

# By Telegraph.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 6.

Sargent called up the resolution submitted by him some weeks ago, recommending changes in the existing treaty with China, so as to prevent the influx of Chinese immigration, and modified it to read as follows:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate, negotiations should be entered upon with the government of China and Great Britain to effect such changes in the existing treaties as will tend to check the great influx of Chinese coolies and criminals to this country."

Sargent said the matter of Chinese immigration was a terrible evil to the whole Pacific Coast, and the least the Senate could do was, through the executive department, to ask the other governments interested if they would co-operate with us to keep from our shores these criminals.

Morton submitted the following as a substitute for the resolution of Sargent—

"Resolved, That a committee of three senators be appointed to investigate the character, extent and effect of Chinese emigration to this country, with power to visit the Pacific Coast for that purpose and send for persons and papers, and report at the next session of Congress."

Morton's substitute was agreed to.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the articles of impeachment against Belknap. After the witnesses for the prosecution were called, only three of whom, F. T. Bartlett, C. P. Morse, and E. M. Linton, answered. Manager Lynde opened the case on the part of the prosecution. He gave a long recital of the circumstances in which Marsh's contract with Belknap was concluded.

At the end of the argument, Adams, clerk of the House, was called as the first witness.

At this point Black made the general objection that the Senate had not voted in favor of jurisdiction by a two-thirds majority.

After debate Carpenter submitted the following: The counsel for the accused object to the evidence now offered and to all evidence to support the opening of the managers on the ground that there can be no legal conviction, one-third of the Senate having already determined the material and necessary fact that he is not, and was not when impeached, a civil officer of the United States.

Overruled by a unanimous vote. Adams then gave his testimony, which merely related to formalities.

Bartlett, of New York, attorney, testified that he drew up the contract between Marsh and Evans. The defense declined to cross-examine Morse.

The next witness was Adams' express agent. He produced the books of the company showing the passage of parcels said to contain money from Marsh to Belknap and Mrs. Belknap; knew nothing of the contents except what was marked outside.

Dodge, clerk in the same company, testified that he delivered these packages to Belknap and had his receipts therefor; also to Mrs. B. and had her receipts.

Crosby, chief clerk of the War Department, testified and identified Belknap's signature. The witness further testified to letters between Belknap and Marsh, about the appointment of Evans.

General McDowell was the next witness. He testified to conversations with Belknap, in which witness told him the post traderships were a monopoly, and that Belknap should see to it that it was not abused. Belknap agreed, and required witness to draw up an order to correct the abuses, which he did. This order, requiring an examination of goods, fixing the prices, and forbidding sub-letting, was subsequently promulgated by Belknap.

The managers here attempted to offer the evidence of General Hazen, which had been previously essayed by the Senate. Rejected, 20 against 21.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 7.—Hitchcock called up the Senate bill to provide for the sale of the Fort Kearney military reservation in Nebraska; passed.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the articles of impeachment against Belknap.

Carpenter, of counsel for the accused, said on yesterday they declined to examine a witness because they feared any such examination of witnesses by the defense might look as if they had lost confidence in the point raised by them that the accused could not be convicted, two thirds of the Senate not having voted in favor of jurisdiction, they, therefore, asked permission to cross-examine Gen. McDowell, who was recalled and cross-examined by Carpenter.

He testified that it would be the duty of an officer of the army to answer such questions before the congressional inquiry as related to the public service, but not volunteer such information. Witness met Belknap at his house and had some conversation with him in relation to the prices charged by post-traders, and was directed by Belknap to draw up an order to meet the case. Witness identified a letter written by himself to the Secretary of War, enclosing a letter written by Whitelaw Reid.

Counsel declined to put them in evidence at present.

The managers demanded the right to examine the letters, or they should object to their future introduction.

Carpenter allowed the managers to examine the letters privately.

Richard King, cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, New York, being sworn, said Marsh kept an account at that bank. He produced four certificates of deposit, the first dated November 10, 1871, for \$1,500, endorsed payable to the order of W. W. Belknap, and by him payable to the order of C. F. Elory. The second was in January, 1872, for \$1,500, the same endorsement, and also endorsed to the order of Anna M. Belknap. The fourth was on October 9, 1874, for \$800, with the same endorsement.

Kernan, bookkeeper in the bank, testified that he kept the account of Marsh, and produced the account, showing that the checks of Marsh were paid on various dates from November, 1870, to April, 1875, nearly all the checks being for the sum of \$1,500 each, and aggregating about \$20,000.

E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General of the War Department, produced an order appointing the post trader at Fort Sill; also the commission of General Belknap as Secretary of War. The witness also produced a letter of C. P. Marsh to the Secretary of War, making application for the appointment of post-trader; also the letter from Hon. Job Stevenson, endorsing Marsh for the position. The application of Marsh did not pass through the Adjutant General's office, but went directly to the Secretary of War. These applications were made in July, 1870.

### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 6.

The House then took up the Geneva award bill. It rejected the bill of the minority and refused to lay the majority bill on the table by a vote of 96 to 113, and finally the bill was passed by 108 to 94.

### AMERICAN.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, 6.—A Herald reporter, just arrived from the scene of the Rockdale river hurricane, reports that up to this time but one more body has been found, that of the girl Minnie Bauer. Her sister, Lizzie Bauer, is now known to be missing, which will swell the number of lost to forty-one, of which only thirty-three have as yet been found. Funeral services are being held on the bank of the stream for such of the dead as have surviving friends. It is not unlikely some have been swept into the Missouri River and will never be recovered. The Telegraph Company are hard at work to restore communication.

The Central Railroad Company have a large force of men at work at both ends of the break from Dubuque to Julian, a distance of nine and a half miles, but it will be two weeks before the trains are in running order. In the meantime the company have arranged for the transfer of passengers and mails this distance by stages. Such a devastation never before visited this country. The damage in the city of Dubuque will not be repaired in many months. It is impossible to estimate the loss.

CHICAGO, 6.—The following further particulars of the storm near

Dubuque, Iowa, on the night of the 4th, have been received: The little hamlet of Rockdale, three miles south west of this city, was swept away as with the besom of destruction. Every building in the town, save Catfish mill, was washed from its foundation and torn into a wreck that quite defies description. The dozen buildings, all that were located on the bottom lands of the Catfish creek, were carried down the storming and boiling current, crushing them into fragments. All are indistinguishable ruins, and scattered for miles along the borders of the stream. Stores, shops, dwellings, barns, and everything fell before the terrible tornado that came rolling in great surges down ten miles of valley through which the Catfish river runs. Where eighteen hours ago was a quiet and unsuspecting and happy little rural village, is now only a waste of waters, timber, the wreck of buildings, of household merchandize, mud and uprooted trees. For a full mile down the stream these fragments are strewn along the banks or piled in gorges from a few feet to twelve feet high. Thirty-nine human beings were hurriedly swept from life into the great maelstrom of death. Men, women and children to that number were drowned, and the stiff bodies of the thirty that have been rescued up to this hour, were ranged side by side along by the mill, awaiting the last sad funeral rites. Some of the bodies were found in the debris of the crushed buildings near the scene of their death, while others, and the greater part of them, were found along the banks from a few rods to a mile down the stream. Some were almost entirely hidden from view by the floods of mud that had swept along by the mad waters, with perhaps only a hand exposed to sight, or a foot or a portion of the face, or perhaps only a small portion of their clothes. A large number of children, boys and girls, ranging from three to twelve years old, comprise this dead holocaust, and altogether the scene was a most sickening one.

Through the day the people of the village had joined more or less in the festivities of the Centennial Fourth. In the evening the rain began to fall, and all took shelter in their houses, or at the stores or saloons.

About half an hour after midnight the Catfish river had become so swollen that the streets were overflowing, and escape to the surrounding highlands cut off. Higher and higher rose the rushing waters, while the storm kept pitilessly on. Down rolled the surging stream in great waves several feet high, and soon the smaller buildings were swept away.

At about one o'clock a. m., a portion of the dam gave way, and this was followed by the crash of the railroad bridge, the fragments of which went tearing down, striking the hotel and Horne's store, both of which were capsized, the former being torn to pieces and the latter swung against a large tree standing but a few feet away, against which it lodged, resting upon its side. Now the stream had grown to two thousand feet in width and fully twenty feet deep.

As the buildings were swept into the creek the inmates were hurried into the surging current, their voices crying out for help amidst the roar of the thunder and crash of the storm, while the lurid lightning flashed every minute, lighting up the dreadful scene for one instant and then leaving it blacker than before.

John K. Lussen's cooper shop first gave way, then came the hotel barn, then Peter B. Becker's house, then Martin Carr's saloon, then Thomas Blenk's store and Coat's blacksmith shop.

Mr. Horn and family luckily were saved; the house, as before stated, having lodged against a strong tree. The water had risen and driven all the family into the upper story, where they clung to the rafters and other projections and were able to keep their heads only above water.

Altogether the scene was one to touch a heart of stone.

Thousands of people have visited the scene during the day, and people are coming and going constantly. The neighbors, with kindly alacrity, opened their doors to such of the afflicted as remained, and afforded every comfort in their power. The bodies of the dead were washed by kind hands, and many of them taken into the dwellings near by. The members of the board of supervisors were early on

the ground working like Trojans to recover the dead and giving them over to the living.

Thirty-one bodies of the drowned have been recovered, and the search will be continued until all are found.

The Journal's (Des Moines) Iowa special says, the latest reports show that the storm of Tuesday night extended throughout most of Central Iowa, and was terrific in effect. In Madison and Warren Counties fifteen persons were killed, and considerable damage done to live stock and crops.

PHILADELPHIA, 7.—To-morrow morning General Sheridan will leave for his headquarters in Chicago, to which place he has been ordered by Gen. Sherman, owing to the recent Indian disaster.

ST. LOUIS, 7.—The Republican's Kansas City special says, Joel O. Shelby, the noted confederate general of this State, sent the following telegram to Prest. Grant, to-day:

"Gen. Custer has been killed; we once fought him, but now we propose to avenge him. Should you determine to call volunteers, allow Missouri to raise one thousand."

CHICAGO, 7.—The Times' Bismarck special gives the following particulars of the Custer massacre:

In a recent dispatch I informed you that Custer expected to strike the Indians and give them battle on the 24th. As stated, he left the mouth of the Rosebud on the 22nd with twelve companies of the 9th cavalry, striking the trail where Reno left it, leading in the direction of the Little Horn, a branch of the Big Horn. On the evening of the 24th scouts reported fresh trails, and on the morning of the 25th, discovered an Indian village twenty miles above the mouth of the Little Horn, about three miles long and half a mile wide, about fifteen miles away. Custer pushed his command rapidly through. They had made a long march, in all seventy-eight miles in the twenty-four hours preceding the battle, and when near the village, struck an abandoned tepee. While the Indians were moving in hot haste, as if in retreat, Reno, with seven companies of the seventh cavalry, was ordered to the left to attack the village at its head, while Custer, with five companies, went to the right and commenced a vigorous attack. Reno felt of them with three companies of cavalry, and was almost instantly surrounded, and after an hour or more of desperate fighting, during which he lost Lieutenants Hodgson and McIntosh, and Dr. Dewolf and twelve men, with several Indian scouts killed and many wounded, he cut his way through the Indians, crossed the river and gained a bluff 300 feet in height, where he entrenched, and was soon joined by Col. Benton, with four companies. In the meantime the Indians resumed the attack, which had abated, in vigor for an hour or so, making repeated desperate charges, which were repulsed with great slaughter to the Indians. They gained higher bluffs, however, than the one occupied by Reno, and their arms were longer range and better than the cavalry. They kept up a galling fire until night fall.

During the night Reno strengthened his position and was prepared for the attack, which was renewed at daylight. All are dead.

Custer was surrounded on every side by the Indians, and his men and horses fell as they fought on the skirmish line or in the line of battle.

Custer was among the last to fall, but when his cheering voice was no longer to be heard the Indians made easy work of the remainder. The bodies of all, save the Tribune correspondent, were stripped, and most of them horribly mutilated. Custer's body was not mutilated; he was shot through the body and through the head.

Kellogg lay in the field as he fell, undisturbed; perhaps even the Indians, who had learned to fear and respect Custer, had also realized the power of the lead pencil, and had come to respect those who wield it.

The troops cared for the wounded, buried the dead, and returned to their base for supplies and instructions from the general of the army.

Col. Smith, of Genl. Terry's staff, arrived last night with dispatches and with the wounded, thirty-five in number, aside from three who died on the way, on the Far West, which left the mouth of the Big Horn at 12 o'clock in the morning

on Monday, arriving here, traveling 100 miles by steamer in less than 36 hours.

The Indians lost heavily in the battle. When Terry reached their village the camp was strewn with robes gaudily painted, with finely dressed hides and interesting or valuable Indian trinkets. In a burial tent they left nine of their chiefs, whose spirits had flown to the happy hunting ground, arrayed most gorgeously. In the ravines the dead were abandoned by the Indians, evidently in their solicitude for the wounded. There was found the Crow scout, who survived the battle by hiding in a ravine. He believed their loss to have been greater than the loss of the whites, for in the battle they were so much more numerous and were the assaulting party after the first dash.

Col. Reno and his officers agree with this estimate.

The village numbered 1,800 lodges, and many willow tepees had been added within a few days. It is believed by those who fought that the warriors must have numbered 4,000.

General Terry feels deeply the loss, and feels it more keenly as Gen. Custer was directed to find and feel the Indians, but not to fight them unless General Terry arrived with the infantry and with Gibbons' column. He had arranged to reach the mouth of the Little Horn on the evening of June 26th, when Custer was to communicate with him and be governed by his directions in the fight to follow. Custer attacked on the 25th, and after one hour's fighting, no man of those who fought so gallantly was left to tell the story.

General Terry has submitted through Colonel Smith, his plan of the campaign to General Sheridan, and the action to be taken will depend on the answer given. Meanwhile Terry will await the supplies of provisions and clothing, of which his command is nearly destitute.

The casualties foot up 261 killed and fifty-two wounded. Thirty-eight of the wounded were brought to Fort Lincoln, and the remainder, excepting the three who died, were cared for on the field. Charley Reynolds was also killed. Reynolds, with Kellogg, De Wolf, Reed, Boston, Custer and Lord, were the only citizens killed. As the day wore on Reno had lost in killed and wounded a large portion of his command, forty odd having been killed before the bluff was reached, many of them in hand to hand conflict with the Indians, who outnumbered them ten to one, and his men had been without water thirty six hours. The appeals of the wounded for water were indeed heartrending, while the others were almost exhausted, and in many instances their tongues were protruding from their mouths, and few could speak aloud. They tried to eat crackers, but could not moisten them, while the grass blades which some ate to give them relief, clung to their parched lips. In this state of affairs they determined to gain water at all hazards, and Col. Benton made a rally with his company and routed the main portion of the Indians, who were guarding the approach to the river, to which the soldiers ventured to go with camp kettles and canteens for water. The Indian sharpshooters were nearly opposite the mouth of the ravine through which the brave boys approached the river, but the attempt was made, and though one man was killed and seven wounded, the water was gained and the command relieved. When the fighting ceased for the night Reno caused his animals to be likewise relieved and further prepared for the attack which he knew would be resumed on the next morning.

The officers and men all kept in good heart, but all wondered what had become of Custer. There had been 48 hours of hard fighting and no word from their respected commander. Twenty-four hours more of fighting and suspense ensued, when the Indians abandoned their village in great confusion. Then Reno knew that success was near. Genl. Terry, with Gibbons' command and his own infantry, had arrived, and as the comrades in arms met, strong men wept on the necks of each other. After congratulations to the gallant commander for his successful defense, inquiries were made for Custer, but none could tell where he was. Soon an officer came rushing into camp and related that he had found Custer, dead, stripped naked, but not mutilated, and near him his two brothers, Col. Tom and Boston