

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 9.

The Horn silver mine, known as the Bonanza mine, Frisco, Beaver County, South Utah, has been purchased by New York parties and incorporated into a stock company known as the Horn Silver Mining Company, with a capital of \$10,000,000. The President of the company is Charles G. Francklyn, of the Cunard line; Vice-President, Frank G. Brown; Secretary, William T. Hoyt.

WASHINGTON, 9.—A brief democratic caucus was held immediately after the adjournment of Congress to-day, for the purpose of taking some action which would permit the introduction and consideration of certain financial measures during the present session. Representative House presided. Kenna submitted the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, It is the judgment of this caucus that the House shall not adjourn over Monday next, but there should be a session on that day to allow the introduction of bills in the usual manner, and the placing of important legislation in a line of progress without necessary delay.

Stephens then offered the following, with a request that it be read and laid on the table for the action of a future caucus:

Resolved, That the aims and objects of the democracy of the United States, as far as we, chosen by them members of the present House of Representatives, are entitled to be considered as true exponents of those aims and objects, are directed with singleness of purpose to the restoration of peace, harmony and prosperity throughout the length and breadth of the land. They abjure the renewal of sectional strife; they accept all the legitimate results of the late lamented war; they are utterly opposed to a revival in this country or any part thereof of African slavery or any other kind of slavery, or involuntary servitude except as punishments for crime; they stand pledged to maintain the Union of States under the Constitution, with all its existing amendments as they shall be expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States; they are against all unconstitutional or revolutionary methods; they are for law, order and the protection of life, liberty and property without respect to persons or social conditions; for a redress of all grievances they look alone to the peaceful instrumentality of Constitution—first, the lawmaking power; second, the law-expounding power; third, the law-executing power, and finally the ultimate sovereign power of the ballot box. They are for free ballot as well as for a fair and just court. While they are opposed to a large standing army, as were the framers of the Constitution, yet they are for keeping the army sufficiently large to repel invasion, defend our extensive frontier as well as all necessary forts and garrisons, and to enable the President to put down domestic violence or insurrection in any of the States and in aid of the civil officers as a posse comitatus in the execution of legal processes in pursuance of the Constitution and as provided in the acts of Congress of 1795 and 1809, but they are utterly opposed to the use of the military force of the United States in controlling or in any way interfering with the freedom of elections. They are for the maintenance of public credit inviolate, but are utterly opposed to an increase of the bonded debt, unless the exigencies of war should render it necessary; they are for a retrenchment of expenditures, lessening the burdens of taxation and a thorough reform in the present unequal and unjust method of raising revenue; they are for placing the coinage of gold and silver upon the same footing without restriction or limitation upon the amount of either; they are for reviving the languishing and perishing industries of the country by an increase in the volume of currency, founded on a sound basis, sufficient to meet the urgent demands of trade in every department of labor and business. Caucus adjourned.

The project of tunnelling the Hudson River to Jersey City is assuming solid proportions in the State legislature, and is said to be backed by the principal railroads having termini there. The scientific and engineering problems are believed to be easily solved, and

there is nothing in the way of the accomplishment.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., 9.—A fire in East Minneapolis, this morning, destroyed the shops of Bushel & Hayes, Frazer & Co's sash door and blinds, and J. N. Cone's pump works. Loss \$31,000; insurance \$10,000.

MEMPHIS, 9.—Nearly the entire portion of the town of Coffeeville, Miss., was destroyed by fire this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, 9.—The following was received from Victoria:

Custom House, Sitka, Alaska, April 3, 1879.

Allen Francis, Esq., U. S. Consul, Victoria.

Dear Sir—The United States steamship *Alaska*, Captain Brown, arrived here this morning, and the British ship *Osprey* will sail at 3 o'clock this afternoon. I have only time to say that from Capt. Brown's information to me of his orders and intentions, this place will soon be left in greater danger than ever. The Indians are incensed at the sending of the murderers below, and the Chilcats have already arrived to demand redress. They openly jeer Wolcott as unable to protect us, and that is true. We might all be massacred in sight of her and without her power to prevent, for she cannot land a man to help us, and could not fire on friends and foes alike in a fight. The leaving of the *Alaska* will confirm the Indians in their belief that the government does not care to protect the country, of which they openly boast now. I know the purpose exists, and is fixed among them, to sack the town, which involves a massacre, of course. I have done all I could to bring these facts to the attention of the government, and it seems useless to me to attempt any more, but if you know how to use this information, do so officially, or in any way possible. I have not started this alarm nor suffered myself to catch it excitedly, but I know the situation here is dangerous in the extreme.

(Signed) M. D. BALL, Collector.

Sitka, Alaska, April 3d.

To the President of the United States, Washington:

In behalf of 300 residents of this city we ask protection for our lives. When the ship *Alaska* leaves us we will be helpless. The Indians are ready now to attack, and may. As soon as the *Alaska* goes the danger is immediate.

(Signed)

Alex. Melletich, J. Schmeeg, G. W. Eichler, T. Mitelich, J. Corcoran, Rev. N. G. Mitropolsky, priest of the Russian Church, with a congregation of 257, Thos. Hatter, F. W. McGuire.

Custom House, Sitka, April 3d.

I certify that I believe danger imminent, as specified above.

(Signed)

M. D. BALL, Collector.

CHICAGO, 10.—During a thunder storm last evening, a meteor, which looked, while in the air about a foot in diameter, fell to the ground on the south side, bursting into many pieces just before striking. It was white with heat, and the fragments resembled clinkers.

The wire of a telephone connecting two business offices on the south side was struck by lightning at about the same time, and the electric fluid, entering the offices, played havoc with the furniture.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: There is a great deal of agitation among the democrats at the authorized announcement from Governor Hendricks that he will not consent to again take the second place on the presidential ticket. There is manifold evidence that he has said this with an evident willingness that it should be published. Thurman stock is declining in consequence of this and recent elections.

BOSTON, 10.—A number of representatives of the colored men of this city held a meeting, last night, to consider plans furthering the negro exodus from the south. A committee was appointed to call a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall at an early day, and arrange for means to transport as many as may be desirous of leaving for new homes in the west.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 9.—A party of Indians attacked Sergeant Kennedy, late signal observer at Deadwood, and a private soldier named Bader, of the 2nd cavalry. The two men were eating lunch at Mizpah, 45 miles from Fort Neogh, their destination, when fired upon.

Bader was instantly killed and Kennedy badly wounded. The latter crawled into the brush and kept the Indians off with a six-shooter until assistance arrived. Bader was scalped. Kennedy will probably recover.

NEW YORK, 10.—The *Times* has an article of 33 columns in length, giving views from every State in the Union on the political situation, wherein it is proved that the republicans first choice for the next President is Grant, and that the democrats will be compelled to accept Tilden. The *Times* takes it for granted that the action of Congress has made a tremendous difference in favor of Grant.

The following opinions interesting to the Pacific Coast, are embodied in the *Times* article:

NEVADA—This State holds an exceptional position on the list, in declaring against two leading candidates. The republicans favor the nomination of Blaine, and the democrats would be best suited with Thurman, but would vote for anybody that is likely to be named.

CALIFORNIA—Blaine's position on the anti-Chinese bill endeared him to the California heart, and his name is now in the highest favor with the republicans, but Grant is so nearly even with him that circumstances may turn the scale. The democrats are nearly solid for Tilden.

OREGON—In Oregon, as in California, Blaine has greatly strengthened himself among the republicans by his support of the anti-Chinese bill, and a large majority of the party would prefer him to any other candidate. The democracy of the State appear to be entirely suited with Tilden, and will support his nomination.

The *Herald* says: There are some glorious advantages, aside from commercial considerations, to be gained by the flooding which Governor Fremont proposes for Arizona and the California desert. Some millions of rattlesnakes would be put where they would do the most good; a thousand or two very bad Indians and Mexicans might do the world an inestimable service by being drowned unawares, and the authors of far west literature for boys would lose so much of their favorite territory that they might be discouraged into silence.

NEW YORK, 10.—A Washington special says: The State Department has received advices from Samoa that an American citizen has been tendered the position of head of the nation with absolute authority; also that war between the contending factions is expected, which menaces the peace of the country and threatens to jeopardize the commercial interests of foreign residents. This latter information was the subject of special consideration by the President and State and Navy department officials yesterday, and orders were sent to rear Admiral Rodgers, commanding the Pacific station, to send a vessel of war as soon as possible to Samoa to protect our interests. It has also been determined that our naval vessels cruising in the Pacific shall visit Pago Pago several times each year, for the purpose of strengthening our interests and protecting our citizens in their commercial and civil relations. The form of the government of Samoa is that of an elective monarchy, and the contention for the throne grows out of a dispute in effect similar to the election in this country in 1876. There are no apprehensions in official circles here that the friendly relations already established will be disturbed, and it remains under consideration by the American gentleman to whom the throne has been tendered whether he will accept the honor.

Miss Marco, the operatic singer has sued Max Strakosch for breach of contract. She claims that early in February Strakosch engaged her to sing in San Francisco on April 3rd, and in the latter part of March he wrote her that he would not be able to fulfill the engagement for California because the manager of Maguire's theatre objected. Miss Marco believes that the cause of the abrupt closing of the engagement lies in the fact that subsequent to making the contract with her Strakosch concluded an engagement with Marie Roze, which at an earlier date he did not believe possible, she sues for \$1,800.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., 10.—In Kornegay's foundry this evening, a boiler exploded, killing the foreman and scalding four others badly.

WASHINGTON, 10.—During a lecture last night, Fred. Douglass al-

luded to the exodus of the colored people from the south to the west, and said that it is due to the efforts of the whites to force them back into a condition of slavery, which is being done by a system of overcharging, through which black laborers on plantations are kept always in debt to their employers.

Chief Moses and other Oregon Indians, now here, visited the commissioner of Indian affairs, this morning, and had an informal interview. Moses declared himself a friend of the whites.

NEW YORK, 11.—The *Times'* Philadelphia special says: A prominent newspaper man said, yesterday, I see Blaine mentioned as a possible candidate. I have it direct from that gentleman, that in the event of Grant's name being proposed before the National Convention, Blaine will withdraw in his favor.

The well-known steamer, *Plymouth Rock*, was sold, yesterday, for \$100,000, to Charles W. Schofield, of Salt Lake, Utah. The steamer will ply between this city, and Rockaway, this summer, as usual.

The *Sun's* Washington special says: The managers of the Texas Pacific Railroad, here, say they will make no effort this Congress to get subsidy legislation. They feel that as this road is so largely in the interest of the South, southern men here have not responded as they should; hence the company will wait for some decided action from that quarter. They say also the public will soon begin to clamor for protection against the exactions of the South Pacific of California, and then Congress will be forced to take some measure for relief.

It is barely possible that the Pacific coast must prepare itself for an emigration of another sort. At a meeting of the colored men here, last night, on the subject of the hejira from the south, a well-known and respectable colored man, Mr. Downing, made a speech, in which he said, He had received communications from Ex-Senator Patterson, of North Carolina, who said that for the railroads in Arizona there was an opportunity for the employment of 1,000 colored men laborers. The same was true of many parts of California and New Mexico. There was a belt of territories of the coast of California in which homes and employment could be found for thousands of colored men. He thoroughly believed in this exodus.

The *Herald* tersely sums up the situation thus: Cotton is too cheap, is the latest explanation of the negro exodus. Add justice is too dear, and then strike the average, so as to get at the truth.

The *Herald* devotes four columns, to-day, to the negro exodus question. Its Leavenworth correspondent says: A public meeting of citizens was held at Wyandott, on Wednesday, and it was decided to publish an appeal to the country to raise funds to provide for the large number of southern blacks now encamped there. About 1,000 have already arrived from Louisiana and Mississippi, and it is the opinion of the citizens that it is not safe nor prudent for those people to tarry long. Many of them have no money nor a single change of clothing. Many have died, and scores more are sick of pneumonia or other diseases contracted on the journey. A gentleman who has lived in Mississippi for nearly forty years attributes the exodus mainly to the poverty occasioned by over-production of cotton and consequent low price of that staple. He admits that the political and malarial character of the country have had something to do with the stampede.

Ex-Congressman Rainey, of the executive committee of the National Emigrant Aid Society, who thoroughly understands the condition of the people in the Southern States, is now in Washington, and was, yesterday, asked his opinion of the present emigrant movement on the part of the negroes. He said: "I rather favor it, believing as I do the time has come when the colored people must look out for themselves and live where they can enjoy best their political and social rights, and, at the same time, improve their material condition. They can hope for neither of them in the south at present." Rainey, however, does not endorse the present reckless exodus now going on from Louisiana and Mississippi.

Being asked why so many of these people were absolutely penniless, he said: Because the laboring classes in the south, as a general

rule, never receive actual money in compensation for their services. Plantation hands are paid in scrip having no actual value or purchasing power outside of the notes and bonds of the issuer, who is a planter. By this fraudulent method and arbitrary arrangement, the laborer is compelled to purchase supplies at exorbitant prices from his employer instead of being allowed the benefit to be derived from the force of wholesome competition among the regular merchants. The lamentable poverty of this people, despite their constant application to labor, has led many to suppose that they were utterly unfit for freedom or the proper appreciation of the more lofty rights of full citizenship. I say by all means let them go west where they will have an opportunity develop into full manhood, and, at the same time, reap the benefit that would accrue from tilling the rich virgin soil of that section. With these advantages let them take their chances as others have done. Rainey believes that if the negroes are removed from the south, King Cotton will be dethroned, and other agricultural interests will share in the disaster.

Politically all is quiet, this morning. The *Times'* enterprise of yesterday, in collecting opinions from all quarters, showing that Grant is the republican favorite for President and Tilden the democratic, is generally praised by the journals, and the accuracy of the statements is unquestioned. The *Times* has expressed no opinion favorable to Grant, but its tendency that way is unmistakable.

The *Sun* has an editorial doubting that Tilden can unite the democratic party. Something of that must be done or democratic success is out of the question.

The *Tribune* says: Another conference between the executive committee of the Panama Railroad Co. and the representative committee of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. was held yesterday. The committee in behalf of the Pacific Mail Co. consists of George A. Potts, John Riley and Henry A. Hart. After a long discussion of the differences between the two companies, a basis of settlement was agreed upon, which will be ratified and signed by the officers of the companies in a few days. The exact terms of the agreement were not settled absolutely, but will be determined at the next meeting of the commissioners. The payment of fifty thousand dollars, which the roads promised at the meeting on Tuesday, and afterward postponed until yesterday, was not made. It was understood that the amount of this payment was increased, yesterday, to \$70,000. This payment is a part of a cash settlement, and is said to be independent of the terms of the new agreement. The payment of the sum yesterday agreed upon was promised before the date of the next conference.

The schooner *F. B. Baird* from Cardenas, reports the loss of her mate and two seamen, in a gale.

At a meeting of the managers of the Trunk lines it was resolved that the presidents of the Trunk lines would not participate, after to-day, in any lower than tariff rates on east-bound business. That is on a basis of 20 cents per 100 pounds for grain and 25 cents for fourth class from Chicago to New York, unless on property in transit. An agreement to this effect was signed by Wm. H. Vanderbilt, New York Central, J. W. Garrett, Baltimore and Ohio; H. J. Jewett, Erie, and G. B. Roberts, Penna.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Capt. Brown commanding the *Alaska*, has been instructed by telegraph to remain at Sitka until all danger has passed. The accounts from that quarter are somewhat conflicting.

The cabinet, to-day, decided to send a naval vessel to Samoa.

CHICAGO, 11.—The finance committee of the Deak Society, a Hungarian benevolent organization, in this city, this morning sent a draft of 8,000 florins, collected from the citizens of Chicago to the minister resident of Hungary, for the relief of the Szegedin sufferers.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 9.—Advices from Cape Town about the disaster to the British troops, on Intombe River, March 12th, say: Besides the troops it is thought 40 wagon drivers and followers were killed. Twenty-five Zulu corpses were found on the field of battle. It is believed that many more were drowned. The