

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 21.

Butler asked why Burke had omitted the flustering paragraph from his synopsis, for his Associated Press report, of the Wormley hotel conference. Witness replied from prudential reasons, and to permit the Louisiana members to express views on the floor of the House, that an agreement might be fully understood by the country. Hayes' assurances were agreed upon by the Nicholls government and afterwards endorsed by Sherman and Matthews. Witness never said that Hayes, in person, had authorized the guarantees or assurances.

A drunken sailor of the navy yard insisted on talking and his yelling caused considerable excitement. Burke promised further documents to-morrow.

NEW YORK, 21.—Two thousand dollars has been contributed so far to the yellow fever sufferers. A Grenada dispatch says: "Times are awful; send money by express to pay nurses and bury the dead. Four persons have just died. Twelve died yesterday."

St. Louis, 21.—At the close of exchange to-day, President Baine called the merchants together and stated that numerous telegrams had been received from southern citizens asking aid for the fever sufferers and suggesting that the exchange take some action in the matter. Subscriptions were then called for and over \$800 was subscribed in a few minutes. Other collections will be made as rapidly as possible.

New Orleans, 21.—A Times reporter visited a number of physicians with a view of learning the percentage of mortality from yellow fever among their patients and thus arrive at about a general percentage of deaths throughout the city. According to the published reports of the board of health the deaths are about 36 per cent., which is largely in excess of the actual proportion. The physicians interviewed on the subject while agreeing on the percentage of deaths, as appears by the reports, was greater than that which really existed, yet they were reticent as to revealing the secrets of their practice, as deaths under their treatment might be misconstrued by the public into incompetency. The actual percentage of mortality they, however, were unanimous in concluding at the maximum of not more than 25 per cent.

The Howard Association received the following telegrams:

Grenada.—The relief committee send for 20 nurses. I did not want to crowd you. They want Howard nurses. Assist to get them if you can. No abatement of the fever.

(Signed) B. P. ANDERSON.

Grenada.—Seven deaths. Negroes dropping down like sheep and will not help each other.

Ninety-two deaths up to date.

(Signed) W. R. MANDEVILLE.

In relation to the dead fish, supposed to be killed by the carbolic acid which literally covers the waters of the new basin from the head of Magnolia Bridge, the mayor has instructed Administrator Diamond to employ six men, with skiffs and seines, to gather the fish and burn them with sulphur on the banks of the basin, away from any habitation.

Vicksburg, 21.—It is estimated that there are 50 new cases of fever within the past 24 hours, and 24 deaths, 22 of them from yellow fever. The appeals of the Howard Association and Masonic Order for relief, are being responded to from all directions.

Jackson, Miss., 21.—The panic produced by yellow fever is unparalleled. People are fleeing from the pestilence in every direction. Jackson is almost deserted. The following appeal is from the grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons:

Masonic Fraternity of the United States and Canada:

The Masons of Louisiana have sent unexpected and unsolicited contributions of \$200 to their distressed brethren in Mississippi. We shall be glad to receive and disburse other contributions from the craft. The distress and destitution at Vicksburg, Grenada, and Canton is appalling. We are in hourly expectation of the pestilence at Jackson.

(Signed) J. L. POWER,

Grand Secretary.

Fever is reported at Bryan and

Teery. All the towns near here are almost totally deserted. Nine cases at Canton with three deaths. Chicago, 21.—In addition to the amounts mentioned to-day, which were subscribed for the yellow fever districts, the Sinal Literary Association has forwarded \$50, and Carrie Watson, a well-known woman of the town, sent \$206 to Memphis. A number of ladies voluntarily offered their services as nurses for the infected districts, and will start at once. The express companies and railroad companies will send goods for the sufferers free of charge.

Memphis, 21.—The hopes entertained yesterday, from the decrease in the number of new cases and deaths, that the fever was abating, were dispelled to-day by the increase of over 100 per cent., both in the number of deaths and new cases, there being 12 of the former and 50 of the latter reported for the 24 hours ending at 5 p.m.

Aid continues to reach us from all parts of the country, and is sadly needed.

Little Rock, 21.—The committee appointed by St. John's Church, to-day, collected and telegraphed to Memphis over \$400, for the benefit of fever sufferers.

Grenada, 21.—Five per cent. of the whole population have died. Seventy-five negroes taken down to-day. New Orleans doctors are dumbfounded at the malignity of the disease. Our efforts are paralyzed for want of proper remedies. We are short of lotions, ice, beef, tea and in fact all kinds of nourishment for the sick. As yet there is not much increase.

YANKTON, Dakota, 21.—An arrival from Spotted Tail agency, yesterday morning, says: That just previous to his departure a half-breed came in from the moving Indians, who were then 125 miles out, reporting that serious trouble had broken out among them and they had commenced exchanging shots. Two Indians had been killed when the runner left. He also reported that about 500 young Indians had left the main body and were traveling north.

Major Pollock hurried to the scene of the trouble, but the Indians indignantly declined to receive any counsel from him, and plainly told him to let them alone. The cause of the trouble is not given, but may have grown out of a difference of opinion existing among the Indians in regard to the move. A large number were in favor of remaining on the river, but through the efforts of the leading chiefs were compelled to submit to the decision of the minority. This, together with the trouble about rations, is supposed to have been the cause of the outbreak.

Moses McGurk, confined in the United States jail in this city on a charge of having been unlawfully in the Indian country, and who escaped from that Bastille, was detected in a horse stealing scrape in Bonhomme County, and captured by Sheriff Benedict last night. A squad of indignant citizens took him away from that officer and hung him on Match Creek bridge. Before life became extinct he confessed, and was let down and will recover.

CHICAGO, 21.—The inquest was continued at Lagrange to-day over the body of A. B. Clarke, and additional evidence obtained. The jury retired this evening, and soon found a verdict that Joseph St. Peters is guilty of the murder, and should be held, without bail, to await the action of the grand jury.

It having been stated in specials published in eastern papers that later developments have increased the loss to the Pullman Palace Car Company through Charles W. Angell, the missing secretary, inquiry has been made of George W. Pullman which proves such statements incorrect. He has made to the Honorable Fred Billings, stockholder, Woodstock, Vermont, the following statement: There are no indications of a loss in excess of my statement to the press and that amount is now reduced over \$8,000 by the return of money which he had given to his father-in-law and brother. All books and accounts, including my own personal matters in his charge, appear perfectly correct. It is a case of robbery, not defalcation. If our effort to apprehend him prove successful, I have faith that we will recover a large portion of the amount taken. There is no truth in the rumor that Angell was previously a defaulter to the company.

SAN FRANCISCO, 21.—Ferdinand C. Brewster, the dramatic critic of

the Daily Alta, and son of ex-Attorney General Brewster, of Pennsylvania, died, to-day, from injuries received by a collision of a ferry steamer with the wharf at Alameda, lying off the Dumbarton Railroad, last Sunday.

A Portland dispatch says: The valise containing all the jewelry taken from O'Shea's pawnbroker shop, yesterday, was recovered. The robbers are still at large. The pursuit is active. The amount of money is supposed to be several hundred dollars.

In response to an application from the officers of the Touro Infirmary, New Orleans, F. A. Haber, to-day, telegraphed \$1,000. He expects to duplicate that amount to-morrow. St. John's Church, to-day, appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the same purpose.

NEW YORK, 22.—Burke continued his testimony before the Potter committee, to-day. He said that the census of 1875, for Orleans, was fraudulent and in the interest of the republican party by increasing the negro vote, 25,000, and that the State was carried for Nicholls by 9,000 majority and for Tilden by about 8,000.

CHICAGO, 22.—The Tribune's Washington special states, upon apparently good authority, that the administration has settled upon the following policy as regards the Rio Grande border difficulties with Mexico:

First—The raiders are to be pursued with increased vigor, and punished if caught. The troops engaged in pursuing parties will be increased from time to time.

Second—The commanding officer of the pursuing columns will not seek a conflict with the regular Mexican forces, but will not avoid one if such forces interfere. He will, in the event of such opposition, overcome it if possible, and after having exhausted all reasonable means to accomplish the capture and punishment of the raiders, return to the American bank of the river.

Third—Under no circumstances will the pursuing forces be permitted to exceed these instructions, and while on Mexican soil they will strictly confine themselves to the single object of their expedition. The utmost care will be taken to give no offence or cause of complaint to the Mexican authorities or people that may follow from the faithful and circumspect execution of their duties.

Fourth—No offence is meant to the Mexican government, the design of the United States being simply to punish depredating upon the rights, property and lives of its citizens.

Fifth—Nothing which may occur on the south bank of the Rio Grande as a result of the execution of the policy will be accepted by the administration as an immediate cause of war between the countries, but the Mexican regular troops shall cross the river in retaliation. For these measures a *casus belli* may be construed therefrom. This is said to be an outline of the instructions to General Ord.

NEGAUNEC, Mich., 22.—The works of the Miners' Powder Company here exploded yesterday, doing terrible execution upon buildings, fences, glass and trees, and killing five men. One of the men was fairly driven into the ground and his remains buried in the dirt. All that remained of two of them would not fill a bushel basket. A horse, standing near by, was beheaded. The men were engaged in making nitro-glycerine and other powerful powders. Cause of the explosion unknown.

NEW YORK, 22.—Prof. Sumner continued his remarks by saying that people have been trying since 1873 to solidify and settle up the accounts of the past five years. Many persons had accumulated capital by reducing expenditures. Legislation would not help the labor stagnation. He classed the over-production as a disproportionate production, and it was due to protectives. The system of tariff was its bane; it congested the population in some districts to which it would not otherwise be attracted. The only remedy was to re-distribute the people among the industries of the country. This is going on under natural laws. The only way to assist the non-capitalist was to give him the greatest amount of privileges in using his liberties and energies for production by removing restrictions on trade and leave him free to profit by the fruits of his industry. Many other points

made by Prof. Sumner have been indicated in his previous lectures.

After recess, Wm. E. Dodge, iron merchant, appeared before the labor committee, in an official capacity as President of the National Temperance Society, and claims that the use of intoxicating liquors was one of the causes of the present condition of the laboring classes. This distress in labor might be relieved to some extent by a modification of the tariff and the action of government in the matter of resumption of specie payments. He never knew capital to be so abundant as now, but there was great difficulty in using it in business. Another factor in alleviating this distress would be legislation in the matter of liquor traffic. Other officers of the National Temperance Society appeared, and the committee adjourned until to-morrow.

Burke continued his testimony before the Potter committee to-day. He said that the census of '75 for New Orleans, was fraudulent and in the interest of the republican party, by increasing the negro vote 25,000, and that the state was carried by Nicholls by 9,000 majority and for Tilden by about 8,000. Witness said universal pains were taken by the democrats to prevent intimidation. Intimidation of votes all came on the republican side.

Question—What was the course of the board in regard to *ex parte* affidavits? Answer—They first decided not to receive such, but afterwards changed their opinion and received *ex parte* affidavits from the republican side of the house, and then again when democratic affidavits were sent in they changed their ruling again, and refused to receive them. It was after the 23d of November before we had any opportunity to receive protests. When we handed in large bundles of *ex parte* affidavits, the board refusing to receive them, and said witnesses should be present and on producing a large number of witnesses the board only examined a few of them. This put the democrats to a great deal of trouble owing to the distance of some parishes. The total vote of the State of Louisiana, in '76 was 16,149, or nearly 99 per cent. of the registered voting population. He met Anderson on Sunday morning in a restaurant. Witness was in company with Mr. Guthrie, and at the other side of the restaurant Sherman and Stoughton were sitting. Witness spoke to Anderson for a moment, but did not see Anderson speaking to Sherman and Stoughton. Anderson told witness that he had signed something in the nature of a protest, but that he was under the influence of liquor when he signed it. He (witness) could prove that Anderson told him that in consideration for what he had done for the republican party they had promised him the naval office. In an interview with Anderson about the 16th of November, he stated to witness that he was in possession of documentary and other evidence that would prove a conspiracy by the republican party to throw out the five bulldozed parishes of East Feliciana, Auchita, Moorhouse, Richland and East Baton Rouge. He further said he could secure the parish of East Feliciana, but that he was poor, and if he did so he would probably be thrown into prison on trumped up charges. He wanted us to pay him \$4,000 then and \$1,000 after the count was declared. His proposition was considered and accepted, as we did not think there was any wrong in procuring evidence to show republican frauds and rascality. The proposition would have been carried out but for the fact that we had no money. He had interviews with many other republicans regarding Louisiana matters, besides those mentioned in the Wormly conference.

Q.—Name them. A.—Well, among them were Wadleigh, Howe, Frye, West, Cameron, and several others. It was also communicated to Governor Nicholls that there was a determination to exact two republican United States Senators from the Nicholls legislature in consideration of the yielding up of the State. This was what chiefly brought him to Washington. It was learned that leading republicans close to the administration in power came to the conclusion that the bayonet rule could not be maintained in Louisiana; and that they were willing to abandon Packard if they could strengthen their waning power in the United States Senate. These facts were told to witness. On his arrival in Washington he had an interview with the Secretary of War, Camer-

on, as to how the Nicholls government ought to be allowed to maintain itself. The interview took place about the 9th of February, 1877. Cameron appeared to be impressed with the conviction that the Nicholls government should prevail as he appeared to be fully aware of the condition of things there. The difficulties in the way were touched upon, such as decreasing the power of the republican party in the United States Senate and that they would, as a party question, oppose any action in Louisiana that would lessen their power in the Senate. Witness, in the conference had assured Cameron that he could present a theory by which the vote of the State might be declared for Hayes and Nicholls, namely, that the returning board could not count the gubernatorial vote. Witness was to prepare a memorial under which they would act, to be addressed to the President and Senate, and House, with a view of passing a bill preventing the returning board from counting the gubernatorial vote. Owing to a misunderstanding the matter was deferred and Columbus Delano went to Columbus, Ohio, to settle the matter. He understood that Sherman was opposed to allowing two democratic Senators from Louisiana. Once Secretary Cameron went to the telegraph office and stopped Grant's order withdrawing the troops, saying that he was Secretary of War, and would be damned if he would let the order go.

Witness did not believe Grant thought after the 18th of January that Packard should be sustained. The negotiations were with the object of getting Hayes not to interfere with the already established Nicholls government.

Several questions were asked, which occasioned a wrangling between Butler and Hiseock.

The witness continued: Frye, Howe and Wadleigh always maintained that Packard should be recognized. A telegram was read from Governor Young, of Ohio, dated March 1, 1877, to W. E. Home, formerly a resident of Texas, and at that time in the Treasury department, asking Home to telegraph the result before he went to bed. Home testified that he acted in a legal capacity for Governor Young, but never got any compensation from him. Had several interviews with the President, but would not say what was the tenor of them, and was very reticent as to his actions generally, because he was then professionally bound to secrecy.

Hiseock charged that Butler had been fixing upon this line of testimony with witness, which Butler denied. The telegram was, on the suggestion of Potter, sent to Governor Young, asking him to release the witness from his professional obligations. After another altercation between Butler and Hiseock, the committee adjourned.

NEW ORLEANS, 22.—Collector Smith has addressed a communication to the heads of the several departments of the custom house, saying the practice of smoking and drinking intoxicating liquors by the employees during the business hours of the custom house must be stopped, and a violation of this order will be cause for removal.

NEW ORLEANS, 22.—The Howard Association has received from Pt. Gibson an application for eight nurses. A dispatch says there are 90 cases with five deaths. Very great distress and want. The nurses were sent to-day via Vicksburg.

The board of health has addressed the following circular to physicians:

Dear Sirs—The board of health are desirous of preparing a complete registry of the cases of yellow fever occurring this year in order to have material for the future study of the disease. You are therefore respectfully requested to make to this office a report of every case occurring in your practice, according to the form provided. Copies of this form will be furnished on application. This request is intended to apply to cases previously treated as well as those hereafter attended.

Up to seven p. m. 60 new cases and 10 deaths were reported to the board of health since noon. Funerals continue to later hours than usual. One was reported this evening, after seven o'clock, lanterns being used for lights.

A dispatch from Morgan City reports one case of yellow fever there.

Memphis, 22.—The fever in on the increase, 37 new cases being reported from 5 a. m. to noon to-day, but there are fewer deaths for the same period yesterday. Reports