

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 10.—A dispatch to the army headquarters here, to-night, from Capt. Wessald, commandant at Fort Robinson, states that thirty-five of the Cheyennes have been recaptured, including the three head chiefs Wild Hog, Crow and Left Hand, and the thirty killed. More are expected to be taken to night, as the trailing is good and five companies are out.

Major Reno arrived, to-day, and the court of inquiry will begin its sessions on his case on Monday. The court will partake of the nature of a grand jury, will hear all the evidence against Major Reno and report to the authorities at Washington, who will decide whether it merits proceedings by court martial. Col. John H. King, Ninth Infantry, Col. Wesley Merritt, Fifth Cavalry, and Lieut.-Col. W. B. Royal, Third Cavalry, are the court as constituted.

FORT ROBINSON, 10, 9.30 p. m.—Troops are still in pursuit of the escaped Indians. Thirty-seven, nearly all of whom are squaws and children have either surrendered or been captured, and are under guard here. Thirty-four are still out, including about fifteen warriors, among whom is Chief Dull Knife, erroneously reported dead last night. Wild Hog, Old Crow and Left Hand, the head men, are among the recaptured. The dead bodies of Indians that have been brought into the post for burial, number twenty warriors, eight squaws and two children. Five soldiers were wounded, two of them Privates Smith and Everett, have died, the others are not dangerously injured. Private Ferguson, who was stabbed by Wild Hog, will recover.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—The preliminary examination of the proprietors of the *Call* and *Bulletin*, on a charge of libel preferred by W. L. Reed, juror in the libel case of congressman Page against the *Chronicle*, was concluded in the police court this evening. The defendants were held to answer in bail of \$500.

Eight indictments for perjury against J. C. Duncan and co., a failed, late manager and cashier respectively of the Pioneer Bank, were dismissed by the county court to-day.

A remarkable cavern, discovered near Columbia, Tuolumne County, has been explored over a mile. Some of the chambers are described as being of remarkable beauty and grandeur. Crowds are visiting the cave daily.

NEW YORK, 11.—The governing committee of the mining exchange have decided to waive the six months notice which the Stock Exchange claimed they should give before placing the mining stocks on the regular list.

The *Tribune's* editorial says: Dakota, with something over 5,000 voters, would like the privilege of becoming the 39th State in the Union. In view of the necessity of having somebody left over to do the voting after the offices have been filled, Dakota may be obliged to wait and grow up with the country.

An attempt was made on Thursday night, to shoot Alcock, the assistant trainer at the George Lorillard Stables, at Islip, L. I., but owing to the darkness, the bullet did no damage. No arrests.

No doubt the South and the country at large have lost an excellent representative in Schlicher, who was in bad health for a year, and Randall was with him to the last. He died of congestion of the brain.

A mass meeting of colored men was held, to-day, and resolutions passed that on the day of Conkling's re-election to the Senate, they would fire one gun in Washington parade ground for every vote he received.

CHICAGO, 11.—Judge Moore is engaged in hearing a suit growing out of the once notorious Emma Mine. The complaint is by F. A. Bragg, who claims that one-third of the profits of the mine, between 1868 and 1870, and a like share of the amount for which the mine was sold to the English company. It seems that in 1868 an association was started here consisting of F. A. Bragg, James Smith, James Steele, and Tarlton Jones, for the purpose of making a speculation in silver mining. Smith was furnished with the money and sent out, and after an unsuccessful

trip, he struck the Emma mine, and, as claimed, bought a one-sixth interest, which he was to divide equally with his four partners, but when he found the mine was a paying venture, he forgot his agreement. He died in 1872, after reaping \$1,000,000 profits, most of which he spent. The mine, in 1871, was sold to an English company for \$5,000,000, with which sale the public is familiar. Bragg claims a one-fifth of this sixth interest, both in the immense profits and the amount of sale. The case was begun three or four years ago, and a very large amount of testimony has been taken for Steele and Jones, and the representatives of Smith are made partners of the defendant.

The *Times'* Fort Robinson special gives the following graphic description of the scenes attending the hunting of the escaped Indians, on Thursday night: Having got up with the guard, who were only 50 yards behind the retreating savages, the entire command poured volley after volley into the renegades with terribly fatal results, killing over 20 and wounding as many more before the savages succeeded in gaining the hills. At this point Major Vroom, commanding companies A, E, F and L of the Third Cavalry, who were camped at the old camp occupied by the Fourth Cavalry, a year ago, on hearing the firing, suspected the cause, and his troopers were soon afterward in the saddle and joined in the chase, galloping at full speed in the direction where the flash of carbines and the shouts of the troops were seen and heard among the hills.

At 12.15 a.m. the work of carrying the dead and wounded from the snow commenced. All the bucks found were dead, and about 20 squaws and papooses were picked up and carried to the post. On an examination of the women and children by Surgeons Mosely and Pettis, several were found to have been dangerously wounded. Many had their limbs badly frozen. Five of those shot died very soon after getting their wounds dressed, and as many more are expected to die before the sun rises.

The troops succeeded in capturing several savages during the day. A detachment of soldiers came up to a party of six savages in a washout. They refused to come out, whereupon Private Everett, of Company H Third Cavalry, went to the mouth of the washout with the intention of assuring them that if they would come forth they would not be harmed. As soon as Everett got near the mouth of the washout he was shot in the abdomen by one of the savages, from the effects of which he died in a few hours. The savage who shot him was instantly dispatched to the happy hunting grounds, being shot through the head by a companion of Everett. The remaining savages in the washout were pulled out and sent under guard to the post.

The *Times'* correspondent visited the place where the dead bodies were collected awaiting burial, at noon, to-day, (Friday), the pile consisted of 20 bucks, 8 squaws and 2 papooses. Their grinning visages, as they lay there on the snow in deaths cold embrace, and nearly naked, presented a sight that beggars description. At this writing the troops are still in pursuit, and important news is expected soon. There were two soldiers killed, Private Smith, of Company A, and Private Everett, of Company H. Third Cavalry. Three others were wounded, but not dangerously.

The *Times* learns that the Cheyennes which revolted are the Indians whose removal to Indian Territory has been deferred for months in consequence of the failure of the Interior Department to provide them with enough clothing to cover their nakedness. Yesterday the Secretary of War telegraphed Gen. Sheridan that Commissioner Hoyt had finally given orders for the issue, to these redskins, of \$500 worth of clothing. There are 149 prisoners in the band, and as none of them are encumbered with anything heavier than a breech clout, the \$500 disbursed by the commissioner will just about buy a pair of socks for each of them.

GALVESTON, 11.—The bark *C. W. Cochran*, laden with 3,000 bales of cotton, which took fire, yesterday, was scuttled, and sunk in 20 feet of water.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., 11.—The breaking up of an ice gorge in the Kanawha has done considerable damage. It is reported that 72

barges, many of them loaded with coal, were swept away.

The steamer *J. C. Crossley* was sunk in Guyan River.

At Louisa, Kentucky, the steamer *L. T. Moore* was sunk.

At Catlettsburg, seven barges were carried away, and the steamer *Tom Farrow*, with nine barges, sunk in the Kanawha, will be a total loss.

Further movements of the ice in Ohio were checked by a gorge at Hanging Rock. A break up there is momentarily expected.

GALVESTON, 11.—A special to the *Uvalde*, this morning, says: Wm. Thompson, a large sheep owner, was found dead in camp, with several bullet holes in his head and body. Last night the bodies of his two herders, suspected of his murder, was found dead, each shot through the back. There is no clue to the assassins.

RICHMOND, Va., 11.—The water is still rising. All the wharves are submerged. The water is now encroaching upon the streets in the lower part of the city, and has run over into the dock from 17th Street to the ship locks, at the river wharves. Families are moving out of their houses in rockets near the river, and merchants along the threatened parts are busy removing their goods. The flood is attributed mainly to an ice gorge below.

NEW YORK, 11.—Counselor Choate's closing argument at West Point, in the Fitzjohn Porter case, is described as brilliant, clear, logical and convincing. The argument was short and was a masterly defense of Fitzjohn Porter, while it severely criticized the conduct of Gen. Pope in his connection with the charges preferred against the defendant.

In the investigation by the Potter committee, to-day, Thomas S. Kelly (colored), who sent a letter to the chairman some time ago stating that he was familiar with the fraudulent Louisiana presidential certificates, and had placed marks on them to prove it, testified that in December, 1876, he was Gov. Kellogg's messenger, and was present when the first certificate was signed. The witness pointed out the signatures of Jefferson and Levisse, two of the presidential electors, as having been forged.

The chairman—it has been said that you forged these signatures, what have you to say to that?

Witness—I can't answer that question.

Cox—Did you sign either of the names of Jefferson or of Levisse?

Witness—The general suspicion is that I signed the paper. If I should now say that I signed it, people would say I was a fool for telling it, and if I should say I did not they would say that I was no more than they would expect. The witness later informed the committee that they were not familiar with the laws of Louisiana, and if he should say he did forge the names, they could not protect him. He finally expressed a wish to consult his counsel before answering the question, and the committee then gave him till Tuesday morning next to frame a response, and adjourned till that time.

H. Martin, in his affidavit, attributes his appointment as deputy sergeant-at-arms of the committee to Weber, and said: I was induced to leave my home in Donaldsonville, La., by Weber and interview the democratic members and confidential agents of Samuel J. Tilden, A. M. Gibson, J. H. Maddux, and G. W. Carter. At the interviews with agents generally I saw each separately. I became convinced that they desired special service and were interviewing me for the purpose of determining whether I was discreet and reliable, and that their plans might be safely entrusted to me for execution. Maddux revealed the service I was expected to perform. First, a journey to St. James' parish to subpoena Arnstead, Duncan and Stewart, but not serve the subpoenas until I ascertained that when placed upon the stand before the committee they would give the testimony desired by Tilden's agents; second, to secure such testimony, I was authorized to offer the hope of a reward, and further the assurance that they would be permitted to return to their homes in Feliciana parish from which they had been driven, and a guarantee of immunity from molestation in the future; third, the testimony desired from Arnstead, Duncan and Stewart was a retraction and denial of the material facts in their examination before

the returning board, as to outrages, intimidation, etc., in Feliciana.

RICHMOND, 11.—The ice gorge extends from the Richmond bar to Graveyard, nine miles. At the latter place ice is reported as packed to the bottom of the river at least twenty-five feet deep. Navigation is stopped and probably for some time. The waters overflowing the city are subsiding.

NEW ORLEANS, 11.—The Teller committee met to-day. Judge L. V. Reeds, of Texas, chairman of the democratic committee, testified regarding the fusion organization in that parish, which included such republicans as Judge Cordell and the sheriff and register. He said: After this we declined to appoint a committee to confer with the Fairfax differences that subsequently occurred, and I am convinced did not arise from political causes. Captain Peck visited the Fairfax house for no political purpose. A rumor was spread that a color line was to be drawn. The people felt alarmed, and at my suggestion, Peck went to Fairfax to expostulate and to induce Fairfax to withdraw from his purpose of arraying the blacks against the whites. Peck was shot down, and in the fight that ensued several negroes were wounded and one afterwards died. This was the starting point of the troubles, and the question became no longer political, but one between races. The negroes at once massed in large numbers and it became necessary to restore peace. For this purpose, Cordell and the sheriff and register assembled a posse to put down the disturbance. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Fairfax, but could not be served, owing to the negroes who flocked around him. Everything was peaceable on election day.

George Norwood, of Caddo, the next witness, appeared with his head bandaged, and spoke with great difficulty, having been shot in the Caledonian affair. He testified that the first shot was fired by negroes at Hill. He did not fire a shot that day. Is a republican and always worked for the negroes and thought it hard that they should be the first to shoot him. It was reported that the negroes had arms stacked in Keen's house, and he started there with McNail, deputy sheriff, to take possession of the arms, fearing the threatened disturbance by the negroes, and as they approached the house they were fired upon.

Wm. A. Leay, of Caddo, a lawyer and editor of the *Standard*, testified that he considered District Attorney Leonard responsible for the troubles in the late election. He is now accusing us of doing what he advocated in the past years. He stated that in his interview with President Hayes there were no whites on the streets of Shreveport on election day. The reason was that the negroes surrounded the polls and the whites stayed away to give them a fair showing. The election was fair, peaceful, and the negroes voted without molestation.

YANKTOWN, 11.—A special to the *Press and Dakotan*, from the Cheyenne River agency on the Missouri River says: Two runners from Sitting Bull's camp have just arrived and made the following report: Their camp is now on Little River, near the United States boundary. Twenty-five days ago they held the largest council ever held by the hostiles, and decided to send out 12 runners—five to Standing Rock, two to Cheyenne, three to Spotted Tail and two to Red Cloud, as representatives of the hostile bands which belong to these agencies. They say: We are willing to come in, surrender our horses and arms, and submit to agency rules if we are guaranteed protection by the government. The traders in British America have used every measure to keep us there. If it had not been for them we would have come in with Gen. Terry. A council will be held here to-morrow by the agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—A general rain has prevailed all over the northern and central portion of the State, to-day, with a heavy snow in the mountains and foot-hills. The weather continues fair in the southern counties, which, however, received a copious rain fall at the close of December. Crop prospects are good.

A dispatch from Pendleton on the 10th inst, via Walla Walla, 11th, reports the execution of the Indian murderers White Owl and Quit Ti Tumps, who were hanged at 2.30 this afternoon. A strong guard of regulars and militia were on duty

to prevent any possible rescue, but nothing of the kind was attempted. Chiefs were dressed in full Indian costumes and preserved throughout the stoicism of their race.

NEW YORK, 13.—A prominent engineer of Cincinnati has made a contract to build a railroad from Jerusalem to Jaffa, in the Holy Land. The railroad is to be narrow gauge and 40 miles long.

During the past week 270 cases of scarlet fever were reported to the board of health, against 224 the previous week. There were 54 deaths from that disease during the week. The total number of deaths from all causes was 569; the births were 550.

The Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs have been engaged for more than a week in negotiating with the band of Colorado Ute Indians, now here, for the purchase of a large area of lands which belong to these Indians. Negotiations were brought to a head yesterday. The Indians sell to the government an area of four miles square of their lands in Ouray Valley, demanded by the people who are working the mines of that district, which are inaccessible except through these lands. These mining lands are very valuable. Three tribes of Utes, of Colorado, sell altogether, 12,000,000 acres of their reservation.

The United States steamer *Richmond*, which left the Navy Yard on Saturday to join the Asiatic squadron, has her cabins and state rooms elegantly furnished for the comfort of Grant and his son, the latter travelling as his aid. New and elaborate carpets and furniture have been added to the cabin and wardroom, and the interior fittings give it a palatial appearance. The admiral's cabin has been fitted up in a sumptuous manner for the express accommodation of Grant and suit. The officers were selected for this special cruise.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., 13.—The main body of the escaped Indians have been found, and immediately surrounded, with the intention of getting them to surrender; but the Indians stubbornly declined, the troops retained their position during the night, and on Saturday afternoon a twelve-pound Napoleon gun left for the scene of action. It is now authoritatively reported that the number of Indians killed is forty, fifteen wounded, and from twenty to fifty recaptured.

Red Bear, one of the chiefs of Red Cloud's band, arrived the day before from Pine Ridge Agency, and observing his sister, who was wounded, shed tears, and called her a bad squaw. A relative of Red Clouds was killed. Trouble is feared from Spotted Tail and Red Cloud's bands.

Fifty Cheyenne savages are still at large, having escaped from their stronghold among the bluffs, where the troops had corralled them. Their trail was followed yesterday morning, going northwest. The advance guard of the troops were fired upon by a party of savages, at noon, who were doubtless covering the retreat of the main band, succeeding in killing Corporal Ore, Company A, Third Cavalry. The other members of the guard seeing their leader falling dead from a shot through his heart, charged on the Indians, who were concealed in a rifle pit near the top of the ridge. In the charge the guard killed one Indian and wounded another. The remaining Indians escaped through the heavy timber.

At four o'clock last evening, the troops had got up with the savages, who surprised the troops. They fired a volley into their midst, wounding private Hunter, of company C, Third Cavalry, in the right shoulder. The savages were entrenched in the bed of a small stream. The troops kept up a continuous fire, in the direction where the savages were supposed to be, until dark, when the firing was discontinued until morning. Two more companies of the Third Cavalry, commanded by Major Vroom, left here at dark last evening, for the scene of hostilities, carrying two twelve-pound Napoleon guns with them.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., 13.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt last night, about 11.45. It lasted about 30 seconds and had a southeast to northwest motion. Buildings were violently shaken, crockery rattled and doors thrown open. The shock was felt at St. Augustine and down the Gulf coast from Punta Rossa to St. Marks as well as over the interior portion of the State. Nothing of the kind was ever experienced here before.