

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN

NEW ORLEANS, 17.—There was a consultation to-day at the State House, between the Governor, Lieut. Governor and other officers of the McEnery government, and a number of prominent citizens, to consider the proposition received from General Emery, demanding the retirement of all armed men from the streets and the return of public arms to the arsenal; the demand was acceded to, and McEnery issued an official order, dated headquarters of the Executive Department of Louisiana, and signed by John McEnery, Governor, directing the State troops now under arms to be at once retired to their homes, the arms captured from the usurpation to be taken to the arsenal or to the 3rd precinct station, together with the artillery horses and other public property, and the private arms belonging to the citizens to be taken to their homes. Superintendent of police, Baylon, is ordered to continue the work of organizing the police and to receipt for the public property turned over to him, and Genl. Ogden is charged with the execution of this order.

Later.—The following has just been issued:

"Headquarters of the Department of the Gulf.

"New Orleans, La., Sept. 17.

"John McEnery and D. B. Penn, styling themselves respectively Governor and Lieut. Governor of the State of Louisiana, having informed the department commander of their willingness, under the President's proclamation, to surrender the State property now in their possession, and to disband the insurgent forces under their command, Brevet Brig. General S. R. Brock, Lt. Col. of Infantry, is charged with the duty of taking possession of the arms and other State property; he will occupy the State house, arsenal and other State buildings until further orders. He is hereby appointed to command the city of New Orleans until such times as the State and city governments can be reorganized. The present police force in the city, under the command of Thomas Baylon, will remain on duty, and be responsible for the good order and quiet of the city, until regularly relieved.

"By command of Col. and Brevet Major General W. H. Emery.

"LUKE O'REILLY,

"Captain of 19th Artillery, A.D."

McEnery and Penn., this p.m., addressed a written protest to Gen. Emery against the position assumed by him towards them, and against his orders under the President's proclamation. They take the ground that their government is the only government in Louisiana, having been duly elected in '72, and installed in '73, and that the people of the entire State are loyal to it; that no vestige of the Kellogg usurpation remains, and there is not and has not been any insurrection against the legal government; that there are no insurgents to disperse, and that the people of the State are peacefully pursuing their usual avocation. They assert that if compelled by the military force of the U. S., which they have neither the power nor the inclination to resist, to abandon the government and the powers rightfully vested in them, there is no government of the State to take their place. They say they accept the demand of the General as the alternative of war on the part of the U. S. government against a State exhibiting no hostility to the government, and then proceed to argue the legal points of the President's proclamation, repeating substantially the statements above made, as to the illegality of the Kellogg government, and the non-existence of insurrection to be quelled or insurgents to be dispersed, and conclude with a repetition of the assurance that no armed or forcible resistance will be made to the military force of the U. S., but that they will surrender the State offices and property to the government of the U. S. alone.

At six o'clock this evening, McEnery formally surrendered the State House and all the other State buildings to General Brooks, at the same time reading to him a written address, saying that he did so as the lawful and acting governor of the State, in response to the formal demand of General Emery to make such surrender, or accept as an alternative the levying of

war upon the government of the State by the military forces of the U. S. In transferring to General Brooks the guardianship of the rights and liberties of the people of Louisiana, he expressed the hope and belief that he would give protection to all classes of citizens, ruled and ruined by the corrupt usurpation, in conclusion saying, "I know that as a soldier you obey the order of the government of the U. S., but I hope you will temper your military control of affairs with moderation, and in all things exhibit that integrity of purpose characteristic of the officers of the army." Genl. Brooks required from Lieut. Gov. Penn a statement of all the records which were in the building when they took possession of the government. McEnery and his followers then withdrew, leaving the capitol of Louisiana in possession of the military officers of the federal government. At 7 p. m. two companies of the 3rd infantry marched down and were quartered in the building. Col. Thos. Baylon, McEnery's chief of police, remains on duty with his force. The city is very quiet.

BOSTON, 17.—Bullard Boylston, the bank robber, plead not guilty to-day, and was remanded in default of \$100,000 bail; the date of the trial is not fixed.

WASHINGTON, 18.—There was a special cabinet meeting this morning. An order has been sent to Adj. General Emery. He is directed by the President to say that, "Your acts to this date, so far as they have been reported and received here officially are approved, except so far as they name Colonel Brooks commander of the city of New Orleans; it would have been better to have named him commander of the U. S. forces in that city. The State Government existing at the time of the beginning of the present insurrectionary movement, must be recognized as the lawful State Government until some other can be legally supplied. Upon the surrender of the insurgents you will inform Governor Kellogg of the fact, and give him the necessary support to re-establish the authority of the State government. If, at the end of the five days given in the proclamation of the 15th inst., there still exists an armed resistance to the authority of the State, you will summon the insurgents to surrender. If a surrender is not quietly made, it must be enforced at all hazards, this being an insurrection against the State government of Louisiana, to aid in the suppression of which this government has been called upon in the forms required by the constitution and the laws of Congress thereunder. It is not the province of the U. S. authorities to make terms with parties engaged in such an insurrection.

"E. D. TOWNSEND,

"Adj't Gen'l."

CHICAGO, 18.—A special to the Tribune from New Orleans received at a late hour last night, reports that McEnery and Kellogg have come to an agreement, by which a new election shall be held in Louisiana. The government, in the meantime, to devolve upon the President of the State Senate.

A meeting was held at Louisville last night, to express sympathy for the people of Louisiana in their effort to rid themselves of the Kellogg government. It was largely attended, and the utterances of the speakers were very moderate. A meeting is called for to-night at Springfield for similar purposes, the call being signed by General John A. McClernand and a number of other prominent citizens.

The Democratic State Central Committee held a meeting here yesterday, during which a number of members expressed entire sympathy with the people of Louisiana, and some thought McEnery should be sustained by the general government, but the general opinion appeared to be that the legal aspect of the case is against them.

Among the business men of this city there appears to be a strong feeling of sympathy with the people of Louisiana, but there is a difference of opinion as to the best course for the government to pursue, though many think the President should appoint a provisional governor and have a new election held under the supervision of the army officers, as proposed by Carpenter's bill, introduced in the Senate last winter.

A dispatch to Governor McEnery from Bayou Sara, reports that that town was attacked last night by negroes, who were repulsed. Gen. Emery has ordered troops to that point.

NEW YORK, 18.—A special, dated Camp on the Wichita River, 14th, via Fort Dodge 17, says that the supply train for General Miles' expedition, in charge of Major Lyman, of the 12th infantry, with one company of infantry and twenty men of the sixth cavalry, commanded by Lieut. West, was corralled on the Wichita River, Texas, on the 9th inst., by from four to five hundred Comanches and Kiowas. After a severe and bloody fight which continued five days, the Indians were repulsed with a loss of from twenty-five to thirty killed. Lieut. Lewis, of the Fifth Infantry, was badly wounded in the left leg; two men were killed and five wounded. Major Price, of the Eighth Cavalry, defeated a large party of Comanches on the 15th inst., six miles south of this point, killing several. Lieut. Baldwin and three scouts, with dispatches for supplies, got through after desperate fighting, killing five and capturing one renegade. On the 12th six couriers, for supplies, were surprised by 125 Comanches, on the Wichita, and after a gallant defense and the loss of one of their number killed and all but two wounded, repulsed them with the loss of twelve killed.

NEW ORLEANS, 18.—McEnery and Penn have issued an address to the people, advising cheerful obedience to the constituted authorities.

The bark *Geffion*, from Liverpool to Philadelphia, was spoken on the 15th; she reports that the mate and three men were lost on the 6th inst.

The papers have been filed in the U. S. Circuit Court, Brooklyn, in the case of Edna Dean Proctor against Francis D. Moulton, and a formal order of arrest issued.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 18.—The delegates to the Republican State convention, from the different congressional districts, resolved themselves into a nominating convention for their respective districts, and nominated the following candidates: first district, W. H. Rogers; second, John M. Clayton; third, W. J. Hynes, the present congressman at large; fourth, Charles W. Landers. Senator Clayton, in a speech last night, took the position that in nearly all the Southern States there was no republican form of government, and that it was the duty of Congress to interfere, and see that the loyal citizens of these States were protected and proper government instituted.

NASHVILLE, 18.—Gov. Brown, to-day, sent a message to President Grant, reciting the fact of the recent outrage against the negro prisoners in the Gibson County jail, and that efforts are being made to bring the offenders to justice, in proof of which he instances the fact that forty have been already indicted; he protests against the action of the U. S. Marshal and U. S. commissioner, in arresting and carrying to Memphis for trial, citizens of the State of Tennessee. He affirms that the State is capable of protecting her own citizens, and asks the interposition of the President to prevent this action of the government officials.

NEW ORLEANS, 18.—Lieutenant Governor Penn says that the troops engaged on the 14th were not insurgents but the militia of the McEnery government, which they established *de jacto* as it was *de jure*; the Kellogg government can only maintain itself through U. S. forces.

General Emery officially notified Governor Kellogg to-day, that the insurgents had dispersed, and that he was directed by the general government to assist him, Kellogg, in maintaining the State government.

NEWARK, N. J., 18.—Kingsland's paper mill, between Feltville and Passaic, was burned this a. m., with a large stock: loss \$30,000, partially insured.

Washington, 18.

Post chaplain changes: Hequehrburg, U.S.A., has been relieved from duty at Fort Klamath, Oregon, and ordered to Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, for duty.

NEW YORK, 18.—The Times' special from New Orleans, dated to-day, gives a report of an interview with Kellogg, in which he asserted that the secret of the whole movement to dispossess him is the desire of the McEnery party to secure the patronage attached to the gubernatorial office; he insists that the opposition have not been misused, that they have as fair a chance at the elections as the republicans, that he has never done them any wrong nor stolen anything, as charged by them, and declares that

he experiences such unreasonable opposition and such violent hatred, that were he not in a measure tied to the State he would resign, he would not remain in so onerous and unthankful an office. He hoped

PHILADELPHIA, 18.—Wool firm, with an advancing tendency; stock scarce. Colorado washed 28 @ 35; do. unwashed 24 @ 28; extra and merino pulled 42 @ 45; No. 1 and super. pulled 44 @ 47; Texas fine and medium 28 @ 33, do. coarse 22 @ 24; Cala. fine and medium 23 @ 26, do. coarse 28 @ 35.

INDIANAPOLIS, 18.—Senator Morton made a speech here to-night, to an audience filling the Masonic Hall, on the past and present condition of the South; the speech, so far as related to Louisiana, was a repetition of his arguments in the Senate last winter, to which he added a declaration of his belief that the real cause of the troubles in the South now was the hatred of the democrats to the republicans, white or black, and a hearty commendation of the course of the President in supporting Kellogg.

BUFFALO, 19.—One man was killed and another lost a leg and an arm by a collision of trains in East Buffalo last night; the trains were also injured.

A morning paper publishes the replies of the opposing governors of Louisiana, to dispatches asking if they would be willing to resign and abide the result of a new election. McEnery says—"I am willing to resign if Kellogg also resigns, with the understanding that there will be a new election. I have no personal aspirations to subvert, they shall be sunk out of sight in my efforts to bring about a peaceful solution of our unfortunate difficulties, and an honest and stable government, acceptable to all classes of our citizens." Kellogg, in his reply, says, first, that McEnery is a defeated candidate for the office of governor, and has nothing to resign; secondly, that no new election is needed, inasmuch as the constitution of the State provides for an election for members of the legislature early in November next, and the legislature then elected will have it within their power to remove any or all existing state officials, and to supply their place by men of their own choice. Kellogg concludes as follows: "If we can have a peaceable election in November next, the result will show, most conclusively I think, that McEnery was not elected to the office to which he makes such a persistent claim."

FALL RIVER, 19.—The loss by the burning of the Granite Mill No. 1, this morning, is \$500,000. Most all the operatives in the spooling room on the fifth story were panic stricken, and jumped from the windows, or were suffocated; about thirty persons were killed; and the injured and dying number as many more.

1.30 p.m.—Twenty-five charred bodies of the killed and a number of the wounded have been recovered thus far. Part of the machinery in the lower stories will be saved in a damaged condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—A company has been organized at Portland, Oregon, to construct a railroad from Winnemucca to the Columbia river, at the middle fork of the Willamette; capital stock \$7,500,000.

NEW YORK, 19.—The Haytian consul general says that government has made claims against the United States for consequential damages for the loss of Nevassia by American occupation, and for the restitution of the island, and that failing action by the American cabinet the subject will be referred to arbitration.

A special to the London Times, of the 7th, says the Austrian Polar Expedition left Tromsø, in the *Admiral Tegethoff*, on the 14th of July, 1872. They entered a compact drift of ice in 48 east longitude, and worked themselves through until, in 58 deg. east longitude, they reached the coast of Nova Zembla, under Admiralty Peninsula. They sailed along the coast to Beech Island, where they met Count Wiltzeck's sloop *Isbjøinen*. They sailed with him to Bocuent's Island, near the promontory of Cape Nasson, where they remained at anchor till the 21st of August, 1872, on account of south westerly storms. Then a depot of provisions was established. They parted with Count Wiltzeck, and steered north-east for some days, and were completely frozen in. They drifted with pack ice fourteen months, first north-east to 73 deg. east longitude, and then north-west, until Oct., 1873. In

August, 1873, new land was discovered. They were drifted with ice along this land, and they were frozen in and wintered in 79 deg. 15 min. north latitude, and 59 deg. east longitude. In March and April 1874, sledge expeditions were sent north and west, 82 deg. north lat. was passed, and land was seen to 83 deg. The extent of the land northwards was apparently considerable. The ship being now untenable was abandoned, starting on the 20th of May 1874 with four sleds and boats. They met open water on the 15th of August, and crossed to Nova Zembla, and went along the coast in search of vessels. They met a Russian schooner on the 24th of August, in Puchowa Bay, and arrived at Vardoe on the 3rd of Sept. The health of the crew was excellent. Engineer Chirsh died in March, 1874, from a tuberculous disease.

FALL RIVER, 19.—The following is the official police and mill record of the victims killed by the disaster: Honora Coffey, Catharine Connell, Margaret Dillon, Albert Fernandy, Gertrude Gray, Mary Healey, Margaret Harrington, Margaret Healy, Ellen Hunter, Thos. Keaveny, Mary Lasonda, Bridget Murphy, Kate Murphy, Margaret Murphy, Jas. Newton, Fred Porter, Anna Smith, Jas. Smith, Jas. Turner, Victoria Warner, total twenty; reported missing by the police: Michael Devine, Catherine Healy, and Ellen Healey. These names are not on the mill books. Of the wounded twenty-six will recover; there are eight whose recovery is doubtful, and two are fatally injured. Total number wounded thirty-six.

The overseers in mill No. 1 state that the behavior of the operatives was such as to materially lessen the chances of escape. They pointed out means of escape, principally by iron ladders, but many were so terror-stricken as to be unable to utilize them. As the fire frightened them away from these ladders they rushed to the windows at the south gable end, nearly 60 feet from the ground, but dared not jump down. Cotton ropes were put out for them to slide down by, but no sooner would a rope be lowered than there was a rush for it from the story below and too many would take hold, when it would break, and all clinging to it would come down in a bunch. Similar scenes were going on in the mule spinning room. The flames had ascended rapidly to the entrance of the tower on the fourth floor, cutting off this means of escape, but the operatives had the two ladders of the south gable directly before them, and were urged by the overseers and citizens to take them. Still many rushed to the balcony, and leaped headlong from the guards. Every one might have been saved had they followed instructions. The superintendent rushed to the upper story at the first alarm, and did everything possible to save life. Every means of escape was tried. It is reported that four firemen lost their lives while rescuing the girls. Twenty-five dead bodies were taken to the Central station; other unfortunates were carried home or to the hospitals. All the medical aid in the city was summoned. The number of killed cannot fall short of forty, and the wounded probably eighty. The fire was under control at 8.30 a. m. The carding and two weaving floors remained intact; the others are nearly entirely destroyed. The walls are considerably crumbled on the north side. The Granite mills have been for some time running on full time, and turn out 5,000 pieces of prints and cloth per week, and it is supposed that a considerable amount of stock is ruined either by fire, or by water and smoke. A large amount of machinery is also rendered useless. It is believed that insurance fully covers the loss. Julia Coffey states that when she first heard the alarm of fire heavy columns of smoke burst through the spool room door. A crowd of little children surrounded the overseer and, with him, rushed for the staircase, but they were forced back by the flames. The elevator would not work, and at this juncture leaping from the windows commenced. A number of men uncoiled a long rope to let operatives to the ground and several were landed in safety, when the rope was burned off twenty-five feet from the ground.

The insurance on the mill is \$450,000, distributed among eastern companies; the agents estimate a loss of sixty per cent of the amount.