

POTTER'S NET.

AND WHAT WAS CAUGHT IN IT YESTERDAY—GEN. SMITH'S EXAMINATION.

Anderson Appointed on the Strength of Matthews' Recommendation—Letters Conveniently Lost, or Never Filed.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Potter investigation committee met at noon and resumed the examination of Gen. Y. C. H. Smith, who stated that he had searched among his papers and found no copy of any letters sent by him to Senator Matthews.

Mr. Butler—A letter from a Senator, brought by a person recommended in that letter for appointment, is usually filed, is it not?

Q.—Did you see the President about Anderson after you had read the second letter?

Q.—Did you see the President about Anderson's appointment as Consul to Funchal?

Q.—Have you the telegram from Senator Matthews, mentioned by you yesterday?

Q.—I found two copies.

Q.—Butler—Here is a telegram dated June 17, which you received, but no answer needed, signed Stanley Matthews.

Q.—In my personal files, this morning.

Q.—Now, then, you wrote a letter, did you not, to Mr. Matthews, inclosing one of Anderson, and you told him you did not know anything that the letter contained.

Q.—That is my recollection.

Q.—And that was the only letter you wrote the letter of the twenty-second?

Q.—No; I think it was after.

Q.—What makes you think so?

Q.—I think it was in consequence of my intention to inclose the contents of Mr. Matthews' letter of the twenty-second.

Q.—Gen. Butler read from the record the letter of Anderson to Matthews of June 19, wherein Anderson complains of the position of inspector of customs being offered to him, and then referred to Matthews' letter of the twenty-second, wherein the latter says that he met Anderson on the cars, and that Anderson expressed himself as satisfied.

Q.—The witness—That entirely confirms what I said; if you look upon the next page you will find a letter from Anderson of the date of the twenty-eighth, wherein he says that Gen. Smith had shown him Senator Matthews' letter.

Q.—Question—Is this the only letter you showed Anderson?

Q.—Answer—I did not say I showed any.

Q.—Is this the only letter you communicated the text of?

Q.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Gen. Smith was questioned at some length as to the time when he transmitted to Senator Matthews Anderson's letter, and he stated that he thought it was on June 20. He said that Anderson was dissatisfied with the offer of a clerkship in the Treasury Department, but seemed to be satisfied with Anderson's offer. He did not learn from either the President or from Anderson that the latter had been to the President before he went there with his witness.

Q.—Gen. Smith then handed Mr. Butler two letters from Anderson to himself.

Q.—Question—Had you any personal or friendly relations with Anderson when you received these letters?

Q.—Answer—Well; nothing more than that I had obliged him in several ways.

Q.—Did you oblige him officially or in a matter of personal friendship?

Matthews, a personal one, which has been lost.

As to the appointment of Anderson's brother, it was done at the instance of James E. Anderson, who agreed to withdraw his name, cashier of the First National Bank, this city, asking that bank to advance from \$3000 to \$5000, to be used in paying the traveling expenses, hotel bills, etc., of the Commission.

The notes further said that, when Congress meets again, a deficiency appropriation should be asked for, and the sum repaid.

The First National Bank advanced \$5000 for the purpose indicated, and expects to be paid for some or later. Mr. Baker said this morning, that the above facts were correctly stated, and that he felt no uneasiness about the matter, though the sum advanced has not yet been refunded.

MRS. JENKS IN WASHINGTON. She Has a Long, Private Talk With Shell-labarger—Sensational Developments Expected.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Mrs. Jenks, accompanied by her husband, arrived here last night from New Orleans. She is the woman who has been published as having been at one time the custodian of the letter alleged to have been given by Secretary (then Senator) Sherman to the principal witness, and her presence in Washington at this time is in obedience to a summons from the Potter investigating committee.

In order to avoid publicity, Mr. and Mrs. Jenks have taken rooms at a private boarding-house. Late last evening they called upon Senator Kellogg, but not finding him at home, they proceeded to the office of Mr. Shellabarger, counsel for Secretary Sherman, and were closeted with him for some time.

A reporter had an interview with Mrs. Jenks, who declined for the present to converse upon the subject of the letter or the investigation, saying that the time had not yet arrived when she felt at liberty to talk upon the subject, no doubt, before leaving, she might have scraps of information which if printed would afford interesting reading matter for the public.

Mrs. Jenks, who called upon Mr. Shellabarger so soon after her arrival in Washington, would indicate that she will have the benefit of Secretary Sherman's lawyer in the conduct of her examination.

Mrs. Jenks, the principal witness called upon by the Democratic members to prove the existence of the so-called Sherman letter. The fact that she gave certain information already made public, as early as last January, in a letter to the editor of the Washington Post, and that she came to Washington to make the most of her information, and possession of that important document, cannot be concealed by a general denial.

There is collateral evidence which the Democratic members of the committee will undoubtedly use to perplex her, and in the hands of McMahon and Butler she will doubtless prove the great sensation of the Potter investigation.

Secretary Sherman has written to say that he has a letter from Mrs. Jenks testifying that she never saw the alleged letter from him to Anderson and Weber, and does not know its contents. He has also told this to prominent Republicans.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES. WASHINGTON, June 14, 1 a. m.—Indications for Friday:

For the Gulf States, generally higher pressure, southeast to southwest winds, slightly warmer, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

Civil Service Reform (7)—Political Assessments. WASHINGTON, June 13.—Political assessments are called for in all departments, and so far as the Cabinet minor has told his clerks they may pay or not, as they choose, but that no harm shall come to them if they refuse.

Secretary Schurz makes his declaration in a letter to a clerk, published last evening.

It was expected by some people that the President would make a general declaration on the subject to reassure the poorly-paid clerks in all departments, but he has gone off to West Point. Once in awhile a head of a bureau refuses to allow his clerks to be levied on, but this is regarded as a venturesome move, and has no public approval from the administration.

Conkling and Pitkin in Conference. WASHINGTON, June 13.—Messrs. Pitkin and Conkling had a prolonged interview yesterday. The Senator received the ex-marshall with open-armed cordiality.

Changing the Lights at the Passes. WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Light-House Board gives notice that on the 15th day of August, 1878, the lights on the east side of the jetties at South Pass, and at the head of the passes of the Mississippi river, will be changed from fixed white to fixed red.

The Sugar Tariff. WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Ways and Means Committee had a meeting to-day and discussed the sugar question, but without coming to any conclusion adjourned.

Richtel's Flying Machine. HARTFORD, Conn., June 13.—Three post-ponements, necessitated by heavy rains, had caused the Hartford people to believe that fate was making a dead set against Prof. Richtel's determination to show that his new flying machine was really capable of aerial navigation. Yesterday was far from propitious for an out-door exhibition, yet it was given, and with gratifying success.

The machine not only rose in the air, but moved backward and forward, up and down, and in the opinion of the aeronaut, and although embracing part the balloon principle, the evolutions were accomplished without waste of gas in descending, or any use of ballast whatever.

Detectives' Discoveries in a Medical College. CINCINNATI, June 13.—Detectives from Cincinnati searched the medical college at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and found some forty odd corpses in pickle in the cellar of the college, and were in possession of the bodies. They are quite sure they have found the remains of young Devins, a nephew of Harrison, whom they were looking for when Hon. Scott Harrison's remains were found in the medical college here. The Harrisons have gone to Ann Arbor to identify the remains of Devins.

The Keely Motor. NEW YORK, June 13.—A private meeting of the stockholders of the Keely Motor Company was held last evening. About 300 stockholders, representing over \$1,000,000, were present. Keely made an address. Several stockholders expressed dissatisfaction at Keely's explanation of the progress of his invention. Another meeting is to be held soon.

Reorganization of the Pennsylvania Militia. HARRISBURG, June 13.—Gov. Hartranft has signed the bill for reorganizing the State militia. Under the new law there will be but one major general and four brigadier generals to command the 9000 members of the National Guards. Many other changes are made in the new law to improve the militia service of the State.

Boiler Explosion—Three Men Killed. BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13.—The boiler in a steam saw mill located about one mile east of Dayton Station, Calzavango county, exploded last evening, killing Henry Wolfe, the proprietor, and his son and another man. One man had his legs blown off, and several other persons were injured. The remains of Mr. Wolfe's son have not been found. They are supposed to be buried in the ruins.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

THE FIRST SITTING—DELEGATES ALL PRESENT, EXCEPT THOSE FROM TURKEY.

Opening Address by Prince Bismarck—Germany's Position—The Treaties of Paris and San Stefano—No Apprehension of Serious Difficulty.

PARIS, June 13.—A dispatch from Berlin says that at the opening of the congress to-day all the delegates save those from Turkey were present, as were also the private secretaries, the respective diplomatics, and two official reporters. The proceedings of the congress are conducted in the French language.

Prince Bismarck, upon taking the presiding chair, spoke in substance as follows: He expressed his thanks in the name of the Emperor for the universal acceptance by the powers of Germany's invitation to this congress.

The reform of the international law and peace of Europe. She occupied a position which enabled her to be impartial.

The readjustment of Turkey in Europe was, of course, necessary, but in this readjustment the legitimate aspirations of nationalities should be gratified, and no aggrandizement should not be pampered.

The whole treaty of San Stefano and the still is reported that ten of the Emperor for the universal acceptance by the powers of Germany's invitation to this congress.

As for himself, he thought an immense amelioration of the condition of Europe might be now effected, if the congress succeeded in what he believed to be the sincere wish of every one of its members, there would be a long, perhaps a permanent session of peace in the world.

Prince Bismarck, who is not a good public speaker, delivered the remarks of which the above is believed to be a correct summary, in a conversational tone, and seated in his chair.

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THE PEACE CONGRESS. Preliminary Sitting—Berlin Excited. BERLIN, June 13.—The European peace congress assembled to-day at the Radewill palace. The session this afternoon was devoted to the review of the credentials of the delegates.

Berlin is alive with bustle and excitement awaiting the arrival of the distinguished visitors and the meeting of such an august body in this city.

Verification of Credentials—The Cretan Insurrection. LONDON, June 13.—A dispatch from Berlin says that though the proceedings of the congress are kept secret it is said that they were warmly applauded and hurried on to the admission of the delegate from Greece was not raised. During the session a dispatch was handed to Prince Bismarck, announcing the revival of the Cretan insurrection.

A Short Session—Private Conferences. BERLIN, June 13.—The European peace congress assembled at the Radewill Palace at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and remained in session until 4 o'clock, when it adjourned Monday next.

Vast crowds thronged the streets, and many of the distinguished plenipotentiaries.

Count Andrassy, Austrian envoy to the congress, had a long interview this morning with Earl Beaconsfield, the senior English envoy. Count Schouvaloff also had a lengthy conference with the Marquis of Salisbury and Count Andrassy.

RUSSIA. The Czarina Improving. ST. PETERSBURG, June 13.—The condition of the Czarina has much improved. Her fever has subsided and she is much stronger.

TURKEY. Turkish Vessels Sailing Under British Colors. LONDON, June 13.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that in consequence of the treatment of Turkish coasters in the Black Sea, it is reported that the British government has ordered the Ottoman men-of-war to sail under the British flag.

Revival of the Cretan Insurrection. LONDON, June 13.—A dispatch from Athens says that the Cretan insurrection has been revived.

ENGLAND. Obituary and Eulogistic Notices of Mr. Bryant. LONDON, June 13.—All the London morning papers announce the death in New York of William Cullen Bryant, and eulogize his worth as a man and poet.

Cotton Mills Resuming—Hope of an End to the Strike. LONDON, June 13.—Several of the cotton mills have resumed operation in Burnley and in Todmorden, in Lancashire, the operatives accepting the reduction in wages. The strike in the cotton district generally is believed to be approaching a termination.

Cause of the Liberal Successes—A Moderate Course Counseled by Their Leaders. LONDON, June 13.—A dispatch from Brussels states that the defeat of the Conservative party at the recent election is accounted for by their organs as the result of overweening confidence on the part of the Conservative voters. This view of the case appears to be borne out by the fact that the Liberals have not polled more votes than at the last election, when they were beat, and that the Conservatives polled less, many of them believing that it was not necessary for them to go to the polls.

The exultation of the successful party is high, but they are warned by their wiser leaders that they must now pursue a moderate policy, as they will find their triumph but short-lived. They are reminded that what has now happened is only a repetition of what occurred four years ago, and that such Radical measures were then proposed by the victors that the Conservative party became alarmed in the extreme, and its full strength and speedily drove them from power.

A moderate course, with special care taken not to offend the susceptibilities or interfere with the rights of the Catholic population, who form an immense majority of people, must now be pursued if the Liberals would not see a reaction that would sweep them out of power.

Extending Lord Dufferin's Term. LONDON, June 13.—It is semi-officially stated that the term of office of Lord Dufferin as Governor General of Canada will probably be extended one year.

GERMANY. Death of Gen. Bonnevillie. LITTLE ROCK, June 13.—Gen. L. B. Bonnevillie, the oldest officer on the retired list in the United States army, died at Fort Smith, aged eighty-five years.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

SEVERE BLOW TO DIAZ CAUSE—KILLING OF GEN. MUNICIO.

American Troops in Mexico—They are Driven Back, Reinforced, and Again Cross into Mexico. SAN ANTONIO, June 13.—From a gentleman who has just returned from Fort Clark, the following startling news is learned:

Friday last Gen. Municio was killed by the soldiers of Gen. Escobedo, about twelve miles from Piedras Negras. Municio was in command of the government troops at Piedras Negras, and his death will produce serious loss to Diaz' cause on the border.

On Saturday, Gen. McKenize and Col. Shafter, with a strong force, crossed over into Mexico in pursuit of raiders, about forty miles above Eagle Pass. That night they were obliged to recross into Texas, and immediately telegraphed for reinforcements.

Twenty companies of cavalry have been sent them, together with two sections of artillery which left this city a short time ago, consisting of two rattling guns and two nine-inch rifled cannons.

It is believed at Fort Clark that this entire force with McKenize have recrossed into Mexico before this time. The troops have fifteen days' rations, a heavy train, and two well known and experienced guides. Exciting news is now expected.

Killing of Gen. Municio Confirmed. GALVESTON, June 13.—News has been received here confirming the reported shooting and killing of Gen. Municio, the Mexican commander, by Escobedo's soldiers last Friday.

WM. CULLEN BRYANT. Memorial of the Press Association—Tribute to the Departed Poet. NEW YORK, June 13.—At a meeting of the Association of Press, held at the Waldorf, Mr. Geo. Jones in the chair, Mr. Erasmus Brooks offered the following tribute, which was seconded by Mr. Patton, of the World, and Mr. England, of the Sun:

"The members of the Associated Press desire to put upon record an expression of their sincere respect for the private virtues and public services of one who up to yesterday was the oldest of their profession. Wm. Cullen Bryant was for more than half a century a regular contributor to the American press, and for fifty-two years closely identified with the oldest existing journal, save one, in New York."

Bred to the law, he early left the forum for the pen, and for more than three-score years as poet, scholar, writer and linguist, he stood in the front rank of the distinguished men of the country. It is a rare thing to find in one person so much of true talent added to so great genius. Mr. Bryant possessed both in a very high order. He studied literature of the best description and the best English, profited by the best instruction, and found companionship among the best men.

Washington Irving, who introduced Mr. Bryant's early poems and sketches to the English public in 1822, found in the poet in 1860 theologist of a life of independent travel, which for gentleness, humor and beauty of diction is hardly excelled in the literature of the world.

The successor of Wm. Coleman in the Evening Post, the associate editor of the Garden City Plank and Robert C. Sands in the Tribune, he later calling to his assistance in the Post William Leggett, made his own journal among the best in the land for intellectual content and freedom of expression. What was better, he redeemed as for one man could do so the journalism of his early days from the offensive practice of personal discussion, often ending in duels and at times in death, and placed it upon the broad foundation of tolerance for others which is inseparable from free discussion and true self-respect.

In song and prose, whatever he touched he adorned, while in temperate living and steady industry his life is an example, alike to the members of his own profession and to all others; hoping and working for future success, frail in body, his mind was always clear and strong. His life, as well as his work, prolonged for more than four-score years, because of his orderly living and love of virtue.

We honor him as one of our profession, whose thoughts and words were of a perfect integrity of character, and that his thrift and success which, though born of rare genius and talent, finds its best reward in the example of a well-spent life.

Resolved, That an engraved copy of this memorial, signed by the president and secretary, be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and that it also be entered upon the journal and published in the newspapers of this association.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the members of this association will attend his funeral on Friday, the fourteenth instant.

J. W. ENGLAND, Secretary pro tem.

MARINE NEWS. PORT EADS, June 13, 6 p. m.—Wind south-southwest, fresh. Weather cloudy.

Arrived: American schooner J. G. Whipple, 4 days from Boston with fruit.

Sailed: Steamships Morgan City and Chesapeake, 4 days from New Orleans.

PORT PARS, June 13, 6 p. m.—Barometer 29.55. Wind south-southwest, light. Weather hazy.

No arrivals or departures.

General Indian War Feared. OMAHA, Neb., June 13.—Gen. Crook has received a telegram, stating that the friendly Bannocks, with passes from the friendly hostiles for information, were met by the volunteers and sent back. It is impossible for the military to learn the date of affairs. Great trouble is anticipated.

Gen. Crook says that the report of concerted action on the part of the various tribes is probably false, each tribe acting independently and on its own reasons. He thinks Sitting Bull will not be likely to come down till later.

A general Indian war is feared by the officers here who have been stationed in the Indian country, and know the disposition of the Red men.

International Finance. [Cincinnati Commercial] WASHINGTON, June 10.—Secretary Evarts, who was an original silver man, has been warmly congratulated to-day upon the acceptance of invitations to the international monetary conference by both France and Italy. The Secretary has been of opinion for some time that France would accept, but was less certain about Italy. The acceptance of both came almost at the same hour. The Secretary says that this makes the holding of the congress a certainty. He is further confident that although the European cabinet is divided in opinion as to the propriety of accepting the invitation to the conference, he feels confident that it will eventually do so. He says further that although the European capital in which the congress will hold its session has not been selected, he doubts whether Berne will be chosen, reports in the newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding. He thinks that some of the larger capitals—Paris, for instance—will be chosen, and that the congress will have an important bearing on all international monetary questions.

The more Mr. James E. Anderson explains his relationship to the Louisiana election the stronger becomes the development of the peculiar article of political prodigiousness of Gen. Grant.—[Cincinnati Commercial, Rep.]

Two American girls have scandalized Paris by fanning themselves in church. They were admonished to stop fanning or retiring.