NOT FOUND.

Another Day's Fruitless Search for Stewart's Remains.

VIGILANCE OF DETECTIVES.

A Police Extravaganza at St. Mark's Church.

THAT "COMPANY" AGAIN.

Was Middleton's Visitor the Washington Resurrectionist?

Thus far it would appear that one by one the theories evolved and clews discovered by the Police Department touching the atrocious outrage perpetrated in St. Mark's churchyard a week ago last night have proved barren of important results. Contrary to all expectation, the whereabouts of the remains of the late A. T. Stewart, as well as the identity of the ghouls who impiously dragged them from their resting place, seem to be as much of a mystery to-day as they were when the community was shocked by the announcement of the crime last Thursday morning. The police authorities are apparently groping in the dark, although it is safe to presume that they are bending all their energies to the task.

THE BUSY POLICE.

At Police Headquarters yesterday the officials observed the same degree of reticence which they have manifested since the theft of the remains. Early in the forenoon Superintendent Walling received a communication from some mysterious quarter which resulted in his at once summoning Inspector Dilks to take charge of the Superintendent's desk. Immediately thereafter Mr. Walling, accompanied by a strange gentleman, entered a carriage that was in waiting opposite the Central Office and were driven rapidly away. It was at once conjectured that the abrupt departure of the Superintendent had a direct bearing upon the Stewart grave robbery, but throughout the day all inquiries touching the business on which he had been called away were adroitly parried by his subordinates. During the forenoon Judge Hilton, pale and anxious looking, drove to Police Headquarters and remained for some time in consultation with the officials. The purport of his visit could not be ascertained. Late in the afternoon Judge Hilton again called at the Central Office and was closeted with Inspector Murray. Captain McCullagh, having been sent for by the Inspector, arrived shortly afterward, when a conference, which lasted about half an hour, was held between the three. It was rumored that at this conference the subject of offering an unconditional reward for the recovery of the remains was discussed.

A HERALD reporter sought Inspector Murray, who was found in his office disengaged. In response to an inquiry as to whether the case presented any new developments, the Inspector replied that there was no information whatever that he could impart; that there was, in fact, nothing new discovered in connection with the outrage.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

He was called upon yesterday by a weird looking old man, whose gaunt frame was bent, not owing to the weight of years so much as to the up hill road he had evidently travelled through life. His pinched features, white locks and long, gray beard reaching down to his breast, tended to give the stranger a funereal aspect, as with a mysterious air he announced that he had something of great importance to impart. At first the man replied very cautiously, as the Inspector endeavored to draw from him the character of the information he might possess. At length he unburdened his mind by telling the official that he had discovered what he believed was a veritable clew to the whereabouts of the remains of Mr. Stewart. The Inspector, on hearing this, became more than ever interested in his visitor, and at once invited him to explain the clew. To this the old man replied that he did not intend to divulge what he had discovered to any living being other than Judge Hilton. Inspector Murray, on hearing this ultimatum, intimated to his visitor that under the circumstances it was useless for the latter to have called at Police Headquarters, whereupon the mysterious old man took his departure.

Among the many rumors floating in the atmosphere of the Central Office in the morning was one setting forth that an important clew had been discovered leading directly to the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot in Jersey City. This was considered as being probably connected with the supposed clew which Captain McCullagh and his detectives have been following in Jersey. The writer subsequently saw Captain McCullagh at the Seventeenth precinct police station in the afternoon, and learned from him that two of his detectives had been in New Jersey since morning, working on the same ground that he had commenced the previous day himself. The writer called at the station house again last night. Captain McCullagh was absent; but he had left word with the sergeant in charge that the clew his detectives had been tracing in New Jersey had proved valueless. The sergeant hinted, however, that another clew had been discovered, and that Captain McCullagh was then busily engaged working it up, and that they had hopes that the right trail had been struck at last.

A GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT.

Another sensation was occasioned at St. Mark's Church early yesterday morning, which was, however, known to few outside of the Seventeenth precinct police. When one of the patrolmen went on his post at half-past twelve A. M., he noticed on reaching the corner of Second avenue and Eleventh street that the gas was burning brilliantly in the vestry room of the church. Surprised at the unusual spectacle, the patrolman listened intently, but detected no sound of anything transpiring within. He lingered near the spot, still keeping his eyes riveted on the lighted windows, for about half an hour, when, to his relief Roundsman Hanley appeared on the scene. Having had his attention called to the lighted vestry room the roundsman concluded that something most important was transpiring inside, and perhaps the first thought that occurred to him was that the grave robbers had actually returned with the remains of Mr. Stewart, and were then about to return them to the desecrated tomb. Here, then, was a sensation. The probable return of the corpse, the certain capture of the ghouls, with the additional prospect of receiving the large reward offered by Mrs. Stewart and Judge Hilton. To take in the situation was for the roundsman to act at once. This he did by hurriedly finding two other patrolmen, whom he posted—one on Second avenue, another on Tenth street, while the remaining officer stood guard on Eleventh street. The roundsman then hastened to the station house and reported the matter to the sergeant in charge, who summoned a section of the reserve, while Roundsman Hanley hurried out to the residence of Sexton Hamil to have him accompany them to the church. Not many minutes had elapsed thereafter when the section of police in charge of Roundsman Hanley had completely surrounded St. Mark's Church, in the vestry room of which the lights still burned brightly. The sexton was soon on the spot, and having unlocked the gates and doors entered the vestry room only to find it unoccupied, and the gas burning. His explanation of the affair was soon given. A meeting of the vestry had been held in the evening, and the members having transacted their business left the edifice, securing the doors and gates after them, but forgetting to turn off the gas.

HOW TO DEODORIZE THE BODY.

An uptown physician while conversing with the writer yesterday scouted as ridiculous the idea first entertained regarding the supposed impossibility of the grave robbers being able to conceal the remains above ground for any length of time on account of the strong odor which their decomposition exhaled. He said there were a dozen agencies which the parties who stole the remains might employ to deodorize them effectually. Among these he named charcoal, which, he said, if placed around and over the corpse would prevent even the slightest odor being observed. He believed that the parties who have possession of the remains are keeping them securely stowed away in some tenement house, and that they are in all probability as devoid of any offensive odor as a bag of salt would be. In regard to the charcoal, the doctor's opinions may be deserving of some consideration, as every student of chemistry is aware that charcoal possesses, in consequence of its porous structure, the quality of absorbing many times its own volume of different gases; it possesses the power of removing foul effluvia; it has the property of condensing gases and vapor into itself, of some of which it is said to absorb not less than ninety times its volume. It is also known to chemists that the absorbing power of charcoal is considerably increased by saturating it with solution of platinum, and subsequently igniting it so as to coat the charcoal with a thin film of platinum.

A LIKELY PLACE FOR IT.

Since the stealing of the body and the reward offered for its recovery detectives have been making daily expeditions about Staten Island, with hopes of finding a clew. Mr. Michael Oats, keeper of the Stapleton Morgue, yesterday received a letter from some detectives in this city in relation to the stolen body, the contents of which he refused to give to the public. For the past two days a rumor has been in circulation to the effect that Mr. Oats removed a mysterious body from this city to Staten Island and buried it in an unknown place. This Mr. Oats denies, and states that the body referred to was that of Rose Burke, who died in New York, and was buried in St. Peter's Cemetery, at New Brighton, and that he had a certificate from the Board of Health of New York city, in addition to the usual burial permit. Yesterday a number of detectives were engaged in making a careful search of the woods and secluded places about the island where it might be possible for the thieves to conceal the body. Captain Blake, of the Staten Island police, has notified his men to keep a sharp lookout for any occurrence that may transpire connected with the case and immediately report to him the same. The officers stationed at all the ferry landings closely scrutinize all strange vehicles that come ashore from the boats, more especially those on the night trips. In addition to the watch detailed by Superintendent Orstrander, of the Moravian Cemetery, at New Dorp, Mr. William H. Vanderbilt has engaged a special watchman to look after the vault in which are the remains of the late Commodore Vanderbilt.

FALSE ALARM FROM ELIZABETH.

A rumor reached New York yesterday from Elizabeth, N. J., that a corpse had been deposited in the receiving vault of the Evergreen Cemetery in that city mysteriously, and in such a way as to leave a doubt whether it was not the stolen remains of Mr. A. T. Stewart. It was further reported that Pinkerton's detectives were following up the clew thus obtained and were in co-operation with the Chief of Police in Elizabeth. The latter part of the story was last evening declared by the Chief of Police, Mr. Keron, to be untrue, and the first part was found to have an exceedingly slender foundation.

On inquiry of Mr. J. B. Looker, the Superintendent of the cemetery, it was found that a man drove into the cemetery last Saturday at about noon, bringing in an undertaker's wagon a coffin of zinc, sealed hermetically, and enclosed in an ordinary pine box. The wagon bore the name and address of C. A. Benedict, undertaker, No. 60 Carmine street, and the man driving produced a permit from the Health Department of New York authorizing the removal of the body from the Trinity burying ground. He inquired of Mr. Looker's assistant, who received him, whether any person named Whitehead, of Newark or Elizabeth, had visited the cemetery to purchase a lot, and, being told that no such persons had been there to the assistant's knowledge, he said that he would leave the body to be placed in the receiving vault until the lot should be purchased. He paid the regular fee of $11, and, leaving the permit and the coffin, he drove off.

The permit was regular in every respect and was signed by J. S. Negle, M. D., Register of Record. It was numbered 2,928 and dated November 8, 1878. It gave permission to C. A. Benedict to remove from Trinity burying ground to Elizabeth, for interment, the body of Isaac P. Whitehead; age, eighty-five; birthplace, New Jersey; occupation, ——; cause of death, old age; date of death, November 12, 1877. Mr. Looker said that he could see no reason to suppose that the body was not what it was represented to be, and the superintendent of Trinity Cemetery stated last evening that the removal from there was entirely regular.

SETTLED FOREVER.

Following is the third and evidently final communication from the "company" who claimed to have the missing remains in charge:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

We have given ex-Judge Hilton and Mrs. Stewart some information as to how to recover the remains of the late A. T. Stewart. Last Sunday a letter was addressed by us to the HERALD stating that if $500,000 would be donated to some needed public charity in the city of New York, the body would be delivered free of all expenses incurred by us, and on Tuesday the same journal published a letter from us, to the fact that we are not able to conceal the body longer than till Wednesday night, as parties obtained an important clew regarding the whereabouts. We warned Mrs. Stewart to give immediately her decision, as, in order to avoid detection, we will be compelled to destroy it Wednesday noon. No response came. After having faithfully kept our word, we, to-day (Wednesday), at one P. M., divided the body into small particles, wrapped them separately in comparatively small bundles, handsomely put up. Some of these we sent by mail to different towns in different countries, and others we deposited carefully in different places, where, we are positive, they will and never can be revealed.

The motive to our action (not crime) is as follows:—Some years since, the late A. T. Stewart purchased the burying ground which was then located near the corner of Amity and Wooster streets. The human bones with the skulls in connection with the church were excavated and thrown away, no one knows where. The sacred burying ground had to give way for the stables of A. T. Stewart. Parties who know they are descendants of the bodies who were disturbed from their resting place, immediately after his death concluded to take his body and do the same with it he did to so many. It was taken during some night in October (we wish not to mention the date of the month, as it might possibly lead to some slight clew) by a party of nine men to an apartment of one of them; then medical preparations had been applied to displace the bad odor. It remained there till to-day. After careful consideration we concluded that by donating $500,000 to some needed public charity the advantage to the city would be greater than the revenge of the outraged descendants.

No response came, and that to our charm. The body is destroyed; all search will prove to have been in vain. Some influential, well to-do citizens are among us. The sexton, Mr. Hamil, is not among us; he knows of nothing.

A COMPANY.

NOVEMBER 13, 1878.

A MYSTERIOUS BOX AT PORT MONMOUTH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PORT MONMOUTH, N. J., Nov. 13, 1878.

The inhabitants of this quiet and secluded place are not a little excited over the report that the body of the late A. T. Stewart is secreted here. The place is one excellently calculated for such a purpose. It is situated on Raritan Bay, with but indifferent railroad communication, has a population of isolated fishermen and is the port of numerous stray fishing smacks. The report is current that on the day after the body was stolen a suspicious looking craft with two mysterious appearing men arrived in one of the coves. The men brought on shore a long box and hurried in a northerly direction with it. It was further reported around the Central Office in New York yesterday that Superintendent Walling and detectives started for here. Your correspondent made a diligent search, but could not trace the report to any reliable source. No New York detectives have come to this place.

FURTHER FACTS ABOUT THE WASHINGTON RESURRECTIONIST—A WICKED EYE.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1878.

Your correspondent visited General John C. Crocker, Warden of the District of Columbia Jail, and showed him the paragraphs published in the HERALD of Saturday describing the man who conversed with Mr. C. N. Middleton, on October 7, relative to purchasing some "allekton," and also purchased the lantern and shovel. The General read the description over several times, and finally read it aloud, when, without giving any cue to the object of the question, your correspondent asked him if he remembered having a man under his charge within the past four years who answered that description.

"Yes," replied the General, "I do; that answers the description of Dr. Christian, the Washington resurrectionist, who was sentenced to the old jail for body snatching."

Reading further on until he came to that portion of Mr. Middleton's statement which said the man "dressed particularly well," the General remarked, "The description is as perfect as a picture of Christian," and, continuing, said, "Christian came to the old jail on December 18, 1873, under a commitment from the court for body snatching, to serve a term of one year. He remained in jail until September 15, 1874, when he was pardoned by the President on the solicitation of some friends in this city. On November 11, 1874, he came back to the jail, having been arrested again for "body snatching," and remained until December 8, 1874, when he was released on bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, but after his release left the city, and his whereabouts is unknown; but to my mind he was the head and front of the stealing of Mr. Stewart's body. While Christian was under my charge I saw him frequently. He was a man who had a pleasant address, but while talking would roll his large eyes in a way which was very annoying to a person conversing with him. During his confinement, particularly the last time (from November 11 to December 8, 1874), he greatly improved in appearance, his face became bleached and the sallow tint disappeared. He was frequently visited by his brothers, a woman whom he called his wife and a little girl, said to be his daughter; I had many conversations with him at his request, he frequently sending for me to come to his cell. He talked about the prospect of an early trial, but was very careful not to talk about his operations or in any way commit himself or let a word drop that would in the least implicate him in the body snatching with which he was charged. I am satisfied that he had a hand in the work on Mr. Stewart's body. He was an expert who had not an equal in this country. The HERALD's description of him is perfect."

At this point of the conversation Captain Coleman, one of the officers of the jail, approached the Warden and he was introduced to the HERALD correspondent. General Crocker remarked that the Captain had been connected with the jail a long time and was well acquainted with those who had been in confinement.

The copy of the HERALD was then shown the Captain. He read the description and without hesitating said, "That is Christian, don't you think so, General?"

"Yes, I am confident it is he," was the General's reply.

"He was a shrewd fellow and as cunning as a fox," continued the Captain. "He was the biggest eater I ever saw. It made no difference how much food he ate at his regular meals he always wanted something between times. He was a great reader, and spent considerable of his time over books. Prison life agreed with him, as he fattened up very rapidly after being in jail a few days. He was a very mysterious man, and when talking his eyes rolled wickedly and his large mouth would be worked into different shapes."

With these clews the police might find some trace of either Christian or the man who called on Mr. Middleton.

A MYSTERIOUS TRUNK, CONTAINING A HUMAN BODY, ON A RAILROAD TRAIN—SURMISES OF THE PASSENGERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 13, 1878.

A trunk was shipped to-day from Corry, Pa., to Philadelphia, which contained the remains of a human being and, from the fact that no person could be found on the train who appeared to know anything of the trunk and its contents, an impression prevailed that a portion of the remains of A. T. Stewart might be in the trunk. A sickening smell issued from the trunk soon after the train left Corry, and so offensive did it become that the doors had to be thrown open. At Renovo, 159 miles from Corry, the trunk was removed to the platform, on which it was carried to Philadelphia. It is said that the only man who purchased a ticket from Corry to Philadelphia left the train at Williamsport.

MR. EDISON AND THAT NOISE.

Much attention was attracted to the experiments made by Professor Thomas A. Edison last summer with a view to stopping the noise caused by trains on the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. In company with an assistant he walked along the tracks, examined the rails, and by various contrivances traced the several discordant sounds to their source. The residents of streets adjacent to the roads hailed these proceedings with delight and looked forward with certainty to a removal of the nuisance. They were doomed to disappointment, however, for Mr. Edison has notified the company that his experiments are at an end and that he will take no further steps toward finding a means of deadening the noise. Just why he has taken this step is not known as yet. He is so busy with the erection of his new workshop and the experiments with his electric lighting apparatus that he, perhaps, finds little time for other inventions. What steps will now be taken by the railway company to abate the nuisance remains to be seen.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The number of passengers carried on the New York Elevated Railroad from January 1 to October 1, 1878, was 5,959,355. The average passenger traffic per day during the month of October was 63,473½.

Mr. Cowing, secretary of the company, states that an additional section, from Sixty-seventh to Eighty-ninth street, will be running during the present month; that another from Eighty-ninth street to Harlem will be running in December, and that on January 1, 1879, another section will be in operation on the west side, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-third street, as well as the branch from Chatham square to the City Hall.

RAILWAY CONTROL.

It was reported yesterday in financial circles that the New York, Lake Erie and Great Western Railway had obtained control of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. An Erie official stated that two English trustees of the bondholders of the Atlantic and Great Western paid a visit to this country a few weeks ago and had several consultations with President Jewett, of the Erie. The trustees left for Europe on Saturday, but previous to their departure, this official says, an arrangement was reached whereby the Erie Railway should have the option of controlling the Atlantic and Great Western Railway or of leasing the same for a long period. At the same time these trustees will have to report this arrangement to their associates on the other side for their action. The matter has not been brought officially before the Erie Board of Directors, nor have instructions been given to the counsel of the Erie Railway to draw up any papers in the matter. It is, however, understood that official authority to consummate the arrangement will be received from the other side in the course of a few weeks.

ROBBING UNCLE SAM.

Deputy Marshals Feist and De Clew yesterday brought Richmond L. Davis from the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, to the office of United States Commissioner Winslow, where he was arraigned on suspicion of having stolen 400 silk handkerchiefs, the property of the government. The prisoner, it appears, was employed as a patrolman on the night watch force at the Navy Yard. He had served for many years in the navy and had risen to the position of a petty officer of the first class. A few days ago the suspicions of the paymaster's clerk were excited by the apparent diminution in the stock of handkerchiefs. He at once communicated with Captains Edward Washburn and Thomas Meagher, of the watch, and they aided in the working up of the case. An inventory of the stock was taken by the clerk, who discovered that 400 silk handkerchiefs were missing. Captain Meagher, upon instituting inquiry among the pawnbrokers' shops, found that a man answering the description of Davis, who is a native of Virginia, had on October 19, pawned 100 of the missing handkerchiefs at the pawnshop of Arthur Heaney, Atlantic street, near Court, Brooklyn, for $20. He had represented that he got them in China, while on a cruise. This point being gained, Davis was taken into custody at a late hour on Tuesday night and was locked up in jail. The authorities are satisfied of their ability to recover the balance of the stolen property. Davis, who claims to be innocent, was placed under $1,000 bail to appear for examination on Monday next. He was dropped from the rolls of the Navy Yard watch on Tuesday.

VIRGINIA KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

IMPOSING MASONIC DISPLAY IN THE STREETS OF NORFOLK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NORFOLK, Nov. 13, 1878.

The finest Knights Templar demonstration that ever took place in Virginia occurred in Norfolk to-day, and was witnessed by one of the largest outpourings of people from all around this section of country that has ever thronged the streets of our city. It was a grand *fete* day with our people, everybody being out to enjoy the good weather and the general holiday. From every window and house and street crossing fluttered the templar cross, entwined with the national ensign and other flags, while the shipping in the harbor was absolutely enveloped in the streaming beauty of variegated bunting. After a superb breakfast in honor of the visitors in Portsmouth this morning, the first business in order with the Grand Commandery was the election of officers for the ensuing year, of which the following was the result:—James G. Bain, G. C., of Portsmouth, Va., United States Senator R. E. Withers retiring; John F. Regnault, D. G. C.; Peyton S. Coles, G. G.; John L. Roper, G. C. G.; George W. Dame, G. P.; James S. Moss, G. S. W.; W. H. H. Linn, G. J. W.; James Evans, G. T.; William B. Isaacs, G. R.

The Grand Commander then made the following appointments for the same term:—F. A. Reed, Grand Standard Bearer; J. B. Blanks, Grand Sword Bearer; R. S. Chew, Grand Warder.

The officers elect and appointive were then duly installed. Richmond was selected as the next place of meeting and the Grand Commandery adjourned.

A MAGNIFICENT PARADE.

The grand annual parade and review took place at two o'clock, the line forming on Freemason street, in front of the Masonic Temple. All the military companies of Norfolk and Portsmouth formed the escort, and the following commanderies, with seven bands of music, participated:—Grice Commandery, of Norfolk; Richmond Commandery, No. 2; Commandery St. Andrew, of Richmond; Demolay Commandery, of Lynchburg; Portsmouth Commandery; Appomattox Commandery, of Petersburg; Dove Commandary, of Danville; Stevenson Commandery, of Staunton; Charlottesville Commandery; Old Dominion Commandery, of Alexandria; officers of the Grand Commandery, Fredericksburg Commandery, detachments from New York and Painesville, Ohio.

The display was of the most imposing description and elicited frequent bursts of admiration along the route. The Templars all appeared in the new uniform recently adopted throughout the country.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MATAWAN, N. J., Nov. 13, 1878.

The event of the season in Monmouth society circles was the wedding this afternoon, here, of Mr. George L. Rose and Miss Mary Dayton. Mr. Rose is an importer of morocco and fancy leather at No. 26 Beekman street, New York, a son of the late Joseph Rose, who was for a number of years secretary of the Tammany Hall General Committee and Collector of City Revenue. He is also a member of the Seventh regiment. The bride is the accomplished daughter of Mr. E. H. Dayton and a cousin of William L. Dayton, formerly United States Senator from New Jersey and candidate for Vice President on the ticket with John C. Fremont. Mr. Rose and his bride left here this evening in a special coach on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, intending to make an extended tour of the States.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MATAWAN, N. J., Nov. 13, 1878.

William S. Whitlock, of the firm of William S. Whitlock & Co., ship chandlers, No. 57 South street, was thrown from his carriage here to-night, and it is feared was seriously injured. He had just arrived from New York and entered his carriage to drive to his residence, two miles distant, when the horse became frightened at a passing locomotive and ran out of the road, throwing Mr. Whitlock and his driver to the ground. The driver escaped unhurt. Mr. Whitlock was taken to the office of Dr. Shackleton in a semi-conscious state. The doctor says he has received quite a severe concussion of the brain, and seems to be injured in the back. Mr. Whitlock has been in business at No. 57 South street for forty years.

SMALLPOX.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 13, 1878.

The smallpox is spreading and threatens to become epidemic. It started with two Italian peanut venders. There are now nine cases in hospital and others adding daily. The City Coroner is apprehensive of an epidemic. The city was never in a better state for the spread of disease, especially in the poor wards. The disease was imported from Montreal.

THE FLORIDA COUNT.

MINISTER NOYES REPLIES TO THE SALTONSTALL CHARGES.

BOSTON, Nov. 13, 1878.

Minister Noyes publishes this evening in the Boston *Journal* the following reply to an interview with Leverett Saltonstall on the Florida count, published in the HERALD some time ago, and also in some of the Boston papers:—

DEAR SIR—Some one has been kind enough to send me from Boston, under date of October 12, a slip from the *Traveller*, embodying what purports to be an interview with Mr. Leverett Saltonstall regarding the cipher despatches. As my name is somewhat freely used in that interview I desire to say a word about it. Mr. Saltonstall is reported as saying:—

My belief is that there were daily telegrams exchanged between Secretary Sherman and Governor Noyes, who was at Tallahassee, and a constant stiffening up of the Florida Board by these despatches until the Louisianian Board had acted. The Florida Board, I believe, did not dare to commit the frauds which they committed wholly on their own responsibility.

Now, permit me to say that not one single telegram, in cipher or otherwise, passed between me and Secretary Sherman, or between me and any other person in Louisiana during the whole time I was in Florida. Therefore Mr. Saltonstall's belief in the matter is reckless and unwarranted.

Mr. Saltonstall further says:—

I have seen an affidavit from one of the Florida counties, Alachua county, I think, purporting to be the affidavit of 300 and more voters, whose names were all in the same handwriting, presented to the Board by Governor Noyes, and when his attention was called to the fact his only answer was a smile.

It is true that I did present to the Board the affidavits of between three and four hundred men who swore that they voted the republican ticket in a precinct where the democratic lawyers claimed that only 219 republican votes were cast. I did not write one of these affidavits nor do I know who did, but they were prepared by some notary, for colored persons who could not read or write, but who could, I have no doubt, tell the truth better than some white people seem to be able to do. When my attention was called to the fact that many affidavits were in the same handwriting, I answered that the same was true of those presented by the other side, without the same excuse, as in our case it was necessary, inasmuch as the affiants could not themselves read or write.

Mr. Saltonstall says, further on:—

I do not believe, as a matter of fact, that money was paid by the other side (republican) or offered, but these men were paid by promises of office, as the event proved. Mr. Hayes—and that is the greatest thing I have against him—rewarded every man of them with an office as soon as he came in. What has always filled me with more disgust in regard to Noyes' conduct than that of any other prominent man in Florida at that time is that I always knew him to be there as the confidential friend of Mr. Hayes, the President.

No office was ever promised or suggestion of office made to either member of the Florida Canvassing Board by me, or, as I think, by any other Northern republican, until after the final vote of Florida had been cast. After it was all over—after McLinn and Cowgill had, as I believed, manfully withstood all attempts to bribe and corrupt them with large sums of money in Mr. Tilden's interest—the very day we started home from Florida I said to both McLinn and Cowgill that they had bravely and honestly done their duty; that I should take pleasure in saying so to President Hayes, and that if at any time I could be of use to them they could command me. But before the decision never an intimation or a suggestion of reward was made. This I swore to positively before the Potter Committee, and my testimony was supported by other evidence.

As to the charge of my being a friend of the President, I must plead guilty, and may, perhaps, be pardoned for suggesting that long after it shall have been forgotten that Leverett Saltonstall ever lived the name and fame of President Hayes, the brave and patriotic soldier, the wise statesman, the incorruptible man, will occupy one of the brightest and most attractive pages of American history. It will be no disgrace to have been his friend.

When asked if he was at Tallahassee until the vote was declared Mr. Saltonstall says:—

I was, and it was the most disagreeable work I ever had to perform, &c.

If Mr. Saltonstall is the honorable gentleman he professes to be this last statement can readily be believed in the light of recent developments. It is no matter of wonder that he is a little restive under the disclosures recently made in the columns of the New York *Tribune* and the public condemnation which has followed, but I beg leave to say he will hardly improve the case of his friends by gratuitous and slanderous attacks upon honest men. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD F. NOYES.

GENERAL JOE JOHNSTON.

THE NEWLY ELECTED CONGRESSMAN A HARD MONEY MAN—THE "SOLID SOUTH" AND THE "SOLID NORTH" TO BE FORGOTTEN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1878.

The *Post* of to-morrow will publish a despatch from Richmond, Va., giving an account of an interview with General Johnston, the newly elected Congressman from the Third Virginia district, in which that gentleman is represented as expressing his views unalterably in favor of hard money, and holding the opinion that long before 1880 the "solid South" and the "solid North" will be forgotten. He is reported to have said:—

"The South is now as close a part of the Union as is New England. Virginia has the same interest in the general prosperity of the country as Massachusetts, and her representatives and the representatives of the South will be found to be as active in support of all measures tending to the general good of all sections of the country, as the gentlemen from Maine or Vermont."

MR. HEWITT'S LABOR COMMITTEE.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 13, 1878.

The Hewitt Labor Committee commenced their work in the Wyoming House to-day. Five witnesses were examined, who traversed the entire range of grievances which the mining and laboring classes are suffering under. Mr. J. P. Hickey, a prominent labor reformer, spoke of the hard times and attributed their cause to several things—freight discrimination, coal combination and over population. He would have Congress take up the matter of the railroads. They should be compelled to relinquish their mining business. The business of carrying as well as mining coal was incompatible with the general business interests. The coal combination arbitrarily kept up the price of coal and also regulated the amount to be raised. The coal business was not, therefore, subject to the same laws which govern every other business. The coal combination should be broken up. Small operators were at the mercy of the railroad companies, in that they could not get a ton of coal to market except at the pleasure of the railroad company, and then at an advance on the usual rates. The courts were not appealed to to redress these wrongs, because they had not the means to fight the combined railroad interest.

HISTORY OF STRIKES.

Mr. O'Halloran, also a miner, further elucidated these points. He spoke of the same state of affairs in Schuylkill county, and went into a brief history of strikes in the past, showing that the miners and laborers were completely in the power of the operators. He would have the surplus population provided for by Congress on the public domain.

MECHANICS' TROUBLES.

Joshua P. Thomas, a blacksmith, paid more attention to the grievances of mechanics. They were in very poor circumstances and their wages average about $1 50 a day. The price of provisions was down, but with all that they could not procure the commonest necessaries of life. He knew men who carried empty dinner pails with them when they started for their morning's work. He thought legislation should interfere with the running of machinery on full time, and should also fix the minimum price of a day's work. Prison labor, he said, was a great hurt to honest labor, which could not compete with it.

Several gentlemen testified to the correctness of the evidence given respecting the condition of things here, and agreed that legislation might benefit this community in so far as it could prevent the grinding process of monopolies.

The committee adjourned *sine die* at half-past five o'clock this evening.

THE BOSTON WORKINGMEN.

MEETING OF THE CLUB—SEVERE DENUNCIATION OF THE SAND LOT ORATOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, Nov. 13, 1878.

The Workingmen's Club held their usual weekly meeting to-night. T. P. Splaine, the newly elected member of the Legislature, made an address on the rights of the workingmen and the approaching municipal election. Mr. Splaine deprecated the disgraceful proceedings of the last meeting and was particularly severe on Dennis Kearney, whom he considered as the principal cause of discord.

KEARNEY DENOUNCED.

Mr. Wilby followed and alluded to Mr. Kearney as the pretended workingman's friend, and if he had been a hireling of the republicans to throw apples of discord into the ranks of the workingmen he could not have done his work better. The workingmen of Boston do not want a man to organize them, he said, who was a failure in his own State. Let him go back to California. The workingmen here repudiate him and can do their own organizing, and I wish Kearney was here to answer a few questions I propose to ask him. Mr. Wilby commented on the City Hall rings and advised the workingmen to unite on some good man for Mayor. The hall was crowded, and much feeling was manifested against Dennis Kearney.

THE BOSTON MAYORALTY.

BOSTON, Nov. 13, 1878.

Davis J. King, who was nominated last night by the workingmen for Mayor, has declined.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ADDITIONAL ARRESTS MADE—A SUIT AGAINST MACKEY FOR LIBEL.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 13, 1878.

Two additional arrests were made to-day of parties charged with offences against the laws of the United States at the recent elections.

William L. Daggett, a prominent democrat, who was charged specially with ballot box stuffing in a letter of ex-Congressman Mackey, published in Northern newspapers, began proceedings to-day against Mackey for libel.

VIRGINIA.

JUDGE VAUGHAN ARRESTED FOR BALLOT BOX STUFFING—ADMITTED TO BAIL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 13, 1878.

Alexander W. Vaughan, judge of elections, who was arrested on election day charged with stuffing the ballot box in the Sixth ward, was examined to-day before J. L. Waterman, United States Commissioner. The witness against him was R. A. Young, United States Supervisor, at whose instance the arrest was made. Vaughan was held for trial but enlarged on bail of $1,000.

REWARDS FOR STOLEN BONDS.

NO AUTHORITY FOR THE USE OF THE FUNDS OF THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK TO SECURE THE RETURN OF THE PLUNDER.

ALBANY, Nov. 13, 1878.

The question having arisen informally whether the officials or trustees of the Manhattan Savings Bank are authorized to pay a reward for the return of the bonds lately stolen from them out of the money of the bank, Deputy Attorney General Ruggles said to-day that he had made a cursory search of the statutes on the subject and was under the belief that no authority of the sort whatever existed. The trustees might pay what sum they chose out of their own pockets, but they could not use the depositors' money except in the manner prescribed by law and for the legitimate expenses of carrying on the business. Under the law not only were the actual deposits rated as depositors' money, but also the surplus which is held for the paying of dividends and the making good deficiencies arising out of depreciation of securities and losses by investment. The surplus could not therefore be touched for the purpose of paying a reward for the recovery of the stolen bonds any more than the money actually deposited by the depositors. He considered that depositors stood somewhat in the light of stockholders, and in case of the winding up of the bank are entitled to a division of the surplus. In equity the trustees should pay any reward which may be offered out of their individual funds, because the robbery is to some extent due to their negligence.

It is not known here whether any negotiations are afoot for the return of the bonds, but it is probable the robbers' hopes of a large reward will be considerably lessened by reason of the Deputy Attorney General's views of the matter.

Attorney General Schoonmaker has made no disposition of the Elevated Railway matter as yet, the lawyers not having yet filed their written arguments upon the hearing had before him in New York.

MOONSHINERS LOCKED UP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NASHVILLE, Nov. 13, 1878.

The revenue raiding party now operating in Putnam, Overton and Jackson counties are filling the jail at Gainsboro with illicit distillers, twenty-five having been arrested since last Thursday, and they are still gathering them. Eight illicit concerns have been destroyed within the same time. The moonshiners are reported as badly demoralized, and it is believed large numbers will give themselves up within the next few days.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1878.

What has every appearance at present of being one of the most horrible crimes ever committed in this section of the State is in a fair way of being unearthed in this county. On Sunday, October 27, Peter W. Shultis and Charles Shultis, brothers, residing at Chichesterville, a small hamlet about twenty-five miles from this city, became involved in an altercation, during which Peter struck Charles with a heavy stone on the back of the head. At first the wound was not considered dangerous, and the injured man was about attending to his work. On Friday evening last young Shultis complained of a severe pain in his head, and became unconscious. A physician was summoned, who telegraphed to Dr. R. Loughran, a leading surgeon of this city, to hold a consultation and, if needs be, perform a trepanning operation. Upon examination it was deemed advisable not to let the patient undergo the operation. Shultis died on Sunday night. Coroner Larkin, of this city, on Monday proceeded to Chichesterville, and summoning a jury held an inquest.

SUSPICION OF POISONING.

Several witnesses were sworn, among whom were the two attending physicians, who, though they admit the force of a blow from the stone could have produced death, yet in their opinion there are strong symptoms of poisoning. The kidneys and stomach of the deceased man were to-night taken to New York by the Coroner for the purpose of undergoing analysis by a professor of chemistry, and the jury have held their verdict in abeyance until his return with proof. Suspicion rests upon the mother of the young man. It is asserted that Shultis senior died rather suddenly about a year since. Every effort will be made by the Coroner to investigate into the cause of death in both cases, and horrible revelations are looked for.

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

A SON FRIGHTENS HIS FATHER TO DEATH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

QUEBEC, Nov. 13, 1878.

Cyrille Dugal was to-day convicted of causing his father's death last May by threatening to murder him, the old man dying suddenly of syncope, induced by fright. It appears by evidence that the prisoner attempted to seize a watch from his brother, and when his father interfered seized a knife and rushed at the old man, exclaiming, "This will be the end of you!" A neighbor who happened to be near prevented the intended murder, and succeeded in getting the old man to a sofa in the house of Darveau, next door, where he expired in ten minutes. One of the Darveaus went to the house of the deceased, and, seeing the prisoner, said, "You wretch, you have killed your father." The prisoner cried out, "What is that to me?" The prisoner then cried out to his mother, "You old wretch, I will serve you the same way!" and made a rush at his mother, but was seized by Darveau and prevented from ill using her. The post-mortem examination performed by Dr. Lemieux revealed that the deceased died of syncope. The Doctor stated most positively that this syncope which resulted in his death was determined by fear, and that he had on several occasions to attend the deceased for syncope in a light form brought on by the brutal conduct of the prisoner. The Doctor was questioned by the counsel for the defence as to the prisoner's sanity, but he averred that though a very vicious and dangerous character Dugal could perfectly distinguish right from wrong. His father was a leading tanner of this city. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter.

A MERCHANT'S FRAUD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, Nov. 13, 1878.

M. F. Paige, a prominent leather dealer, was arrested this morning by State Detective Smith, charged with conspiring with his partner, Stetson, to defraud his creditors. Paige was arrested on Tuesday on a civil suit, charged with being about to leave the State, and furnished bail. The charge against him is an attempt to defraud his creditors of property to the value of $100,000. It is alleged that during the past sixty days he has shipped a