

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

ST. LOUIS, 16.—Dispatches from Waterproof, Louisiana, to U. S. Yarnes, mayor of that town, who is here, says that about 2,500 negroes are engaged in the reported outbreak there; that fighting began to-day and that Judge Cardill, J. P. Harrison, and Jeff Snyder were wounded. The burning of buildings is also reported.

Matchez, Miss., 16.—The officers of the steamer *Natchez* report that a fight occurred with the negroes, yesterday, in Goldman's field, four miles above Waterproof, in which, it is said, 36 negroes were killed and the whole of them dispersed. Some apprehend further trouble, while the general impression is that the negroes will not again assemble. Assistance was pouring in from all directions. Fifty more men left here this evening in answer to a call this morning from St. Joseph, La. No plantation was burned. A communication, just received from a citizen of Waterproof, states that all is quiet and settled. Ten negroes were killed yesterday.

New Orleans, 16.—The city is full of wild rumors, to-day, about the trouble in Tensas parish. Governor Nicholls reports receiving information that a fight had occurred at Waterproof, in which five negroes were killed, and that a company of militia from Natchez had arrived there. Parish authorities ask for State troops. The Governor has ordered the Louisiana field artillery and Crescent City battalions to be in readiness to receive marching orders by 8 a. m. to-morrow. It is stated that the steamer *Pargoud* has been chartered by the State to transport troops to the scene of the disturbance. The First brigade, consisting of the First and Second regiments, and the New Orleans artillery are ordered to be in readiness to march at 3 p. m. to-morrow.

NEW YORK, 16.—In the Porter case, to-day, the first witness called by the judge advocate was Wm. H. Lord, who was the official stenographer of the court martial that tried Porter. On the 15th December, 1862, pending the trial, he went to General Porter's rooms in Washington to inquire for some dispatches which had been mislaid, and while there heard Porter say, "I was not loyal to Pope, there's no denying that." Witness could not recall anything else that was said.

CHATTANOOGA, 16.—Four deaths from yellow fever in the past 24 hours and 14 new cases. Energetic measures were taken to-day to depopulate the infected districts, the sick being taken into the hospitals, and others into the camps.

New Orleans, 16.—Dispatches received from all points in the fever section show no material abatement of the disease. J. W. St. Clair, operator of the Jackson depot, has relapsed. B. M. Vail, operator at Meridan, died yesterday of fever. He was the agent of the Telegrapher's Mutual Benevolent Association.

The Howards received a dispatch asking for a physician and nurses to be sent to Yazoo City, where a very malignant form of fever has appeared.

Memphis, 16.—Eight deaths in the past 24 hours and 40 new cases, the smallest since the fever began. Jeff Davis, jr., died to-night.

DETROIT, 16.—A murder of the most horrible character was committed here early this morning. Mrs. Mattie Farrell, a widow, 68 years old, living in what is known as the "Potomac" quarter of the city, was found beside her bed with great clots of blood oozing through her hair. An examination of the body showed the gash to be four inches long on the right temple, and the head and face were considerably bruised and the neck broken. Henry Language, a worthless character and son of Mrs. Farrell, by her first husband, has been arrested on suspicion.

NEW YORK, 17.—A letter from the City of Mexico says: On September 29th, at Atzala, a mob, incited by the priests, killed 20 protestants and wounded a number of others. The governor sent troops to quell the disturbance.

In Pueblo the mob threatened to break up the protestant missions. President Diaz has promised Rev. Dr. Butler to do all in his power to protect the religious denominations.

Samuel J. Tilden has issued a card in relation to the cipher dispatches recently published in the *Tribune*,

in which he emphatically denies any knowledge of the existence of those dispatches, except what he derived from the publication. None of the telegrams relating to an offer purporting to have been made in behalf of some member of the Florida board of canvassers, to give pecuniary compensation for certificates to the democratic electors, had been seen by him or the contents made known to him, nor did he learn the fact that such an offer of the Florida certificates had been made until long after the 6th of December, at which time the certificates were delivered and the electoral votes cast, and when the information casually reached him as of the past event, it was accompanied by the statement that the offer had been rejected. As to the cipher translations relating to the South Carolina canvass of 1876, he says, no such telegrams, either in cipher or translated, were ever shown to or the contents made known to him. No offer or negotiation, in behalf of the state canvassers of South Carolina or of any of them, in respect to the certificates to electors, was ever authorized or sanctioned in any manner by me, directly or through any other person.

Tilden continued, "I will add, that there was no offer to give the certificates of any returning board or state canvassers of any state to the democratic electors, in consideration of promises of office or money or property. There was no negotiation of that nature in behalf of any member of such board, or with any such member, or to influence the action of any elector of the President or Vice-President, by such motives, was ever entertained, considered or tolerated by me, or by anybody within my influence, by my consent, or with my knowledge or acquiescence. No such contemplated transaction could, at any time, have come within the range of my power without that power being instantly exerted to crush it out. A belief was doubtless current that the certificates from the State of Florida, conforming to the actual vote of the people were in the market. "I have not the slightest doubt in the world," said Saitonstaff, who was in Florida at the time, in a recent interview with the *Herald*, "that, that the (Florida) vote could have been bought if Tilden had been dishonorable enough to desire it done for a great deal less than \$50,000 or \$20,000."

CINCINNATI, 17.—Seven deaths from yellow fever have occurred within the last week near Gallipolis, Ohio, where the steamer was anchored.

New Orleans, 17.—The weather is partly cloudy; cool, light rain this morning. Deaths, 24; cases reported, 128.

NEW YORK, 17.—The following is the conclusion of S. J. Tilden's reply to the *Tribune* cipher dispatches, which came too late for insertion in our issue of yesterday.

It was known that either one of the two members who composed a majority of the Florida State canvassers could control its action and give certificates to democrats. Either one of them could settle the Presidential controversy in favor of the democratic candidates who lacked but one vote. How accessible to venal inducements they were, is shown by the testimony of McLin, chairman of the board of State canvassers, in his examination before the Potter committee in June last. He admitted that the true vote of the people of Florida was in favor of the democratic electors, and the fact even appeared on the face of county returns, including among them the true return from Baker county, notwithstanding the great frauds against democrats in some of the county returns. He also confessed that in voting to give certificates to republican electors, he acted under the influence of promises that he should be rewarded in case Hayes became President, adding that "certainly these promises must have had strong control over my judgment and action."

After the certificates of Louisiana and the returning board had been repeatedly offered to Hewitt and others for money, they were given in favor of the republican electors who had been rejected by a large majority.

The main interest of the victory which resulted in my election, was the expectation that through the Chief Magistracy a system of reforms similar to that which had been accomplished in our metropolis and in our State administra-

tion, would be achieved in the Federal Government. For this object it was necessary that I should be untrammelled by any commitment in the choice of men to execute the official trusts of the government, and untrammelled by any obligations to special interests. I had been nominated, and I was elected without one limitation of perfect independence. To have surrendered or compromised the advantages of this position by degrading competition for returning board certificates, would have been to abandon all that made victory desirable, and everything which could have sustained me in the larger struggle that victory would have imposed upon me. I was resolved to go into the Presidential chair in full command of all my resources for usefulness, or not at all.

While thus abstaining from an ignominious competition for such certificates, I saw these certificates obtained for the republican electors, who had not been chosen by the people, and denied to the democratic electors who had been chosen by the people. These false and fraudulent certificates, now confessed and proved to have been obtained by corrupt inducements, were afterwards made pretenses for taking from the people their rightful choice for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. These certificates were declared by the tribunal to which Congress had abdicated the function of deciding the count of the disputed electoral votes, to be absolute and the indisputable conveyance of title to the Chief Magistracy of the nation.

The State of Florida, which had united all her executive, legislative and judicial powers to testify to Congress long before the count, who were her genuine agents which had by statute caused a canvass of the issue of new certificates, and formal sovereign authenticative of the right of true electors to deposit votes entitled to be counted, was held to be incapable of communicating to Congress, a fact which everybody then knew, and which cannot now be disputed. Congress though vested by the Constitution with authority to count the electoral votes, though unrestricted either as to the time when it should receive evidence, or as to the nature of that evidence, and though subject to no appeal from its decision, was declared to have no power to guide its own count by any information it could obtain, or by any authority which it might accept from a wronged and betrayed State whose vote was about to be falsified.

The monstrous conclusion was thus reached that the act of one man holding the directing vote in a board of State canvassers (for without his concurrence the frauds of other returning boards would have failed) in giving certificates known at the time, and now by himself confessed to have been obtained by promise of office, certificates whose character was known months before Congress could begin the count, must prevail over all the remedial powers of the State of Florida and of the Congress of the United States combined, and must dispose of the Chief Magistracy of this republic.

(Signed) S. J. TILDEN.

New York, Oct. 16, 1878.

In the Porter case to-day the board resolved to invite General Pope to appear and testify, which he will probably do. After a few unimportant witnesses had been examined, the board adjourned till the 24th, in order to give Pope an opportunity to arrive.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., 17.—Six persons were drowned near Sandford on Monday. The party was returning in a wagon from a camp meeting. The road, which was overflowed, runs by the lake, and one of the horses strayed into deep water and upset the vehicle.

PROVIDENCE, 17.—The bark *Susan*, of New Bedford, Captain Peakes, left New Bedford on Saturday morning, October 12th, with a crew of twenty-five men, on a whaling voyage and encountered a hurricane, capsized, and all but three were drowned.

SYRACUSE, 17.—The whole family of John Sullivan, wife and five children, were sufferers of poison, probably arsenic. A quarrelsome neighbor is suspected.

OMAHA, 17.—E. D. Pratt trader at the Spotted Tail Agency on Rosebud Creek, is in this city accompanied by "Standing Bear," a leading warrior among the Spotted Tail Indians. It is stated by Mr. Pratt that the Indians are well satisfied with the move from the Missouri

River. Major Pollocks, who successfully and economically managed the move, is now arranging to give the Indians employment, which is having a good effect on them. They seem perfectly willing to become self-sustaining, if only given an opportunity to work. They are now hauling their own supplies and the Indian teamsters are paid for the labor. Besides the freight trains already organized, a pony train, to be managed by the Indians, is being organized to transport supplies and will consist of 400 ponies and 100 Indians. Buildings are being erected at the agency and everything is being done to make them comfortable during the winter.

NATCHEZ, 17.—The following account of the troubles in Tensas parish will appear to-morrow morning in the *Natchez Democrat*: We have what we believe to be an accurate information in reference to the disturbances in Tensas parish. The reports which have been circulated so extensively have been greatly exaggerated. On Monday last, negroes in large numbers passed through Waterproof on their way to a mass meeting some miles above the town, and in passing through, some of them were very insulting and threatening in their language. The citizens of Waterproof doubtless had good cause for apprehension, and a messenger was sent to this city asking for aid to save their lives and honor of the women and children and property of the town. A meeting at once assembled at the armory of the light infantry, and under the advice of the most prudent men in the community, a company of persons, to the number of about 100 volunteered to go to Waterproof, and learn the true state of affairs, prepared, if necessary, to protect lives and property. A steam ferry boat was procured, and the party left about 12 o'clock, and reached Sargent landing about daybreak. Here a cannon was fired to announce their approach to the people of Waterproof, some three miles distant. Several persons from the shore came to the boat, and the pleasing information was obtained that probably there would be no need for armed assistance. To thoroughly satisfy themselves, however, the party proceeded to Waterproof with their boat, where they were met by the authorities of the town, and the information received at Sargent was confirmed. At the earnest invitation of the people of the town the party went ashore, and were entertained during a portion of the day and returned last night at about 12 o'clock. The editor of this paper used every effort to satisfy himself in regard to the facts, and he found nothing to induce him to believe any negroes had been killed. Three persons were found in the house of Fairfax, Saturday evening last, when Captain Peck was fired upon and killed, two of whom are thought to be mortally wounded. There is no evidence that any conflict had occurred, other than the one which took place at the Fairfax House. The gin house on Burns' Place, owned by Moss and Wise, was burned, and with it some sixty or seventy bales of cotton. When the party from the city arrived and a charge was fired from a six-pounder, the greatest consternation prevailed among the negroes in the parish, but when they found who composed the party, and from whence they came, they seemed much relieved, and seemed very glad to find they were from Natchez. Our conclusion from what we have personally seen is, that while the colored people of Tensas, and some of the adjoining parishes, have acted in such an imprudent and threatening manner as to cause serious apprehensions on the part of the people of the parish, there has been no probability, at any time, of a dangerous outbreak.

New Orleans, 17.—Gov. Nicholls, to-night, received a dispatch from the district attorney of Tensas parish, saying that the sheriff has a force of 500 or 600 men, mostly militia, from the adjoining parishes, and needs no more force at present to maintain the peace and vindicate the law. The governor says troops will remain under orders to answer.

CHICAGO, 17.—*Journal's* Washington; It is the opinion of persons in position to know, that the President will not take any further steps to check the disorders in South Carolina, unless open outbreaks occur and the civil authorities fail in their duty, a condition of affairs which it is not expected will prevail. It is known that the President, as well as the members of the

administration, are deeply disappointed at the policy pursued by the democratic party of that State, seemingly with the approval of Wade Hampton, and they regard it not only as illegal, but unwise, and calculated to bring about a conflict between the two races. That policy is also regarded as an open violation of the assurances and pledges made by Hampton and other leading democrats of the State, a little over a year ago. The administration is greatly disturbed at the treatment accorded to colored republicans who desire to peaceably assemble for political purposes, and there is a disposition to regard Hampton as responsible. A belief is entertained that unless the colored republicans succumb to the demands made by the democrats there may be some bloodshed, and to prevent this, the colored leaders in the State have been written to, not to afford any pretext, but to be discreet in all their actions.

Judge Bryan, of the United States district court in South Carolina, whose sympathies are with the South Carolina democrats, has refused a motion for the release, on bail, of the two imprisoned internal revenue officers until the solicitor of South Carolina could attend and be heard. The *Charleston News and Courier*, of yesterday, refers to the officials as "ruffians," who, under the authority of a United States commission, either recklessly or maliciously granted, for a long time harassed and persecuted the people of the mountain district of South Carolina, until their vicious career finally culminated in the diabolical murder of Amos Ladd.

BATON ROUGE, 17.—Seventy new cases and three deaths.

Goodrich's Landing, 17.—To date, 110 cases and 42 deaths.

Morgan City, 17.—Seventeen cases and five deaths.

Clinton, La., 17.—The fever is spreading in the country.

Chicago, 17.—Dispatches indicate that cooler weather is prevailing throughout the South to-day and to-night.

Cairo, Ills., 17.—Three new cases of yellow fever in the last 24 hours and one death, John M. Irwin, clerk in the post office. Good prospects for frost to-night.

Memphis, 17.—The board of health officially report seven deaths from yellow fever during the past 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock to-night. The undertakers report nine additional interments of parties who died outside the corporation.

New Orleans, 17.—Eugene Du-mel, a brilliant writer of the *Mes-sacree* newspaper, in St. John Baptist, died of yellow fever. There is no abatement of the fever on the coast.

Holly Springs, 17.—Twenty-nine new cases and nine deaths this week; two-thirds negroes. If the refugees could be kept out of town, there would be an end of fever; most of the sickness is now in the suburbs.

Vicksburg, 17.—The weather is clear and cool; mercury 72 degrees. Deaths, to-day, 6.

NEW YORK, 18.—The *Tribune* says: Tilden takes pains to criticize congressmen and the administration, and returning boards and the electoral commission, but he has no word of censure for the men who were telegraphing northward and southward about 50 of the best United States documents and \$85,000 in three packages.

He finds room to denounce McLin by name, but against the cipherers, along the wire which ran into his bed-chamber, against Marble and Coyle and Woolley and Weed, he breathes not a word of displeasure. He assents, it is true, that this bargaining was never any part of his plan. But why? Because his nature instinctively revolted at the suggestion of any scheme? No. But because he wanted to be "untrammelled" when he entered upon his career as the reforming chief magistrate.

The *Times* says: We will not say that Tilden is less shrewd than he is supposed to be, if he imagines that his tardy denial of the responsibility for the cipher dispatches is even partially satisfactory, for the shrewdest man often fails to comprehend the strength of the case against him; but if a client was in his position and sought his opinion as to the sufficiency of the denial, and its completeness as a declaration of innocence, we are sure he would instantly detect its weak point and would show that all that is essential in the accusation remains untouched.