

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 27.

Among the embarrassments growing out of the *posse comitatus* clause in the army appropriation bill, discussed in the cabinet yesterday, in addition to the Pacific Railroad matter, were cases which have recently occurred, one in Arkansas and the other in Texas. In Arkansas the United States marshal appealed to the commanding officer of Fort Concho for a military escort to protect him in the arrest of an alleged murderer who had taken refuge in the Indian territory. The request was referred to Gen. Ord, who declined to furnish the troops, and in turn referred the request to Washington for specific instructions. The other case was the application of the United States marshal of Texas to Col. Shafter for troops to assist him in arresting parties charged with the organization of an expedition to invade Mexico. This request was also declined and referred to Washington. The cases were also mentioned in which the authorities might be unable to enforce the neutrality laws. The subject was not finally disposed of but it is probable that instructions will be issued to the military commanders, authorizing them to act without previous authority from Washington, and upon their own responsibility, when they may be in possession of evidence that the neutrality laws are to be violated.

Surgeon General Woodworth, of the marine hospital service, has, upon the advice of members of the American Public Health Association, selected Prof. S. M. Bemiss, M. D., of New Orleans, as chairman of the commission to investigate the epidemics of fever. Dr. Bemiss is at present the professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the University of Louisiana and editor of the *New York Medical and Surgical Journal*. The remaining members of the commission were determined upon this evening, but their acceptances have not been received. Dr. Woodworth's letter, appointing the commission, which will be issued tomorrow, will contain the following: The members of the commission will assemble in the city of New Orleans as soon as possible, and having organized with Dr. Bemiss as chairman, and one of your number as recorder, will at once commence the work. It is hoped to make the investigation exhaustive in every important direction, but from the commencement of your work and the continuance of the epidemic you will direct your enquiries and observations especially to the causes of the present epidemic, rather than the natural history of yellow fever, itself, which latter line of inquiry may be pursued subsequently, should the contributions of money be sufficient, or Congress direct. The great object of the investigation is to glean all important facts possible to be obtained, which have reference to measures for the prevention of future epidemics. After completing your work in New Orleans, you will visit as many of the cities and towns in which the yellow fever prevails as is practicable before the 19th of November next, on which day the American Public Health Association will convene in special session (probably in the city of Richmond) to discuss the facts which you shall have gathered and which you will submit prior to that time, in a preliminary report to the surgeon general of the marine hospital service.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 27.—The coach arriving this evening confirms the report of the coach robbery at Caffon Springs station. Campbell was killed almost instantly. Gale Hill, one of the messengers, was dangerously wounded, and will probably die. Captain Smith was slightly hurt by a ball grazing the top of his head and rendering him insensible. Scott Davis escaped unhurt. Two of the robbers were badly wounded, one shot by Davis the other by Gale Hill, who fired through the window in the back of the barn after being hurt. The coach was run into the timber, and but a short time occupied in opening the safe, which contained \$25,000 in gold bullion, some gold jewelry, and a small amount of currency, all of which was secured by the robbers.

Information has been received by Captain Howgate, at the signal office, that Captain Tyson, of the schooner *Norance*, of the Howgate Polar expedition, reached St. John's,

N. F., yesterday. He has been absent 14 months. All well.

NEW YORK, 27.—A rumor was spread to-day, in this city; that the books and papers in the suit between the iron company in Michigan and Samuel J. Tilden, which were mysteriously stolen recently, would reach New York on the 7 o'clock train from the west to-night as the baggage of a passenger. The stranger did not come, and after a close scrutiny of the luggage from Chicago, the officers were compelled to give up the search.

In the Vanderbilt will case, to-day, Mrs. Stoddard, widow of Dr. Charles Anderson Stoddard, said she first saw Commodore Vanderbilt at a spiritual meeting in Boston. She next met Commodore Vanderbilt on the east side of the city, at a meeting at which Dr. Stoddard and his friends were present. Dr. Stoddard was a clairvoyant physician or a medical clairvoyant, and the doctor was introduced to the Commodore as such. Witness saw the Commodore at his office, and on Fourth Street, near McDougal Street. Witness here said she knew Wm. H. Vanderbilt and pointed him out in court. On one occasion Mr. Stoddard and herself met the Commodore in Fourth Street, at the park, and spoke to him, and after the Commodore left she noticed there was a man watching them. The man watching them was Wm. H. Vanderbilt, and he came back and spoke to them when the Commodore was out of sight.

Mr. Lord said he proposed to prove that Wm. H. Vanderbilt made an appointment with witness and her husband, and entered into a conspiracy that gave Dr. Stoddard a large amount of money to make the Commodore believe he was in communication with the Commodore's dead wife, and that she demanded of him that he make a will in favor of Wm. H. Vanderbilt. Counsel said he would prove that that conspiracy was carried out, and that the will was made under such pressure of conspiracy.

Another long argument took place among the counsel.

The Surrogate ruled that the evidence was competent independent of the question of the Commodore's belief in spiritualism or not. Mr. Clinton excepted.

Witness continued: The conversation was in September, 1874, in Washington Square, about 11 o'clock a.m. William H. Vanderbilt, on coming up, said: "That gentleman you were talking to is my father, and you are his medical clairvoyant. I have been wanting to see you for some time. I wish to have a private conversation with you." We agreed to meet the next day at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, and did so. Mr. Vanderbilt seemed surprised at my being present, but Mr. Stoddard said, "That's all right." Mr. Vanderbilt said, "I want you to control the old man, as you have power over him and he believes in you. I want you to influence him so that he will think more of me." Next day we met him at the same place, and Mr. Vanderbilt handed Mr. Stoddard a roll of bills. Stoddard counted the bill and said, "That's all right and satisfactory. Now I'm ready for business." (Great laughter.) Wm. H. Vanderbilt then said, "I want you to call on the old man at his office, and say to him that you have a message from his dead wife now in the spirit world. Tell him the message was to make his will in favor of William H., and also impress on the old man that all the rest of the children hate him." Mr. Stoddard did as directed. It was also agreed that William H. was to come in at the moment and say "I also have a message," but the Stoddards were not to recognize him. Mr. Stoddard said the spirit told the Commodore to make his will in favor of William H. The Commodore appeared to be very much excited, and said, "William shall have all," and William H. entered at that moment. Mr. Stoddard exclaimed "Who is that? That is the man I saw in the trance." The Commodore seemed greatly surprised, and William H. said he had also received a spirit message. Some two days afterwards witness and her husband saw the Commodore at his office. The Commodore said that he would do as directed by the spirit, and would make his will in favor of William H., and make him his successor. Witness could not say how much was in the roll of bills given her husband by William H., but always believed there were about \$1,000.

MEMPHIS, 27.—For the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock to-night, the board of health officially reports 28 deaths; of these 10 were colored. It has been a quiet day as compared with the four previous one, and a general feeling prevails among physicians that the worst has been passed. The large number of new cases reported is accounted for in the explanation that fully half are of persons residing outside the corporate limits of the city, who are attended by physicians of Howard medical corps.

Mississippi City, 27.—Twelve cases; 2 deaths.

Vicksburg, 27.—Nothing additional for Greenville. Twenty new cases reported at Bovina.

Canton, 27.—New cases 15; no deaths. We think the worst is over.

Baton Rouge, 27.—New cases, 55; no deaths.

Ocean Springs, 27.—Three new cases and one death to-day. Total cases to date, 66; deaths 20.

New Orleans, 27.—A dispatch from Winona reports several new cases of fever there.

Thirteen deaths since noon and 100 cases are reported, of which 83 are of a date prior to September 24. There were 177 cases reported to the board of health for the 24 hours ending noon, of which 122 were included in the official report and 55 omitted, being prior to September 24th. Grand total of cases to date, 8,862. The New Orleans central relief committee report the issue of 54,040 rations since its organization.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—A Eureka, Nevada, dispatch says the smelting works of the Richmond Mining Company were burned to-day. The refinery and engines were saved. Loss, \$124,000. The furnaces will probably be thrown out of service for two months.

CINCINNATI, 28.—The prospect seems more favorable for checking the yellow fever at Gallipolis. The weather is cool, and the prospects are good for frosts. A Mrs. Brown, in the infected district below the city, died of yellow fever, yesterday.

NORWALK, Conn., 28.—The Norwalk and New York steamer *Adelphi* burst her boiler when a mile from her dock, at 8 o'clock this morning, on her way to New York. She was immediately towed to Gregory's Point. Six were killed and some 20 scalded. The boiler blew out the starboard side of the roof. The hull and machinery are little injured.

The following is from the South Norwalk *Sentinel* extra: The boiler of the steamer *Adelphi*, just as she was slowed down to approach the dock at Dorton's Point, this morning, exploded with terrific force, tearing away the main deck, the boiler hatch and a portion of the saloon on the port side, instantly killing several and precipitating others into the water. The bodies have not been found. The boat left her dock at this city about the usual time, and had probably 200 passengers on board. It is impossible, at this time, to ascertain the full extent of the accident and the names of all that are killed or injured.

MEMPHIS, 28.—The report of the board of health, last night, which gave 28 deaths for the past 24 hours, was incomplete, owing to the failure of one of the undertakers making a report. In addition to those officially reported as having died within the corporate limits of the city, fully a dozen more were interred who died in the suburbs.

New Orleans, 28.—Deaths, 55; cases reported, 159; total deaths, 2,758. Total cases 9,021.

SAN FRANCISCO, 28.—A Victoria dispatch says: The supreme court, to-day, declared the Chinese tax bill unconstitutional and void.

The chief jailor and superintendent of police have been suspended pending inquiry into their official acts.

BOSTON, 28.—Movements in wool during the past week are decidedly more encouraging. The number of buyers is large and the sales indicate a more active market than for many weeks. No improvement in the prices, but a better feeling prevails. It is generally believed the lowest point has been reached for the present. Fleeces have attracted considerable attention and upwards of 500,000 lbs. were sold. The sales include 311,000 pounds of Ohio at 35, 39, for medium, XXX and above, including some considerable lots of X and XX fleeces at 35, 36. Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces sold to the extent of 143,000 pounds, chiefly at 32½ for X, and some lots of No. 1 and medium at 34, 36, with every indication of a firmer market.

Combing and delaine fleeces continue to meet with a steady demand at the previous prices. The sales of the week were 62,000 pounds at 33½, 42½ for washed and 30 for unwashed. Good medium delaine and combing are selling principally at 42, 42½, and fine delaine at 37, 40. The trade in California wool amounted to 201,000 pounds, at 17, 28 for spring, and 80,000 pounds of new and low fall at 14, 15. Other sales include New York, fleece, at 30, 31 for medium; Maine at 36; Texas at 19, 27; Georgia at 28; territory at 13½, 24; Oregon at 25, 30; super and X pulled at 25, 39. Total sales of domestic for the week 1,556,000 pounds.

NEW YORK, 28.—A train on the Long Island railroad struck a carriage in a funeral procession, to-day, killing Mary Redwood and Mrs. Stephen Calihan, and badly injuring Patrick McNamara, the driver.

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New Orleans, 28.—Deaths, 55; cases reported, 159; total deaths, 2,758; total cases, 9,021. The death list includes 32 children under 7 years of age. Two children of the late W. E. Barnes died last night. Six of his family, father and children, have died of fever. The other two children are reported improving.

Washington 28.—Governor Shepherd and John T. Mitchell, sub-committee of the yellow fever relief committee, leave this evening for St. Louis to purchase supplies and dispatch a boat from that city down the Mississippi river with supplies of ice, medicine, etc., for the sufferers at the landings and settlements along the river.

The Secretary of War, to-day, sent the following to Governor Shepard:

War Department, Washington, September 28, 1878.

Gov. Shepherd—Mr. Evarts informs me that he will, to-day, remit to District Attorney Bliss, of St. Louis, \$1,000 to aid in chartering and loading a boat to be sent down the Mississippi river for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers.

G. W. MCCRARY,

Secretary of War.

Memphis, 29.—To-day has been a remarkably quiet one; 32 deaths from yellow fever are officially reported by the board of health for the past 24 hours ending 6 o'clock to-night.

Assistant Adjutant General Drum has telegraphed as follows to General Augur at Newport Barracks, Ky.: The Secretary of War says you have an officer in your command who will volunteer to take charge of the contributions of supplies about to be sent by steamboat from St. Louis to points on the Mississippi river, and see to their distribution. Order him to report to Governor Shepherd, St. Louis, by Tuesday next. The officer sent should be instructed to make a careful report of the distribution made of supplies to the department. Please acknowledge receipt and report the action taken, stating the name of the officer ordered.

NEW YORK, 28.—Twelve hundred pairs of woolen blankets have been shipped to Dr. R. W. Mitchell, director of the Howard Association at Memphis; 106 cases of clothing have also been sent to Memphis, with instructions to supply the surrounding places. The next shipments will be to New Orleans, after which similar succor is intended for Vicksburg.

NORWALK, 28.—The *Adelphi* had on board about 200 passengers at the time of the disaster. The engineer says he had a pressure of thirty-eight pounds, and when he slowed the engine he gave orders to the firemen to open the furnace door, and he was about to do so when the explosion occurred. Two injuries have been empanelled. Justice Crow is holding an inquest upon the bodies brought to this city, and Justice Bouton held another inquest at the Dorton House. Shortly after the accident the *Adelphi* was towed to the docks at Dorton's Point, where her shattered hull was viewed by thousands. All through

the season there have been doubts as to the safety of the steamer. Some time ago Captain Perkins' attention was called to this fact by the public, who had the certificate of the boiler inspector and inspector of the hull published, both of which declared her in good condition and perfectly safe.

DENVER, Col., 28.—The immense yield of silver mines in the new district of Leadville, Colorado, has produced an extraordinary influx of miners and capitalists. Three railroads are extending branches toward Leadville. The Denver and Rio Grande and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe companies are each vigorously pushing their Leadville extensions, both routes being located through the same cañons and valleys. It is publicly announced here that the former company has contracted for the immediate grading and equipment of the entire line. A large force of laborers has been employed therefore. It is believed the completion of the railroad will enormously increase the silver yield by rendering profitable a very large proportion of low grade ores now neglected on account of expensive transportation.

NEW YORK, 29.

A *Times* New Orleans special of the 28th says: The death of Harry Smith, last evening, brought Hon. J. H. Acklen again into unpleasant prominence. About three years ago scandal was rife in Bayou Teche, in which Acklen and a young woman connected with the Palfrey family, one of the oldest in the State, were implicated. It was publicly stated that Acklen seduced her and then married her to this hastler, to cover up his crime. It is certain the hostler married her, brought her to this city, and then deserted her. Not long after a child was born. The affair was generally discussed and Acklen severely censured. He, however, produced certain affidavits from the girl and her mother setting forth that the alleged outrage was a fabrication. The matter then dropped. About three months ago Acklen and Smith had some trouble about the publication bearing upon the Washington scandal. Shortly afterwards, Smith heard of the presence in town of the girl above alluded to and sought her out. She was in an impoverished condition, and Smith offered her shelter in his house. Shortly after, she contracted fever and died. Before she died, however, according to Smith's statement, she gave him an affidavit duly sworn to before a justice of the peace to the effect that Acklen had drugged her with wine and seduced her. Last Sunday evening Smith told the *Times* correspondent, in presence of witnesses, that he not only had that affidavit but others clearly proving Acklen's guilt. These documents he said he would produce before the democratic State central committee and make Acklen retire from the ticket. On Tuesday, Smith contracted fever, but was doing well up to Friday morning, at that time a member of the democratic State central committee called upon him, bearing the affidavits that Acklen had obtained for his defense and asked Smith for proofs of his charge. Smith became greatly excited, relapsed and died within a few hours. Before his death, however, a justice of the peace, at his own request, it is said, put all his effects under seal, in which condition they will remain until examined by an administrator. Acklen averred to your correspondent that the affair was an attempt at blackmail. There has been considerable talk in the city over the affair, and the examination of Smith's effects is waited for with intense interest. Smith claimed that the affidavits in Acklen's possession were partly forgeries, and partly obtained by hush-money. The affair is decidedly the sensation of the city at present. An attempt was made, last night, to get the child of the dead girl away from her colored nurse, at Smith's house, but it was frustrated.

The gentlemen composing the celebrated team of Australian cricket players arrived on the steamer *City of Richmond*.

The released Fenian prisoners Edward O'Meagher, Condon and Patrick Melody, arrived, to-day, on board the steamer *Mosel*. The reception committee, among whom were Col. Richard S. Burke, Gen. Burke, O'Donovan Rossa and Capt. Ahr and many others, assembled on board the revenue cutter *Sherman*, which was given them for the occasion by the government.