

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 25.—The *Tribune* says: Of the missing *City of Tokio*, a cable dispatch of July 3d gave the ship's cargo as 595 tons of overland freight, with 275 Chinese passengers. The officers of the company declare they feel no anxiety in regard to the safety of the vessel, and scarcely acknowledge that they consider her overdue. They say that she is not advertised to leave San Francisco until the middle of next month, and that Captain Maury, who is in command, in order to avoid any strain on the machinery by reason of her unusual cargo, is simply taking his time to bring her into port. At the worst, they say the vessel may have been disabled by some accident to her machinery, and in consequence may be making her way under sail or part steam, but they express confidence in her safe arrival.

The *Sun* says: It is whispered that Mrs. Tilton will lecture, and will receive a large amount per night. Her subject is said to be, "Woman's Fall."

HAT CREEK, Wyo., 25.—The coach which left Deadwood for Cheyenne on the 23d, was detained one day at Jenny's Stockade on account of high water. After proceeding from there it was stopped at two this morning, two miles north of Lightning Creek, by six armed men, who were on foot and masked. Finding there was but one passenger on board, the Rev. J. W. Pickett, they forbore molesting him, but turned their attention to the mail sacks which they cut open and robbed of registered letters and other valuable matter. They also broke open the treasure boxes, but found nothing. They were not at all excited over their work, which occupied them fully half an hour, and as soon as they were through they ordered the driver to go on. It is impossible to say what the losses from the mails are, although it is known that they found one gold watch.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 25.—The wheat harvest is generally in progress in Minnesota. Reports from the fields continue dismal, but allowance must be made for disappointment of the extravagant expectations first held. The estimate of a 25 percent deficiency holds good for some of the southern counties. Other districts will have nearly a full yield. The estimates range from 12 to 25 bushels per acre. The deficiency in the crop will probably be compensated for by the increased acreage, making an aggregate product of about the same as last year. The quality will be much lower, however.

ATLANTA CITY, 25.—In the afternoon Sherman refuted several points of Weber's testimony. He never asked Mrs. Jenks to suppress any letter written by him, never offered her a reward or gave her anything to do. Shellabarger, by permission, explained regarding the appointment of Captain Jenks to the treasury position, that he simply introduced Jenks there. General Butler pressed the Secretary for an answer as to whether consultations occurred when Parker was removed as postmaster of New Orleans and Badger appointed in his place, while Souer received the appointment the same day, but the Secretary declined to answer. The Secretary will return to Washington this evening to be further examined there.

General Garfield testified that he went to New Orleans at the request of President Grant, to witness the count and see fair play. He learned from D. A. Weber a great deal more about West Feliciana parish matters than from anybody else. Weber said the trouble there was because of the democratic state committee advising the formation of rifle clubs to intimidate republicans.

Garfield denied the general statements of E. L. Weber regarding the visiting republicans. He characterized as a lie the statement that he, or anybody else, had advised the returning board to stretch its power to the utmost with a view of throwing out democratic votes. General Garfield expressed surprise when told that Amy Mitchell had recanted her story. He said Amy had told him the full particulars of her husband's murder. Butler here directed several questions regarding the validity of the Packard government, to which Garfield replied that he thought Packard honestly elected, but that the legislature re-

versed the result in his case, a thing which they could not do regarding Hayes or Kellogg. Even though the legislature had once seated Packard, yet the opposition did lose power of contest. Butler persisted in asking if the Macveagh commission did not go down and break up that government, etc., and Hisecock objected to this as being outside the scope of the committee.

NEW ORLEANS, 25.—Major E. A. Burke testified before the Potter sub-committee, to-day, that he went to Washington in January, 1877, at the request of Governor Nicholls, to represent his interests. Nicholls understood that it was determined to force on his government the election of two United States Senators as the price of yielding the State government to him. Nicholls instructed him to report on the condition of affairs at Washington. He was also to co-operate with the national democratic representatives. Witness submitted a telegram, dated prior to his departure. The first was from himself to Hon. Randall Gibson, declaring that no violence was being used or would be used. The next telegram was from J. G. Cameron to General Augur, saying that the President was determined not to have the legislature disturbed and that the armed mob around the State House must obey the orders of General Augur. Witness also filed a number of dispatches which passed between the visiting republicans and President Grant, showing the condition of affairs in New Orleans from a republican standpoint. The most of these have been already published. The decision of President Grant in favor of Governor Nicholls, in the case of the Ouachita election, had created a terrible party feeling and such a strong pressure was exerted that he decided the Natchitoches in favor of Packard. Witness submitted a long telegram from himself in Washington to Governor Nicholls, stating that the latter's strength in Louisiana was his weakness in Washington and Grant wanted to uphold Packard in order to help Hayes. Witness then read the following:

WILLARD'S, Washington,  
February 18th, 1877.

Hon. Stanley Matthews:

My Dear Sir—In accordance with your request, I called several times to submit a memorandum of points which, if understood, would doubtless aid in the solution of our State affairs. The notes, if endorsed, represent the policy and determination of the Nicholls government. As to the question heretofore discussed, every member of the government and our people are pledged to the faithful carrying out of the same, in case the Nicholls government should be acquiesced in. Should the only government in the State which commands the respect and support of the people be overthrown, of course Governor Nicholls' power to preserve peace or order ceases and the responsibility of remitting the State to anarchy and each parish thereof to the control of local factions, must rest elsewhere.

Respectfully yours,  
E. A. BURKE.

The following dispatch was read:

WASHINGTON, Feb., 17th, 1877.

E. T. Nicholls, New Orleans:

There is no present reason to believe that Packard will ever be recognized unless we are grossly deceived by high authority.

E. A. BURKE.

Springer said that General Butler had proposed to show the existence of a corrupt bargain by which the President was counted in and to overthrow the Packard government. The questions relate to the overthrow of that government and are pertinent. Potter said he did not favor this line of inquiry. He thought the people of Louisiana were justified, in view of the action of the returning board, in making the best arrangement they could to secure a State government. But as the inquiry had gone so far and as he had no power to stop it, he ruled the questions should be answered. The witness answering Butler then said: He knew of no order to troops to maintain the Packard Government beyond the current history, that troops were ordered to prevent bloodshed. He did not understand that the legislature ever declared Packard elected beyond the right of contest. Further examination of Gen. Garfield was postponed till to-morrow.

Secretary Sherman intends to prove by the Louisiana witness, that intimidation existed in Louisiana. Ex-Governor Palmer will be here to-morrow.

The following letter explains itself:

New Orleans, July 24, 1878.

Mr. J. M. Woodworth, Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, Washington, D.C.:

Sir—It now becomes my duty to report the existence of yellow fever in New Orleans. About the 15th inst., cases began to occur in the practice of several of our physicians near the intersection to Constance and Terpsichore Streets, which presented suspicious circumstances, and we now reckon 14 cases of infection with six deaths. In addition to these, seven other cases have come to light at different points and much more scattered, four of which have already resulted fatally. We are endeavoring diligently to trace the origin of this outbreak, but, so far, find no connection with any foreign source. Carbolic acid disinfection is rigidly carried out all infected points, and we hope to prevent the pestilence from assuming epidemic proportions. I will keep you advised in regard to the progress of the fever, and, in a few days, give you the determination of the board of health upon the question of allegiance to the central authority at Washington.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

SAMUEL H. CHASE, M.D.,  
President of Board of Health.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25.—Government has bought 300,000 ounces of fine silver from the Bank of California and 300,000 ounces from the Anglo-Californian Bank, and 70,000 from Lazard Meres, all payable in standard dollars.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., 26.—The Potter committee met this morning. Genl. Sypher was recalled. He said to the best of his recollection he thought when Weber showed him Sherman's letter it was in the hand writing of John Sherman, and was therefore genuine. There was no reason why the national ticket should run behind the State ticket. Many republicans were opposed to the bayonet policy, which had lost the republicans several northern States and injured the republicans of Louisiana.

Potter asked whether the allegations of fraud and intimidation were not made after the election, and witness replied in the affirmative. The charges of intimidation were made by the republicans in parishes where their vote had fallen off.

Hitchcock asked whether the democrats sought to conciliate the colored people to vote their ticket.

Answer—Yes, in various ways. They did as you do in New York, buy votes. They were very affectionate to them. (Laughter.) The democrats organized a unification movement for the purpose of giving negroes equality with the whites in the street cars, outstripping us and beat us a little.

Ex-Congressman Morey was called, and said there was no bulldozing in Madison in 1876, and the result in that parish was an increase of 102 votes over the usual republican majority in 1874. Witness stated that one of the republican counsel before the returning board, said the fact of intimidation, violence, and murder in the bulldozed parishes was not disputed. The machinery of the courts was in the hands of the democrats, and he never heard of any attempt made to bring offenders to justice. Eliza Pinkston lived in Quachila parish, where the democrats are in power. Witness, from personal inspection, was satisfied the woman had been dangerously maimed. She was carried into the room of the returning board on a sofa. The impression prevailed that this exhibition would have a good effect, and his own impression that it would be an excellent thing to do in furtherance of the cause. The nomination of Packard produced so much dissatisfaction, that the leading republicans discussed whether it was not best to protest against it and support the national ticket.

There was no statute of limitation now, the act having been changed in 1858 or 1869. Murderers and other wrongdoers could, therefore, be arrested at any remote time. A couple of thousand murders had been reported by the Congress committee in 1868, when the republicans had control of about two-thirds of the parishes. He did not know of a single conviction for

political murder under the administration of either Warmouth or Kellogg. The same is true as to the Nicholls government.

CHICAGO, 26.—The signal service observer here, reports the rainfall, last night, according to the gauge, as over four inches—the greatest on record here on any one night. Elsewhere in the northwest, except at Quincy, there seems to have been very much less rain. The damage in the city, on account of flooded basements, cannot be calculated. Among the heaviest losers are Carson, Pierre & Co., the west side dry goods house. Their basement was flooded, and goods are reported damaged to the amount of from \$30,000 to 40,000.

The post office building, which is undergoing repairs, suffered to the extent of many thousand dollars, the rain coming in from the roof, drenching the floors and ceiling, and damaging the stock of postal cards, blanks, etc.

The military headquarters, in the same building, suffered considerably.

The *Tribune's* edition was delayed two hours by water in its press room.

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—The steamer *City of Tokio* arrived this morning. She has been under sail for the last 13 days. She broke her crank pin. The Chinese ambassador and suite are on board.

The following news has just been received:

Hongkong, June 22.—United States minister Seward sails by this mail, under orders to report at Washington for examination.

The question of Coolie emigration to Peru is still complicated. Notwithstanding the Peruvian protestation, the Chinese authorities are suspicious, and place every obstacle in the way of departing laborers. The attempts to transport on a large scale were thwarted. In the same way, emigration to Cuba will be prevented. Nothing can persuade the Chinese officials that the barbarous treatment of coolies in these countries will be reformed.

Yokohama, July 1.—Mori Arinori, the former charge d'affaires at Washington, and recently minister to China, has been appointed second minister of the department of foreign affairs on June 27th.

The court is occupied with active preparations for the Mikado's northern progress, which will occupy three months.

A riot occurred in Yokohama in consequence of two Buddhist priests preaching that the sun moves and the earth stands still. They were ridiculed by students, who, in turn, were attacked by the mob. One student was mortally wounded. Japanese only were concerned in the affair.

A decree was passed for conferring decorations on deserving common soldiers and sailors. Hitherto officers only have been thus distinguished.

Business is dull and there is no prospect of an improvement.

Senator Sargent's proposal of the opening of trade between the United States and Corea excites surprise. He has been deceived by exaggerated reports. The population of Corea is only half of what he states. The country is miserably poor, people uncivilized, and the rulers bitterly opposed to all foreign association. Relations are tolerated with Japan, but yield no material advantage to anybody. Corean commerce is not worth even a slight effort, and could not be obtained without a great one.

A Portland dispatch says: Wm. B. Taylor was arrested, to-day, by Sheriff Bolton, of Iowa County, Iowa, on a requisition. Taylor was under heavy bonds to answer the charge of embezzlement of the county funds, when he left Iowa about a year ago.

WASHINGTON, 26.—A mob, to-day, interfered with the laborers working for 60 cents a day, overturned carts, ploughs, etc., and compelled them to desist. The police prevented further violence, but the laborers did not resume work.

The riotous demonstration to-day was against the laborers who were excavating the foundation of the bureau of engraving and building. The men who ordered the workers to desist were fully 200 in number. One of the laborers who refused to leave was badly cut.

The workingmen's organizations of this city held meetings to-night and endorsed the foundation of the bureau of engraving and building. The men who, this afternoon, insisted upon men quitting work at 75 cents a day. The contractors for the excavation of ground for the bureau

of engraving will endeavor to have work resumed to-morrow under the protection of the police. There is much anxiety regarding the situation. Placards are posted in the neighborhood of the excavation warning men not to work for the low wages offered, and threatening those who do so with summary punishment.

CHICAGO, 26.—Intense interest is manifested in the result of the great corner in wheat, now being run by the Milwaukee and Chicago commission merchants. Price has been steadily advanced for two weeks, with prospect of its being maintained at the present rates or at still higher ones during the remainder of the month. The visible supply of wheat is now but about 4,000,000, and the short sales for the August delivery now aggregate nearly 20,000,000. Meanwhile, although some damage has been done to crops in this section, it is believed no widespread or great injury exists.

LOUISVILLE, 26.—At a picnic in Lewis County, on Thursday, Thos. and William Blankenship were stabbed to death by Daniel and Joseph Morgan. In the melee 10 or 15 persons were wounded. Daniel Morgan is under arrest, but Joseph has fled.

ST. LOUIS, 26.—On the strength of the injunction restraining Major Bowen from interfering, the Illinois and St. Louis road put a large force to work, to-day, and by night nearly completed their track through East St. Louis to the bridge. A large crowd of angry citizens witnessed the work and indulged in threats, but no open demonstration. The militia, under Sheriff Weber, still remain in the city, and armed forces of the opposing forces occupy their respective headquarters. Another conflict seems almost inevitable.

VICKSBURG, 26.—The great excitement is caused by exaggerated reports of the prevalence of yellow fever here. The city physician publishes a card saying that a passing tow-boat from New Orleans put off two cases of fever on Wednesday, one of them dying during the night, at the marine hospital on the outskirts of the city; the other died to-day. Another man on the boat, who had the fever when she passed on the 25th, died. The boat returned here to have him buried. No other cases have appeared and the alarm has greatly subsided. Energetic efforts are being made to thoroughly clean up and disinfect the city.

Shreveport, 26.—By resolution of the board of health, no boats from New Orleans will be allowed to enter this port after this date, 26th, until further notice.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 26.—General Sheridan, accompanied by three of his staff officers, arrived here to-day from the military camp on the Little Missouri. The General, after a careful examination of the ground expresses the opinion that the permanent Black Hills military post will be located at some point between the Spearfish and Rapid Creek valleys.

Passengers on the coach that arrived from Cheyenne to-night report that E. S. Smith, the messenger accompanying the coach, engaged in a single handed combat with six road agents and after the discharge of about fifty shots on the part of the road agents, and twenty by Smith, the road agents left without molesting the coach. Smith's horse was killed soon after the commencement of the firing. The witnesses are profuse in their commendations of Smith's bravery and coolness.

Mr. James C. Simpson, while berrying on the mountain, said that to-day two miles from Deadwood, he came upon a small mound from which protruded the foot of a human body. On investigation he discovered a man's body covered with six inches of dirt. The body was in a state of decay and nothing was found by which it could be identified or the mystery explained.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., 26.—Morey said he and other Louisiana politicians had figured out how many votes it would take to elect Packard and Hayes, and how many parishes must be thrown out. The result of the calculation was to send to Florida, so that the officials there might know what the ultimate result in Louisiana would be. Witness had no doubt those calculations were also communicated to the visiting statesmen, as they were equally interested with the others in the result. The final result shows that both Hayes and Packard were