

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 5.—A dispatch was shown to Weed, dated November 20th, addressed to General J. B. Gordon of Columbia. The translation is as follows: "Matters arranged by returning board agent. Inform Haskell and telegraph news." Witness said he never sent any such telegram. The *Tribune* did not lay positive claim to the accuracy of their cipher dispatches.

Chairman—On the same date there was another telegram sent to the same place and from the same persons; reading, as translated: "Have court hold on to electoral votes until fixed or failure. May be a little delay." Witness said he knew nothing about this telegram. The translation of telegram No. 25 was then read by witness, as follows: "Columbia, Nov. 28. Henry Havemeyer, New York: Majority of board have been secured. Cost is \$80,000, to be sent as follows: One parcel of \$65,000, one of \$10,000 and one of \$5,000, all to be \$500 or \$1,000 bills; notes to be deposited as parties accept and given up upon the vote of the Land of Hampton (i.e. State of South Carolina) being given to Tilden's friends. The three packets should be sent without inscription and to-night, unless you should receive a telegram from me countermanning. Shall try to secure everything by the plan of deposit. Friends of Chamberlain and 'Bavaria' are here in force, and I fear their money and careful watching and intimidation of the board. For God's sake let it go if you can. Be safe in Florida or Africa." Do this at once and have cash ready to reach Baltimore Sunday night. Telegram decidedly whether it will be done, signed "W."

Weed said that he could not tell what parts of this translation were correct and what were not. From his recollection of the events as they occurred, he thought the translation was substantially correct, though his memory was that the sum named was \$60,000 instead of \$80,000; he thought that one sentence should read, "For God's sake let it go if you can be safe in Florida or Africa," without any period at the word "can." His idea was that the thing should not be done if it could be avoided. He was wholly unable to collect the meaning of any particular word in the cipher, as the meaning was purely arbitrary.

Chairman—Look at telegram No. 29. It reads: "Have court hold on to electoral votes until fixed or failure. May be a little delay." Is that yours?

Witness—It purports to be mine, but by no means conveys the idea I had intended.

Chairman—Here is another from Columbia, dated November 21st. It is addressed to the Everett House and reads: "Pope answered you last night; send for it Barnums; we think Bath court will close to-morrow and put Maple's majority in the house and probably acquire Cuba electors. (Signed) Spain."

Q.—Do you recollect having received this telegram. A.—I never received any such communication; besides I have no idea whatever who Pope is.

Q.—Are any of our dispatches signed "Mead?" A.—Yes, sir; there is one containing 40 words. Witness then took a file of telegrams, and by the direction of the chairman placed an envelope over each one he had sent.

Chairman—Look at No. 17, dated Columbia, November 16th. The translation reads: Henry Havemeyer—Am confident that Florida is the State where the greatest exertion should be made. Have your man with full power; chances are not one in 20 here, but I am working for that one. Chamberlain, Kellogg and Stearns are in close communication and in concert. The authority I telegraphed for this morning all to be conditional on success."

Witness—I have to repeat what I have already said. I cannot recognize these dispatches as being the proper translation or interpretation of the literal meaning.

Q.—Who is this man Solomon with whom you propose to treat as to the purchase of the canvassing board. A.—He was a large grocer there and has a great deal of influence there.

Q.—By whom were you introduced to him? A.—I cannot now remember. It was generally known who I was, and I suppose he must have addressed me without waiting for a formal introduction. I was

not long there until I found that Dunn and Solomon were in close conference. I saw by Solomon that he was anxious that the act should be consummated, as the others were pressing him hard.

Q.—What do you mean, money or offices? A.—My impression is that he meant both. The manner in which he proposed to receive the money satisfied me that he meant business. His remarks as near as I can remember, were that the money should not be paid over until the goods were delivered.

Springer—Can you give your time of arrival at Baltimore? A.—I cannot remember just now.

Q.—Did you think they meant business when they proposed to sell out? A.—I certainly did.

In the course of further examination the witness said the democrats in South Carolina were poor and needed money for printing, procuring witnesses, etc., in legal proceedings. They asked him to get the national committee to help them, and he made an unsuccessful effort in that direction.

A number of telegrams were read, many of which the witness had no recollection of and the cipher words in some he could not explain.

Witness to chairman—The proposition as to the buying out of the returning board was submitted to Mr. Havemeyer, and at first I was led to believe that the money would be sent to me. However, outside of one person, I do not think I mentioned the matter to a single soul.

To Mr. Reed—A few days before the election I came on to New York and received a telegram, from whom I cannot state, requesting me to go to South Carolina. I called into the Everett House and there I got my cipher.

Q.—Who gave it to you? A.—I really forget, but my impression is that it was Pelton.

Q.—Pelton was the secretary of the national democratic committee, was he not? A.—He was.

Q.—Then you got it from him? A.—I suppose so, but cannot say positively. As to the correctness of the *Tribune* ciphers, I cannot give an answer, for the reason that I have not read them.

Mr. Reed—Did you suppose Mr. Pelton could raise the \$30,000 required? A.—I did. I know that the executive committee of the national democratic party would have given the money if asked for. I subsequently met Pelton in Baltimore, when he told me the money could not be raised. Tilden brought me to order in very forcible terms for having attempted to make a trade with the canvassing board, and repeated his positive abhorrence of any such scheme.

Q.—Pelton went to Canada, did he not? A.—He did, but it was long before the publication of the dispatches and he went there under medical advice, having suffered considerably from excitement and incidental troubles attending the election.

Q.—Why did you change your name? A.—Because I was afraid the Western Union Telegraph Company would tamper with our messages. They know me to be a politician, hence the precaution taken.

Stinger—Had you any communication on this subject with Mr. Tilden before the election, either directly or indirectly, up to the time the South Carolina canvassing board met? or did you have any after? A.—Yes. I met him at the Everett House. He took me to task. I cannot give to you his exact words, but he took me to task about the proposition, and stated that he never authorized any such proceeding, and that while he lived he never would become President under such circumstances.

There is much discussion on the produce exchange and in financial circles as to the effect likely to be produced on the business interests of the country by the ravages of the plague in southern Russia. The establishment of a military cordon around the infected district, and measures being taken by other European powers for the prevention and spread of the disease are spoken of as laying embargo on the export of Russian grain and other products. The dread of the plague in the infected districts is also thought likely to prevent the sowing of seed for future crops. These elements of the situation have been thoroughly canvassed, and as far as yet observed, the opinion on 'change seemed general that from these troubles will spring an extraordinary European demand for the

cereals of the United States, and a consequent rise in prices, and a brisk and profitable business in their transportation from the west to the seaboard and to Europe.

NEW YORK, 6.

Colonel Pelton was, to-day, before the Congressional committee investigating the cipher dispatches.

Q.—Can you remember any of the names with whom you corresponded or have you destroyed the cipher key? A.—I have; and I cannot now remember the names of any of the persons with whom I conferred. All the telegrams sent by Weed were, by my instructions, addressed to Havemeyer, who at once sent them to me. After they were presented to the committee at the Everett House.

Q.—Who opened these dispatches in your absence? A.—The national democratic committee.

The chairman called attention to the dispatch dated Tallahassee, November 16, and signed, in translation, "Marble." The dispatch stated that the canvassing board may and will purge the county returns, and our first move will be to require of the board of three State officers, one being an able democrat, immediate action.

Col. Pelton, I might as well state here that I cannot remember anything about these dispatches. There is no question the *Tribune* dispatches get near to the point, yet they are inaccurate. I always understood Wooley and Fox were one and the same person. Give me a little more latitude and I will testify. Witness did not remember whether or not he used the word Denmark as his signature.

Mr. Springer, of the committee, said several dispatches from Florida, were signed "Max," and sent by Coyle, in reference to money matters, were explained by a memorandum of the expenses of the democratic national committee submitted by Mayor Cooper.

Witness said he had an idea that the returning board propositions, even if not carried out, would result, if assented to, in a delay which would be favorable to the democratic party. He had made no arrangements of raising money, but intended eventually to lay the matter before the democratic national committee and let it decide. In the meanwhile, thought it best to commit the members of the returning board to the propositions in question. He acted wholly on his own responsibility, without consultation with any one. He held no authority to act for the democratic national committee in the matter.

The *Herald's* cable says: The Russian government, hearing that the American arctic expedition steamer *Jeannette* was ordered to get ready at San Francisco for diligently searching out the whereabouts of Nordenskjold, has abstained expressly from dispatching a war vessel from Vladivostok on a similar mission.

NEW ORLEANS, 6.—The grand jury yesterday found indictments against 25 persons in Caddo, Tensas, Natchitoches and Orleans parishes for violation of the election laws.

BOSTON, 6.—The Union Pacific Railroad company's statement for the year ending June 30, 1878, shows a total income of \$12,756,354; expense, \$5,807,751; interest, \$333,398; bonded debt reduced, \$691,000; surplus in the treasury over outlay, \$2,765,142.

WASHINGTON, 6.—A dispatch from Chicago to the commissioner of agriculture, declaring the non-existence of cattle disease in the west, was, yesterday, forwarded to the secretary of state, and to-day Secretary Evarts had a copy of the same sent to the British minister.

Among the appointments by the President, to-day, are the following: Postmasters for California—James M. Billings, Santa Clara; Wm. Ellington, Yuba City; A. W. Thompson, Akeab; Harlow L. Street, Sonora; Wm. Hall, Dixon; D. B. Carver, St. Helena; James R. Willis, Auburn; S. S. Merrill, Berkeley; also Thomas J. Black at Corinne, Utah. Receivers of public moneys—Richard J. Monroe, Lewiston, Idaho; Thaddeus R. Harrison, Oregon City, Oregon; Andrew Miller, Sasanville, Cal.

CHICAGO, 6.—This morning a party of five workmen walking on the railroad track at Lawndale, were run into by an incoming train, and two, James Breda and Anton Ardlich, instantly killed. The others escaped with trifling injuries.

In the Blodgett investigation, George W. Kemp, a deputy in the United States Court stated that a

large amount of business were thrown into the hands of Jenkins, Campbell and Hancock as assignees. He thought lawyers generally preferred them.

R. E. Jenkins, assignee in bankruptcy, testified that he never loaned money to Blodgett, and never accepted interest from deposits in bank of funds of estates. The interest from all loans he ever made was applied to the estates from which it was derived.

Geo. W. Campbell and Bradford Hancock, assignees, testified similarly.

Wm. H. Bradley testified that the national Bank of Illinois was designated by Blodgett as a depository of funds in bankruptcy. Witness was a director in the bank. Blodgett was not a stockholder, but had two loans of the bank, aggregating \$4,000.

After recess Chairman Knott said the memorialists had submitted five more charges, but three having been sufficiently covered would be returned to the memorialists. Chas. S. Crane testified that he bid for Fox & Howard's dredging property at a bankrupt sale in June 1875, \$46,000. Assignee Hancock accepted the bid and Judge Blodgett confirmed the sale, but when he offered the first payment of \$20,000, Hancock said the sale had been made to other parties. He applied to Blodgett for relief, who said he did not want to hear anything more about it. He finally got the property by a decree of the Drummond Court. The memorialists were going into the papers of this voluminous case when Judge Blodgett rose and said: "We admit all that." Witness denied that he had threatened Judge Blodgett; had said he was a corrupt judge and had considerable feeling against him.

Several witnesses were here called, who testified that it was a common practice of courts to appoint professional assignees, and those in question had given universal satisfaction; also that Judge Blodgett never refused to appoint an assignee at the proper request of the creditors. The *defense* charged here that they were not properly furnished with charges in advance by the memorialists, and Mr. Sheldon complained that the district court hindered them in getting papers from its files.

Judge Blodgett—That is false.

The next charge was that the court records show that a petition was made by F. H. Winston claiming \$30,000 as agent of the owners in making the sale of Bigelow block to the government. Adjourned. It is expected the investigation will close to-morrow.

NEW ULM, Minn., 6.—The store of H. Bonhke, was closed yesterday by the sheriff. Liabilities \$30,000. This morning the warehouse in which his firm have 12,000 bushels of grain burned down. Later in the morning he committed suicide with strychnine.

GALVESTON, 6.—A *News* special from Goliad, Texas, says two men, Henderson and Lockhart, quarrelled; both drew revolvers; Lockhart caught Henderson's arm and fired six shots into him, killing him instantly. Henderson's brother rushed at Lockhart with a pistol, they closed in a struggle; Henderson emptied six chambers of the revolver into Lockhart's body, causing instant death.

RAWLINS, Wyo., 6.—J. R. Brown, president of the Seminoe Gold and Silver Mining Company, was arrested here, to-day, by special Agent Adams, of the post office department for using the United States mail to defraud. The indictment was found by the United States grand jury at Laramie City.

NEW YORK, 7.—Joseph Cook, in his lecture, last night, had substantially the following to say on the Chinese question: San Francisco, a brave city, hardly dares utter her mind on the Chinese question when her sand lot orators threaten conflagration, riot and murder. Loafers and roughs, led by a gang of shallow and foul-mouthed cheap-jacks, mostly of foreign birth, fill the ears of California daily with threats of fire, blood and devastation. I am a friend of the working-man but not of rioters, tramps, thieves, sneaks and thugs. The anti-Chinese clubs crack their defiant whip of lawlessness over the heads of California's mayors, governors and senators. This business may succeed for a day and an hour in a city framed once for its deadly vigilance committee, but it will not succeed in the long course of events. It may succeed with one

State under a corrupt legislature, but it will not succeed with the nation.

The leader of the sand-lot oratory, by his odious advocacy, sunk the astute popular leader beneath the sea of Massachusetts politics. No political party can swim in Eastern waters with Kearneyism hung around its neck. The supporters in Congress of the unconstitutional bill against Chinese immigration should remember that their action may some day hang about their necks like a millstone, and that they may wish, as the Massachusetts politician did on the day of his defeat, that his principal supporter was not only on the sand lots but under them. (Laughter.)

The three despised races on this continent are the negroes, the Indians and the Chinese. That part of the nation which did justice to the first of these races will ultimately do justice to the others. There is a provision that the sixteenth emigrant who offers himself for passage on any American vessel shall be excluded. When the Chinese embassy came across the Pacific it had more than 50 in its train, and could not have been brought on one ship, according to the proposed legislation. If ever the Chinese Emperor should send another embassy we should be obliged to bring them on several vessels under this new regulation. Chinese emigration, so far, has done more for this country, financially, than the Irish did when the Irish was no larger. (Applause.)

The surveyor general of California says the Chinese have increased the value of property in California \$290,000,000, and this property to-day, is held by white men. Have any 200,000 Irish done as much as that for California? (Applause.)

Where is the sand lot orator that dare say that his race on the Pacific coast had added \$290,000,000 in value, within 10 years to the property in California, held by white men? (Applause.) These Chinamen have, according to official statements, reclaimed a million acres of marsh lands which were worth \$3 an acre, and are now worth \$10 an acre, and each one producing 75 bushels of wheat. These enterprises have given employment to 500,000 white men, and these men now turn on their benefactors. I undertake to say that there has not been one race on the globe since the first emigration of English to this country as profitable to emigration as these official figures show. (Applause.) Talk about the contamination of Chinese vices. There is more money lost in a single year in the white gambling saloons of San Francisco than was ever lost in similar places kept by Chinese. And no Chinaman ever opened a whiskey mill. (Applause.) When I hear men who are rolling in iniquity, crying out against Chinese vice, and when I see a crowd of adult hoodlums applauding younger ones who beat out the brains of a child of a yellow skin with brick bats; when I see settlements burned down with no police force to shield or avenge the unfortunates; when I even see murder, condoned, I feel almost like calling upon God to give us somewhere, on the Pacific Coast, (I had almost said) a riot, large enough to bring out the entire military power so as to impress upon San Francisco the dignity of her days of vigilance committees. (Loud applause.)

If the mayor of San Francisco, if the governor of California wishes to represent the sentiment that will carry the votes of the serious parts of this land; if there is to be a union between the best politicians of California and the best of the country in the next presidential election, the thing for San Francisco to do is to keep order, not only in Chinatown but on the sand lots; to seize by the nape of the neck the mobocracy and hoodlum quarter of San Francisco, and, if necessary, by the nape of the neck the Chinese quarter also, but at any hazard to keep both in order, to preserve the fundamental principles of our national policy, and to make, first, a pure and then a peaceable Pacific coast, so far as it is trod by cheap labor. (Applause.)

Manton Marble was on the stand, to-day, in the cipher investigation. He said that he could not say that he went to Florida under instructions of the democratic committee; had no conversation with Governor Tilden on the matter; thought he got the cipher from Pelton at the Everett House, and subsequently used it; neither sent to nor received