—Under the recent act of Congress creating a Board of Immigration Commissioners, the Secretary of the Treasury has made the following appointments: Dr. John M. Woodworth, J. B. Saunders, J. Fred. Meyers, Charles Caline, J. H. Piper, and Helen M. Barnard. The last mentioned is to be assigned the duty of reporting upon the treatment of women and children on board emigrant ships. Dr. Woodworth will exercise the general supervision of the Atlantic seaboard, another commissioner will go to San Francisco to investigate the condition of the Chinese and Japanese immigrants, and others will be sent to Europe to make enquiries and prepare full reports.

NEW HAVEN.—Professor Marsh and party, of Yale College, start to-day for the West to continue their geological explorations of the previous year. The party will spend the summer in the Rocky Mountains, the autumn, probably, on the Pacific Coast, and return east in December.

The World's special from London says the government has decided to authorize the Bank of England to increase its circulation six million pounds, under restrictions which have not yet been determined.

The officers of the Spanish army are preparing to pronounce against the republic, and to summon the old Cortes to reassemble.

WASHINGTON.—The Secretary of the navy has for the present refused access, by outside parties, to Captain Tyson and the other persons be-

longing to the *Polaris*, who are now on board the *Frolic*. The secretary is not satisfied with the information heretofore communicated through the newspapers, and therefore will take measures to obtain from them all the facts in some formal manner, which will be given to the press. It may be that the party have such records as were required to be kept by officers, and which will throw light on the transactions now involved in mystery, in determining whether or not the whole truth has been told by the survivors to those who have heretofore interviewed them. The expedition having been fitted out by the government, and being in the immediate charge of the navy, the course now pursued by the secretary is in the direction of his duty.

OAKLAND, Or., 5.—There is considerable excitement here in consequence of the discovery of placer diggings in the Cascade range, east of this place. Parties just returned give favorable reports of the diggings. About seventy-five men are at work in the new mines.

HALIFAX, N. S., 5.—Heavy fires are raging in the woods in different parts of the province. The woods in the vicinity of Liverpool have been on fire two days, and last night the town was in great danger. Much damage has been done in Pictou Co. The fire has swept from the west branch of the river John to Black river, and on the east branch of the river John, for a distance of twelve miles, destroying everything. The woods through which the fire passed are the most valuable in the country.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., 5.—There is little or no excitement to-day in regard to the cholera, and the impression prevails that with a few more days of fair weather the disease which has prevailed will disappear. The common council, last night, refused to concur in the resolution of the board of aldermen, to establish a board of health.

ST. LOUIS, 5.—A dispatch from Jefferson City says Governor Woodson will, in a few days, advertise the Missouri Pacific railroad to be sold on the 19th of December next, to satisfy a State lien of \$8,000,000, the release of which by the legislature in 1868 was declared by the legislature last winter to be unconstitutional.

CHICAGO, 6.—The annual election for Directors of the Chicago and North Western railroad was held here yesterday p.m., and resulted in the re-election of the old Board, with the exception that Albert Keep, of New York, takes the place of J. M. Burke, of the same city. Jay Gould was in the city but did not attend the election, his votes being cast by proxy. The old officers were all re-elected.

A match game at billiards, three ball carom was played here last night between Francois Ubassy, the celebrated French expert, and John Bessunger, of this city. The game was three hundred points up, Ubassy giving his opponent the odds of discount. Bessunger won by a score of 300 to 205, Ubassy making the unprecedented run of 117 in the last innings but one.

A New York special says the Rev. Father Preston, vice-Chancellor of this diocese, who was very intimate with the late Mansfield T. Walworth, and enjoyed his fullest confidence, says the obscene letters referred to, by the prisoner and his friends as having been the cause of the murder, contained an accusation of indiscriminate infidelity, and assertions that Frank is a bastard. The murdered man's friends say that ample proof will be brought forward on the trial, if necessary, to establish the fact that Mr. Walworth had but too much grounds for the charges against his wife. They say that he sustained improper relations with her himself six months before their marriage and that only upon this ground would their parents consent to their union. This latter fact is the basis of the slur upon Frank's birth, which incited the young man to take summary vengeance upon its author. Early in January, 1871, Mrs. Walworth's action for a separation began. The decree asked for was limited to a divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. Adultery was not charged in the papers, nor was there any prayer for absolute divorce. The summons and complaints were served on the murdered man, January 27th, 1871. No notice was taken, however, by the defendant. He allowed the matter to go by default. Shortly afterward, Bushford F. Rice, referee in the

case, reported the granting of the decree at the special term of the Superior Court, before Justice Jas. E. Spencer. The decree was confirmed. The divorce contained a clause compelling the murdered man to pay his wife certain sums of money for her support, and also for the support of her children. Mr. Walworth seemed very much exasperated when he heard of the entering of the decree, for the reason that it compelled him to pay alimony to Mrs. Halworth, and also to support the children. On the Wednesday following, in order to avoid paying alimony, his counsel made a motion in the Superior Court to open the default, and set aside the decree. His motion was never argued. After matters had rested a while, correspondence began between the counsel, and a compromise was effected, by which the clause in the decree allowing alimony to the divorced wife was stricken out. In all other respects, however, it was allowed to stand.

NEW YORK, 6.—John Noe, ex-superintendent of the Croton aqueduct department, and John Rice, formerly timekeeper, were arrested yesterday, on the charge of frauds on the city treasury, to the extent of a hundred thousand dollars. Robert Price, said to be a party to the fraud, has not yet been arrested.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The United States steamer *Frolic*, with the survivors of the *Polaris* on board, arrived at the navy yard yesterday, about two o'clock. The *Frolic* is a paddle wheel, of the fourth class, carrying nine guns, guns, and was detailed by the secretary of the navy to proceed to St. John's and bring Captain Tyson, of the *Polaris*, and his party to Washington. As soon as the vessel arrived the commandant of the navy yard telegraphed Secretary Robeson the fact, and about half past two o'clock the Secretary, in company with commodore Reynolds, chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, drove to the navy yard. The *Frolic* was anchored out in the river alongside the *Tallahooosa*. Sec. Robeson went on board the latter vessel and immediately sent for Captain Tyson of the *Polaris*. That gentleman soon made his appearance and was interviewed by the Secretary in the cabin of the *Tallahooosa*, when an interview of over an hour was held. The Secy. inquired first of all the condition of the survivors, and was gratified to learn that they were all in good health, and had entirely recovered from the fatigues and hardships of their long trip in the arctic regions. It was not the purpose of the Secretary to do more to-day than merely welcome Capt. Tyson and his comrades, and to see that all their wants were promptly met. The conversation, was therefore of a general character about the *Polaris*, her trip, and the death of Capt. Hall. It appears that Tyson and Hall were devoted friends, and the former spoke in the highest terms of the latter. He said he was an efficient and able commander and he is of the opinion that he died a natural death from apoplexy.

With regard to the *Polaris* Captain Tyson has informed the secretary that she was in every respect a seaworthy vessel, and gave instances in her contests with the icebergs, which showed that had not she been more than usually strong she would have been destroyed. The question of the suspected mutiny on the *Polaris* was left for another occasion, the Secretary desiring to proceed with the investigation in a more formal manner. During the interview the Secretary remarked that they should not probably see the *Polaris* again. Captain Tyson replied, "Oh yes, you will, she will be here before the close of the summer." The Captain proceeded to show that at the time he and his party left the *Polaris* she was comparatively in a good condition, and there was nothing to prevent her from coming home. His theory is that she probably remained where they parted with her until the close of the Arctic winter, and would then make for the United States. There was nothing in the conversation of Captain Tyson to indicate that there had been a mutiny on board the *Polaris* prior to the time he and his party left. There was some insubordination among some of the common seamen, but nothing of any consequence, and it was easily subdued. Secretary Robeson will go on board the *Frolic* to-morrow, and will institute a court of inquiry,

to be composed of naval officers. This will be conducted in the regular way—the witnesses will be sworn and their testimony taken down.

ST. LOUIS, 6.—A strike by the freight train brakemen on the eastern division of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, is now in progress, and trains have been somewhat delayed for a couple of days. The strike has been occasioned by the change made by the company in the mode of payment for service, which involves a small decrease of wages.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., 6.—By private advices we learn that Indian agent Lorrache has had trouble with the Indians, at San Carlos. They undertook to kill him with spears. Lieutenant Almy, with six soldiers, went to his relief. The Indians fired upon Almy and Lorrache, killing the former, three bullets passing through him. Some of the Apaches fled immediately to the mountains.

Elmo won the race at Oakland yesterday, against May Howard; three straight heats, time 2:27, 2:27, 2:29. To-day there is a pacing race for a purse of \$400, in the same course.

Gibson Lindsey, a man forty years of age, unmarried, was arrested this afternoon for rape on a little girl eight years of age. Gibson has a carpenter shop on Pine street, near Kearney, and the alleged outrage was committed there. Fearful consequences have resulted to the victim. He denies the entire guilt, but admits improper liberties with the child.

A dispatch from Boyles camp, Tule Lake, June 3, gives no new operations since the surrender of Jack. It says he surrendered because he could hold out no longer. The opinion prevailed among them that Davis would hang or shoot Jack, Boston Charley and Schonchin without waiting for any suggestions or demands from the civil authorities.

A Bulletin correspondent talked to Boston Charley, who said the majority of the captives he believed would be prepared to die like men. Jack cares for nothing. He will not speak to any person, but his sister Mary. Col. Green's command is hunting for them.

A dispatch from the same point, June 4, says Davis' command, with all the Modoc captives at Applegate's house, would come to Boyle's camp that day. Black Jim is one of the missing Modocs. He is the rascal who held Canby while Jack used the knife on him. Hooka Jim and Steamboat Frank are hunting the missing warriors and squaws who are supposed to be in that vicinity. Steamboat Frank has just come in from the island in little Klamath Lake, with Fee-hee, Jack's squaw, and three children.

A later despatch from Boyle's camp, June 4th, 10:30 p.m., says about 3:30 p.m. the clouds and dust arising from the winding road east of the peninsula, and in the direction of Clear Lake, announced the approach of the Modoc captives from Applegate's, and the soldiers, citizens, and every one who could spare a few moments gathered near the barricade and watched the procession enter camp and pass up the sandy stretch to the base of the bluff where the canvass prison is located. Lieut. Chapin, Col. 4th artillery, was in advance; next came three large wagons loaded with Modocs and two with baggage. The rank and file of battery marched beside the wagons and forty mounted Warm Spring scouts held the flanks. The Warm Springs supplied the lack of music by a song and war whoop. "Where's Captain Jack? Where's Captain Jack?" was the cry among the spectators, but none had the gratification of seeing the warrior's face. He had anticipated the excitement his advent would create, and was crowded in the corner of the wagon, having completely enveloped himself in a blanket. Near him were the leading braves of his tribe. When they arrived at the prison the wagons were relieved of their contents. Jack was chained to Schonchin, Boston Charley to One-eyed Nose, Sam was manacled by himself. The men were placed on one side of the prison, the women on the opposite side, with the exception that Jack's Lizzie was allowed to sit beside him and lay her head upon his breast, and his girl of three years had the freedom of the tent. By permission of the officers of the guard I entered the tent and talked with Jack through the medium of an interpreter. At first he was

reticent, in fact he did not deign to notice me. His sister Mary interceded on my behalf and persuaded Jack to talk. His remark was in relation to the shackles. He said it made him feel mean to be hobbled like a horse. He was not afraid to die, and had no idea of running away. As he spoke his eyes snapped and he looked a very lion in his rage. All questions pertaining to his fight he declined to answer. When asked his age he gave me to understand that he was 36. He then voluntarily entered upon a statement of his grievances against the whites, and dated his antipathy to the race at the time of the Ben Wright massacre. He said that the white men murdered Indians years ago, and that what he had done was only paying old debts. He did not enter into details, but left the interpreter, Scarface Charley, to patch up the story. A critical study of Jack's face corroborates the impression received at first sight. He is a thorough Indian. His head is large, quite square and, for the present, sits firmly on his shoulders. His eyes are black and bright, his face broad and cheek bones prominent, his nose is symmetrical and slightly aquiline. His lips are thin and clean cut, and combined with his chin indicate that resoluteness of purpose that has won for him such a remarkable notoriety. His complexion is dark, his face has a pleasant look, and take him all in all he is a striking man. Place him among 1,000 Indians and he would be thought the chief by any observing stranger.

Those who have seen him marvel not that he is a leader of the Modocs. Though in chains and on the brink of eternity he is yet feared and respected by the Indians about him.

His nearest companion in chains, Schonchin, is fifty years of age and wrinkled, and has villain depicted in every line of his face. He wears his hair short and stands about five feet nine inches in his moccasins. Boston Charley is about twenty-five years old. His face is expressionless. He, Mose and Sam are very ordinary looking Indians. Jack would attempt to escape if he had a chance, even at the risk of being shot down. Probably he never realized that death was inevitable until the irons were placed upon his feet. Scar-faced Charley says that Jack has told him he could get clear when the white men were asleep. This was before the irons were brought into use. General Davis is satisfied that Jack did try to escape last night, and through the aid of confederates on the outside, for upon examination of his shackles this a. m. one of the rivets was filed nearly in two. His legs only are confined.

At 3 o'clock this p.m., Colonel Mason arrived here from Fairchild's ranche, with the infantry force of the expedition, and the seventy Modocs who came in there a few days since. The Indians were escorted hither by Captain Camp and Co. G, 12th infantry. Thus we have here 123 captives.

A 6th dispatch, dated Boyle's Camp, June 4, midnight, says news has reached here that Hooka Jim and Steamboat Frank made a successful scout yesterday, by co-operation with the Oregon volunteers. They trailed three warriors and five squaws to the Timber mountain, northeast of here, and assisted in making the capture. One of the captives is Black Jim—a Modoc who has bullied the settlers in this region for two or three years and has committed cruel murders. The Oregonians regard him with special hatred. Only five or six Modoc warriors are now missing. The Warm Springs held a war dance this evening, which was witnessed by a large audience of officers and men.

A 7th despatch, dated Boyle's camp, June 5, 9 a.m., says that late yesterday p.m. a detail of men belonging to the artillery arrived in camp from the Timber mountain, near the peninsula, with twenty juniper logs, clean and straight, and evidently not intended for use in the erection of tents or of prisons. Many marvelled for what purpose the timbers were obtained, but this a.m. the secret is out. General Davis intends to erect a scaffold and to execute about twelve of the worst murderers in the tribe at sunset to-morrow. He feels that there is no need for delay, and no doubt of the guilt of the chosen victims can exist. Justice demands speedy and certain action. Even at this time he is writing out a statement of their offences that