THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1876. VOL. 36. NO 232

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York cotton, 11⅛c. *Memphis cotton,* 10⅞c. *New York gold,* 110. *Memphis gold,* 109.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, September 23, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, rising barometer, north and west winds, stationary or lower temperature, and generally clear weather.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEPT., SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, FRIDAY, Sept. 22, 1876, 10:56 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Louisville	29.85	67	S.W.	Clear.
Memphis	29.95	67	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville	29.86	67	Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans	29.97	75	S.W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	29.99	73	N.E.	Clear.
Galveston	29.97	76	S.W.	Clear.
Indianola	29.97	74	S.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.99	69	Calm.	Clear.

W. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

THE APPEAL of to-morrow will contain Jere Black's letter to General Garfield. As there is a great demand for this best of campaign documents, we will issue an unusually large edition, of which advertisers will do well to take advantage. Newsmen will oblige us by sending in their orders early to-day.

HOT SPRINGS.

The Radical Party at Washington Preparing to Gobble them.

The people of Hot Springs, Arkansas, are considerably exercised, and it seems with reason, about the present and contemplated action of the government with regard to the Hot Springs property. The vice to which has thrown it upon the hands of the United States leaves a fine opening for a swindling ring of large dimensions, and of such opportunities the men who have robbed us during the past eight years are always ready to take advantage. A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* presents the point briefly. He says that the settlers at Hot Springs had expected that they would be able to buy the land after a while of the government, as it has always been the national policy to favor actual settlers. But the receiver declares all the houses and land the absolute property of the United States, and forces the owners to pay rent. This is bad enough, but the prospective position of affairs, as depicted by this correspondent, is even worse. He says: "The general belief and impression here is that a ring is to be formed to drive off the present occupants, and then buy the land themselves at a low price. Not satisfied with the rents imposed on the people at first, the receiver has been raising the rents monthly every month, and did not give any receipts or leases, but left it open if he would rent the houses again to the present occupants or not. You may easily imagine the state of affairs here, nobody knowing if he will be in possession of his own to-morrow or next day. Can it be in the interest of the government to drive people from their homes? is anybody in the United States expecting to see the money used for public purposes?

The St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, September 22.—In the United States circuit court to day, Judge Dillon decided a case of much interest to the railroad men. The case was Henry E. Fakin against the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern railroad to recover the interest upon the coupons attached to nine hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars in bonds issued by the St. Louis, Council Bluffs and Omaha railroad company. The latter company leased their road to the former for a rental equal to the interest on these bonds, and said interest was to be paid on the rental of the road. This lease was made with the consent of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Council Bluffs and Omaha road, but the stockholders of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern road never took any formal action on it until March, 1875, when they voted it down, although the company had made three semi-annual payments of interest on the bonds without objection from any of the stockholders. Judge Dillon decided that notwithstanding the informality of the lease, as the latter company had operated the road of the former and made three payments of interest on the coupons, the lease is valid, and judgment was entered for plaintiff.

Thieves Day at the Centennial, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, September 22.—A odd Centennial whimsy was developed this morning. Mayor Stokely received a letter containing a request from the professional thieves of the city to have a day set apart when they could visit the exposition without fear of being molested and impeded during ninety days. The letter promised that if the request was granted the supplicants would on the day specified set in a perfectly orderly and law-abiding manner.

To-day the work of tearing down "Shanty Town"—a large collection of frame buildings outside the centennial inclosure—was begun, in accordance with the order of the court. One hundred men did the work of destruction, guarded by one hundred policemen, and under the personal oversight of Mayor Stokely and the chief of police. The destruction was soon complete. The weather to-day is cloudy and threatening with occasional rain, but the attendance at the exposition is nevertheless very large, and will approach fifty one hundred and thirty thousand visitors of yesterday. The present appearances indicate that the cash admissions will reach fully ninety thousand dollars.

Tennessee at the Centennial.

Prof. Gaff, in the New York World.]

Tennessee has, in addition to the large quantity of iron ores exhibited in the government collection, another heterogeneous display of iron ores, the ownership of which is, but on the several occasions that we visited them we could obtain no information, the labeling being inadequate and nobody present who seemed to be interested. From the amount displayed in these two places mentioned, and another stack heaped up in the yard (the only State exhibit which seems to have a special headquarters, and yet too poor or too parsimonious to have a building), representing the commonwealth of Tennessee, it is evident that she must be enormously rich in iron ore, but what is their extent, or what has been done to develop them, can hardly be learned at the exposition.

A Disposition to Mob.

Clarksville Tobacco Leaf.]

We have understood from reliable authority that the negro, W. F. Jackson, who made a Democratic speech in favor of Hiden and Henerieks at the recent tribeun in district No. 1, in this county, was, on the night of the barbecue, attacked by some of his colored brethren, who threatened to mob him for his expression of Democratic sentiments. He had, as usual, gone out to church, and we understand that his enemies were so indicative in their sentiments against him that he was compelled to leave church to secure his personal safety. We sincerely regret to see a disposition of this kind displayed by the colored people of Montgomery county.

Smith's Suicide.

NEW YORK, September 22.—A Newport dispatch says the recent suicide on the boat from New York has been identified as that of Franklin E. Smith, private secretary of the secretary of the navy. Smith assumed the name of Wheeler a few weeks before his death—a companion of his bearing that name—and a request to publish a card was found, for the purpose of notifying his friends of his death in as quiet a manner as possible. The death of a sister and the refusal of a young lady to become his wife, are accepted as having been the cause of his self-destruction. Smith was under orders to go to China with confidential dispatches from the secretary of the navy.

Sad Accident.

PANAMA, September 12.—On Sunday, the tenth instant, while testing some cannon on the beach, near this city, one of them exploded, killing four persons, dangerously wounding two or three others, and slightly injuring about eight more. The president of the State and leading officers of the squad are among the hurt.

Sale of a Railroad.

CHICAGO, September 22.—It is stated authoritatively that Mr. Otterburg has sold the old Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis railroad to the three Iowa local lines of railroads for a million and a half dollars. The purchasing roads are the Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The road will be transferred about the first of October.

Sanitary Precautions.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 22.—The health officer yesterday began a general fumigating and disinfection of the Chinese quarters, in accordance with a recent resolution of the board of health, in view of the prevalence of small-pox.

Spain and Protestantism.

LONDON, September 22.—A dispatch from Barcelona notices a growing desire of the Spanish clergy to obtain the suppression of all Protestant schools. They argue that the people, until they are of full age, have no right to be instructed in any religion save the Catholic.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO, September 22.—The Chicagos defeated the Bostons in a closely contested game to-day, as follows: Chicagos, 12; Bostons, 10. Runs earned—six each. Bases on hits—Chicagos, 14; Bostons, 13. Errors—Chicagos, 10; Bostons, 12. Passed balls—Bostons, 2; Chicagos, 1.

San Francisco Trotting Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 22.—At the trotting race yesterday at Sacramento for three-year olds, two in three, Susie Brown won in 2:42¼ and 2:43, the best three-year old time ever made in the State.

FEARFUL CATASTROPHE.

A Fleet of Barges Sunk in Chesapeake Bay—Eight Persons Drowned.

Full Particulars—Names of the Dead, and of the Boats and their Owners.

Baltimore Gazette.]

It was expected in view of the disastrous effects on land of the storm of Saturday and Sunday, that information would be received of greater damage in the bay and on the coast. Unfortunately these apprehensions have been more than real sad. The following account shows that on Saturday twelve canal boats, while being towed from Havre-de-Grace to this city, encountered the full force of the gale while in the upper part of the Chesapeake bay, all, or nearly all, of them sunk and eight persons were drowned. The particulars of the terrible disaster, as far as could be gathered yesterday and last evening, are as follows: "The steamer Juniata, Captain Richardson, belonging to the Susquehanna tow line, J. Joseph Taylor, agent, left Havre-de-Grace at five o'clock in the afternoon Saturday, having in tow twelve canal boats or barges, loaded with coal for parties in this city. Of these boats, six were consigned to S. Stabler, jr.; two to Diggs Bros.; two to Hopkins Adams, and two to Samuel Johnson. At the time of starting the weather was quite moderate, but at nine o'clock in the evening, when about half-way between Turkey Point and Poole's Island (which latter places is in the Chesapeake bay, distant thirty-seven miles from Baltimore), a strong wind changing from northeast to southeast suddenly sprung up. It soon increased in violence to a gale so that before reaching the island, nine of the boats broke away, and being left to the mercy of the wind, were blown up the bay and probably sunk or driven ashore near the mouth of the Gunpowder river. On Captain Richardson reaching the island with the three remaining boats, he anchored and remained there until three o'clock Sunday morning. In the meantime the gale increased in violence, and two of the three boats were swamped or sunk. The remaining one, the Prowess, was enabled to hold on to the steamer, and after hoisting anchor she towed her safely to a secure shelter at seven o'clock in the morning. The steamer then started after the two other boats, one of which, the Emily L. Kennedy, was picked up and taken alongside the Prowess, and made fast until five o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour the cable attaching these boats to the steamer broke, and they were blown off, and the twelve boats in tow are reported as certain that five were sunk, and probably the others were also swamped. On board these boats were thirty three persons, of whom twenty-five were saved by the Juniata and brought to this city, reaching here at noon yesterday. One-half returned home in the steamer, which left for Havre-de-Grace last evening at six o'clock. The remainder were accommodated with lodgings on one or more of the boats lying at the lower end of the Union dock. The seven eight persons drowned, viz: George Hook wife and child, as also a young woman only known as "Jennie," all of this city, and a young man from Lancaster county, who was recently employed on the canal. They were all on board the boat called the Starkweather and Monson. Thomas A. Reese, of Postgrove, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, was drowned from canal boat No. 184, as were also two others whose names could not be ascertained. Reese had a brother who is among those saved. Three unidentified bodies were also picked up. Seven of the boats belonged to the Susquehanna coal company, two to the Reading railroad company, and the other three were individual boats. One called the Starkweather and Monson, belonging to Nelson Hatch, of Columbia, who was on board as captain; another, the Prowess, J. W. M'Carty owner and captain, of Baltimore; another, the Emily L. E. D. Kennedy, John Weaver owner and captain, of Monumentville. On an average, each boat carries one hundred and twenty tons of coal, making an aggregate for the twelve boats of one thousand four hundred and forty tons, worth several thousand dollars, beside the value of the barges."

THE BIG BLAST.

Dangers of Dynamite—Hell Gate and the Hell Like Preparations to Blow it up—Apprehensions of Damage.

Method of Making the Simultaneous Explosion—Ingenuity and Caution—Assurances of the Engineer in Charge.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The explosion at Hell Gate is definitely fixed for Sunday afternoon next, at two o'clock. General Newton, the engineer in charge, publishes a card, saying there will be no commotion of the air, and the underground effect will be sufficient only to jar buildings without injuring or cracking the walls. Persons at least in the neighborhood would do well to have their windows and doors open, and to look out for their ceilings. The best thing to do would be to stand outside until the explosion is over.

General Newton has addressed a special circular to the citizens of Astoria, within whose territory is the shaft of the excavation at Hell Gate, to take them for their fortitude, notwithstanding the attempts to make a panic, instituted by politicians of the male sex. The inhabitants are advised of the time of the explosion and to be without the corporate limits, leaving their houses, with doors and windows open in every case. Where the ceilings are plastered they are required to vacate the houses at the time of the explosion. There is no liability of the walls being overthrown or impaired. The people of Astoria propose to make this Sunday a general outdoor holiday. General Newton and his aids will fire the mine from points six hundred yards distant. A clear point would have been chosen, if there was one from which a view of the explosion could be had.

The New York Sabbath committee having addressed a communication to General Newton urging that some other day than Sunday be chosen for the explosion, and saying: "So important an achievement of engineering, science and skill will be noticed in every part of the world, and the fact that Sunday was chosen for the grand occasion will be understood, as in accordance with foreign usage, which makes it a day, and so it will, and do not a little to impair the force of our example as a Sabbath keeping people." The general replied orally that while he respected the Sabbath as much as the gentleman whose sentiments the note represented, the explosion on that day was a matter of necessity.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE UPHEAVAL

Half a dozen watchmen, each armed with a stout ax handle, will stand guard at the government works at Hell Gate to-day, says the New York *Herald* of Tuesday, and woe betide the obstreperous visitor who insists upon admittance within the grounds. A mine filled with thirty-five thousand pounds of nitroglycerine is not to be tampered with, and the instructions of the sentries are imperative. Mayor Lebevoise, of Long Island City, with Chief-of-Police Woods, of the same place, visited General Newton at the works yesterday and signified his willingness to detail all the men he can spare to preserve order on the day of the blast. The mayor intends to stay at a house on Manhattan island, opposite the reef to be blown up, also called upon the general yesterday, and, after a long talk, went away satisfied that there would be occasion to empty his tanks on the momentous day. Many brewers, the huge chimneys of whose factories tower above the Harlem heights, were very uneasy about their lofty piles of brick until reassured by the officials in charge of the excavations. In order to produce a quake sufficient to do any damage an explosion must be sufficiently powerful to break up the strata of the earth. That anything of the kind should occur in the present case is utterly out of the question, and the shock two hundred feet from the excavation will be only similar to that produced by the rumbling of a heavy truck over the pavement of a street. There is still great delay on the part of the contractors in supplying the explosives, and the workmen engaged in charging the holes were obliged to quit work at three o'clock yesterday afternoon for lack of material. These continued delays will probably postpone the explosion till Saturday next, if not longer. General Newton has lost patience with the delinquent contractors, and yesterday ordered from Mr. Warren several thousand pounds more dynamite, upon that gentleman's assurance that he could deliver the stuff to-morrow morning. This compound will probably be used instead of the rendrock and vulcanite which have not arrived. While it is evident from this act on that General Newton thinks that "if it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well 'twere done quickly," he has no fears of anything like a premature explosion. "My mind is perfectly at ease," said he yesterday, "when the cartridges are in the holes. They lie as comfortably there as babies do in their cradles. Cool and damp as they are, you could not explode them if you tried." The explodent cartridge or primers are nearly all prepared. They are filled with dynamite in four sheds erected at a distance of several hundred yards from each other along the shore, and not more than twenty-five pounds of the explosive is permitted to be kept in any one place at one time. The method of preparing the primers is very ingenious. Upon the scow anchored beside the shaft some forty men are busily engaged, under the direction of Mr. Julius Strelinger, in completing everything that can possibly be done before taking the apparatus into the tunnels. Everything has been calculated to a nicety, and a table of figures lying upon Mr. Strelinger's desk gives the precise length of every wire, the dimensions of each primer; and every other detail necessary for the expeditious and easy execution of the work. A piece of wire is cut off for each group of holes, just long enough to reach around the group and back through the shaft to the battery. Along the wire are then attached the different cartridges at such distances that each will just come opposite its appropriate hole when the wire is carried below. Each set of cartridges, with its wire, is then packed into a box made for the purpose, with handles attached, convenient for carrying, and the long leading ends of the wire, which reach to the battery, are coiled upon a little reel in one side of the box. When the work of charging begins these boxes, with their contents, will be carried each to its own group, the cartridges will be placed in the holes, where they will be secured not only by brass springs attached to each one, but also with white pine wedges driven tightly between the cartridges and the sides of the holes. When all the cartridge of the group have been inserted, a connection is made between the local wire and the one leading wire on the reel, and the latter is then carried up to the battery, paying out the wire as it goes. When all the groups have been completed in this way it will only remain to connect the wires in circuit with the battery from which the exploding spark will be sent. It has been customary in former works bearing any resemblance to the present to have but one wire make the circuit of all the holes, and then explode them by bringing the two ends of the wire together in circuit at a safe distance from the scene. The present work, however, is of such magnitude, and the number of holes to be fired so far exceeds that of any former blast, that it was deemed unsafe to trust to a single wire. Hence the grouping arrangement described. This having been decided upon, the problem of forming circuits round twenty-five different groups simultaneously presented itself. To accomplish this result a very ingenious contrivance called a "connecting frame" has been invented. It consists of a tripod of pine wood about four feet high, on the top of which is firmly fixed a disc of wood two feet in diameter. Lying upon this disk is a corresponding one which slides up and down in grooved uprights. The idea is to attach one end of each pair of wires to the bottom disk and the other end to the upper disk in a direct line, so that when the latter is lowered down into contact with its fellow the end of each pair of wires will touch simultaneously and complete the circuit. As it would be impossible to bring the bare ends of the wires into contact with absolute certainty the bottom wires will be fastened in bunches of eight and brass pins driven down through the disk, the top ends of which, projecting above the wood, are hollowed into cups and filled with mercury. The ends of the upper wires in like manner are fastened, each in line with its fellow wire below, to pins driven down through the top disk. These pins are so fixed that when the disk in which they are fastened is lowered their points will drop into cups of mercury below, thus insuring perfect circuits. A connection will be made, of course, between each pin, above and below, with the battery. When the time of firing the mine arrives the upper disk will be held up from contact with the lower by a cartridge of combustible powder. At the proper moment the cartridge will be fired by a spark from a small battery located on rising ground at a point about a mile east of the shaft, and the disk falling with its combination of pins and wires will complete the twenty-five circuits with absolute certainty and at the same moment. This connecting frame is to be located on the top of the bomb-proof structure near the shaft, and in which the latter is placed. The latter consists of forty-eight large batteries of cells each. The cells are filled with electropoion, a solution of bichromate of potassa in sulphuric acid, and the plates are of zinc and carbon, four inches by two hundred inches long. The cells are connected in groups of about forty to increase the intensity. This sort of battery, which is known as a single fluid—is of wonderful intensity, for the galvanism generated is of very short duration, so that to utilize its greatest force it must be used very soon after its formation. To arrive at this another ingenious arrangement has been contrived. The batteries have been arranged in two horizontal rows in two massive wooden frames, each containing hundred and fifty gallons of fluid necessary to be poured into the boxes. Meanwhile the plates are suspended directly above each set in line with its box. When all is ready for the blast the plates will be lowered into the liquid by a crank attachment, and then while the battery is exerting its most intense power the circuit will be completed and the end of seven years' thinking, experimenting and working will be achieved.

HUXLEY.

His Lectures on the "Direct Evidence of Evolution" Create a Great Stir in New York.

New York Tribune.]

Within, every seat seemed to be taken before the lecture began, and the few vacancies were filled in the first ten minutes after word, and "wall flowers" were packed standing behind the seats. The hall was full of familiar faces; of men eminent in the learned professions; of New York's best society. Punctual to the very minute Professor Huxley came forward upon the platform, and was, of course, greeted with abundant applause. He laid a copy of Milton's *Paradise Lost* upon the reading desk, nodding wise, neither manuscript nor notes. He leaned forward slightly over the desk, and began speaking in measured words and with a low tone of voice. Except sometimes to grasp the desk with both hands and lean over it more intently, he did not vary his position or make use of gestures during the lecture.

New York Tribune, Editorial.]

Nothing in the lecture was more adroit than the constant reference to the Mosaic account of the creation, not by the name, but as the Miltonic theory; and the professor's explanation of his reason for adopting that nomenclature, though couched in the severe and precisest of scientific terms, provoked great amusement. In clearness of statement and arrangement the lecture was absolutely lucid. There will be many, however, who will insist that as an argument professedly sweeping away the whole Mosaic account of the creation, it practically conceded nothing. The real development of the evolution theory is to follow in the succeeding lectures.

New York Herald, Editorial.]

The appearance of this eminent naturalist is a little disappointing to those who knew him only by reputation and through his works. Instead of the ideal scientific Boanerges which his writings would prefigure there comes forward on the platform, greeted by a general clapping of hands in token of admiration, welcome, an elderly gentleman of medium hight, with the stoop of an habitual hard student and a step which indicates want of muscular firmness—a man, in short, whose mind has worn out his body. He looks good, hair dark brown, unsprinkled with signs of approaching white; beard gray, consisting only of side whiskers of the English cut; face full, ample, but not immense; complexion pale and pore ing, and his general air and address more like that of a not very well fed evangelical clergyman than of a strenuous intellectual athlete who is shaking the beliefs of two continents. In mere manner he is not so pleasing as Professor Tyndall, the English scientist, with whom he is most naturally compared him after having had the pleasure of listening to both. Tyndall has a stronger and clearer voice and an easy greatness of bearing which we miss in Huxley, who, bent forward restingly upon a small reading desk, as if for support, during the greater part of his lecture, whereas Tyndall had no such encumbrance, spoke entirely without notes and had the art of putting himself in close complete sympathy with his audience. Professor Huxley is so absorbed in his subject that he gives one the impression of consciousness a perpetual feeling of the attitude of the listeners who hang upon his lips. He has behind him, stretched on a frame, a geological chart to which he frequently pointed for illustration, apparently not observing that a blackboard almost half its size (of which he made use) had been placed almost directly in front of the chair, concealing from a greater part of the audience. Professor Tyndall, who gave a series of brilliant and surprising experiments, was so careful in all his arrangements that everybody profited by and unobstructed view of all that was done. It is too early to speak in detail of Professor Huxley's main thesis, as this lecture was merely introductory and touched on no matter that of geology, whose doctrines are universally accepted by well informed people. There was a stroke of courteous finesse in his describing the Mosaic account of the creation as the "Miltonic hypothesis," and reading from the seventh book of *Paradise Lost* to show what the hypothesis was which he proposed to himself to dispute the accuracy of refuting Milton rather than Moses would have been better relished for its dexterous finesse if he had not afterward referred to Milton's poetic and explained at some length his reasons for setting himself in opposition to the verse of Milton rather than against the prose of the first chapter of Genesis, which Milton followed with almost literal closeness. The chief reason was that the biblical account has been variously interpreted. There was a strong tinge of sarcasm in his profession of humility in not presuming to have an opinion as to its meaning, winding up with a hit at the puzzling flexibility of language which is susceptible of such widely different construction. The delicate finesse of refuting Milton would have been more "cule" and pleasing if he had made no reference to the bible at all. Each succeeding lecture will be more exciting than the first, because he will tread further and further on debatable ground, especially when he comes to treat of the Darwinian theory of the descent of man. Professor Huxley is furnishing a stimulating intellectual repast which few intellectual people in the city will be willing to miss

National Board of Underwriters.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The National board of underwriters met this morning and immediately went into executive session. After the session a report was made upon the report of the committee of fifteen which had been laid over at the previous session.

The first section, that the board meet twice a year, was adopted.

The second section, that the board companies having their home affairs in places where executive or provisional committees are called upon to pass upon rates shall be represented and have a vote, was adopted.

The third section, requiring all deviations from rates to be reported, was adopted.

The fourth section, relative to the establishing of a western department of the National board, was referred to a special committee of five.

The fifth section, that the system of rating agents be abolished, was referred to the executive committee.

A resolution that the executive committee be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing a committee of co-operation in the south, was adopted.

Voters for Indiana.

Henderson (Ky.) Sun.]

We have it from undoubted authority that Henry Foster, colored, who formerly lived in Henderson, but is now porter at the Allen house in Evansville, has been in the city for a day or two, on a pleasure and social visit as is supposed, but the object of which is ready to electioneer for the Republicans. He has been trying also to hire negroes to go up to Evansville and take part in the Republican processions at the rate of one dollar per night, with steady employment from now until after the election. Some have already gone and others are yet to follow, and if our Democratic friends over the river are sufficiently wide awake they will thank us for this timely warning.

THE RED MEN.

The Second Palaver of the Peace Party—What the Indians Want and the Government will Give Them.

The Treaty Signed—Red-Cloud's Speech—Crow-with-Good-Voice Refused to Sign—The Black Hills Country Open.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, September 20, via. FORT LARAMIE, 21.—At half past ten this morning the Indians sent for the commissioner. They were ready for another council, and the commissioner at once prepared for a talk. The attendance of the Indians was much larger than yesterday.

THE FIRST SPEAKER

was Little-Wound, who said yesterday he heard something that made him almost cry. He has always considered when the Great Father made arrangements for the railroad through the Indian country he would pay for it. For fifty years he had always considered this his country, and when it was told him yesterday that he was to be made like a man without a country it made him cry. The different kinds of animals he wanted was not for one band, but for all the bands for all time. He wanted the President to give them each year three kinds of wagons. He wished all the white men married into the tribe to live with them always, and that it be not possible to send them away at any time. Whenever you have sent the troops to our reservation to make the law that we shall not go beyond them. We wish you to give twenty-five dollars each year to each of our women and children. He wished the white men who are living among the Brules and married to Ogallalas women to come and live with them. He was willing to sign the papers the commissioners had brought for, on condition that the young white men who had gone into the Indian country to stay should be fed, and that the commissioners should see that rations were brought here until spring. He wanted the annuity goods issued them before the end of the present new moon, as the weather will soon be cold. He understood there was forty dollars each to be given them yet, in addition to the twenty-five thousand dollars they had received for hunting privileges in Nebraska. When the agent at Nebraska issued they had a right to hunt, but he understood that when the new agency was established they would be deprived of the right to hunt, and he wanted the annuity of twenty five dollars a head in place of it.

BISHOP WHIPPLE REPLIED,

on the part of the commission, that, with reference to the things he asked for, they are all and more provided for in the paper they have said they would. The commission will use all their power to secure rations for them through the winter, and he himself would promise to go the great council at Washington and do all he could for the Black Hills people. With reference to the annuity of goods, the commission could not say what time they would get here; the commissioner of Indian affairs had gone to New York to purchase them; they might now be on the way, and the commission would write a letter to day about the matter. As for the white men who come here and stay a few days to do the Indians injury would not be allowed to stay.

LITTLE-WOUND THEN SAID

he wanted the commission to make haste and lay the matter before the great council, and that the Indians themselves desired to go to Washington to see the Great Father; he also wished a copy of everything said here given them, so they could take it to Washington, and so there may be no mistake.

COLONEL BOONE SAID

the commission had no right to change the paper presented them. He was glad they had showed an interest in the half-breed children. A full copy of all that was said should be given them and the paper presented for them to sign as soon as the secretary could make it out.

BISHOP WHIPPLE SAID

for them to select the Indians they wished to sign the treaty, and it would be presented to them in the afternoon. In the meantime provision for the least would be given them. Little-Wound said the commissioners had said nothing about the additional twenty-five thousand dollars promised them for their hunting rights, to which

JUDGE GAYLORD REPLIED

that the President had tried to get it for them last winter, but could not; the commission would do all they could this winter to secure them that money, but could not promise them any money for certain. The Indians were then informed that the commission wanted a chief and two head men from each band selected to sign the treaty at three o'clock this afternoon.

[Have to send this dispatch to Laramie just now; cannot keep the courier until after the result of this afternoon's talk, but the treaty may be considered consummated.]

THE TREATY CONSUMMATED.

RED-CLOUD AGENCY, NEB., September 20, via SIDNEY, NEB., September 22.—This evening the commission consummated the treaty with the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes. The signing of the treaty by the proposition made them on the seventh instant, without the change of a single word, which proposition has already been published in full.

The following named Indians were selected by their people to sign for the Ogallalas, after the treaty had been read over and interpreted to them: Spotted-Tail, Red-Cloud, Young-Man-Afraid-of-his-Horses, Red-Dog, Little-Hound, American-Horse, Afraid-of-the-Bear, Three-Bears, Quick-Bear, Fire-Heart, Red-Leaf, Fire-Eyes-Man, White-Cow, Good-Bull, Sorrel-Horse, Weasel, Bear, Two-Lance, Bad-Wound, High-Bear, He-Takes-the-Evening, Soldier, Slow-Bull, Big-Head, Big-Foot. The Cheyennes and Arrapahoes will not sign until to-morrow, after which the commission starts at once for Spotted-Tail agency, to consummate the treaty there. To the surprise of the commissioners, after they had offered their signatures to the treaty,

THE INDIANS HUNG BACK,

and speeches were made by a number of them before they would touch the pen and make their marks. Red-Cloud said: "I am no friend of the President, and you men who have come here see we are the chief men and men of influence. You have come here with an order from the Great Father; therefore, because I am his friend, I have said yes to what he has said to me, and I suppose that makes you happy. I don't like it that we have a council here, and have our children's hearts go back and forth. I wish to have Major Howard for my agent, and I want to have you send word to Washington so he will come out. I want Major Howard to come back and say that the country is bad, it will not be possible for me to go there. As for the Missouri river country, I think if my people should move there they would soon all be destroyed. There are a great many bad men there, and bad whisky; therefore I don't want to go there. A great many of my white relatives have been killed; if they are employed to go to the Indian Territory to look at the country, I hope they will be paid out of the money of the Great Father that you have say you intend to take. I have mentioned yesterday that those I want to go with the young men are Mr. Foot, Charlie Green, E. W. Raymond, Austrian Leadeau and Sam Dot."

YOUNG-MAN-AFRAID SAID:

This is the country where I was born. I have never made any man's heart full. I have brought the Indians here intended I should live here and raise my children here. I wish that the Great Father should take care of me, and that I should live here with the children of those who have married and married among us. I give notice that it will take me a long time to learn to labor, and I expect the President will feed me for a hundred years, perhaps a great deal longer. The promises that have been made by the Great Father heretofore have not been carried out; therefore, I have been unwilling to go and see him, though I have been often invited. Mr. Daniels will remember bringing back from Washington the word that here was where we were to raise our children. I have appointed to live here; therefore, I have never traveled about to see other countries. You never heard of me behaving badly.

With this he took the pen in his hand, and as he made his mark, said: That "A" is to signify that the Great Father has fed and clothed me a hundred years, and given me wagons and cattle.

RED DOG SAID:

I want the Great Father to make haste and send me that man (pointing to Major Howard) for agent; also Bennett and Daniels to assist me.

LITTLE-WOUND SAID:

I told you before I must have my annuities within two months, and provisions to last us until spring.

AMERICAN-HORSE SAID:

In regard to this arrangement about the Black Hills it is to last as long as we last.

Man-Afraid-of-the-Bear took hold of the pen, saying the others had said enough, signed and returned to his seat.

Three-Bears inquired for how many years they would be fed. He thought it should be for five generations.

Fire-Thunder came up holding a blanket over his eyes and signed blindfolded, returning to his place in silence.

Big-Foot, who has been engaged in agriculture several years, said: "I am a farmer; I wanted a hundred wagons, but I have never seen them yet; I am the man that is going down to see that country."

Crow-With-Good-Voice refused to sign the treaty and walked away with quite a show of indignation, but all the others who had been selected and were present affixed their cross to the paper, a copy of which was given them at their request.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

QUEENSTOWN, September 22.—The steamship Abyssinia, from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, September 22.—About one hundred thousand pounds newly imported Russian gold coin has been bought for shipment to the United States. More is likely to be sent.

BERLIN, September 22.—It is reported that a duel has been fought between a distinguished Russian diplomatist and Prince Dolgourouki, governor-general of Moscow. Jealousy was the cause.

COLUMBUS, O., September 22.—Mrs. C. Brazelton, of Greenwood, Iowa, who was injured in the railroad accident this morning, died this evening. A coroner's jury spent the day at the place of the accident.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Panama advices state that the rebels have been defeated by the government troops in the State of Cauca, and that over five hundred rebels were left dead on the battle-field.

HAVANA, September 22.—Advices from St. Thomas state that during the hurricane there the American bark Idella Berry, Captain Turner, was lost. The captain and his wife, and the crew, excepting two mates and one seaman, were drowned.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., September 22.—At a meeting of the creditors of F. P. Allis & Co., held to-day, facts were developed which show that the failure is more serious than hitherto reported. There are debts unsecured to the amount of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

CAYUGA, ONT., September 22.—John Young, convicted of the murder of Abel M'Donald, was hanged here this morning. Early last night, Young, who had secreted a bible with a brass clasp, wrenched off the latter and sharpened the edge against the wall, intending to commit suicide.

MONTGOMERY, September 19.—Five Jewish youths of this city were out in the Alabama river in a skiff, about five o'clock this evening, when the skiff upset, precipitating the boys into the water. Four were drowned, and one saved by a gentleman who saw them and went to them in a boat as fast as possible.

PITTSBURG, September 22.—Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, of this city, died suddenly of rheumatism of the heart, at his residence in Allegheny City, this morning. He was the oldest pastor in the city, having been connected with the Second Presbyterian church for over twenty-five years.

DETROIT, September 22.—It is stated upon good authority here that the statement made yesterday through the Associated Press from New York that there had been expended more than four million dollars by the Michigan Central railroad company upon the leased branch roads is an error, and that the amount is stated is too large by about two million five hundred thousand dollars.

POMEROY, O., September 20.—The propeller J. N. Roberts, owned by Captain W. A. Roberts, of Letart Falls, exploded her boilers while lying at the wharf in this city this afternoon at one o'clock, and the wreck sunk within fifteen minutes afterward. Six persons were injured, one fatally. The captain, Charles Hobert, was thrown out into the river, but was caught and hauled ashore with a pike-pole.

POLITICAL TELEGRAMS.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., September 22.—Hon. Ed Salomon, of New York, addressed a large Republican meeting at the Academy of Music this evening.

LONDON, September 22.—T. F. Freemantle, conservative, was elected to the house of commons to-day from Buckinghamshire, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Disraeli to a peerage, receiving 2755 votes against 2539 for Carrington, liberal.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, September 23.—The Democratic rally here last night was a grand affair. There were about fifteen hundred torches in the procession, after which General Siegel and Hon. S. S. Cox addressed a large meeting at the opera house.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 23.—The Oregon legislature has elected Governor Groves to the United States senate. The Democratic convention of Washington Territory to-day nominated John P. Judson delegate to congress.

CHARLESTON, September 21.—The armed negroes in Aiken county have dispersed at the coming of a large organized force of whites, and the approach of the United States fighting was quieted for the present, but several attacks by negroes upon isolated plantation-houses are reported, and great uneasiness prevails throughout the county.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 23.—John H. James, the colored preacher who now lies under arrest for attempting rape on a small girl recently, has to-day confessed that he came to Indianapolis from Danville for the purpose of carrying out a scheme of colonization. He says he was employed by Rev. Moses Taylor, a colored preacher of Coke chapel, in this city, to conduct negroes from Kentucky to this point, and would have carried out his part of the contract but for this untimely arrest.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Strikes in the Combahee District Resumed and Strikers Treating Laborers Brutally.

CHARLESTON, September 22.—The strike on Combahee has broken out afresh with increased violence. Strikers are beating most brutally all colored hands whom they find at work. Some of these hands who had been working for two dollars and who were terribly cut and bruised yesterday reached Charleston this evening, hoping for redress from the United States court, as the civil officers of Combahee are powerless in the disturbed regions, and gangs of strikers are masters of the situation. Planters are in despair about harvesting their rice crops.

BABCOCK.

The Safe-Burglary Trial—Additional Evidence Taken Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—In the safe-burglary trial case, Nettleship, in the cross-examination, said he never had any reason to believe that Babcock was connected with the safe burglary, and always understood Whitely to say that Babcock knew as much about it as Adam. Michael Hayes reiterated his former testimony as to his connection with the burglary, having been sent here by Whitely to consult with him. He said, notwithstanding the evidence of Whitely, that he (Whitely) was not in New York on the sixth of April, he was, and that he (Hayes) was satisfied that he was here on the sixth of April by more than one hundred incidents, several of which he related. Columbus Alexander next testified, but nothing new was elicited. Major Richards, superintendent of the police, was sworn. He related in detail the history of the burglary, and especially of the arrest of Benton with the books at the door of Alexander's house. Adjourned.

TURKEY AND SERVIA.

England and the Armistice—The Plague—England Thanks Schuyler—Russian Intrigues.

VIENNA, September 22.—England having explained that her proposal of autonomy for the insurgent provinces meant the control merely of local affairs, Austria has withdrawn the proposal made Indicating her intent.

LONDON, September 22.—Numerous meetings throughout England have passed votes of thanks to Schuyler, of the American legation at Constantinople, for the promptness of his report on the Bulgarian atrocities.

BELGRADE, September 22.—The proclamation of Prince Milan as king of Servia is enthusiastically received by the Servian fighting men. It is believed that the prince and ministers only disavow the act because of strong diplomatic pressure.

BELGRADE, September 22.—The plague has broken out among the Turks before Alexinatz. They are compelled to change their position every three days, and burn their tents and huts.

LONDON, September 22.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the wish of the Turks that the armistice with Russia should cease during the period of the armistice is reasonable. The Servian army has become to all intents a Russian one, and this element feels itself insulted by the situation; and if the influx be not stopped, the powers will prepare their treaty of peace for the waste basket. It is not feasible to make the conclusion of an armistice dependent upon any pledge Russia might take; it must be done indirectly. An armistice is confid