

ANGLE COPIES; FIVE CENTS. VOLUME X.—NO. 248.

TELEGRAPH.

THE WITNESS. MUCH FOR THE INQUISITORS. DUPED THE COMMITTEE. Administration for the Ex-Governor.

and Robertson as Conspirators. AND TRUMBULL AS ADOPTERS.

ITS PROMPT DENIAL. EFFECT ON THE DEMOCRATS.

old's Associate Clerks. Use Him Up.

HELD ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE. and Cavanaugh Cheering the Democratic Mind.

OVERSHADOWED BY MATTHEWS AND EVARTS.

DEMOCRATS DECIDEDLY BLUE. Annihilates Littlefield.

MAINTAINS HIS POLITICAL COURSE. An Incentive to do his Duty.

ES DUDLEY FIELD MANNERS. LETTER TO SENATOR WEST.

ing Against Democratic Intrigue.

FIGURE CUT BY LITTLEFIELD.

York Times on the Situation.

OF THE NORTHERN PRESS. the New Orleans Republicans.

AMINGTON, February 7, 1877. The committee is trying to dodge the ex-Governor Wells.

He whined them with such amazement, and his testimony was so points, that his chief inquisitor, was worked into a cold sweat.

The committee completely handed as pallid as a ghost, after of the letters, and has not re-

Wells gave his answers with promptness and caution, and admonished Field that if not the committee he would prom-

pt by Field to misinterpret as checked with an emphasis abashed him. The public

for Wells, based on his stubborn manly disavowal of the

that Wells wanted to con-

clude reflects credit upon him

to itself commanded no belief

aptitude to bribe and lie

to the investigation now

and Davis were examined

Howe Senate committee, and

field in his true colors. Yes-

field sought, after the Senate

through him on Saturday,

other examination, but was

charge upon the order of

he looks as if he had been ill

and Cavanaugh are trying

make points before the House

committee on Louisiana mat-

made dismal work of it.

ical utility consists in cheer-

ness allied in Louisiana with

grams.

so poor an effort before

Commission that even Jerry

of it, and says, against

as Stanley Matthews and

is little, if any, chance.

They are aware of a

divulge a conspiracy and

escape the full disclosure,

Littlefield and Spearman

but very battered ones. If

committee could have them

to be grateful.

northern and Western Re-

papers take strong grounds

the members of the Return-

ing question, "Did you ever

ment with Mr. Maddox to

count the vote of

Hayes, and to do your duty

in party?" Governor Wells

committee and the speculators

"No, sir, never. I was

during the war, I

my life and per-

seated, but I did not finish during the war. I feared no Confederate soldier, and since I have braved death more than once because I was true to the Republican party, it is not likely that after all this I would go to Mr. Maddox to get money to do my duty to the party."

For nearly three hours after this Governor Wells was cross-examined by Mr. Field, but his testimony was not impeached in any way. He was more than a match for that emphatic petitfogger, and told very plainly in commencement that he would not permit him or any other man to bully him or treat him with disrespect.

After this, David Dudley Field was tame as a lamb, and finding the witness not afraid of him, gave up the examination in despair, and the investigation was adjourned until to-morrow.

Governor Wells' testimony is the most important that has been taken by the committee. He proved beyond all question that his letter to Senator West was written to warn him of efforts being made by the Democrats to secure the vote of the State.

The general impression to-night is that the evidence given by Governor Wells completely disposes of and overthrows the testimony given by Littlefield. That person was before Senator Howe's committee this afternoon and succeeded in proving to the entire satisfaction of every one who heard him that Governor Wells was not far wrong when he denounced him as an unmitigated liar.

Yesterday's New York Times' report of Governor Wells' examination contains the following and much more equally emphatic: Shortly after the committee went into open session, J. Madison Wells, president of the Returning Board, was called. His appearance created a marked sensation, as did his testimony. He swore positively and in a clear, straightforward manner, which carried conviction with it, that the stories told by the adventurers Maddox, Pickett and Littlefield were false.

Regarding Littlefield, he was particularly outspoken, denouncing that pet agent of Mr. Field as an unmitigated liar. His testimony and the corroborative proof which he brought to support it fully justified Mr. Littlefield had ever been in possession of the board or any member of it.

A Times editorial this evening is stronger than its report above quoted. The following brief extracts are fair samples of its editorials on Louisiana matters: Between the testimony of Mr. Wells and that of the self-concocted scoundrel who are his accusers there can be but little hesitation as to which ought to be accepted.

The most important fact that person had in mind was the testimony of rescues by profession, like Maddox and Pickett, and the members of the Louisiana Returning Board are entitled to the full benefit of the very explicit denials with which they have met the assertions of David Dudley Field's pet witness.

The Albany Evening Journal says: The more the Democrats look into Louisiana matters the worse they find themselves. The New York Commercial Advertiser says: The most ingenious questioning by Mr. Field failed to shake Governor Wells' testimony in the least.

The Pittsburg Gazette says: It was only necessary to bring Pickett and Maddox to the test of truth to show what perjurer scamps they were. The above extracts show the public sentiment throughout the North and West.

More Proof Against the Conspirators. THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION. STILL IN SECRET SESSION. Indications Favorable to Hayes and Wheeler.

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1877.—P. M. Mr. Louis M. Kemper, examined before the Field committee this morning, denied all knowledge of the alteration of the returns sworn to by the Democratic conspirators. He said the Returning Board never authorized anything of the kind. He never saw Maddox but once.

He had for some time been apprehensive that the papers of the board were in danger of being stolen and manipulated by the conspirators. He says the action of the board in throwing out fraudulent votes was in each case justified by law.

He was evidence to some extent by Field but his evidence was only damaging to the conspirators. The Electoral Commission is yet in secret session. Indications are favorable to Hayes and Wheeler.

Senator Morton came into the Senate Chamber about one o'clock, looking very cheerful. He remained in his seat about ten minutes, and then returned to the commission. D. C. C.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, February 1, 1877. SENATE. No quorum.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Speaker Hahn in the chair, and sixty-one members present and one absent. Mr. Stewart presented a resolution authorizing the Committee on Contingent Expenses to issue vouchers to the members for mileage and per diem for the time from January 1 to January 31, which was adopted by 46 yeas to 15 nays.

Mr. Jones wishing to place himself on record as voting no, and Mr. Brown moved to table, which was carried by 42 yeas to 30 nays. Messrs. Brown, Gardner and Watson were appointed to notify the Senate the House was ready to proceed to ballot for Senator, and shortly afterward reported the Senate had adjourned.

The House thereupon adjourned. Tuesday, February 6, 1877. SENATE. Ten members present; no quorum. Adjourned on motion of Senator Twitchell.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Speaker Hahn in the chair. Fifty-seven members present and one absent, on motion of Mr. Soper. The Legislature to-day. SENATE. No quorum, ten Senators only being present.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House was not called to order till a quarter past twelve o'clock, Speaker Hahn in the chair. Fifty-three members answered the roll call.

These mysterious letters, which would demonstrate the dishonesty and duplicity of Governor Wells, and over which so much excitement was roused in this city last week, were exhibited before the House Committee on Powers and Privileges on Saturday, Mr. Maddox, who, as special agent of the Treasury Department, had investigated himself into the confidence of several Louisiana Republicans, submitted the following letter, which was read before the committee by Mr. David Dudley Field.

DEAR SIR—Understanding the political condition of matters here from association with both political parties, and the friend of the President and government officers, would it not be considered part of your duty to go at once to Washington, with as little delay as possible, and place before the President the condition and pending dangers of the situation? Should you conclude upon prompt action in the premises, allow me to commend you to Senator West, who is my friend, and with whom you will freely communicate. Yours, very truly, J. MADISON WELLS.

At this point, Senator West entered the room, opened the letter addressed to him, and read the contents as follows: NEW ORLEANS, La., November 21, 1876. To Hon. J. H. Madison Wells, U. S. Senator.

My dear Senator—I regret much not seeing you when here. I wanted to say much to you which would be at least important to put upon paper. I trust, however, to meet you in Washington in such a way as to make it possible for me to say as much to you as I can. Our duties as returning officers have augmented the magnitude of the destiny of the two great parties—may I not say the nation? I fully comprehend the situation, as well as my duty to the greatest living General, U. S. Grant; and not with my consent shall this oppressed people be governed by his white-riding of the North.

Let me, my esteemed air, warn you of the danger. Millions have been sent here, and will be used in the interest of Tilden, never to meet you in Washington in such a way as to make it possible for me to say as much to you as I can. Our duties as returning officers have augmented the magnitude of the destiny of the two great parties—may I not say the nation? I fully comprehend the situation, as well as my duty to the greatest living General, U. S. Grant; and not with my consent shall this oppressed people be governed by his white-riding of the North.

There is an evident determination on the part of those who do not jump at conclusions to suspend judgment upon the case of Madison Wells until all the back counts are heard from. Mr. Littlefield comes forward with a "confession," which, if true, ought to bar him from the confidence of honorable men hereafter. If untrue, the other horn of the dilemma appears quite as formidable. Such tools cut in both directions.

Messrs. Pickett and Maddox, according to their own statement, had a nice little scheme, which was devised for buying up the Returning Board of Louisiana, their consciousness of having done a patriotic service thereby and their percentage being all the remuneration they asked for their share in the bargain. KNOX.

The Electoral Tribunal. The Electoral Commission met at half-past ten o'clock on Saturday. Messrs. O'Connor, Evarts and Black spoke on the admissibility of evidence.

Justice Miller submitted a motion that the counsel on either side be allowed two hours to discuss the question raised by Mr. O'Connor, Evarts and Black upon the admissibility of evidence. The motion was carried by the President.

Mr. Thurman thought the scope should be enlarged, though if the commission should decide to admit evidence there would be no advance made. He proposed that the discussion should include what evidence might be admitted and also what evidence was now before the commission.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Sunday morning the Picayune abused the Hon. W. W. Crapo as "not unlike a Frenchman," for his name, saying it was given by the sailors when cast from a vessel on the Massachusetts coast; his nativity "unknown to any ancestral line," his politics, "a Radical, uncompromising, deliberate and vicious," and all because— He not only privately asserted, but publicly declared that they [i. e. Democrats] had intimidated and bullied, as charged by the board, and further did it in his power as a public and private citizen, the shadow of distrust upon every piece of testimony elicited in our favor.

Mr. Crapo would not need this specimen of the manner honest convictions are treated in this part of the country, but it will illustrate to his friends the opportunity of freedom of opinion allowed Republicans here. But the article caused the following communication to be addressed to the editor: "CRAPO."

I have known the Hon. W. W. Crapo since 1848, when we were schoolboys; he was my honored guest while in this city on congressional duty; he merits and commands the confidence and esteem of such of our ex-Confederate and Democratic citizens as the Hon. R. L. Gibson, T. L. Bayne, and others besides myself. These will unite with me in expressing very great regret that you should have published, on February 4, an article so unjust as the one headed "Crapo." That article is no less incorrect as to his family history than as to his political principles.

Henry Crapo, deceased, a Governor of Michigan, was the Hon. W. W. Crapo's father. The son has always been known as a pronounced Conservative Republican—bitterly opposed to the Radicals in his party, and also to military interference in the affairs of this State. It is doubtful if Louisiana has in the ranks of Republican politicians a better friend than Mr. Crapo; and it is, therefore, questionable whether any honorable gentleman has deserved the harsh and unjust treatment which you have ventured to publish against him. Yours, STANFORD E. CHAILLE, M. D.

The election held by order of General Nicholls in the eighth senatorial district, to fill a vacancy in the Democratic senatorial caucus at Odd Fellows' Hall, resulted in the election of F. P. Stubbs, Esq., by a unanimous Democratic vote. He received in Ouachita 514 votes, and in Caldwell 76 votes. Hadlet, it appears, was not a candidate, and, of course, the Republican voters of the district took no part in the affair.

Let it be investigated. Among the other matters that Governor Wells testified to before the congressional committee, he said that he had been offered \$200,000 by Duncan F. Kenner, to change the vote of the State so as to count in the Tilden electors. This statement, Mr. Kenner cunningly avoids denying, but says in a dispatch to Major Burke:

NEW ORLEANS, February 5, 1877. E. A. Burke, Washington. Had Wells stated the truth he would have said he (Wells) asked for \$200,000 to count the vote of Louisiana as actually cast in the ballot boxes. I replied I did not have the money. If deemed necessary I can come to Washington. D. F. KENNER.

There are witnesses who are ready to prove two midnight visits to Wells' rooms by Mr. Kenner. The object of his visit may be brought out by an investigating committee. Perhaps Mr. Kenner had better go to Washington. It may be necessary.

GENERAL NEWS. A dispatch from Halifax, dated the sixth, says the steamer George Washington of the Cromwell line, is a total wreck at Cape Race. All on board were lost; fourteen bodies have been recovered. She had but two survivors. The crew were all from New York and vicinity. The steamer George Cromwell, of the same line, is also missing.

The steamer George Washington went ashore probably on the night of the 21st ultimo, about half a mile west from Mistaken Point, and eight miles southwest from Cape Race. The loss of the steamer remains undiscovered by the inhabitants of the coast till the twenty-fifth, when men from shore, being lowered by ropes several fathoms over the cliff, found parties of thirteen human bodies, which they buried. Their features were perfectly recognizable. One body was marked in India ink with the letters J. H. S. and R. All on board the steamer when she sank were undoubtedly lost.

General Miles had another signal victory over the Indians. The Indians consisted of bands of Cheyennes and Ojibwas, under Crazy Horse, and numbered between 600 and 800 lodges. Miles' command left on the twenty-seventh of December, and proceeded up Tongue river. His command consisted of two companies of the Fifth Infantry, General Miles' and numbered 300 fighting men. Through lack of transportation General Miles was compelled to employ Montana ex teams that happened to be at this post to transport his supplies.

This train he sent out three days in advance of the departure of the main command, under charge of Major Charles Dickey, with two companies of the Twenty-second Infantry and one of the Fifth Infantry. After overhauling the train, with the balance of the command, General Miles abandoned the wagons and drove his oxen in order to have them at hand to assist in pulling his train up steep hills and through deep canyons. At the time of leaving the post there was a heavy snow on the ground and heavy storms with intensely cold weather obtained during the whole period of the expedition.

The movement of troops was necessarily tedious, and the hardships endured were very great. General Miles, after proceeding some sixty miles up the Tongue river, discovered signs of recent Indian encampments, and pushing on struck their full force on the seventh instant. On the evening of that day quite a heavy skirmish took place, and on the eighth the Indians to the number of 1000 warriors, well armed and plentifully supplied with ammunition, appeared on his front.

General Miles attacked them, however, with little comment and succeeded in gaining a decisive victory. The loss of the Indians is hard to estimate, but is known to have been very great. The battle field was covered with traces of blood. The Indians fought with great desperation, and broken ground where it would have been impossible for cavalry to ride. The Indians were entirely on foot, and charged the troops repeatedly. Our officers and men displayed the greatest coolness and courage, and poured deadly volleys into the ranks of the hostiles. Far more than five hours the fight raged as furiously as ever witnessed on a battlefield. A heavy snow storm prevailed during a portion of the fight. General Miles' loss was four killed and six wounded.

General Miles pursued the Indians into Wolf mountains as far as his limited supplies would permit. The command has returned to this post in good condition, considering the arduous hardships it has endured. Hewitt carries less steam than he did when he crossed the postmasters of teaming with his mail.

AN EXPLODED CLAIM.

The Colored People and Democratic Influence. HOW THEY VOTE WHEN LEFT TO THEMSELVES. MORNING OCEANIC PARISH. L. S. J. JANUARY 27, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: For years the Democrats of this State and particularly of this (Ouachita) parish have, after each and every election held therein, raised the pitiful cry that their minority was owing to the "evil influences exercised by the Radicals over the colored voters," and "if the colored voters could be freed from this influence they would, with the Democrats." Even Archbishop Perche echoes these sentiments; and very lately he, whose religion should teach him charity toward all men, has so far forgotten his dignity and the sacredness that should surround a representative of Him "who died for all mankind," as to step aside from the path of his Master and dash in the cesspool of politics, thereby blurring and blotting the sacred robes thrown round him by our holy church, whose purity and sanctity all Catholics love so dearly. But I digress. The foregoing, I say, has been a long time past their for their every defeat. They have at last given themselves an opportunity to test it.

The twenty-seventh ultimo a Democratic election (?) was held here, under Democratic auspices, to fill a pretended vacancy in a pretended Senate, ordered by a pretended Governor.

Before the Returning Board, before the District House investigating committees, and before the world, the Democrats have testified that during the late campaign all their speakers made conciliatory speeches and thereby gained for them the majority of colored votes which they claim and which alone could give Mr. Nicholls his seat. Foremost among these speakers was Mr. Stubbs. His testimony, from a Democratic standpoint, is of great value and has produced great and good results, and that many colored men were shown the "error of their way" by his arguments and were reconverted into the Democratic party. They, they swear, in their opinion, are willing to concede this opinion to them. But let us see how true their opinion is. And if after I have finished, I have concluded to show to the public the conciliatory speeches or measures by the Democrats did not prompt or influence the colored man to vote the Democratic ticket.

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the beginning of these operations. Nor can they with any degree of truth argue that the weather prevented them from attending to their duties, as they were all placed conveniently, and the Democrats of this parish are used to moving round in all sorts of weather. [It do not desire to be above that truth is a concomitant of Democracy.]

Neither can it be said that any remaining crop from 1876 prevented them, for the Ouachita Farmers' Association, in its issue of January 27, 1877, "L. S. J.," says that on November 30, 1876, the planters had gathered their crops. And assuredly they will not attempt to urge any of these excuses on the part of patriotic Democrats. We are compelled, then, to accept one of these conclusions. Either of them will damn Democracy. But I think any thoughtful man, the latter conclusion is the inevitable and correct one. Take for instance ward No. 1, which in November, 1876, when presided over by Democratic mismanagement, and not with the blood of Pinkston and family, and the Democrats known to the public, and we find voters Democracy, from colored men of 256, and compare it with the twenty-seventh of January, 1877, when the "evil influences of the Radicals" and the espionage of Democratic clubs and its effects is removed, and we find a colored vote of twenty. If this is not conclusive of some benefit derived from the removal of the "evil influences of the Radicals," then there is no logic in any reasoning by which we could arrive at a true conclusion of any doubtful fact. And it is the same story over the parish. And another fact, worthy of notice, is that very few, remarkably few, indeed, of those colored men who so willingly (?) testified before the various committees, "that they voted for the Democrats last November of their free will and accord