

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 4.—It was thought advisable to have a temporary railroad track run from the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad so as to connect with the White House, but after fully considering the matter, it was deemed impracticable to convey the President over the newly laid track, and it was therefore finally resolved to procure a large and roomy wagon or carryall, which will accommodate the President's bed and in such a conveyance it is the present intention to transfer the patient from the Executive Mansion to the car prepared for him. The bed will be carried down stairs to the south front of the house, and there placed in the wagon, and driven slowly and carefully to the Sixth Street depot. The wagon will be driven alongside the car in which the patient will be lifted without being removed from his bed.

The cabinet will also go to Long Branch on the same train with the President.

Bliss has insisted that when the removal is made, all the attending physicians be present. This is not a time, he says, in which the burden of responsibility should be shifted from the shoulders of any one of them. He feels that the country will place the responsibility of the results attending the trip on the shoulders of his physicians, and as all have agreed that the trip is advisable, the transfer should be made so that no one should want to shirk the responsibility for it.

CHICAGO, 4.—In connection with the President's removal, the following is a realistic picture from Washington. His condition is of interest. It is no holiday trip the President is about to make, not a voyage of a patient in the interesting stages of convalescence. Removal, if undertaken at all, and there are doubts even now in the minds of the doctors as to its expediency, will be the last desperate resort to elude the lightning grasp of death. The President is suffering first from the unhealed gunshot wound whose length is estimated at 16 inches; second, from compound fracture of the tenth and contusion of the eleventh rib made by the bullet; third, by presence in the body of a jagged lead bullet, not encysted and traveling slowly downward; fourth, from poisonous state of the blood; fifth, the gland, which is now the cause as well as the result of the trouble. This burrowing abscess in the cheek is now discharging in seven channels, four of which were opened by the surgeon's knife, and three are spontaneous openings flowing through the ear, mouth and nostrils. The next complication is the weak and dyspeptic state of the stomach, which has at times rejected all proffered food and requires to be always treated in the most delicate manner. For nearly three weeks the President has not swallowed a mouthful of solid food; seventh item, anxiety and danger is feared from general debility brought on by the injury and its physical consequences, and the eighth is mental weakness, resulting from local and constitutional troubles.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The car which the workmen of the Pennsylvania passenger shops refitted is on the way to Washington to be used to convey President Garfield to Long Branch. The seats were all taken out, and the car thoroughly renovated. A false top was put in a few inches below the roof of the car, in order to give the air an opportunity to circulate between, so as to keep the car cool. A partition was taken out and replaced by folding doors, and storm doors added to the platform doors. Wire gauze was fastened on the outside of the car, completely inclosing it, to keep the car free from dust. The inside was hung with heavy curtains and Brussels carpet laid on the floor. A bed was also placed in position and mattresses provided. Two large ice boxes were added, well filled with ice. About forty men were employed on the work, which was finished in seven hours. Two of the workmen accompany the car, which will arrive in Washington early in the morning.

NEW YORK, 5.—The Herald this morning publishes interviews with prominent men on the subject of inability of the President, and the right of Arthur to take the reins of government. Ex-President Hayes, the reporter says, declines to be interviewed on the subject, but from what we learn, he does not think it

advisable, under the circumstances, to have General Arthur act during the disability of Garfield.

TUCSON, 5.—The Citizen has received the following:

Camp Thomas, 5.—Lieut. Stanton, of the Sixth Cavalry, with 33 men as an escort, reached here from Camp Apache last evening, about 7 o'clock, with a dispatch as follows:

Fort Apache, Sept. 1.

Gen. Carr, Colonel of the Sixth Cavalry, left here on the 29th with troops D and E, Sixth Cavalry, and a company of Indian scouts, 105 men and six officers, intending to arrest the Apache medicine man, who had been endeavoring to get the Indians to break out. He reached Cibicu Creek, 45 miles west of here, at 3 p.m., on the 30th. They found 600 Indian camped there, and arrested the medicine man without resistance. The commander then went a few miles from the main Indian village and camped, and the pack train was unloaded, when the Indians began arriving from every point, but keeping along the bluffs, some 300 yards off. Some of the Indian scouts having at this time left their own camp and come into camp, Captain Henley ordered them to leave. While doing so, an Indian turned and fired, killing Captain Henley instantly. The fight then became general. The troops formed a skirmish line, driving the Indians back some distance. The herders were killed by the first volley and the herd stampeded. The fight began at 4 o'clock, lasting nearly three hours until darkness, when the Indians drew off toward their own camp. It is impossible to tell how many hostiles were killed. A council was held, and it was impossible to hold the position against such a large force. There was but one way out of the camp, through a bad canyon. The herd was rounded up, and it was found D troop had lost 33 horses, E troop 8 pack, seven mules and several badly shot. They hastily gathered up the dead and found seven men and one officer. Captain Henley was killed and they buried him in the tent of Carr's, which, with everything but the soldiers and ammunition, was left on the field as a blind to cover their retreat. Three badly wounded soldiers were placed on horses. At 11 o'clock, the command started in retreat for this post. One of the wounded men died at 4 o'clock the next morning. The Indians did not follow, evidently thinking them still at Cibicu.

Gen. Carr made a forced march, not stopping anywhere until he reached the post at 4 p.m. on the 31st. The troops were badly used up with hunger and fatigue. The hostiles are swarming through the country and came within a mile of this post this morning, burning several buildings, stampeding a large herd of cattle and then drew off to the mountains. Couriers who started out were killed within 20 miles of here, also several more out on escort duty, besides four citizens. This is reported by a friendly Indian spy.

The Mormon settlers north of us must be suffering heavily. We can do nothing but hold the post until reinforcements reach us. The Indians cut the line every few miles.

Later—At 2 o'clock the Indians began firing into a party at the graveyard burying the dead, and drove them into the post. They then fired into the post from the bluffs on every side. The troops formed a skirmish line around the entire camp keeping them out of the post. The fight lasted until dark when the Indians drew off. Captain Gordon, successor to Captain Henley, was wounded in the leg. There were no other casualties. The firing, during the first hour, was very heavy from the hostiles. We believe we can keep them out of the post but no more.

Later, Sept. 2, 10 a.m.—We still hold the fort. The night yesterday was very warm for about two hours. We have sent messages by couriers—Corporal Wagner on the night of the 12th, and Private Walsh at 4 a.m. on the 31st, also by Owens, mail carrier, at noon on the 31st. Walsh is the only one who has reached Thomas. He started on his return on the morning of Sept. 1st and has not been heard from since.

The following is a list of the killed: Capt. C. E. Henley, Sixth Cavalry; privates Sandogger, Sullivan, Miller, Livingston, Bird and Faran, of Company D, Sixth Cavalry. Wounded—Lieutenant C. G. Gordon, Sixth Cavalry, in leg, but not serious; Sergeant T. Macdonald, Company E, Sixth Cavalry, right leg, badly.

Later—Apache, 3, 6 p.m.—No-

bles and Colville were driven back last night while trying to get through to Thomas. Stanton's company is to try it to-night. Everything is quiet, awaiting reinforcements. Four companies of the Sixth Cavalry are enroute. Three of them must have reached there by this time.

AN FRANCISCO, 5.—The following is received at military headquarters:

Fort Apache, Sept. 2, 8.30.

To Adjutant-General Whipple, Bar-racks, Arizona:

Pursuant to orders from the commanding general, dated August 30, to arrest the Indian doctor Nockay Selkline as soon as practicable and a formal request from the agent, dated the 15th, to arrest or kill him, or both, I first hoped to arrest him when he came to hold his dances and incantations here, but he did not keep his appointment. I then sent an Indian scout with a message that I wanted to see him on Sunday, August 28th. I received an evasive answer from him, and next day, with troops D and E, Sixth Cavalry, and Company A and Indian scouts, numbering six officers and 79 soldiers and 23 Indian scouts, I reached his village on the 30th and arrested the medicine man. He professed entire willingness to come with me, and said that he would not try to escape and there would be no attempt at rescue; but as we were making camp, our scouts and many other Indians opened fire upon us, killing Capt. Henley first, and ran off the animals already turned out to graze. The medicine man was killed as soon as they commenced firing, and we drove them off after a severe fight, in which we lost Capt. Henley, shot in the back by our Indian scouts as he turned to get his gun. Four privates were killed, one sergeant and three privates wounded, two mortally. After burying the dead, I returned as speedily as possible, arriving on the 31st. Some of the Indians had preceded me, and had killed eight men on the road to Thomas. Next morning they made a demonstration against this post, and attacked in the afternoon, but were repulsed. Our total loss, killed, Captain E. C. Henley, Sixth Cavalry; seven privates of troop C, Sixth Cavalry, and one private of troop E, Sixth Cavalry; two privates of company D, Twelfth Infantry. Wounded—First Lieut. C. G. Gordon, Sixth Cavalry, in leg; one sergeant, troop E, and one private, troop E, and 45 horses and 10 mules killed, wounded and missing.

The command behaved with the utmost coolness and gallantry, and encountered danger, hardship and fatigue with the greatest cheerfulness in spite of the sudden and most traitorous nature of the attack. In the midst of the camp officers and soldiers sprang to their arms and defeated their plan of massacre and subsequently held their post and are ready for further service. We require 50 horses and 10 pack mules. The officers here Major Cochrane, Twelfth Infantry, Captain B. MacGowan, commanding company D, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieut. C. G. Gordon, Sixth Cavalry; the post quarter-master, wounded. Wm. Stanton, commanding troop E, who moved forward with skirmishers and most handsomely chased the savages out of the bushy bottom close to camp; W. H. Carter, regimental quartermaster Sixth Cavalry, adjutant and commanding Troop D, after Henley's death; Second Lieutenant Thomas Cruise, commanding Company A, Indian scouts, and afterwards Troop D, Sixth Cavalry, on march and battle-field; Assistant Surgeon George McCreary, U. S. A., who besides faithfully performing his personal duties, used a carbine effectually. My young son, Clark M. Carr, accompanied the expedition and desires to have his name mentioned in the dispatch. There are 45 civilians here who are assisting in the defense of the post and I am rationing such as require it. I armed four prisoners, two of whom belonged to the Ninth Cavalry. They fought bravely and I shall recommend that their offenses be pardoned. I received no dispatches from you later than August 14th till after my return. Then came those of the 15th, which are the latest now at hand. I am confident that the Indians have been preparing for this outbreak six months. Cooly, who is here, says so, also Phipp, whose employee Cullen was in when killed.

There have been only a few Indians around the post to-day. (Signed) CARR, Commanding. While lamenting the death, by treachery, of Capt. Henley and the men who fell with him, I feel re-

joined to report that the massacre of Carr's command is not true.

(Signed) McDOWELL, Maj. Gen.

San Francisco, 5.—The latest advices have thrown doubts on the general massacre of Carr's command having occurred. It is now reported that Lieut. Cruise, Stanton, and probably other officers, succeeded in effecting their escape, and probably that only Captain Henley and some dozen enlisted men were killed. No particulars yet.

Tucson, Arizona, 4.—The Star has just received the following.

THOMAS, Arizona, 4.

Reports from the vicinity of Fort Apache of hostilities, are confirmed by fresh arrivals of Indian runners, but no message from Major Cochran or troops sent to his relief has been received. In the attack upon the post, the Indians were recklessly brave and defiant, one of them riding Gen. Carr's horse into the parade ground and whirling and firing as he passed out. He is a brother of Civina, and is a Mexican captive among the Apaches. Troops are being hurried forward, and strong reinforcements are needed. A report comes in that in the attack on the post, one lieutenant and seven men were killed; if this is true, it was probably Lieut. Gordon, of the Sixth Cavalry.

The latest official is from Thomas, Sept. 3, in the evening, which says the southern territory is not believed to be in any danger. The Chericahuas and agency Apaches are reported all quiet. News of Carr's disaster is not contradicted. The southern post are still garrisoned, and troops are being pushed forward day and night.

(Signed) HASKELL, A. D. C.

San Francisco, 4.—A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, says: General Carr was in command of Fort Apache, consisting of two companies of the Sixth Cavalry, and one of infantry. After leaving a sufficient force to protect public property at Apache, he had but sixty-three enlisted men of the Sixth Cavalry and five officers. The medicine man, who was at the bottom of the trouble, had been for some weeks past predicting to the White Mountain Indians that when corn was ripe he would raise all their dead chiefs, and the whites would then be driven out of their country. This was sufficient to warrant the conclusion that preparations were being made by the tribe to break out as soon as they had gathered their harvests. General Carr was ordered to arrest the medicine man. He doubted his ability to do it with so small a force against a whole tribe who had been worked up to the belief that their medicine man would raise their dead chief. The circumstances attending the disaster were such that it could hardly be avoided. An outbreak has been feared for the last two weeks in the Apache country, and settlers have been predicting trouble. There are not less than 10,000 Indians on the San Carlos reservation and fully as many in the Navajo tribe, which is located from sixty to one hundred miles north of the country of the White Mountain tribe. A large number of the young bucks of both the San Carlos and Navajo tribes have been visiting the White Mountains recently, and it is believed they were engaged in the fight. It is reported by runners that the fight continued all day of the 30th. Every hill and canyon was swarming with the red devils.

News from the lower San Pedro last night is to the effect that Eskemigun, chief of the Aravipais, and the chief Sagulo have warned the whites to leave the valley or prepare to defend themselves—that something was wrong with the Indians on the reservation. Both of the chiefs are warm friends to the whites.

Yesterday afternoon an engineer of the freight train coming west was surprised by the sudden appearance of a large body of mounted Indians near Wilna, west of Gage. They followed the train for about four miles. He opened the throttle valve and sped away. He did not know whether they were armed or not. He calculated the number at 150. The band scattered when last seen, part going north, the remainder south. He encountered another large band about eight miles west of Wilcox. These did not show any disposition to trouble the train.

Reports from Bowie station are that the band jumped a ranch twelve miles south of Bowie and it was seen to burn. There are about 40 men at Bowie, but only four guns. They have made a fortification of Government baled hay, of which there is a large quantity there.

Last night a number of signal fires were seen in the mountains, both north and south of Bowie station, which were kept in active operation for several hours. If these reports are true, there is no doubt but that these are Mescaleros bands moving out of Sonora and Chihuahua north to aid the White Mountain Indians.

Capt. M. H. Stacey, of the 12th infantry, and Capt. A. T. Smith, of the Eighth infantry, with two scouts and 70 enlisted men from Fort Yuma, passed through here for Thomas at 4 p.m. They will march 60 miles from Wilcox on foot to Thomas. Major McLellan with 60 enlisted men and 60 cavalry left Lowell for Thomas and goes via old Fort Grant to observe the movements of the Indian on the Lower Sanpedis.

If half the reports are true, there is fear of a general uprising of the Apache Nation, which means a war of extermination. Up to this hour, 8 p.m., nothing further is learned in confirmation or otherwise from the scenes of the massacre. All the women and children are being moved from Thomas to Grant. The Fifth Cavalry has been ordered from the Department of the Platte. This is an old Indian fighting regiment of Arizona. The report gives much satisfaction here. Indians, with Government carbines the same as used by the scouts, were seen near Fort Bowie yesterday. They have had time to reach that point since the massacre.

EL PASO, 5.—Reliable information is received to-day of the killing of two Americans and three Mexicans by the Apache Indians early in the week at Eagle Springs, one hundred miles south east. The Indians crossed the Rio Grande for the Candelaria mountains, Mexico. Mexican troops under Colonel Terraza, are pursuing.

WASHINGTON, 5, Executive Mansion, 6.30 p.m.—No material change has taken place in the condition of the President since morning. The parotid abscess continues to improve and the wound remains about the same, with pulse somewhat less frequent than at noon, at present at 108; temperature, 99.8; respiration, 18. Should no outward symptoms prevent, it is hoped to move the President to Long Branch to-morrow.

(Signed) Bliss, Barnes, Woodward, Reyburn, Agnew.

On short notice this morning the N. J. Central began to lay a track from the depot to Franklin Cottage, McVeagh having asked them to have it ready by 1 o'clock to-morrow morning. The track will be finished to-night.

The President passed a restless, somewhat uneasy day to-day, more from anticipation of his removal than from his physical condition. His first question on awakening this morning "is this the last day here?" gave evidence of the anxiety with which he awaited his removal. All day long he talked of going away and of his trip, and in consequence of the excitement there was a recurrence of feverish symptoms. When the bulletins were first posted, before it was known to what exciting cause the increased fever was due, there was revival of apprehension among those who read them, and all sorts of wild reports were in circulation; among other rumors was one that the President was growing weaker hourly, and another that the doctors had abandoned the contemplated trip to Long Branch. These rumors were fortunately found to be without any foundation. In conversation with the Western Associated Press reporter, Dr. Bliss and Dr. Boynton, emphatically asserted there had been no unfavorable change in the President's condition, and later stated in express terms, that in his opinion the President was in a condition to be removed and would stand the trip. The evening bulletin noting a decrease in the feverish symptoms was gladly hailed everywhere, and confidence in the President's successful removal was somewhat restored. At this writing, 9 p.m., everything about the White House indicates that the removal will be made before six o'clock to-morrow morning. The extension of the track from the main line of the B. and P. R. R., to Sixth St., and Pennsylvania Avenue is already laid and ballasted, and the train is waiting. Trunks and boxes are being removed from the White House, and the Adams Express wagon in which the President is to be carried to the train, stands at the door in front of the house. Within the house the members of the cabinet are to be seen, being in their rooms preparing things for departure. All appearances are those that show