

WASHINGTON.

Continuance of the Deadlock on Mr. Potter's Resolution.

RESULTS OF A DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Investigation To Be Pressed in Its Original Form.

PRESIDENT HAYES UNDISTURBED.

Mysterious Telegrams for William E. Chandler to Explain.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1878. THE ELECTORAL FRAUDS INQUIRY—FEELING AMONG DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS.

The House remains at a deadlock. The democrats had as much success in making a caucus as the republicans. The democrats declined to vote on the investigation, though they were ready to go on with other business. Thereupon the democrats adjourned the House until to-morrow and went into caucus.

The caucus was not a very lively and enthusiastic body. It was generally admitted that the investigation had blundered. A good many members thought it an act of outrageous presumption in half a dozen or a dozen members to get up a caucus for the party and rush it into the House without consulting the body of the party, calling a caucus to consider the resolution, or even condescending to explain beforehand what their objections were.

It is an incontestable fact that the Potter resolution, in its present form, has not the favor of a majority of the democrats in the House, but it is doubtful whether the democratic opposition to it will be organized to defeat it. It is more probable that the appeal to "stick together for the party's sake" will prevail, and thus a tail of about a dozen members, none of them conspicuous for good sense, will be able to wag the party.

As to the republicans, they are happier than they have been since Congress met in October. They are conscious that they have helped the democrats into blunder; they have stopped quarrelling with the President, and are getting ready to appeal to their opponents to reopen the Presidential question. They will dilatorily long enough to attract the attention of the people to the matter, and will lose no opportunity to place the democrats in a false position. They urge that the Potter resolution, providing, as it does, for an inquiry in which party feelings and interests will greatly control the report, ought to be considered of an equal or very nearly equal number of members to that of the resolution which the Speaker means to support, of seven democrats and four republicans. They also object that the resolution is founded upon an "alleged conspirator" in Louisiana, but that it does not say where or by whom it is alleged; that when grave charges are made against the Secretary of the Treasury it would be only decent to present them upon some solid basis than "it is said"; and that the laws demanded for the Committee of Inquiry to divide itself into sub-committees and wander down into Florida and Louisiana during the recess of Congress shows that the whole proposition is only a "baiting committee" to look for proof of charges which are not made by responsible persons—no, in fact, by any one. They add that if the democrats have evidence on which they can reasonably found their charges they would not keep it secret, but would be ready enough to produce it before the House and the public, and they assert positively that the Florida case is so weak on the democratic side that the republicans would be too good to go into that at any time, and in fact have been trying in vain for weeks past that the whole Florida business should be opened by a report on the case of Finley against Babes, which the democrats have refused to allow, although Babes, the republican, is the sitting member, and if the democrats have a case in Florida they could gain a member in the House.

The investigators do not feel certain of a quorum to-morrow, but they mean to adjourn the House from day to day until they secure a sufficient number. The Joint Advisory Committee, by whose report no unanimous consent the Potter resolution was brought into the House, consists of Senators Wallace, of Pennsylvania; Ransom, of North Carolina; McDonald, of Indiana; Eaton, of Connecticut; and Cockrell, of Missouri; and Representatives Clymer, of Pennsylvania; Bampton, of Ohio; Randall, of Pennsylvania; Morrison, of Illinois; Haines, of Virginia; Beaman, of Texas; Blackburn, of Kentucky; Wood, of New York; Sloan, of Georgia; Clark, of Missouri; and Jones, of New Hampshire.

Late this evening the investigators assert that they are sure of a quorum to-morrow without the republicans, and that, having manifested the disinterestedness to-day by repeated and positive assurances that the resolution positively did not look to a reopening of the Presidential question, they expect to be able to vote down the Hale amendment and pass the resolution whenever the republicans get tired of filibustering. But it is expected that there will be at least one night session caused by dilatory motions on the republican side.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION. Mr. Wood was the author of a proposition to the caucus to-day to put off the consideration of the joint resolution of adjournment to May 23. The resolution will be called up by the Speaker to-morrow, the day originally set for considering it as a privileged question, and the democrats will no doubt vote in a body for delay. Business is so far advanced that Congress could easily adjourn by the middle of June. The Senate, however, has been working very slowly for some time past, the republican majority there seeming to be willing to sit late July.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1878.

THE DEMOCRATS IN CAUCUS—THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION AND THE INVESTIGATION RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Interest has been manifested all day as to the action of the caucus and the effect of its decision will have upon the business of the House to-morrow. The caucus was called to order by Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, the chairman, and Mr. Robbins, of North Carolina, was chosen secretary. The first matter taken up was the Senate resolution fixing the date for the final adjournment of Congress on the 10th of June. Mr. Wood, of New York, moved that the consideration of this resolution by the House be postponed until the 5th of June. He said that the important questions before Congress would occupy the attention of the House up to that time, and it was his duty to speak before even considering the matter.

He called attention to the question of the government revenues, and said that it would consume some time. The democrats ought to understand the great necessity of retaining control of the matter.

of final adjournment. Especially was this made necessary by the question now pending—that of the electoral investigation.

A motion to substitute the 25th inst. for the 5th of June was made, and the amendment was accepted by Mr. Wood, but after some further discussion the 29th inst. was agreed upon, and a resolution postponing all consideration of the subject of adjournment until that date was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Potter now called up the subject of his resolutions of investigation into the alleged frauds of the late Presidential election, and said he wanted the caucus to take some action thereon. It was necessary for the democratic party to understand itself and the caucus should determine upon some line of action.

General Ewing said he thought it would have been better to have submitted the resolutions to a caucus before introducing them in the House, but he did not wish it understood that he opposed the resolution. The democratic party had taken a stand in favor of investigation, and must maintain it.

Several other members regretted that they had not been consulted before the resolution was introduced, among them Messrs. Carter, Harrison and Casey Young.

Mr. Keena, of West Virginia, said he had a resolution to propose. He then read a resolution pledging the democrats to support the Potter resolutions and to carry them through without permitting them to be amended. Before this resolution was formally offered Mr. Wood requested Mr. Keena to give way to him for a motion that would meet the case.

Mr. Wood accordingly proposed a resolution requesting all democrats who were paired with republicans on all political questions to notify their pairs that the resolutions would not be considered binding on any question unless their votes were necessary to constitute a quorum. Some little discussion followed, but was a word of opposition was expressed to the resolution. The prevailing sentiment was that the rules do not recognize any such thing as pairs, and that where it becomes necessary in order to proceed with legislation no agreement of such a nature-made for personal convenience should be observed. A vote was taken and Mr. Wood's resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Ewing Young then proposed an amendment to the Potter resolutions declaring that the movement is solely one of investigation, and that no purpose of amending the President's title or removing him from office is intended.

Mr. Randall said that there was no necessity for this amendment; that the Potter resolutions made that declaration plain enough, and gave to the investigating committee no authority but to inquire into alleged frauds and to report facts.

Other speakers followed Mr. Randall, sustaining his view, while only a slim minority favored the proposed amendment, which was finally laid on the table.

The general opinion of the numerous speakers was that the first step to take was to ascertain all the facts concerning the allegations of fraud, after which the next step could be determined on.

Mr. Potter again took the floor, and expressed himself in favor of maintaining his resolutions in the shape in which he introduced them. But he said if the caucus deemed it expedient to admit any amendments he was subject to his instructions. He wanted to know just what the party meant to do, and if there were any instructions in regard to amendments he wanted to receive them. No proposition in the nature of instructions was offered and the caucus adjourned.

MYSTERIOUS TELEGRAMS ABOUT THE FLORIDA BUSINESS—A CHANCE FOR WILLIAM E. CHANDLER TO EXPLAIN. In connection with the proposed Florida investigation there are some telegraphic dispatches sent during the period immediately after the election the meaning of which puzzled a good many innocent souls when they were brought out in the investigation of last year, and which it will be well to have explained, merely to satisfy an idle curiosity, as it were. Here, for instance, is one sent on election day by Mr. Purman, candidate for Congress, to Gov. Jones, then election manager and now United States Consul:—

TO GOV. MARTIN GOV. KEY WEST, Fla. Draw on Governor Stearns and myself for two hundred more.

Here is another, from the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, two days after the election:—

Judge J. M. EMMERS, Chairman Rep. Nat. Ex. Committee, Washington, D. C. In order to prevent frauds we must have money. If you find it necessary, authorize me to draw on you for two thousand dollars. Answer.

Mr. MARTIN, Chairman Rep. Camp. Committee. Here are several mysterious cipher dispatches from Mr. W. E. Chandler:—

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 12, 1876. M. A. CLARK, 6th Ave. Hotel, N. Y. Doctors plenty; ratny weather. I see smooth water. W. E. CHANDLER. Clancy was the stenographer of the Republican National Committee. But who or what was Jones? Chandler appears to have been anxious about him or it, for he telegraphed again the next day:—

TALLA, 13. W. A. CLARK, 6 Ave. Hotel, N. Y. Florida swarming with demagogues. Send some republican lawyers and eminent men. Send Jones to E. A. Rollins, Philadelphia. Have Arthur William warn. Men asking coin.

W. E. CHANDLER. Chandler's mind was set at rest about Jones the same day by this dispatch from Z. Chandler:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., 13. Hon. W. E. CHANDLER, Tallahassee, Fla. If you find it necessary, authorize me to draw on you for two thousand dollars. W. E. CHANDLER, Chmn.

The price of cotton seems to have interested most of the republican statement, for on the same day Mr. W. E. Chandler, at Tallahassee, was anxious about the price, and telegraphed to his eminent cotton factor, S. B. Packard, now Consul to Liverpool:—

TALLA, 13. S. B. PACKARD, New Orleans. Has Kollig my letter? Must know positively about cotton. W. E. CHANDLER. Mr. Chandler got satisfactory assurances the same day thus:—

NEW ORLEANS, 13. EVERETT CHASE, care Gov. Stearns, Tallahassee, Fla. Just received your letter. Think cotton high; how there? W. E. CHANDLER. NEW ORLEANS, 15 Nov. EVERETT CHASE, care Gov. Stearns. Confident cotton high only keep it firm there. There is also the following assurance about money, a week after the election, it will be observed:—

Nov. 13, 1876. To Colonel MARTIN GOV. KEY WEST, Fla. Will have funds from Washington in ten days. Draw only fifteen days' shift. Our success certain. W. E. CHANDLER. On the same day the following to somebody in Columbus:—

TALLA, 13. A. E. CHAS. Columbus, O. William S. Matthews and others of high character rank in the election. W. E. CHANDLER. On the 15th of November another mysterious character is added to "Jones" in the following dispatch:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15. Hon. W. E. CHANDLER. Cook and others leave to-night Robinson will accompany in favor of necessary Cotton High Doctors plenty You must not leave. Z. CHANDLER, Chmn. Nine days later Robinson and Jones have Smith added to them, to increase the mystery:—

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24. Hon. W. E. CHANDLER. Cotton high. Robinson in Philadelphia. Smith went with Jones to Florida. Z. CHANDLER. Finally, on the 27th we had that Robinson's first name is William, otherwise, we suppose, and that Mr. Chandler has need of Bill in "small cherries," as also of some apples:—

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 27, 1876. Z. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C. William Robinson is small cherries; probably shall not need him; apples necessary Cotton High Doctors plenty any emergency. W. E. CHANDLER. The day before Mr. Chandler described in his friend Governor Kellogg a kind of fever:—

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 26, 1876. Governor W. F. KELLOGG, New Orleans. Cold reports here; doctors scarce; cotton fever spreading; rain here. Answer. W. E. CHANDLER. All this is very mysterious and eminently calculated to excite curiosity. Will not Mr. Chandler tell us who Jones was? and why should Mr. Chandler at Tallahassee, with his hands full of election business, be so busy being so anxious that Jones should go to Philadelphia to see E. A. Rollins? And who was Smith, who was added to Jones and him went to Florida? And who was Robinson, surnamed William, who, after adjourning in Philadelphia, was finally wanted in Florida in the shape of "small cherries," and with "apples," apparently

of the "twenty" kind, added to him, to be ready for any emergency?

It is tantalizing to read so much and know so little. When he was examined before the House committee Mr. Chandler refused to testify on the ground that he was the attorney for nearly all the republican politicians in Florida. Was it as their attorney that he demanded Jones, Smith and Robinson, surnamed William? By the way, Mr. Chandler ought really to tell us whether his instructions to "have Arthur William warm," were obeyed? Did they bring off a grain of truth or put him in the wrong? or what?

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL EXHIBIT AT PARIS. Pay Director Edwin C. Doran has called for Franco under special instructions from the Secretary of the Navy which are likely to create a special sensation in the navy. He is instructed to report for duty at the Paris Exposition as senior naval officer in charge of the United States naval representation there, and is especially charged to make a detailed report of everything relating to marine and naval exhibits.

MAY OFFICERS' PAY FOR MAY AND JUNE NOT PROVIDED FOR. Navy officers here have been notified that they will not be paid for May and June until Congress appropriates money for the purpose, the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year being that much short of the estimate.

THE BEST METHOD OF UTILIZING WATER SUPPLY—A COMMISSION SENT TO EUROPE. Colonel William F. Craigbill and William E. Merrill, of the Corps of Engineers, have gone to Europe, under instructions from the Secretary of War, to examine and report upon the Dutch, French and German methods of utilizing the water supply during dry seasons. This examination is for the purpose of determining the plan to be followed in perfecting the slack water navigation of the Kanawha, Allegheny and other rivers. The main point to be decided is the utility of wing dams.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPACHES. WASHINGTON, May 14, 1878. FEELING OF THE PRESIDENT IN VIEW OF THE PROPOSED INVESTIGATION—HE REGARDS HIS TITLE AS SECURED. Intimate friends of the President say that he shows no disposition whatever in view of the pending proceedings in the House concerning the alleged election frauds to exhibit the least concern over since his inauguration. He had not in the past the slightest knowledge of frauds by political managers in Florida and Louisiana, other than the published accusations on the democratic side. During the canvass and investigation in those States he was entirely reserved, and took no part whatever concerning them, leaving the responsibility to those who performed such business.

President Grant, while the excitement existed, suggested that gentlemen whose characters were well known to the country should go there and examine into all the facts, so that their report or conclusions should inspire respect. President Hayes took no part in the suggestion of an immediate predecessor, and did not interfere in any way whatever. All the time the returning boards were at work, up to the latest hour when the contest was closed, he regarded the general result as certain as to either party in the contest. He received no communications from any of the republican visitors to these or any other States, nor was he in the remotest degree complicated by the proceedings of his friends in the matter stated. In fact, his intimate friends say that, during the period of uncertainty of his election, he manifested no anxiety to occupy the Presidential chair, leaving the determination of the question to others.

The President said this morning that there was nothing new in the proposed investigation, but while friends of the President should be exposed, such exposure would not invalidate his title to the Presidential chair, as this had been settled and declared by a commission constituted under a solemn act of Congress.

Yeo-President Wheeler, having returned from New York, this morning called upon the President, and having subsequently been asked what the President said regarding the pending proceedings in the House, replied:—

"The President did not even allude to the subject. My visit was on other and entirely different business."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE—THE ROSS OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED. In the Senate to-day the President pro tem. presented a communication from Chief Justice Waite on behalf of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, announcing the death of Professor Joseph Henry, and leaving the Senate to attend his funeral on Thursday next at half-past four P. M.

The Ross office appropriation bill was taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Maxey, proposing to pay \$30 a mile for semi-monthly Brazilian mail steamship service was decided not germane to the subject before the Senate by a vote of 32 to 23. The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole was reported to the Senate. The amendments made in committee were concurred in and the bill passed.

Meess, Coke, of Texas, and Harris, of Tennessee, spoke in favor of the bill for the repeal of the Specie Resumption act, and Mr. Voorhees gave notice that when the bill was taken up again he would insist upon its consideration from day to day until a vote should be reached.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, May 14, 1878. Immediately after the reading of the Journal demands for the regular order were made on both sides of the House, and the Speaker announced the regular order to be on the second reading of the demand for the previous question on the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Potter, of New York. The republicans refrained from voting, thus leaving the House without a quorum, as there were but 111 democrats present, 146 being necessary to make a quorum. A call of the House was then ordered.

The distinguishing fact that there were 245 members present, further proceedings under the rule were dispensed with, and the question returned on second reading of the demand for the previous question. The republicans again resorted to filibustering tactics and the House was left without a quorum, the democrats being able to muster only 113 votes.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y.—As the sections minority seem determined to obstruct business, I move that the House adjourn.

The adjournment was opposed by the republicans, but was carried—yeas 130, nays 104.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR HENRY. Before the adjournment the President laid before the House a communication from M. H. Waite, Chancellor of the Smithsonian Institution, informing the House of the death of Professor Joseph Henry, and leaving the members thereof to be present at the funeral service next Thursday.

On motion of Mr. Clark, (dem.) of Pa., the Senate adjourned to-day at 12 o'clock. The adjournment was taken up at four o'clock for the purpose of appointing Senators and members to attend the funeral of the late Professor Joseph Henry was taken up and adopted.

The result of the vote was then announced, after which the President called for a democratic caucus, to take place immediately.

JAMES E. ANDERSON'S DENIAL. THE SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS AT WEST FELICIANA DEFENDS HIMSELF—HIS HEADLINE TO APPEAR AS A WITNESS AND PRODUCE SHERMAN'S LETTER—CHARACTER OF HIS CONTENTS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 14, 1878. Mr. James E. Anderson, the gentleman referred to in Mr. Potter's resolutions, as the Supervisor of Elections at West Feliciana, La., at the time of the Presidential election, is now stopping in this city. He refuses to make any further relations in reference to the charge against him contained in the resolutions than the following Philadelphia denial:—

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 14, 1878. Dear Sir.—The statement in the preamble to the resolution providing for an inquiry into the election in Louisiana, referred to in your issue of yesterday, that James E. Anderson, the Supervisor of Registration of East Feliciana, "falsely protested that the election in Louisiana was a democratic caucus, and that he was the author of a democratic caucus, to take place immediately."

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for publication at present the letter of Secretary Sherman written to Mr. Anderson when he was Supervisor. It is admitted that a copy of such a letter is in existence and the legal gentleman declares that the original can probably be produced when necessary. He declines to state what the proposition was that John Sherman and other visiting statesmen made to him in relation to the canvassing of the vote of his district, but says that when Mr. Anderson is subpoenaed by a Congressional committee, or obtains in some other way an opportunity of calling witnesses and defending himself, he will produce the letter.

WHAT ANDERSON'S CONFESSION SAYS. The legal gentleman, who does not wish his name mentioned, admitted that the purport of the letter might not be in accordance with good morals, but that, under the rule that all is fair in politics, it was such a document as a sharp politician might write. Mr. Anderson, he said, has no objection to make, but when he makes his statement somebody will be badly hurt, intimating that there are men implicated both North and South whose names have not been mentioned as yet.

AN IMPROPER BARGAIN. Your correspondent derived the impression from a long conversation with Mr. Anderson's friend that Sherman's letter either hinted or openly proposed an improper bargain with Mr. Anderson and his fellow Supervisors of East Feliciana by which the count in their district would be affected.

"Did the letter seek to influence an illegal tampering with the votes?" was a question asked. "I should answer no," was the reply, "it would mislead you."

"I get the impression from what you say that a corrupt bargain was proposed, and I think the gentleman did not confess this and would give no more definite information. For the present Mr. Anderson will defend himself," was his parting declaration, "but not through the newspapers."

ARMY INTELLIGENCE. RESIGNATIONS, ORDERS AND CHANGES OF POSITION. WASHINGTON, May 14, 1878. Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted First Lieutenant H. W. Santon, Regimental Quartermaster of Fourth Cavalry.

The resignation of Professor Edgar W. Bass, United States Military Academy, of his commission as First Lieutenant of Engineers only, has been accepted by the President.

Major J. A. Potter, Quartermaster, having made application to be placed on the retired list, he relieved First Lieutenant J. E. Greer, of the Ordnance Department.

Major J. P. Hall, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of the East and ordered to report at Los Angeles, Cal., and relieve Major J. J. Nelson, Paymaster, who will proceed to New York and report to the Chief of the Ordnance Department.

A board of officers, consisting of Lieutenant Colonel S. Greep, Major T. S. Treadwell and Major J. H. Taylor, is appointed to meet in New York for the examination of promotion of Captain S. H. Babbitt and First Lieutenant J. E. Greer, of the Ordnance Department.

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NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. WASHINGTON, May 14, 1878. Captain John G. Walker is detached from duty as a member of the Light House Board and ordered to settle accounts. Master William P. Irwin has reported his return home, having been detached from the Gettysburg, and has been placed on waiting orders. Assistant Surgeon Richard A. Urquhart, John H. Babbitt and First Lieutenant J. E. Greer, of the Ordnance Department, have been ordered to examination for promotion, and when concluded to await orders.

THE LATE PROFESSOR HENRY. ACTION PROMPTED BY RESPECT TO HIS MEMORY. WASHINGTON, May 14, 1878. The heads of bureaus of the Treasury met this morning to take suitable action concerning the death of Professor Henry. Assistant Secretary French, Comptroller Knox, Captain Patterson, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Register Scofield and Third Auditor Austin were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the representation of the Treasury at the funeral.

A meeting of telegraph operators was held to-night at the New York office of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The late Professor Henry were passed regarding him as a noble type of the American electrician, and appreciating his noble and untiring labors in raising the electro-magnet from a philosophic plaything to its present position as an agent for the transmission of intelligence throughout the world.

TO BE HANGED. PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF EDWARD WEBB FOR THE MURDER OF WILLIAM S. FINNEY. MANFIELD, Ohio, May 14, 1878. Edward Webb, the negro fiend who murdered William S. Finney, aged seventy years, and committed terrible havoc with a Springfield rifle while searching for plunder in a house containing ten persons near this town on the night of the 6th of last December, is to be executed for these and other crimes on the 15th inst. The day before yesterday Webb was taken to the State prison, where he was held for the execution of William S. Finney, the Mount Vernon murderer, on the day that Webb was executed. He is now held in the State prison, where he is to be executed on the 15th inst. At the time of the Finney tragedy the excitement and public indignation had reached such a height that it was probably have been the case had it not been so apparent that conviction must follow a trial. There are persons who speak of leaving the case to the jury, and it is believed that the jury will be composed of men who will be able to do justice to the case. It is believed that the jury will be composed of men who will be able to do justice to the case. It is believed that the jury will be composed of men who will be able to do justice to the case.

NEW TREATY REFERRED. CHARLESTON, S. C., May 14, 1878. The application for a new treaty in the case of Kilo Slifer, who was convicted of the murder of a wife, was referred to-day, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged.

THE GOLD SINK. CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 14, 1878. Despatches from some seven-avenue points in Ohio and Indiana indicate that the ice and frost of the past few nights have very materially injured vegetables and early fruits. Peaches seem to have suffered most, especially in the case of the yellow globe variety, which is somewhat damaged, but not enough to signify.

PONT JERVIS, N. Y., May 14, 1878. For the past four nights there has been very heavy frost in this section, and it is reported that the growing crops have been very disastrous. Peaches, pears and grapes, it is feared, are almost entirely destroyed. Mr. Taylor, the State treasurer, is reported to be in the city in many localities.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT. WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, May 15—1 A. M. Inventions.

For the Middle States and New England, winter, possibly followed by falling barometer, increasing northerly to southeast winds on the coast, with cloudy and rainy weather.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, northwest to northeast wind, cooler followed by warmer, partly cloudy weather, except possibly warmer southeast winds in Texas.

For the lake region, north and east winds backing to southwest, partly cloudy, warmer weather and rising barometer.

The rivers will generally continue falling except slowly rising in the South and Middle Atlantic States. Stationary signals continue at Smithville, Wilmington, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Lookout, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat and Sandy Hook.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy, Herald Building, N. Y. Broadway. 1877. 1878.

A. M. .... 23 42 3.00 P. M. .... 81 59  
A. M. .... 33 42 3.15 P. M. .... 74 54  
A. M. .... 33 42 3.30 P. M. .... 69 49  
A. M. .... 33 42 3.45 P. M. .... 60 44  
Average temperature yesterday, ..... 60 1/2  
..... 58 1/2

FAILURE TO PASS A NEW EXCISE MEASURE.

A LAST DESPERATE EFFORT.

REJECTION OF THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON REAPPOINTMENT.