

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 29.—The steamship *City of Para*, from Rio Janeiro and Para, brings from the latter place 100 destitute Americans who had come down the Amazon from Stantonce Fort, on the Madeira, where Collins & Co. have been engaged in building a railroad. The men were found in Para in a wretched condition, being without money and sick. There yet remain 120, and they will probably be brought on the next steamer.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The bill restricting Chinese immigration was received from the House, and laid before the Senate this afternoon. On Sargent's motion it was referred to the foreign relations committee. Sargent accompanied the motion with remarks specially inviting attention to it, and expressing the hope that it be reported back promptly, the committee having had a similar bill before them during the whole of the present Congress. If the committee does not report the bill back to the Senate, Sargent will move to discharge the committee from its further consideration, and is confident that it will obtain the vote of the Senate, whether the committee recommends its passage or not. All other Pacific coast senators share this confidence, but all use their utmost endeavors to make its passage absolutely certain.

When the committee reassembled General Brady resumed the stand and gave to the chairman the telegrams referred to in his testimony of yesterday. Translated they read as follows:

"Tallahassee, December 1st.
To John Wing, Washington:

Florida will go for Hayes.

(Signed) BRADY.

Washington.

To Gen. Brady:

Florida is in trouble. I speak advisedly. Have no other fear.

(Signed) JOS. N. TYNER.

Washington.

To Gen. Brady, Tallahassee:

Reliable information here says the democrats claim two of the Florida returning board. Do you believe it?

(Signed) WING.

Tallahassee.

To John Wing, Washington:

We have no intimation of treachery except on the part of one of our own number. If we come to grief it is through him, the New Yorker. We are advised he recommends contrary to our interests. His many and suspicious interviews arouse suspicion.

(Signed) BRADY.

By the chairman: Who was meant by the New Yorker. Answer—General Barlow.

Several other telegrams were read, but without significance. The last one relates to the conclusion of the count, and states that the State had gone for Hayes, etc.

The cross-examination showed that John Wing was a fictitious name for Judge Tyner, and the cipher used was arranged before General Brady left Washington. The cipher had been destroyed, and he presumed Tyner had destroyed his copy.

Assistant Postmaster General Tyner was sworn. He had recently been informed by General Brady that the committee were about to examine the cipher telegrams, and he feared that as they, or a portion of them, had been once in his possession, it would lead to a misconception and probably mix him (Gen. Brady) up in the affair. Tyner then desired to say a word regarding the testimony of the Western Union officials, Green, Carey and Grant. The testimony of Green, to effect that telegrams passed between himself and John N. Foster concerning the sale of certain offices, and between himself and Z. Chandler, regarding the appointment of Indian agents, had no warrant whatever in their contents. The idea of Carey that the telegrams in question related to a dirty piece of political engineering was entirely erroneous. He would verify this by producing all the telegrams sent by him bearing upon the subject under investigation. Tyner then related how he got possession of the telegrams and said he was now ready to produce them in their entirety.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., 29.—The furniture establishment of Louis Hax, Fifth Street, and the large whole-

sale dry goods house of J. W. Bailey, were burned early this morning. Hax's loss on stock is \$100,000, and on the building \$12,000. Bailey's loss on stock is fully \$100,000; building \$20,000. Hax's insurance on stock is \$36,000; building, \$11,000. Bailey's insurance on stock is \$85,000; building, \$18,000.

CHICAGO, 29.—Before the Blodgett investigation committee, today, the defendant claimed that no orders were ever suppressed by him, and showed, by a letter from prominent business men, including the first bankers in the city, that the amount obtained from the sale of the Hessing notes was the largest that they could be sold for. Most of the writers had declined to take the notes except for much smaller sums than were finally obtained. These letters are now on file in the assignee's reports. Wm. H. Bradley, for 20 years clerk in the United States courts here, identified the two decrees of the sale, one for a public and the other for a private sale of the Hessing notes, but could not say why, after the public sale had been advertised, a private sale should be decreed. Witness would not say positively that the entry on the books directing the private sale was made later than the date under which it appeared. He did not think the docket had been tampered with. The law reporters of the various city papers say the date on which this sale was made was April 16, 1874, and testified that they would have made an extended notice of the sale of the Hessing notes had they seen the decree on the record book. As they had not mentioned such record in their law columns, they were constrained to believe the order was not on the book, as it now appeared to be. C. F. Pietsch, secretary of the Illinois *Staats Zeitung* Company, testified that the 170 shares of stock which secured the notes for \$20,000, given by Hessing, and which, under the order of court, were sold to Henry Greenbaum for \$5,000, were worth 133c. on the dollar, or nearly \$36,000. Hessing's financial standing on the date in question was good, so far as judgments against him were concerned.

Charles DeRudio, first lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry, testified in the Reno case, to-day, that Reno was the first one to cross the river to attack the Indians. The retreat was like a panic, because the men refused to obey witness' orders to remain and he was cut off in the timber where he heard a heavy volley firing down the river. He believes it was Custer. The Indians passed so close to him that he could hear their children crying. They fired the woods and moved away on the morning of the 26th, some being dressed in the massacred soldiers' clothes, and one wore Captain Thomas Custer's garments. He saw nothing indicative of cowardice in Reno; he acted "splendidly." More Indians attacked Reno than Custer. Edward Davern, orderly to Reno, gave his testimony, which was not vital.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29.—The leading journals comment on the passage by the House of the anti-Chinese bill.

The *Call* congratulates the community on the action of the House and claims that the Senate cannot refuse prompt passage without throwing away all chances of a republican victory in California in the next congressional election.

The *Post* approves the measure, and argues that the manner in which the question was managed through the transient democratic success will not affect the relative status of the parties in California in the coming election.

The *Alta* is silent. The *Chronicle* contents itself with a brief editorial review of the nature of the bill and its management by the democratic members.

The *Bulletin* considers that the bill will solve the troublesome industrial problem, and dwells strongly on the protection it will afford against epidemics, citing the plague now prevailing in the orient and the previous small pox visitations on this coast. It believes the Senate, by promptly passing the bill, can deprive the democracy of any advantage they have gained in the House.

The *Sacramento Record* characterizes the manner of the passage of the bill as a desperate attempt on the part of the democrats to recover their lost prestige in California, and the bill itself as a glittering generality, which should be repudiated, together with the party that offers it.

The *Examiner* approves the bill,

giving the democracy mainly credit for it. Local representatives of the democratic party are jubilant over the action of the House and claim the bill is strictly a democratic measure.

The republicans regard it as an attempt to make democratic capital, but are grateful for it as restrictive measure.

Kearney calls it a mere political dodge and says that Congress would never have touched the question but for campaign purposes.

Ex-Minister to China, F. F. Low, believed the bill would be of little practical effect, as the Chinese could be landed in British Columbia and thence make their way to California. He looked upon the measure as an attempt on the part of certain politicians to obtain the support of the sand lots. At the Chinese Consulate the bill is considered antagonistic with the treaty provisions and likely to result in complications with Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, 30.—The board of experts investigating the yellow fever epidemic of 1878, has submitted a long report to the joint Congress House committee.

Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, was before the Potter committee, to-day. He received a package of the "cipher dispatches" from Wm. E. Chandler and one from Hisecock, of the committee. He produced two scrap books, with the remark, "Here are two volumes of the dispatches received by me. (Laughter.) The first volume contains copies of the Florida dispatches with an appendix of miscellaneous. Volume No. 2 embodies telegrams referring to South Carolina and Oregon. Before the telegrams were deciphered, Reid said he published editorials on the subject with a view to inducing some one to come forward with the key to the ciphers, but that failing, the copies were attacked seriously. Hazard and Grover did the entire work of translation. Prof. Holden aided in some immaterial way.

Hisecock inquired if there had ever been any complaint from parties to whom the telegrams were attributed.

Reid replied that with the exception of Marble, there had been no direct complaints, and in that case Marble was perfectly justified, as he was not the author of the telegram attributed to him in the publication. The first of the Oregon dispatches were not deciphered and published in the *Tribune*, but in some other paper. An associate press dispatch drew attention to the fact that the cipher used was an old mining cipher, and was taken from the Household Dictionary. The *Tribune* experts then procured this dictionary and the cipher was plain. Recess.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., 30.—Seven Winnebago Indians, while crossing the Missouri on the ice, a few miles north of this city, yesterday afternoon, broke through and were drowned.

CHICAGO, 30.—General Sheridan has a communication from Fort Belknap, M. T., from Indian Agent Lincoln, dated Jan. 4th, confirming the news of Sitting Bull having crossed the border. He says he is reliably informed that there are 450 lodges of Piagians in Bearpaw Mountains, about 40 miles southwest of that post, and that probably as many more British. The Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piagians are on their way to the Bearpaw Mountains, and were in close proximity at last accounts. The Crees, British Indians, are also in the mountains. The British Assinaboines have camped with the American Assinaboines. Sitting Bull is on Frenchman's Creek, this side of the line, with his whole camp. The ostensible reason for this influx is the pursuit of buffalo, which they justly claim are not now to be found north of the Missouri River. They claim to be friendly, but Agent Lincoln regards their presence in such numbers a matter of grave import. He is sure of the Gros Ventres, but not of the Assinaboines, who are influenced for bad by their British namesakes. Col. Brooks, of Fort Shaw, in forwarding this intelligence, promises later news from his scouts in a few days.

The police have captured a gang of counterfeiters and forgers who, during the past two years have, by means of counterfeiting letter heads and signatures, obtained great numbers of passes from railroad corporations and sold them to scalpers.

WASHINGTON, 30.—The report embodying the views of Senators

Saunders and Oglesby and Representatives Stewart and Van Voorhees, four of the eight members of the joint committee on the Indian transfer question, has been completed and will be presented to the Senate to-morrow. It is shown that various evils and abuses grew up under the administration of Indian affairs by the military officers, and notwithstanding the reformatory legislation of March 3d, 1847, they continued to grow up to the last hour in which the War Department had control over Indian population, and so little had been done toward Indian civilization under the War Department management, that public opinion had acquiesced in the assumption that the Indians were not susceptible to civilization. It is estimated that if all the fighting Indians of the country could be got together, they would not number more than 15,000, and the idea that they were concentrating for warlike purpose is simply preposterous. Indian wars on a large scale are over, and we may reasonably hope that that portion of our national history is in the past. In reference to the sentiment of the Indians on the subject, the Secretary of the Interior made the committee a statement, giving the views and the votes of the various tribes, which gives an average vote of 16 to 1 against the transfer, nearly all the tribes being unanimously opposed to the proposition. All religious denominations in the country are absolutely opposed to the proposed change of management, and their opinions and behests deserve and should receive respectful consideration. That we have among the quarter of a million of Indians some unruly tribes, is a lamentable fact, and to this your committee would respectfully call the attention of Congress. We are of opinion that in such special cases the military should have temporary control and the President have power to place such tribes under military discipline the same as he would a city or state terrorized by mob law or revolution.

That the Indian can be Anglo-Saxonized is proven beyond all cavil in the case of the Winnebago and Omahas, who reside on a reservation in Nebraska. They live in comfortable houses, have good barns, cultivate their lands, and raise as good wheat, corn and potatoes as are produced through the labor of white men; they have churches and schools, and no more orderly community can be found than on these reservations. They are petitioning to become citizens—a question of such vital importance in their case that it must soon be solved. Is it necessary to place these people under military management? We think not. Whether the management remains where it is, or is delegated to the War Department, the general system of reform and improvement should continue, and among the most important things commanding immediate attention is to provide that the civil law of the United States be extended over all the Indians.

WASHINGTON, 30.—The course of the government, in dealing with Sitting Bull, will be to require him and his people to surrender as prisoners of war, or else go back again into Canada.

Louisiana letters represent a very earnest feeling among the leading blacks favoring migration to other parts of the country, where they can vote. Meetings have been held and a general mass meeting proposed. A letter signed by prominent colored citizens of Louisiana, says they find the social prejudice of the community paramount to the Federal statutes, and the more vigorously the colored citizen remonstrates, by ballot the greater the disfavor in which he stands. Their transfer to any section of the Union in which are zealously maintained the civil and political rights of all parties, an advantage to themselves, to the section whose voting force they would augment, and to the government, and no disadvantage to the South.

NEW YORK, 29.—*Tribune's* Pittsburgh; The democracy, to-night, organized a Tilden club, in view of the approaching contest in 1880.

MEMPHIS, 30.—A fire this morning at Masons, Tenn., destroyed 13 dwellings.

NEW YORK, 31.—A fire on the top floor of 483 and 485 Broadway, damaged the building and stocks therein to the amount of \$75,000; insured.

There are rumors that the Brooklyn presbytery, which meets next Monday, will be called on to discipline Talmage. A Presbyterian

teacher said, yesterday, that Talmage apparently cares very little about doctrinal rules and usages, and that the presbytery had not begun the proceedings against him simply because it was hoped that he would improve. Instead of improving, however, Talmage had grown worse. The other causes of dissatisfaction with him are his visit to New York under the protection of Inspector Murray; his sermons on the dark side of New York, in which the preacher said he had presented such vivid pictures of gilded vice; his sensational style of preaching, and above all, his method of church department, raising, as shown in the trial of the Gelston's, a suit against the tabernacle.

The *World's* Washington special says: Neither the Treasury nor the State Department knows anything about a proclamation, purporting to be issued by the British government, prohibiting the importation of American cattle on hoof because of the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in this country, and if such order has been issued, no notice of it has been received here.

The news that the British government had prohibited the importation of live cattle from America has created considerable excitement among shippers of live stock, and also among ship owners, several lines of steamers, running from this and other American ports, having made large contracts ahead for 1879.

The *Evening Post* says: During the summer months, last year, many of the large steamers of the National Line, were especially fitted up, and the whole devoted to this business. The number of cattle shipped by a single vessel often numbered more than 400. The alleged decision of the English government was entirely unexpected. The present is the dullest time in the trade, but even now there are probably more than 1,500 head of cattle on the way to England. Two cargoes, consigned by Goldsmith and Toffee, arrived at Liverpool yesterday, and Phillips said that he had received no word from their agent there of any attempt to prevent their landing. The British Vice Consul says no official notification of any attempt on the part of the British government to prevent the importation of American cattle had been received.

The British minister has informed the department of State that pleuro-pneumonia having been detected in a cargo of cattle on the ship *Ontario*, from Portland, Her Majesty's government are considering whether they can retain a vessel from the United States under the exemption of part four of 5th schedule of the act of 1878.

CINCINNATI, O., 31.—The *Commercial's* special gives the particulars of a tornado at Luka, Mississippi, yesterday. The storm came from the south-west, striking a portion of the town situated on a hill, occupied mostly by colored people. One colored woman and five children were killed outright. Two of the latter were found a quarter of a mile from home. Eight other colored people were wounded, one of whom has since died. Four houses and one church were blown down. The tornado lasted but a few moments, and its track was not over 200 yards wide.

CHICAGO, 31.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred at Secor, Illinois, yesterday, in L. Gassner's grist mill. The mill was instantaneously destroyed and four persons were killed.

DEXTER, Maine, 31.—The Barron tragedy has come to a sad conclusion. There is authority from the bank officers for stating that the detectives who recently had charge of the matter, have come to the conclusion that Barron committed suicide, and in such a manner as to leave the impression that the banks had been robbed. It is not known whether his accounts are correct.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, 31.—A party of Mexican bandits recently robbed three women, and two men on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, then bound them to trees and left them to starve. When found, buzzards were hovering around them. Three of the bandits were captured.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 30.—The *Times* special from Paris says: M. de Marcere, minister of the interior, waited on President MacMahon last evening. The President did not indicate in any way what his final decision in regard to his resignation would be.