

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

BUFFALO SPRINGS, Wyo., 4.—General Crook's whole force left Fort Reno this morning, his intention being to move down the Little Powder to its junction with the Powder, and there forming a supply camp, operate against the hostiles as circumstances dictate. This point will be convenient for operations to the Tongue, Little Missouri, or Bellefouche.

The latest information is that Sitting Bull has about 400 lodges, and Crazy Horse about seventy, equivalent to a fighting force of 1,500 to 2,000. The command is rationed to about January 1st.

Guard, chief scout, is of the opinion that unless surprised, the hostiles will not make a stand.

The wounded of Mackenzie's fight leave here to-morrow for Fetterman.

General Crook expects to find the Indians on the Powder.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—A Salem, Oregon, press dispatch says the official vote was canvassed by the Secretary of State, to-day, in presence of a number of prominent republicans and democrats. The republican majority is 1,165. A protest was filed, signed by Senator Kelly and eight other democrats, against the issuance of a certificate to Watts, and in favor of giving it to the next highest on file. The Governor gave notice that he would hear the argument on the subject to-morrow. The republicans will not argue the matter before the Governor, claiming that he has no jurisdiction. The decision of the Governor will be given on Wednesday next.

NEW YORK, 5.—The *Tribune's* correspondent at Columbia telegraphs under date of the 4th, as follows: All day special trains have been arriving, bringing bodies of armed men, nearly all with rifles. They have their blankets rolled around their necks and their haversacks slung, and they look very little different from Confederate soldiers, with whom we were once so familiar. They have been quartered in the spacious fair grounds, buildings and in the public halls of the town. There are only about 400 soldiers in the city, and not less than 3,000 members of rifle clubs are here.

The *Tribune* has a telegram under the caption—"A democratic view of affairs," which closes thus: The democrats are confident of success. Speeches were made to-night (Monday) by Wade Hampton and other democratic speakers, full of spirit, but counselling peace. The city is crowded with armed democrats, and many are arriving by every train. The democrats will not fire a shot unless under order to sustain the Supreme Court.

The *Tribune's* editorial says the democratic House starts on its home stretch badly. Its refusal to allow the members having *prima facie* title to their seats to be sworn in before the election of Speaker is contrary to precedent, and in violation of the dictates of common sense. Its Speaker began badly in making a partisan speech on taking the chair, and as the third officer of the Government at the present time, his allusion to the President was outside of all official decorum. The House went on from bad to worse with its exclusion of the members elect from Colorado and South Carolina, and the Speaker seems to have followed its example with his final ruling. Altogether it was not a day for the democrats to be proud of.

The *Times*, in an editorial, says the arrogance and bad temper of Randall's speech on taking the chair, and the contempt of parliamentary precedents displayed in his first ruling as Speaker, gave the keynote to a session likely to be marked on the part of the democracy by a great deal of turbulence, demagogism and reckless partisanship. There is some reason to hope that the democratic senators will behave more rationally than their party associates in the House, and there is, of course, a certainty that overbearing kind of tactics by which the popular branch of Congress will be controlled, and which will lead to several discreditable and ridiculous blunders, but it is evident that the bullying and bluster of the confederate colonels who were so successful in making a beer garden of the House at frequent intervals last winter, will be reinforced by some of the choicest efforts of the northern demagogues.

The *Sun's* editorial says Randall's brief address, on assuming the chair as Speaker yesterday, had a strong and manly ring. There was an ominous sound in the concluding words, which he uttered with much force, believing that if unauthorized and unconstitutional acts on the part of the executive were not frowned down at once with relentless and unsparring condemnation, the country would be lost.

The *Herald's* Washington special says Chamberlain telegraphed last night to Senator Patterson, that he intended, to-day, to eject the democratic representatives from Laurens and Edgefield counties from the legislature; that he had asked Ruger to assist him with troops, and that Ruger had replied he could not do it, his orders being positive not to interfere or act in any manner except in case of actual bloodshed, and even then not to interfere in favor of any side or party, but simply to enforce peace. Gov. Chamberlain asked to have these orders modified so as to enable him to depend on Gen. Ruger's help. Senator Patterson, it is understood, went to the White House, and, to his disgust, found the President closeted with Mr. A. S. Hewitt.

Later.—The President refused to modify the orders to General Ruger, and the question came before the Cabinet, where, it is believed, after considerable discussion, the same conclusion was arrived at. Meantime Mr. Patterson reported his defeat to the republican senatorial caucus, and Senator Morton and Gen. Logan went to the White House to support Gen. Chamberlain's demand. They, too, were unsuccessful and returned to the Senate chamber with mournful faces. This evening there is a report that the President has telegraphed Gen. Ruger to recognize no legislative body which has not a quorum. It is believed to be still the President's purpose to give no assistance to either party in South Carolina in the organization of the Legislature, and to recognize Gen. Hampton.

NEW ORLEANS, 5.—The following are the official returns of the presidential electors made to Governor Kellogg by Secretary of State Deslonde, to-day: For the State at large, Wm. P. Kellogg, J. Henri Burch; for the first district, Peter Joseph; second district, Lionel N. Sheldon; third district, Morris Marks; fourth district, Aaron B. Bevissee; fifth district, Orlando H. Brewster; sixth district, Oscar Jefferson. Accompanying this certificate was a statement of the aggregate votes for presidential electors as certified to by the Secretary of State as follows: Total votes cast for the electors of President and Vice President of the United States, Wm. P. Kellogg, at large, 75,135; J. Henri Burch, at large, 75,125; Peter Joseph, first district, 74,014; Lionel A. Sheldon, second district, 74,027; Morris Marks, third district, 74,418; Aaron B. Bevissee, fourth district, 74,013; Orlando H. Brewster, fifth district, 74,017; Oscar Jefferson, sixth district, 74,736. Democrats, John McEnery, at large, 70,508; Robert C. Wickliffe, at large, 70,509; Louis St. Martins, first congressional district, 70,553; Felix P. Poche, second congressional district, 70,335; Alcibiade DeBlane, third congressional district, 70,536; W. A. Zay, fourth congressional district, 70,520; R. G. Cobb, fifth congressional district, 70,423; K. A. Cross, sixth Congressional district, 70,556. A certificate is appended declaring the above named elected. The vote for governor and lieutenant governor is also returned, the total being, for governor, Packard, 74,626; Nicholls, 71,193. For lieutenant governor, Antonio 74,669; Wiltz 71,093.

In strict compliance with the laws of the United States, and of this State, the returning officers of the State of Louisiana have examined the canvass and compiled statements of the votes purporting to have been cast at the general election for President and Vice-President of the United States. The votes purported to be cast in the parishes of Grant and East Feliciana have been ignored entirely. In the official canvass in Grant parish not one form of law was observed; there were no legal supervisors or commissioners; the election and vote taken was informal, as the votes taken on the railroad train. In East Feliciana the returning officers were unable to find one poll at which, from the evidence before them, they could certify that a full, free and fair elec-

tion was had. In the parish of East Baton Rouge the returning officers canvassed the votes of three polls, situated in the city of Baton Rouge, where there was military protection; also three other polls, situated on the river, where there was comparative immunity from intimidation. The evidence as to intimidation by murdering, whipping, and other outrages, as affecting the vote at other polls, was so conclusive that the returning officers unanimously rejected the votes stated to have been cast at those polls. In the adjoining parish of West Feliciana, the votes of six polls were rejected on similar conclusive evidence. In the parish of Ouachita, eight polls were rejected, whilst in the City of Monroe, the parish seat of that parish, the statements of votes cast were accepted, because the votes there were measurably protected from violence by the presence of the United States troops. A United States deputy marshal, in charge of the ballot-box at one of the rejected polls, was shot, and throughout the parish there prevailed systematic intimidation, murder and violence toward one class of voters, white as well as black, of such a character as to have scarcely a parallel even in the history of this State. In the adjoining parish of Morehouse, the statements of votes reported to be cast in six polls were rejected on similar evidence. The polls were also rejected in the parishes of Desoto, Bossier, Franklin, Claiborne and Calcasieu upon clear fraud, not rebutted by evidence offered before the returning officers.

(Signed)

J. MARDESON WELLS,
THOS. C. ANKERSON,
CASANOVE,
LOUIS M. KENNER.

The declaration of the returning board gives the lowest Hayes electoral 3,437 majority; the highest 4,567; and it is understood the entire republican State ticket by 3,500; a good majority in the legislature.

AKRON, O., 5.—San Jose Brenzler, recently acquitted of robbing the United States Express safe of \$16,000, to-day voluntarily confessed the deed. His confession probably resulted from his attendance at the Moody and Sankey meetings in Chicago. Brenzler restored about \$3,000.

CHICAGO, 5.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says the President's message disappoints many, because of the failure to mention southern affairs; but he will issue a supplementary message when Garfield, Sherman and others report to him about Louisiana and Florida matters. The House committees leave for the south at once. The Senate resolution puts the whole matter in the hands of the committee, of which Morton is chairman, and the committee sits here. It is stated here that four of the republican electors are Catholics, and Cardinal McCloskey has sent emissaries to them to influence their votes to-morrow.

NEW YORK, 5.—The Brooklyn Theatre was burned to-night, originating during the performance of the "Two Orphans." The panic was terrible; a number injured, and probably some killed. Dieter's restaurant adjoining was totally destroyed, and the post office slightly damaged. The theatre was owned by Kingsley, Keeney and others, and was rented to Shook and Palmer, of the Union Square Theatre, New York. The loss is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars. At one o'clock the fire was still burning, but under control. The gas set the woodwork on fire. An actress attempted to reassure the audience, but failed. Numbers jumped from the windows and were seriously injured. No one is known to have perished, but one man is so badly burned that he will die.

The *Times* says the message will disappoint everybody. It does not deal in any degree with the absorbing topic, the bull-doing local government in the south and collateral questions. The document itself is disjointed and bad reading. He shifts the responsibility of his bad appointments on his party managers, Logan, Morton, Cameron and Chandler. The most satisfactory paragraph in the whole paper is that in which he tells the country that his official existence will terminate with next March. There is something of pathos in the opening sentences which cannot but disarm criticism, and which, as much in reading between the lines as the matter itself, is really an appeal to the sympathy of the

country and a petition for a gentler judgment than that to which he has been used from his contemporaries and from history. A sad thing is that he should be obliged to admit so much in the way of mistakes and failure, and should go out of office with an apology. The closing paragraphs of the message are devoted singularly enough to a restatement of the argument in favor of the Santa Domingo scheme; not, as he says, as a recommendation of the renewal of the subject of annexation, but to vindicate his previous action in regard to it. There could be no better illustration of the President's amazing obstinacy of character. The Santa Domingo scheme was probably one of the worst blunders of his administration. It divided, in the end, almost destroyed the party, but it has passed out of the people's mind, and might have been forgotten. The message is that of a man who is tired of public life and weary of political strife. It is a confession that his civil career has not been a success, and a plea for charitable judgment; or, at least, for a division of the blame. It is only just to say of him that his military services entitled him to the country's gratitude, and that if his civic career was a failure, it was his misfortune while it was the people's fault. Let us take our share of the blame of it, and remember, with satisfaction, that at least, in one instance, his veto of the inflation, his administration was alike honorable to himself and serviceable to the country.

The *Sun's* editorial says the message is small, meagre and unsatisfactory; of course nobody expected he would show any comprehension of the perilous political state of the country, or anything in the way of suggestion or statesmanship. His closing words express the improbability that public affairs will ever again receive attention from him, otherwise than as a private citizen, and we must say there must be no inconsolable grief over this fact, when we see how utterly he has failed, and still fails, to comprehend the duties of his office, the responsibilities of the situation, and gravity of the questions that are before the country.

The *Herald's* editorial says the last annual message of President Grant is the emptiest document of the kind ever sent to Congress; but it has the merit of being short. The President is a man of sense. He scorned to make a parade of recommendations which have no chance of adoption, or to spin out words to no purpose. We commend the brevity, and have no particular fault to find with the inanity of his final message. In the earlier days of his administration, when his political party had large majorities in both houses, he made many recommendations, which were ignored or regretted, and very few that were adopted. Why should he continue to make idle recommendations now when one branch of Congress is democratic, when no bill can pass without the consent of his political opponents, when he cannot remain in office to carry out a new policy, and when it is a foregone certainty that Congress will be engrossed through the greater part of this session with the exciting questions bearing on the election of his successor? Grant's unexpected reticence on the great question which so deeply agitates the public mind is wise. It was supposed that he would discuss matters connected with the presidential contest, and to any mind less practical and downright than that of Grant's this would have been a great temptation. The parade of his views on this exciting subject would have been idle, and Grant evinces the stolid qualities of his mind in keeping clear of it. No recommendation which he could have made in relation to the counting of the electoral votes would have been adopted by this Congress, and safeguards against the recurrence of similar difficulties had better be left to a calmer period. The only striking feature in this trivial message is the apologetic and defensive tone of the remarks in which he President indulges. Any man of half of his self-penetration and intercourse should have been able to compose a strong administration. Queen Victoria, who was a young woman in her teens when she came into possession of the crown, made no such mistakes in the selection of her advisers. In the whole message there is hardly a topic of sufficient dignity or importance to justify comment. So far as the message

is not a mere history or recapitulation of official transactions of the last year, it is weak and pointless. The recommendations relate merely to matters of course or to insignificant details relating to the various branches of the administration. It is a document which concedes, in every tone, that its author has no longer any influence on public measures, and that he eagerly accepts his approaching release from public cares and responsibilities. No presidential message was ever before composed with so small an expense of political thought. We have never had a president to whom political discussion was so uncongenial, and he no longer makes a show of doing what he thoroughly dislikes or hides his lack of capacity. Had he possessed any talent for civil administration, he could not have repeated the stupendous blunder he made in Louisiana two years ago. It is surprising that so able a soldier should be so wanting in capacity to profit by his experience in civil life. The country will respect and honor his splendid services in civil war, although it may be unable to accept his apologies for the mistakes of his civil administration.

NEW YORK, 6.—The fire in the Brooklyn Theatre, last night, was attended by an appalling loss of life, and it is thought that not less than one hundred persons were killed in the rush to the exit or burned to death, being unable to escape.

The fire broke out during the performance of the last scene of the "Two Orphans," in which Miss Claxton, who plays the part of the heroine, lies on a boat house floor. In five minutes more the audience would have been dismissed, and there would have been nothing more serious to record than the destruction of property.

The house was about two-thirds full, and those below were sitting well forward towards the stage. For those in the family circle, dress circle and galleries, there was no way of escape except by Washington street. The panic-stricken people rushed pell-mell towards and down the stairways. The main exit became hemmed and choked up, and a scene of terror, confusion and distress ensued which beggars all description. Just above the landing place of the stairway, a woman, in the crush, had her foot pushed between the banisters and fell; the crowd behind, forced forward by the terrified people still further behind, fell over her and were piled on top of each other four and five deep. The police, from the station house next door, were promptly at the scene, but owing to the manner in which the people were piled upon the top of each other and massed together, they could extricate comparatively few; and those were all bruised, bleeding and mangled.

The firemen got to work on the ruins shortly after daylight. This morning they succeeded in getting as far as the wall of the dress circle, when they found a great number of bodies and immediately began the work of removal, and until 11 o'clock sixty-five bodies had been recovered, and what appeared to be twenty or thirty more were seen in the basement, into which they had been precipitated by the falling of the burning floors.

At the police station adjoining the burned theatre, the names of eighty-six persons, missing from their homes, have been registered. Kate Claxton, at the preliminary inquiry of the fire marshal, said: "At the beginning of the last act, just as the curtain went up, I heard a rumbling noise on the stage, and two minutes afterwards saw flames. The fire seemed to be all on the stage. Mrs. Warren, myself, Mr. Studley and Mr. Murdock were on the stage at this time. We four remained there and endeavored, as best we could, to quiet the audience and prevent a panic. I said to the people, 'Be quiet, we are between you and the fire. The front door is open and the passages are clear.' Not one of the audience jumped on the stage. The flames were then coming down on us; I ran out, and jumped over several people. Mr. H. Murdock, after endeavoring to calm the fears of the panic-stricken people, went to his dressing room to get his clothing, and must have been suffocated."

Brooklyn, noon.—The number of bodies thus far recovered from the ruins is about seventy-five, and it is believed as many more are still in the ruins, they are mostly those of the occupants of the family circle.