

WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN.

FRIDAY : : : : JUNE 22, 1877

INDIAN WAR NEWS:

WALLULA, June 18.—The Almotra from Lewiston has arrived and brings the following Indian news from the Lewiston Teller's extra: Thursday's stage brought down the news that the Indians, embracing Joseph's band and Salmon river Indians, were assembled on Camas Prairie...

LATER—June 17th, 4 o'clock P. M.—Rumors are and have been for the last 36 hours very conflicting in relation to where the Indians are and what they have done. Many of them are very exaggerated. The truth is bad enough to alarm the whole country.

6:30 P. M.—The troops with 150 men from Mt. Idaho encountered the Indians at the head of White Bird Canyon; troops dismounted and left a few soldiers and the 20 friendly Indians to hold their horses.

at 1 o'clock A. M.—June 18.—D. Munroe at the garrison at half past 2 this morning and tells us that a third soldier had arrived at the garrison last evening from the fight, and reported the troops on foot encircled by the Indians in the canyon and in a hand to hand fight.

one-half of the command are said to be killed and the remainder surrounded in the canyon and fighting against odds when the soldier left.

LEWISTON, I. T., June 17. To the Mayor of Portland:—For humanity sake send up 50 or a 100 stands of arms with ammunition. The Indians have broken out on Salmon river and Camas prairie. They have massacred 30 or 40 men, women and children, and the work still going on.

P. S.—June 18th—Settlers on Palouse and Paradise valley, and from all the country north of us, are fleeing in here for protection, and the farmers are abandoning their farms, stock and everything. (Signed) J. P. VOLLMER.

S. G. Reed, Esq., received the following dispatch last night:

LEWISTON, I. T., June 17th. To the President O. S. N. Co.—We have appealed to the Mayor of Portland, and aid us in this without delay. Arms are needed here. Unless the country is relieved, merchants must close business, farmers must flee from their crops, and this country will become depopulated.

The news of yesterday is but confirmatory of the news given in yesterday morning's paper—but the indications are that the worst is to come. Grave apprehensions are felt for Captain Perry and his company. We expect bad news to-day. The following telegram was received in Portland yesterday:

LEWISTON, I. T., June 18th and WALLA WALLA, W. T., June 20.

Thirty-two soldiers and thirty citizens killed yesterday. Safe here; send 4,000 Henry rifle cartridges. Lieutenant Theller was killed.

EASTERN.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—A special agent of the Postoffice Department, recently appointed from the Southern States by Postmaster General Key, having been assigned to duty which he finds quite arduous and sometimes disagreeable, has written a letter to the department in which he complains of the work to which he has been assigned and says, when appointed he supposed his duties would be limited to his own State where he could be most useful to the administration and aid his party friends in building up the administration party.

WASHINGTON, June 15. Mr. Parker, chief of special agents of this department, has handed me your letter, dated the 10th inst. You certainly labor under a serious misapprehension in the belief that it was my understanding that you were to serve in your State only. I would not desire the position I hold were I to make that or a similar understanding. Special agents of the department branch of the service are charged with the important duty of detecting thieves and assassins. A stranger is more likely to succeed in this duty than one who is well known.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Grant said in a recent meeting: I am overwhelmed with the kindness shown by Englishmen to me and unable adequately to express my thanks for the manifold fraternal courtesies I have received. Words would fail, especially with the limitations of a public speech, to express my feelings in this regard. I hope when opportunity is offered me of calmer and deliberate moments to put on record my grateful recognition of the fraternal sentiments of the English people and the desire of America to render adequate respect.

On resuming his seat the health of the ex-President was drank amidst tumultuous applause. To-morrow Grant dines with the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House, and at midnight pays a visit to the office of the London Times.

Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, arrived in this city yesterday and immediately left for Ocean Grove, below Long Branch, avoiding the company of political friends awaiting him at the New York Hotel. He has two objects in view it is said in visiting the North at this time. He will attend the anniversary of the Shields Guards at Auburn, New York, Wednesday, and will add to the interest of the occasion the flag which was the ensign of the Palmetto regiment in the Mexican war.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The following are the Tribune's squibs: There is more danger of silver dollars than Stanley Matthews in Ohio politics this fall.

Private Dalsell and an old line Whig make an impressive pair of civil service reformers.

Silver agitators are trying to bulldoze Sherman into submission or resignation. Their weapons are those of inflationists—bluster and threats.

Senator Jones denies that he is in favor of a paper money amendment to the constitution. All he wants is plenty of silver, from which it would appear that Senator Jones does not own stock in a paper mill.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Wm. Leith and Wm. Henry Leith, father and son, convicted of forging checks amounting to \$22,000 on the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, were to-day sentenced to the State Prison, the father to ten and the son to seven years.

NASHVILLE, June 18.—Prof. Samuel A. King, the well known aeronaut, made an ascension to-day in the balloon "Buffalo," the largest in the country, accompanied by other gentlemen. They went northeast and disappeared in the clouds. The event was witnessed by a large crowd.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—Marshal Douglas yesterday visited St. Michael's, Talbot county, Maryland, for the first time since he left a fugitive slave 41 years ago. He was well received by his former master, Capt. Thomas Auld, and by Wm. M. Bruff, who taught him reading and geography 50 years ago. In an address to the colored people Douglas said that if in 20 years from now the colored race, as a race, had not advanced beyond the point where it was when emancipated, it is a doomed race.

COLUMBUS JUNCTION, Ia., June 19.—The east bound train on the Atchison branch of the C. R. I. & P. R. R., ran into a creek ten miles west of Washington, Iowa, this morning. The engine, baggage and two passenger cars fell twenty-five feet through a bridge. The sleeper stopped with a third of its length projecting over the chasm. About fifty passengers were on the train. None killed and none seriously injured.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The Tribune's special from Washington says: It is said that prominent Conservative Democrats and well known Democratic leaders in the South will avail themselves of President Hayes' present trip to White Sulphur Springs in July to go there and consult him in regard to Southern matters. The advocates of the Southern Pacific railroad bill will be presented at the White Sulphur Springs in force and will endeavor to convince the President that it is his duty, as part of his Southern policy, to aid by official influence the enterprise.

The Tribune's Washington special says: An article which it is claimed has the official sanction of the Administration, makes this statement: It ought to be distinctly understood that while the Administration don't favor a policy which would give us a policy that will result in the bimetallic standard by the international commission, so that if the double standard is restored, the interests of debtors and creditors, of taxpayers and bondholders may all be equitably protected.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Treasury Department has issued a circular saying it will exact from steamboat inspectors strict fidelity to the true intent and meaning of the 78th rule and the statute on which it is founded. The duty is enjoined upon inspectors of frequent visits of excursion steamers in order to have personal knowledge that equipments are kept up to the original requirements.

Among the candidates for diplomatic appointments is Bret Harte, who would like the Chinese mission. There is no present probability that Seward will be recalled. Gen. Geo. A. Sheridan, of Louisiana, has a foreign appointment already provided for him, probably minister to Central America.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Some days ago a number of clerks, discharged by the recently appointed postmaster from the postoffice in one of the larger cities of the West, visited Washington to-day to lay their grievances before the postmaster general. They represented that the new postmaster had discharged faithful and efficient clerks themselves and appointed inexperienced and inefficient clerks in their stead, and that the present postmaster was not loyal to the administration. They accordingly asked his

discharge. The Postmaster General informed them that he would lay the matter before the President, and having done so replied by letter, in which he says it appears from evidences in the department that the office is well conducted at present, and that the special agent has made a favorable report as to its present organization and management. So the public is not suffering for want of good service. The office is well managed now, so that complaints made are more in the nature of private than public grievances.

Public Printer Duffrees has issued a circular stating that there are already in Washington more capable printers than can be at any time employed, and that it is useless for any persons from other cities to apply for work there.

Conversations with the President show that the policy of the administration will not be to appoint any more Democrats to office hereafter, except possibly in a few Southern places where qualified Republicans are not attainable.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Dulapaint, charge d'affaires of the United States at Vienna, says Shiek ul Islam recently sent a delegation of doctors of law to the Cherif of Mecca, a direct descendant of the Prophet, for the purpose of demanding funds from the treasurer of Islam to be applied in defense of Islam faith. This treasure is formed from annual offerings of pilgrims which are accumulated in the Kasbah of Mecca. The Cherif of Mecca receives an average of 15,000 francs in annual offerings. One offering chest was opened during the Russo-Turkish war in 1828, and several large sums were withdrawn, but it was afterwards again closed. A second chest was opened in 1854, during the Crimean war, but the third has not been opened since 1415. It is conjectured the accumulation of money in the last named cannot be less than 250,000,000, and it is fully believed that the total amount of treasure of Islam will exceed 600,000,000 francs, and even a much higher sum.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Among the recent decisions of the Supreme Court is the following: Wm. F. White and Lucy J. White, plaintiffs in error vs. Nicholas Longman, error to Circuit Court of the United States for the district of California. This is a case of a mortgagor unable to pay his debt, and getting it satisfied by sale of the mortgaged premises, seeking to prevent his creditors who had doubtless been compelled to purchase property from recovering possession of it on deed or sheriff, and this too when, if there be any ground that no title passed to him by reason of misdescription was presumably caused by him, as the property was offered for sale in parcels by his direction and for his advantage.

LONDON, June 18.—The Montenegrin council a week ago decided not to seriously oppose the repossessing of Nisic in counsel of the great loss inflicted at Kristab, and because the relief of the town has ceased to have any significance, owing to the increased strength of Montenegrin artillery. Should the Turkish army retire Nisic may be easily stormed. The Turks by advancing into the plain of Nisic have walked into a trap, perhaps; for should the Montenegrins block Duga Pass, the Turks will be unable to return.

EDINBURGH, June 19.—The Scotman's London correspondent writes that Earl Derby and Marquis of Salisbury hold very opposite views on Russian occupation of Constantinople. Salisbury believes that Gortschakoff will not advise that the city be held for a long time. Derby would at once inform Russia that she will only march there at the risk of meeting British as well as Turkish troops. The writer adds: "I am informed that whatever may be the truth about the reported disunion, the Cabinet has given certain military precautions. A large army corps is ready for immediate service and transports can be obtained."

CHICAGO, June 19.—The Tribune's London special says the attitude of Austria is getting more and more hostile to Russia. Starting out with friendly feelings, and expecting to share in the territorial distribution when Turkey should be dismembered, she has since been drawn to the opposite standpoint by internal influence and outside pressure. The alliance of Russia with Germany is one cause of dissatisfaction. Recently overtures were made to England for an offensive and defensive alliance. Prince Milan's visit to the Czar was in opposition to the expressed desire of Austria.

A European telegram says several correspondents have been shot as spies. This is because seven Russians and English have been found in the Turkish camp. Bashi Bazonks have insulted several English and American correspondents. The Herald's correspondent at Batumi telegraphs that the Turks yesterday fired on a French vessel which was trying to enter that port. The consul has demanded an explanation and apology for the insult to the flag.

RUSSIA, June 17.—Intelligence is received that there was a sanguinary engagement lasting throughout Saturday between 10,000 Turks and 3,000 Montenegrins at Rasoglerka. The Turks were defeated and pursued to Shurz, leaving 2,000 dead on the field.

LONDON, June 18.—Conflicting accounts come from Roumania. Those who regard

particulars in it and leave enough words on description to identify the land in controversy; these errors are noticed here in their order, and in each instance concurs with the court below, the decision of which is affirmed. Justice Davis delivered opinion.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—After consideration by the cabinet to-day of a recent letter of Francis O. French, of New York, inquiring as to whether the 4 per cents. were payable in gold, a reply was sent by Secretary Sherman that under the laws now in force, there is no coin issued or issuable in which the principal of 4 per cent. bonds is redeemable or interest payable, except gold coins of the U. S. standard value fixed by laws in force on the 14th of July, 1870, when the bonds were authorized. The government exacts in exchange for these bonds payment at their face in such gold coin, and it is not to be anticipated that any future legislation of Congress or any action of any department of the government would sanction or tolerate redemption of the principal of these bonds or payment of interest thereon in coin of less value than the coins authorized by law at the time of the issue of the bonds, being the coin exacted by the government in exchange of the same. The essential element of good faith in preserving equality in value between the coinage in which the government receives and that in which it pays, these bonds will be sacredly observed by the government and people of the United States whatever may be the system of coinage which the general policy of the nation may at any time adopt. This principle is impressed upon the text of the laws of July 14, 1870, under which four per cent. bonds are issued and requires in the opinion of the executive department of the government, the redemption of these bonds and payment of their interest in coin of equal value with that which the government receives upon their issue.

The Secretary of the Treasury is preparing an official letter which will be published soon for the purpose of removing all doubt regarding his opinion as to the payment of the four per cents. in gold. He will make an exhaustive consideration of the question and concur in the opinion of Assistant Secretary French that the bonds are payable in gold only.

The President to-day issued a proclamation declaring a public sale of valuable government lands, to be held at the land office at Harrison, Arkansas, Oct. 1st, under the act of Congress, July 4, 1876; reopening to the public the government lands in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, which had previously been subject only to homestead settlement. The lands consist of several hundred thousand acres in Arkansas. No bid less than the government minimum of \$1 25 per acre is to be entertained, and any lands not disposed of will be subject to private entry at \$1 25 per acre. A similar proclamation will be issued for the sale of lands in the other States named as soon as the necessary lists can be prepared. No public lands have been offered in this way for many years.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The World's Washington special says Sherman's nepotism does not seem to swing with strict impartiality. In addition to other instances noted, there is the case of H. F. French, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Edmund T. French, his brother, an \$1,800 clerk in the Comptroller's office, still holding their places. The Secretary's brother, in office in Iowa, has not been requested to resign.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 18.—The Montenegrin council a week ago decided not to seriously oppose the repossessing of Nisic in counsel of the great loss inflicted at Kristab, and because the relief of the town has ceased to have any significance, owing to the increased strength of Montenegrin artillery. Should the Turkish army retire Nisic may be easily stormed. The Turks by advancing into the plain of Nisic have walked into a trap, perhaps; for should the Montenegrins block Duga Pass, the Turks will be unable to return.

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the operations as imminent explain the general movement of the Russian troops during the last week as a preparatory movement for concentrating the forces hitherto scattered in cananements. The departure of a portion of the headquarters on the 11th instant from Ploiesti to Alexandria, is regarded as an indication of imminent action. While unusual precautions are taken to prevent any one from approaching the Russian lines, goes to confirm this impression, one account states that all inhabitants have been ordered to withdraw from the shore. Those who believe in this speedy commencement of operations, actually named June 18th as the date on which the first attempt to cross the Danube will be made. From another source usually not less informed it is positively stated a fortnight or so will elapse before the Russians are ready to undertake operations along the whole line owing to the imperfect state of the preparations. These were found so far backward on the Emperor's arrival at Ploiesti that he expressed his displeasure. Despite obstacles caused by rain, it was thought more might have been done if it had not been for want of harmony and co-operation extending to those occupying very high positions. The establishment of magazines close to the Danube, and the collection of bridging materials are particularly considered very backward. Since the Czar's arrival fresh energy has been infused into all preparations, but this at first was somewhat neutralized by various railway break downs. Those who do not believe in immediate operations explain the present great movement of troops by the supposition that the commander-in-chief had reason to modify his plan and according to the new arrangements. Six of the eight army corps are to be concentrated on the line between Giurgevo and Islatz on the river Aluta. Both opinions are founded on observations on the spot at Giurgevo. Steam launches have arrived, and a large seige train is being collected. While the 8th, 11th and 12th corps are ready to converge on that point on the march to join it. The 14th corps is in Galantz, but will proceed westward and probably cross about Chernavoda or Kalamsh with the 4th corps. Ostentatious demonstrations are being made in the neighborhood of Braila Rent and Ismail, but imagine they are mostly feints.

BERLIN, June 17.—The North German Gazette, ministerial organ, contains another article about the relations between papacy and the French monarchial party. It says the latter being unable to dispense with clerical assistance for attainment of domestic purposes such assistance will not be given unless important counter services are rendered. The Pope who recently denounced Germany as the corner stone of the new ungodly division of power in Europe may soon have a million and a half French soldiers at his disposal.

PANAMA, June 9.—Losses by the tidal wave are fully up to first reports. The government is a heavy loser, from 40,000 to 50,000 tons guano having been lost.

The Chilean Times of May 16th reports that south of Valparaiso there was no loss of life or destruction of property by the earthquake. Between Valparaiso and the Bolivian frontier the shocks were more severe. At Antofagasta, in Bolivia, no lives were lost, but the damage to property was estimated at half a million. It is said the towns of Celema, Chichina and San Pedro have entirely disappeared.

VERSAILLES, June 16.—In the chamber of deputies the debate on the interpellation was resumed. The principal speech was made by Leon Raunaut, former prefect of police, who addressed the House in the name of the Left Centre and all Conservatives who, on the ground of reason, rallied to the republic. In vehement but persuasive language he demonstrated the impossibility of turning backward and restoring the monarchy. The present cabinet would ruin the Marshal as Polignac had ruined Charles X, and simply pave the way for the triumph of Bonapartists.

Count De Choiseull then presented the following order of the day in behalf of the united Left: WHEREAS, A ministry, formed May 17th, under the presidency of Duke De Broglie, was called to the direction of public affairs contrary to the law of a majority, which is the leading principle of parliamentary government, and has, since assuming office, avoided giving explanations to the national representatives. WHEREAS, It has upset the administration to crush universal suffrage by all means at its disposal.

WHEREAS, It represents merely a coalition of monarchists, guided by inspiration from clerical party.

WHEREAS, It has allowed attacks on national representatives and incitements to violation of law to pass unopposed.

WHEREAS, On all these things it imperils the peace and order and disturbs the business and general interests, therefore the House declares that the ministry does not possess confidence of the nation.

When the reading of the order was concluded there was much cheering. The ministers returned. Paris, minister of public works, said the government was indifferent as to any order of the day the chamber might adopt. The country would soon pronounce its decision. Yes, replied Gambetta, the country will soon choose between us. The order of the day was adopted by a vote of 363 against 153.

BERLIN, June 20.—Relative to the statement of Duke De Cazes in the Chamber of Deputies, that M. De Gontaut Baron reports favorably on the relations of Germany to the new French cabinet, the National Zeitung observes that the peaceful intentions of Germany hardly needed the testimony of the French Ambassador, when a more important question is, what are the intentions of France? Duke De Cazes' attempt to explain away the universal distrust felt towards the reactionary tendencies of Versailles is hopeless. Other journals express similar views.

The Post says the present cabinet of the government of France will probably at first be successful because it commands the army and administration, but no other expedient than war will be available to maintain its rule.