

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., 14.—From 400 to 500 citizens are yet in pursuit of the bank robbers, who are having a hard time among the swamps and heavy timber of this county. They are now without blankets, horses, coats and provisions, and their capture is deemed certain.

BISMARCK, D. T., 14.—The complete enrollment of Indians at Standing Rock shows only 450 lodges and a total of not over 4,000 Indians. Rations have heretofore been issued on a basis of 7,000, from which it would appear that nearly 3,000 are absent, or else a large amount of stealing has been done.

The Indians are known to have returned from the hostiles, but so stealthily that they could not be caught, and the attempt to disarm the hostiles has, therefore, proved abortive. Gross, chief of the Blackfeet, was arrested on Sunday, for harboring and supplying the hostiles. The Indians threatened to rescue him, but the garrison was too well prepared to resist, and so the attempt was not made.

CEEDMOOR, 14.—After the shooting ended, and the result had been announced, deafening cheers for the American and Irish teams, who appeared to be the favorites, rent the air. The best shots of both teams were cheered individually. Addresses congratulatory of the result of the shooting were made by Major Fulton, of the Americans, Major Leach, of the Irish, Capt. McDonald, of the Scotch, Capt. Morris, of the Australian, and Major O'Reilly, of the Canadian teams. Mr. Milner, of the Irish, Col. Bodine, of the American, and Mr. Dyas, of the Irish teams, also delivered addresses. The great crowd separated with cheers for all the teams.

The Americans won by 22 over the Irish. The total score for both days was, Americans 3,126, Irish 3,194, Australian 3,096, Scotch 3,061, Canadians 2,923.

The official returns, made at a late hour to-night, give the Scotch team a total score of 3,063, which gives that team the third place instead of the Australians, whose score is 3,062.

CHICAGO, 14.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: M. Leon Drouillet, the distinguished engineer and secretary of the French Geographical Society, arrived here yesterday on a mission to secure aid for a complete survey of the Central American Isthmus, with the view of building an inter-oceanic ship canal. He called to-day upon the officers at the Navy and War Departments, and presented his view, but was astonished to learn that the officers of the Navy have, at various times during the last twenty-five years, thoroughly explored that whole region from Tehuantepec to the Bay of Cupica, and over nearly forty proposed routes. He presented a pamphlet of the meeting of the Societe De Geographie last May, in which are reported the remarks of M. Ferdinand Lesseps, who advises a complete survey of the Isthmus to find a location for a canal, which can be built without a lock. The inter-oceanic commissioner reported to the President last Fall favoring the Nicaragua route, and one member at least advocates the adoption of the treaty looking to its construction, based on the principles of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1854. A minister from Nicaragua has been appointed to treat with this country on the subject, and will probably arrive before the convention meets.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., 14.—The recent suspension of the Miners Trust Company Bank, with liabilities of \$1,500,000, is beginning to be keenly felt by those depositors who, for years, have been in the habit of withdrawing certain sums on the approach of winter sufficient to keep them through the slack time. To-day the president of the bank, Joseph Huntzenger, was surrounded by a crowd of women, who became so demonstrative that it was necessary to call the police. This evening the directors made an assignment, and appointed H. C. Russell and S. H. Madden assignees.

NEW YORK, 15.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: A number of importers of Cuba sugar, who receive their cargoes at New Orleans, claim that they are entitled to enter their sugar free of duty, and have paid the customs due under protest.

Since the passage by Congress of the act to regulate imports under the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands, the Refining Company of St. Louis, has filed the following letter with the custom authorities:

"We hereby protest against the assessment and payment of duty on the cargo of sugar on the ground that by reason of a recent enactment of Congress, August 18th, admitting sugar free of duty from the Hawaiian Islands into the ports of San Francisco, Cal., the same product, from the Island of Cuba, under the existing treaty stipulation with Spain, entitled to enter the port of New Orleans; and also on the ground that under section eight of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, this port is entitled to all the advantages and benefits given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to San Francisco or any or any other port of the United States government. That Spanish products are entitled to the same privilege as those of the Sandwich Islands does not seem to hold good, as far as sugar is concerned, for the treaty says: Muscovado, Brown, and all other unrefined sugar, meaning hereby the grades of sugar heretofore commonly imported from the Hawaiian Islands, and now known in the market of San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, as Sandwich Island sugar, shall be introduced into the ports of the United States free of duty from and after the date of the President's proclamation. The language seems to bar the claim made for Cuba sugar, but the action of the Treasury Department is settled by the reading of section five of the circular to collectors of customs regarding the admission of goods duty free, which says: Collectors are also instructed that the privileges of the convention with Hawaii and Cuba apply only to goods, wares and merchandise the growth or product of manufacture of the Hawaiian Islands. Section nine of the first article of the constitution says: No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce of the revenue of the ports of one State over those of any other. The treaty regulations do not in any manner discriminate in favor of any special ports; and further, neither the treaties with Spain of 1795 and 1819 provide for or refer to the commerce between Spain and the United States, and fail to contain even the usual hackneyed diplomatic phrase, that all privileges shall be extended which are permitted to the most favored nations."

John Walter, the principal owner of the *London Times*, and inventor of the Walter improved press, has arrived from England.

September 21st is fixed upon as the day on which Hell-Gate is to be blown to pieces.

Forty-five girls and young men, together with the Rev. Albert Mielsky, pastor of the Polish Catholic Church, were arrested and taken to the station last night for holding a dance in the hall of the church. The place has become so notorious as a nuisance to the neighborhood that an abatement had been ordered. This morning all the prisoners, except the minister, were released. Other Catholic clergymen in the neighborhood have frequently denounced the hall, and prohibited young people from attending.

CHICAGO, 15.—The *Times* special correspondent with Terry telegraphs, under date of Fort Buford, mouth of Yellowstone, 8th, via Bismarck 14th instant, that the final breaking up of Terry's command occurred yesterday morning, and all the troops are now en route home with the exception of two regiments of infantry, which will winter at the mouth of Tongue River. The mounted troops, numbering 250 infantry and 120 horse, and including the 7th Infantry and Second Cavalry, under General Gibbon, left for Fort Ellis with a wagon train and supplies for eight days. They will follow the old Stanley trail. The route is teeming with hostiles, and 450 miles long. They may encounter a large war party in the Big Horn country. They have been in the field since March, and are poorly clad for the cold weather and fierce showers which sweep over the prairies at this season. The 22nd Infantry have been left at the mouth of Glendive Creek, and commenced the construction of a stockade. They will remain there November 1st or later. The 7th Cavalry have left for Fort Buford and will move along the north bank of the Yel-

lowstone. After arriving here they will go to Fort Lincoln to winter. The 16th Infantry will remain here.

Gen. Terry and staff arrived here this morning, and will remain a few days, and then go to St. Paul via Bismarck. By the 15th all the troops will have been withdrawn from the northern country except the 5th and 22d cavalry, containing 400 men.

A dispatch just received from Gen. Sheridan countermands the order to winter a regiment of cavalry on the Yellowstone, which renders winter campaigning impossible, and indefinitely postpones the subjection of the Sioux. Terry leaves the field having accomplished no purpose of the expedition, and with one quarter of his troops killed by bullets or exposure.

BOSTON, 15.—The two mile scull race between Sanders, of Salem, and Johnson, colored, of Boston, for \$500, was won easily by Sanders; time fourteen minutes and two seconds.

BOSTON, 15.—The sale of the old South Church for \$100,000 was perfected to-day. The building is to be used strictly as an historical museum.

PHILADELPHIA, 15.—At the Centennial grounds yesterday at one p.m. there were over seventy-three thousand paying visitors registered. According to all previous experience, at least fifteen thousand should have entered after that hour, but the registry shows only a third of that number. It was, however, the best paying day the Exhibition has had, the cash receipts being over \$40,000 for the main grounds, and the stock yard shows that the attendance has very largely increased with this month, and it is anticipated that the next week will show even a larger return than this week.

New York day is appointed for the 21st prox. Every effort is being made to make this one of the most memorable days of this exhibition. Railways have reduced the rate of passage to a very low figure to accommodate all who wish to take part. Gov. Tilden and staff, and a number of distinguished citizens will be present, and during the afternoon they will hold a reception at their state building.

The sensational reports concerning the bad water here, and that an unusual amount of sickness is prevailing, are wholly unfounded, as the season thus far has been more than usually healthy.

Wool is in improved demand, and prices firmer and higher. Cala, fine and medium 18 @ 26, coarse 18 @ 20.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Neb., 13, via Sidney, Neb., 15.—To-day, a committee, consisting of Bishop Whipple and Dr. Daniels, were appointed by the Indian Commission to go to Spotted Tail to-morrow, and submit the propositions to the Indians of that agency on Friday, Major Howard and Mr. Hinman being requested to accompany them. The party is to come back and rejoin the remainder of the commission here on Saturday.

Spotted Tail, Two-Strike and Whirlwind, of the Brule tribe, came up from the Spotted Tail agency yesterday and are now here. This evening they counsel with the Red Cloud Indians regarding the propositions and return to their agency to-morrow.

It is reported here that Spotted Tail himself favors the proposition to go to the Indian Territory.

Indications now are that a talk will be had here on Monday, the eighteenth, at which something definite will be arrived at, as the Indians of both agencies will, by that time, have fully discussed matters, though the visit of the committee to Spotted Tail at this time will not do away with the visit of the commission to that agency in a body after the conclusion of the treaty here.

There has been no talk with the Indians by the commission since the first one held on the seventh day after the commissioners arrived.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 15.—The bleaching and dye works of Adams & Butterworth were burned this morning; loss about \$100,000, insurance \$80,000.

NEW YORK, 15.

There never was witnessed in New York a more enthusiastic gathering than assembled at Gilmore's Garden to-night, on the occasion of the presentation of the rifleman's trophy to the victorious American team. Nearly 8,000 people were in attendance, and heartily cheered the various teams as they entered the building.

Gilmore arranged the musical

programme, each piece having some reference to the subject of the match, opening with the Landeb march of victory. Arbuckle played "Within a mile o' Edinboro Town," for the Scotch; Levy gave "The Lakes of Killarney," for the Irish; Mons. Papenheim sang the "Star Spangled Banner" for the Americans, while the Apollo Club rendered the Canadian song of "Row, Brothers Row," for the Canadians. The song entitled, "Am I Unforgotten Still," the poetry and music of which was composed by Capt. A. Blannon, of the Australian rifle team, was sung by E. A. Stoddard in compliment to the composer and the members of his team. "God Save the Queen" was performed in honor of the rifle teams from her Majesty's dominions.

At the conclusion of the musical exercises the trophy was moved to the front of the platform, and General Joseph D. Hawley, in an eloquent speech, which was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic cheers, presented it to the victors.

The noticeable feature of the evening was the enthusiasm with which even the mention of the Irish team and its success, as next to the Americans, was received. A crowd cheered the Irish, and still more heartily for the American victory. Gen. Hawley also presented to twenty of the leading marksmen a medal of the United States Centennial, and to each of the members of the American team badges. Major Henry Fulton received the trophy in the name of the American team, and after complimentary allusions to the various teams by Judges Gildersleeve, the proceedings terminated.

SIoux CITY, Iowa, 15.—A party of foreign capitalists, with the officers of the Covington, Columbus and Black Hills Railroad passed over the first thirty miles of the completed track to Ponca, Nebraska, to-day. The road is three-and-a-half foot gauge, and was projected, built and equipped to the present terminus, since the first of March, this year, and is the first link of the projected road via the Black Hills and National Park to Portland, Oregon. Arrangements have been made to complete 150 miles this year, and reach the Black Hills in 1877.

SAVANNAH, 15.—The yellow fever interments were twenty-seven. Over one-half the colored population are depending upon the charity of the whites, and destitution is increasing.

CHICAGO, 15.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: General Belknap, having sold his residence to Gov. Walker, of Virginia, is now packing up his effects preparatory to leaving for his old home in Iowa. His trial will be resumed in December in the Criminal Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—A Los Angeles dispatch narrates a terrible tale of suffering on the Colorado Desert. Henry Smith, from St. Louis, with one companion and a pack train, left Yuma for Los Angeles, and wandered four days on the desert without water. Smith opened the veins of his arm and drank the blood, which clogged in his throat. He then cut his windpipe to remove it and died in a few hours after. His companion reached the station in the last stage of exhaustion.

NEW YORK, 16.

The *World* has a dispatch from Baltimore stating that the greatest apprehension prevails there on account of the prevalence there of some fifteen cases of yellow fever in the eastern section of the city, in a locality adjacent to the ship wharves, where hundreds of seafaring men find lodging. The whole health department is at work. Three deaths have occurred and several cases have been sent to the quarantine hospital.

The line of steamers between Baltimore and Savannah have been discontinued. Several vessels are at quarantine with cases of yellow fever on board. One woman, who died of the epidemic last evening, remains alone in the house, and no one will go near it. Six cartloads of chloride of lime and other disinfectants have been scattered in the adjacent street, which looks as if a snowstorm had taken place. The police guard the infected neighborhood, and many families are moving away for several squares. On every side the people are burning tar in the front of their premises.

BALTIMORE, 16.—Mayor Larnie states that no cases of yellow fever prevail in Baltimore, that official reports were made to him up to

last evening from Dr. Stewart, health commissioner, and Dr. Howard, quarantine physician, and not a case of yellow fever was reported or has occurred. In his report submitted yesterday, Dr. Stewart states that typhoid malaria fever prevails to some extent in East Baltimore fronting the back basin, and in tenement houses at the foot of Thomas, Dallas and Caroline Streets; that he visited this locality yesterday and found twelve or thirteen cases of this fever, which originated from the bad sanitary condition of the neighborhood, most of which were improving. The persons suffering were not stevedores, and none of the cases could, in any way, be traced to the shipping in the harbor. The disease is endemic, and disappears on the thorough disinfection of the locality, which has been applied.

BOSTON, 16.—The demand for wool is quite active, manufacturers being free purchasers, with more or less speculative inquiry. Prices are a shade higher for fleeces; the tendency of the market for all kinds is upwards. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania for the week have been 270,000 pounds, and includes considerable medium and X at 37 @ 40; XX and above at 43 @ 43½. We quote the market firm at 38 @ 40 for X and No. 1, and 43 @ 45 for good and choice XX. Michigan fleeces advanced a shade and attracted considerable attention, with sales of 414,000 pounds. Heavy and choice X at 33 @ 37, mostly at 35 @ 36, and there is now little to be had under 26. Combing and delaine fleeces are in demand, and prices are quite firm; sales 146,000 pounds. Combing and delaines, 39 @ 45 for delaine, and 45 @ 56 for washed combing, and 30 @ 36 for unwashed. The demand for Cala is good. The new is arriving more freely. The sales of this description during the past week were 92,000 pounds, at sixteen and eighteen per pound. The currency transactions in the spring aggregated 474,500 pounds, mostly at 22 @ 30, good lots selling 27 @ 30; pulled wools steady, firm, with sales of 269,000 pounds; super and ex at 26½ @ 42, mostly in range of 32 @ 40.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Two hundred thousand five per cent. bonds, held to secure circulation, were withdrawn from the treasury, and 4½ per cents. substituted.

OTTAWA, 16.—Information has been received by government from Lieut. Gov. Moran, of the completion of a second treaty with the Indian tribes occupying the country of which Fort Hill may be described as the centre. Another treaty, concluded three weeks ago with the Indians near Prince Albert settlement, included all the tribes east of the boundaries of the treaty just made. The treaty concluded embraces the whole of the North Saskatchewan country to the Rocky Mountains, and leaves only the Blackfoot Indians in the southwest portion of the territory to be treated with next season.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 16.—A courier who left Gen. Crook's command Sept. 10th brings the following news of Sept. 9th: Since General Crook's column turned south towards the Black Hills on the 5th inst., there has been considerable hardship through wet weather and living on bacon and hard bread, and a good deal of grumbling.

On the 7th it was decided to send a portion of the pack train ahead under escort of Col. Mills, with fifteen men on the best horses of each company of the Third Cavalry, making 150 in all. Lieut. Von Lutwitz, Schwatka and Crawford composed the subordinate officers, with Lieut. Bubb, of the Fourth Infantry, chief commissary, Tom Moore chief packer, and Frank Guard, Crook's chief scout; the latter was to serve both as guide and scout, and on yesterday evening he discovered, through the rain and fog, without being himself observed, a hostile Sioux village, consisting of forty-one large lodges, and a band of several hundred ponies and a few American horses. Mills concluded to attempt the attack with his 150 men, without waiting to send word to Crook for reinforcements. He fell back a few miles, hid his command in a ravine, and at two o'clock this morning marched for the village, which was situated on a little creek, a tributary of Grand or Owl Creek. He formed on the north side before daylight, and ordered Lieutenant Schwatka and company to charge through the village, while the rest of the force, dismount-