THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1878. VOL XXXVII--NUMBER 152

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 1-4d. Memphis cotton, 11 1-8c. New Orleans cotton, 11 1-8c. New York cotton, 11 7-16c. New York gold, 100 5-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 25, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, northwest to southwest winds, stationary or falling barometer, warmer, partly cloudy weather.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEPT., SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, MONDAY, June 24, 1878, 10.08 p.m.

Place of Observation	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	29.96	82	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianola	29.95	82	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Louisville	29.97	72	N.W.	Light	Clear.
Memphis	29.99	75	N.	Light.	Clear.
Nashville	30.01	70	N.	Light.	Clear.
New Orleans	29.98	80	S.E.	Light.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.97	78	S.E.	Light.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.03	76	Calm	Calm.	Clear.

W. W. MCELROY, Sergeant.

A LONDON dispatch announces the death of Charles Mathews, the actor.

IT is believed in Berlin that the next sitting of the peace congress will not occur till Thursday.

A DISPATCH from Berlin reports that yesterday's sitting of congress caused a satisfactory impression. The essential features of the questions discussed in the preliminary *pourparlers* were agreed to in principle.

THE young Queen Mercedes, of Spain, was reported dying yesterday, and at five o'clock in the evening received the last sacraments of the church in the presence of the king, members of the royal house and ministers.

IN commenting on yesterday's proceeding in the peace congress, a Berlin correspondent says that there is evidently a close alliance between England and Austria, but each naturally comes most prominently forward on points involving its own interests. Thus the Austrians took no active part in the discussion relative to garrisoning the Balkans.

THE Bulgarian question once solved, says a dispatch from Vienna, discussion on the other points is likely to be accelerated in deference to the wishes of Germany for a speedy close of the congress. In this case detail, including an arrangement of autonomy for Roumelia are likely to be submitted at a supplementary conference.

A ROME dispatch announces that instructions have been finally issued from the Vatican to the Neapolitan bishops to take the royal *exequatur* and the revenues and the palaces of their respective dioceses. Hitherto these bishops have ignored the *exequatur* and have received subventions from the Vatican, but the great falling off of the revenue derived by the holy see from the Peter's pence renders the strictest economy necessary.

SPORTING NEWS.

Tenbroeck and Molly M'Carthy Exercising.

LOUISVILLE, June 24.—Tenbroeck and Mollie M'Carthy were both worked a little Saturday. The mare made her two miles in 3:37½. Tenbroeck could not be timed, Rollo Colston, who is assisting Harry to train him, rendering it impossible for those present to do so.

Regatta at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—The Southern yacht club regatta; first day, distance fifteen miles.

The first class was won by Nathalie C., beating Leminas, Governor, Claiborne and Genevieve, in the order named. Time—2.58:36½.

The second class was won by Xiphias, beating the Restless. Time—3.27:58.

In the third class the Jaunita won, beating Lou Lou, Maggie, Mary A. and Edith. Time—3:31:14¾. The Maggie capsized.

Fourth class, Olivia won, beating Brenda and Nora. Time—4.04:49.

The boats were sailed by amateur members of the club. The professionals sail the boats to-morrow.

The Great International Boat Race.

LONDON, June 24.—The entries for the four oared boat race at Henly are as follows: For Stewart's challenge cup: Dublin university crew, She-wa-cae-mettes club, Kingston club, London club, Columbia and Jesus college crew of Cambridge. For the visitors' challenge cup: Columbia, Lady Margaret, First Trinity and Jesus college crews of Cambridge, Hartford college and University college crews of Oxford. For the Diamond challenge sculls, double-entries are as follows: Geo. W. Lee, of the Triton club, Newark, New Jersey; Lee, of the Union club, Boston, Massachusetts; Chenis, of the Kingston rowing club; Barkes, of the Cambridge university boat club; Edward Moss, the present holder of the prize; J. Lonsdale, of the Oxford university boat club; and Payne, Mansley and Chillingworth, of the Ino rowing club. No objections have yet been made against the Americans, and none are expected. The races are to be rowed in heats. The boats will be rowed against the current, which is of considerable force, except one curve at about three-fourths of the distance. The course is nearly in a straight line, but the curve will give great advantage to the inside boat.

LONDON, June 22.—There has been some talk of objections against the Showemacettes, entered for the Henley regatta, but the crew themselves do not fear any protest. The comments on their style of rowing are unfavorable.

Base-Ball Scores.

Rochester—Indianapolis, 3; Rochester, 0.
Buffalo—Cincinnatis 1; Buffalos, 0.
Cleveland—Forest City, 1; Boston, 2.

A Parlor Match Causes Nearly $100,000 Worth of Damage.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 24.—A fire was started to-day in the cotton compress of Horten & O'Connell by treading on a parlor match, and the flames spreading into the Planters warehouse adjoining, three thousand bales of cotton, which the two houses contained, were soon enveloped. The insurance on the cotton amounted to forty thousand dollars. It is thought that over one-fifth of the cotton may be repacked. The compress and building were worth about forty thousand dollars, and are badly damaged, as is also the Planters warehouse, probably ruined.

Fall Returns Show a Handsome Democratic Majority in Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—A Portland dispatch gives the full election returns: For congress—Whitaker, Democrat, 16,554; Hines, Republican, 15,384; Campbell, Independent, 930. For governor—Boeckman, Republican, 16,009; Thayer, Democrat, 16,063; Wilkins, Independent, 1353. For secretary of state—Earhart, Republican, 16,146; Reams, Democrat, 15,852; Cates, Independent, 1289. For treasurer—Hirsh Republican, 16,555; Brown, Democrat, 15,493; Sutherlin, Independent, 726. For state printer—Carter, Republican, 16,160; Noltner, Democrat, 15,663; Craig, Independent, 1298. For superintendent of public instruction—Powell, Republican, 15,951; Stiles, Democrat, 15,918; Parker, Independent, 1108.

Marriage of Senator Bruce, Colored, of Mississippi.

CLEVELAND, O., June 24.—Senator B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi, and Miss Josephine B. Wilson, of this city, were married this evening at the residence of the bride, on Perry street, by Rev. N. S. Hulsom, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church. About seventy-five friends of the senator and Miss Wilson were present. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce left at half-past ten o'clock, by way of the Lake Shore route, on a special car for New York, from which city they will sail on Wednesday for Europe.

As spirituous liquors will injure men, so opium or morphia will harmfully affect the baby. Dr. Bull's baby syrup is *the* remedy for the baby. It is free from opium. Price twenty-five cents.

MRS CAPTAIN JENKS

Continues her Evasive Answers to Direct Questions as to the Authorship of "That Letter"—A Rigid Cross-Examination Fails to Elicit the Information.

Butler, M'Mahon and Springer Exhaust their Professional Tact in the Effort to Get from a Contrary Woman what She Knows about Louisiana Election Frauds.

General H. V. Boynton on the Witness-Stand—He Emphatically Refuses to Make Any Answers that will Reflect upon the President of the United States.

He Tells what he Knows about what Induced the President to Appoint Jim Anderson to Office—The Witness Gets Red Hot, and Calls Butler a Rowdy.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Potter investigation committee resumed its sessions to day, Chairman Potter presiding.

Mrs. Jenks.

on entering the room, made a very dignified bow to the members of the committee, and took the witness-chair.

Mr. Springer commenced the cross-examination by referring to the statement made by the witness on Saturday that no one except herself knew aught of the original document known as the Sherman letter.

Question—If no one except yourself knows aught of the original document, you must have written it yourself? Answer.—I did not say so.

Ques.—Were you the author of the contents of that letter? Ans.—I dictated the contents of the letter.

Ques.—Then the person to whom you dictated the contents of the letter merely acted as an amanuensis? Ans.—Yes, sir; as an amanuensis extraordinary.

Ques.—Who was the person to whom you dictated the letter? Ans.—I refuse to tell you, sir.

Ques.—Do you know the names of any of the persons who were in the parlor at the time this letter was written? Ans.—I may know the names of some of them.

Ques.—What names do you remember? Ans.—I will not tell you.

Witness in reply to interrogatories said that the letter was written, as near as she can recollect, upon one page of ordinary letter paper, used medium sized envelope, with no footing on it.

Ques.—In whose handwriting was the so-called Sherman letter? Ans.—You asked me that before, and I told you I would not answer the question.

Ques.—I ask you again, is that letter in your handwriting? Ans.—And I again refuse to answer whether it was in my handwriting or not; you must draw your own inferences in that case. The witness then stated that she alone now knew anything of the original letter, adding: Perhaps some one has died since.

Mr. Springer—Yes, Mr. Weber has died since.

Witness—Yes, sir; it is a great pity. Continuing, the witness said that the letter was addressed on the face to Daniel Weber and James E. Anderson.

Mr. Springer requested the witness, handing her a pen and a sheet of paper, to write a copy from her memory, as near as possible to the contents of the original document, but she declined to write a copy, stating that if they desired to see her handwriting they had a number of letters written by her, to which they might refer.

Being interrogated regarding the letter handed her by Weber, and her movements after entering the hotel, witness testified that she inquired of the usher if Mr. Sherman was in; the usher said he believed the gentleman was up stairs, and offered to present her card, but she did not desire him to do so; she unconsciously read the letter, and after reading it considered that it was an insult to Sherman and his friends, and upon that ground she thought it proper not to deliver the document.

Ques.—But, madame, you thought proper to open the letter, written and addressed to Mr. Sherman? Ans.—I did not say I opened the letter, and I will not permit you to so state it. Continuing, the witness said she frequently visited Governor Kellogg at his office during the time that the visiting statesmen were there, and that she had seen General Sheridan, Messrs. Sherman, Stoughton, Garfield, and others, in the governor's office during her visits there; she did not recollect distinctly who else she saw, without refreshing her memory with her memorandums.

By Mr. Springer—Have you your memorandums during your stay in Washington?

Witness—Oh, no, sir; an ordinary car could not bring them, they are so voluminous.

Mr. Springer—If you had notified us we might have arranged for a freight-train to convey them.

Witness (sneeringly)—You are very kind. Renewing her testimony, witness said: I was on intimate terms with Anderson and Weber.

Ques.—To whom did you dictate the letter? Ans.—A pen is a mechanical instrument, you know.

Ques.—You dictated to a pen? Ans.—Some one might have been holding the pen, though.

Ques.—Who was that some one? Ans.—I refuse to tell you.

Ques.—Am I to understand that you, then, are the author of the language of that letter, and that the contents were composed by you? Ans.—I dictated the letter, and it was an original production.

Ques.—It originated with you? Ans.—Yes, sir, with me.

Ques.—Then you are the author of the content of the letter? Ans.—Yes, sir.

Ques.—Have you forgotten the name of the person to whom you dictated this Sherman letter? Ans.—I think I have; yes, I have given the name to oblivion, and it never has had resurrection.

Ques.—You will not say that you did not write the letter yourself? Ans.—No, sir; I will not say that.

Ques.—You saw the letter at the time it was being written? Ans.—Yes, I looked on.

Ques.—You do not deny you wrote it? Ans.—No, sir, I do not.

Ques.—You say you dictated it to a pen? Ans.—It was a quill, I think; I think I did see feathers on it.

Ques.—Did you see any one in the ladies' reception-room? Ans.—I did not; I was contemplating the political affairs of the nation mentally.

Ques.—Was it in the parlor that you hit the end of this letter off and read it. The letter to Sherman? Ans.—It was quite an involuntary act on my part; yes, that was the place.

Ques.—Had you ever been informed of the contents of that letter before you opened and read it? Ans.—Not specially; only that they wanted a guarantee.

Ques.—You did then open a letter not addressed to you and read it? Ans.—It was not addressed to me to be sure, but it was quite involuntary.

Ques.—The letter was addressed to Mr. Sherman, wasn't it? Ans.—I did not look; Weber said it was, and I suppose it was; I discovered afterward that it was.

Ques.—You started into the hotel with the view of delivering or sending this letter to Mr. Sherman? Ans.—That was my first impulse, of course.

Ques.—What caused you to change your mind? Ans.—It was in consequence of the little note; I was contemplating the affairs of state, and quite unconsciously I bit off the end of it. They could have no private business with the distinguished statesman; besides, the letter was not presentable to him then, and I did not think it necessary to present it. I was disgusted that they should want written assurances that they would be provided for. Was not Sherman's word sufficient without a written guarantee?

Ques.—Did you think it right to sign Sherman's name to a letter which might compromise him thereafter? Ans.—Now you go too fast; it poured oil on the troubled waters for the time being.

Question, in November, 1876, you were on friendly terms with Anderson, were you not? Ans.—I do not know what you call friendly terms; I knew him politically; he had been a guest in my house, and as such he was sacred; I was well acquainted with him.

Ques.—Were you acquainted with D. A. Weber? Ans.—Yes, sir, very well; he was a friend, and I had known him since 1868.

Ques.—You were disposed to be a friend to Weber at that time? Ans.—I had no reason to be unfriendly to him or to Anderson—in fact, I was always pretty friendly to Anderson, but there was a method in our madness, of course.

Ques.—What had been your relations up to that time with Secretary Sherman? Ans.—I had merely known him as a member of the United States senate, and heard him in debate very often, and admired him; I had been introduced to him, but do not know if he would have known me if he had met me casually.

Ques.—What reason could you have had on the twentieth of November to deceive two of your intimate friends in the interest of a stranger whom you had never known. Ans.—Secretary Sherman was merely one of the visiting statesmen, and as such deserved honor at our hands; I had no desire to serve him particularly, I was merely maintaining the dignity of the party; if the letter had been addressed to Mr. Stoughton it would have been all the same, they would have got a guarantee; these were men high in the councils of the nation, and do you suppose I wished them to know what a contemptible stratum we had in the party in Louisiana at that time? it was for the honor of the party; I did not want them to know about it.

Ques.—Why did you give them a forged document, if they were your friends? Ans.—Pardon me, I do not admit it.

Ques.—Why did you, then, give them a false guarantee instead of a genuine one? Ans.—It made them feel better, and I did not wish to insult the statesmen.

Ques.—Did you know Sherman had given a verbal guarantee? Ans.—I did not know about that. Weber simply said they had been assured they should be taken care of and protected. Sherman's name was not mentioned in that whole matter.

Ques.—Then why did you procure a false guarantee? Ans.—Because it kept them quiet; I do not know that Weber wished to go back on us, but I do know that Anderson did; Sherman did not know whether they would stand firm or not, but I did; I knew they would stand firm if they got a guarantee, and if not the Democrats money would have made them go on the other side.

Ques.—So that you thought you would give them a false guarantee to keep them from accepting a Democratic bribe? Ans.—Yes, sir; we did not want any trouble.

Ques.—Who do you mean by "we"? Ans.—I mean the party at large.

Ques.—What explanation of your conduct do you now give for having procured a false guarantee and delivering it to your two friends, in order to prevent an insult being offered a man who was an entire stranger? Ans.—I thought it would relieve their minds, and that the visiting statesmen would leave, and that would be the last heard of it. I knew they would not sell out to the Democrats in that event, and go back on their pretests. I never thought about what they would do with the guarantee after the fourth of March. If I had, perhaps this committee would never have convened.

Witness said she would produce more of Anderson's letters to-morrow, and continued: I have sent for a package of letters which I think will be interesting to your side of the question, although they are not couched in the most elegant language. He used the word "damn," and all that kind of language in them.

Ques.—That is his fault, not yours; and if so they will show that he is not a good man. That may be one reason why I want them. Ans.—Anderson is good enough; there is no use in your saying anything against Anderson, and don't you do it.

By Mr. M'Mahon—You are not now under obligations to Governor Kellogg, are you? Ans.—No, sir, and I never have been; it was a mere party matter that he was seated; if he had been a Fejee Islander he would have been seated all the same.

Ques.—Do you mean to say that Kellogg did not want this Sherman letter for the purpose of enabling him to get his seat? Ans.—How would it enable him to get his seat?

Ques.—Mathews was inimical, but he turned around afterward. Ans.—Perhaps he did, but I do not think that letter had anything to do with it.

Ques.—Was it not the Sherman letter that Kellogg was writing for for the purpose of forcing things in regard to his seat? Ans.—I do not think so.

Ques.—If you will promise to bring us that letter of yours of the ninth of November, 1877, I will ask you no more questions about it. You say that you have other letters, may be sure he will never get that letter, or any other papers that were deemed of importance. What were they? Ans.—Well, he said if he only had the document he could overturn the government.

Ques.—You were interested politically in Kellogg at that time; you wanted him to get in? Ans.—As a matter of course, as a mere party measure.

Ques.—Now, what were the other papers that you assured Governor Kellogg that Anderson should never get? Ans.—I do not know; I never had possession of the Stanley Mathews letters.

Ques.—Did you know that Anderson had any document from Stanley Mathews at that time? Ans.—You know how Anderson talks.

Mr. M'Mahon—Yes, but I want to hear you talk now.

Witness—Well, I hope that you are edified.

Ques.—Did you ever see the documents that Anderson said he had from Mathews? Ans.—No, sir; he did not inclose them for my perusal; I never had possession of them; if I had, they never would have gone before this committee.

Question by the Chairman—Was the letter that you dictated in the parlor written in ink or pencil? Ans.—In ink.

Ques.—Was it legible or not when it was finished? Ans.—That remains for others to discuss; the chirography was not elegant; it never is, but I might have made it out.

Ques.—Have you ever read any of Sherman's letters? Ans.—I have never read any of his composition, except that I have read his speeches as reported in the *Congressional Record*. I am familiar with most of our statesmen's style, and if have read them once I think I could imitate them.

Ques.—Did you try to imitate his style when you dictated the letter? Ans.—Not his particulary; it might have done for any one.

Ques.—The letter contains this phrase: "Your note of even date." Do you use that phrase when you write? Ans.—Yes, sir, very often; I abbreviate it in that way. As for the word "Hayes" there, it happened to be mentioned while I was in the room, otherwise I would not have thought of such an august personage.

Ques.—Was the letter signed "J," "Jno." or "John Sherman?" Ans.—It was signed "John Sherman."

Ques.—The letter to which it was an answer, do you recollect that? Ans.—Yes, sir, I do; but it did not impress me so much as the other.

Ques.—Please repeat it, if you can. Ans.—"Sir, we have carefully considered your arguments made by you at our recent interview"—or something of that kind; I will not be positive as to the word *recent*. "Your assurance that we shall be provided for is scarcely specific enough. In the event"—or, in the case—"we pursue the course suggested by you, we will be obliged to leave the State. Will you, therefore, state in writing to whom we shall look for the fulfillment of your promises?

"D. A. WEBER,
"JAS. ANDERSON."

I believe that is it.

Ques.—Is your recollection of it derived from that single reading in the hotel? Ans.—Yes, sir; I had it some time afterward, and I may have taken a little note of it.

Ques.—Were you employed in the treasury department at one time? Ans.—I was here two months, in 1875, and accepted a position during that time. Mr. Bristow was secretary of the treasury then. I don't think the government made much by my services. I had other business to attend to. I accepted the position because it was offered, and I held it only for two months.

Ques.—Did you render any services to the government? Ans.—Yes, sir. I did; I went up there very often, until I got tired of it. I used to go in a room with lots of desks in it, where I did some writing. I went there almost every day when I had nothing else to do. [Laughter.] Senator West, I believe, was good enough to have me appointed.

Ques.—In whose writing was this letter that was handed you to deliver? Ans.—I think it was in Weber's handwriting.

Mr. Butler inquired of witness if she had any more of Anderson's letters, and she replied: "I may have some more," adding: "By the way, general, how did you get that letter from Mrs. Weber?" [Laughter.]

Mr. Butler, leaning carelessly back in his chair, seemingly enjoyed the question as much as the spectators, but gave no reply. In a dialogue between Mrs. Jenks and General Butler, witness told Butler he was very flowery, and offered to tell him more about her Anderson letters if he would give her the information she required regarding the course pursued by him to obtain Mrs. Weber's letter, otherwise she would be compelled to refuse, the same as he did.

Mr. Springer again took the witness, asking her about how long it was from the time she left with until she returned with the document? She thought that it was in the neighborhood of three-quarters of an hour; she remained in the reception parlor but about five minutes, during which time she unconsciously bit one end of the note addressed to Secretary Sherman intrusted to her for delivery.

Mr. M'Mahon referred to the correspondence which had existed between the witness and Governor Kellogg, and particularly desired to know what letter she referred to in her letter dated November 14, 1877, in which she said "yes."

Witness—I refer to the letter you wot of; you will perceive by one of Anderson's letters which I inclose that he values it very highly, and also that he is not in possession of the document, and you may be sure that he will never get it or any of the other papers he deems of value.

During the questioning of Mr. M'Mahon, with the view of having the witness to state if the letter referred to was Sherman's letter, the witness evaded the direct questions and made inquiries of Mr. M'Mahon. She, however, stated that had there been ten thousand dollars offered for Sherman's letter, and it in her possession, she would not have degraded her honor so much as to have accepted the offer.

By Mr. Potter—Did you ever see any of Sherman's writing?

Witness—No, sir; I did not.

Mr. M'Mahon referred to a letter bearing the signature of Thomas Jenks, asking witness if it was the signature of her husband.

The direct question was evaded, and witness said her husband could identify his own signature, and he being present she referred the gentleman to him for the information desired.

In reply to further interrogations by Chairman Potter, witness stated that her maiden name was Morris.

Mr. Butler stated to Mrs Jenks that he desired to gratify her curiosity in regard to obtaining the letter from Mrs. Weber; he said Governor Kellogg handed him a bundle of papers and in it he found a letter addressed to Mrs. Weber.

Mrs. Jenks (quickly)—Why did you not hand it back to him?

Mr. Butler (very slowly) because I had use or it.

Mr. Springer asked witness regarding a certain claim in which her family had been interested, but the subject proved uninteresting.

Mr. Springer—That is all I have to ask the witness.

Witness—Then I move we adjourn. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Jenks was then excused until to-morrow morning, and the committee took a recess.

When the committee reassembled

General H. V. Boynton,

special correspondent at Washington of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, was called.

By Mr. M'Mahon—Did you call upon the President of the United States in relation to the appointment of Mr. Anderson? Ans.—I did not call upon the President upon that appointment especially. The appointment had been announced as being that of an Ohio man. There had been, perhaps on the same day, a statement published to the effect that Anderson had been appointed partially in manipulating the vote of one or two parishes in Louisiana; and secondly, that he had been appointed by the President on that account. In the conversation I asked the President how it happened that this man had been appointed, charged as he was with the disreputable manipulations in the interest of Louisiana. The President replied that Anderson had been appointed for efficient services rendered the party; and, in reply to further inquiry, the President said he did not think Anderson would retain his office. It was the first week in June that the interview with the President took place, General Sherman being been riding with the President through invitation, a general discussion of appointments took place during the drive.

By Mr. Cox—Have you compared that date in June with the letter written to the state department asking the withholding or revoking of Anderson's appointment? Ans.—Yes, sir; I heard that I was to be called before this committee with reference to the matter—I saw it so stated in a western newspaper—and I went to my files and fixed the date of that conversation and the date of the letter to the state department, which was on the twenty-sixth of May. When I asked the President if his commission had been revoked, he made the reply that he did not think he would retain the office. I supposed he had gone out of office for the reason which was then current in print—that he had refused to accept this consular in Punchal of his own accord, and that had left the impression on my mind that the charge made in the Democratic papers was true; but upon looking at the date of the letter and the date of my conversation with the President, I found that he had already directed his commission to be withheld. No conversation that I had with the President proceeded on the theory that he had been dealing with him on account of any improper service that he had done

By Mr. Butler—Have you at any time attempted to give the President's words exactly in this interview? Ans.—No, sir; I told the story as it lay in my mind at the time I repeated it. The President, without denying or affirming anything with reference to the point I made, said that he did not think he would receive the appointment, or that he would retain the office if he should be appointed.

Ques.—Have you not said, substantially, that you asked the President how he came to make the appointment of such a man against whom such charges were made, and he said he was possessed of some political secrets? Did not you use the words "political secrets?" Ans.—No, sir; I did not. I am absolutely certain I did not say so to anybody. The words "political secrets" were never used by the President, and I do not think I ever used the words in speaking to anybody of it.

Ques.—Have you never used the words, in speaking of it, that the President said he was to be appointed "on account of matters not best to be known?" Ans.—No, sir, I have not; and I want you to understand that I do not propose to make any answer here that will reflect upon the President of the United States.

Ques.—Why not, if it is the truth? Ans.—I will tell you why; because I propose to state exactly what took place, and not give any half-way answers which may reflect upon the President of the United States; I have told in substance all that took place between the President and myself.

Witness further said that answers could not be placed in his mouth, and if it was not the pleasure of the committee to accept his statement as he pleased to make it, which were the plain facts, they might wait until December next, when probably they might get the details of the affair.

Ques.—Have you given any person whatever to understand that the President said to you, or gave you to understand, that Anderson was possessed of some political knowledge that it was not best to have made public? Ans.—No, sir; the President did not say anything of the kind.

Ques.—Please state what reason the President did give for this appointment? Ans.—His statement was to the effect that this man had been a good Republican, and had done good Republican service in Louisiana; that was the substance of it.

By Mr. Butler—Haven't you stated to anybody that the President said to you that because Anderson had some knowledge of political affairs in Louisiana it was necessary, convenient or proper that this appointment should be made? Ans.—Not to my recollection; I may have conveyed that impression to several people, but as to stating it as the words of the President, I am confident I have never done so.

Ques.—Have you stated that in substance as what the President said? Ans.—I may have done so.

Ques.—Did you state it truly? Ans.—I stated it truly as it remained in my mind, and I wish to say right here that I repell all insinuations that I have not told the truth at all times, and, if necessary, I shall protect myself against such imputations. The other members of the committee have acted as gentlemen toward me, but General Butler has acted the part of a rowdy, and I desire the chairman to call his attention to the fact, and if the committee will not protect me, I will protect myself.

By Mr. Butler—Where were you when the M'Veigh commission went down to Louisiana? Ans.—I was in Washington.

Mr. Cox—I desire to take the sense of the committee as to whether we propose to go into the question of the doings of the M'Veigh commission in April, 1877, or whether we have the authority to do so under the resolution of congress under which we are acting.

The committee then went into secret session to consider this and other matters connected with the workings of the committee, and shortly after adjourned until Tuesday.

THAT UNREAD PACKAGE.

Coyle Says no such Incidents Occurred—Somebody Else Opened, Read and Destroyed the Paper.

WASHINGTON, June 23—The *Post* tomorrow will publish an interview with John F. Coyle, formerly publisher of the *National Intelligencer*, regarding the published report that at a dinner party in this city on the night of Lincoln's assassination Coyle burned the unread package which Booth handed him during the day, and which it is supposed contained his explanation of the causes which led him to the commission of the terrible deed. Coyle says: "No such dinner party ever took place. I never heard of that statement until after the execution, although rumors were prevalent that such a statement had been prepared. On my examination as a witness before the commission that tried the conspirators, I there stated that no such document ever reached me. Member party the execution John Mathews, the gentleman to whom the statement was given to deliver to me, told me he had received it, and on the night of the assassination had opened it, read it and destroyed it.

THE WISCONSIN SCARE.

An Indian Religious Festival Mistaken for a Preparation for the War-Path.

ST. PAUL, June 23.—Colonel Forsythe, of General Sheridan's staff, and Adjutant-General Bryant, of Wisconsin, have returned to Rush City from a visit to the scene of the Indian panic, and fully confirm the dispatches previously sent from here. A Rush City special to the *Pioneer Press* says: "Finding no cause for alarm in the country, they visited the camp of the Chippewas, at Woodlake, where a number of them were found practicing the new dance referred to, which is not a war-dance, but semi-religious. All the chiefs disclaimed the idea of hostility to the whites, and were much disturbed by the reports of the panic, fearing that they would be confined to the reservations. In consequence they are moving north, and but few Indians can now be seen in the country. Colonel Forsythe and General Bryant have reported to their respective superiors in accordance with these facts."

ARKANSAS.

Mass Meeting of the Citizens of Crittenden County—Nominations for the Legislature and County Officers.

On yesterday was convened at Mound City a meeting of citizens, to make nominations for the various county officers and a representative in the legislature—these positions to be filled at the approaching September elections. Henry T. Hulbert was called to the chair and A. Clarke Brewer appointed secretary. A committee of nine was appointed to recommend suitable nominations, which, having retired to consult, soon returned and reported the following:

For Representative—A. Clarke Brewer.
Sheriff—Thomas Smith.
Clerk—T. W. Gibbs.
County Court Judge—R. B. Barton.
Assessor—Wilson Swingler.
Treasurer—Sam Floyd.

The report was adopted by acclamation, amid great rejoicing.

In response to repeated calls the respective nominees came forward, and in short and tasteful speeches signified their acceptance and pledged themselves to a most earnest and vigorous prosecution of the canvass. In the nominations race was ignored—the nominees for the legislature, sheriff, judge of the county court and clerk, are Caucasian, while the treasurer and assessor are colored. The unanimity and enthusiasm that prevailed at the meeting gave earnest of the triumph of the ticket.

WASHINGTON.

A Dull Day at the National Capital—Ex-Governor Brown's Check Again Returned to him—Consolidation of Military Departments, Etc.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The secretary of the treasury has authorized the payment of the July interest on the coupon bonds without rebate.

The departments of the south and gulf are consolidated under the name of the department of the south, Brigadier-General C. C. Augur commanding, to take effect July 1st.

A large number of congressmen visited the Executive Mansion and the departments to-day to pay their respects to the President and cabinet officers before leaving for home, and inquire about matters of interest to their constituents. Representatives Rainey and Small had a conversation with the President on affairs political and otherwise in their State.

The President has appointed L. J. Miles agent for the Osage Indians.

Secretary Sherman has again returned Ex-Governor Brown the check he insisted upon leaving with the treasury department to defray his expenses as one of the Louisiana commissioners.

Inquiries continue to be made of the President from persons occupying Federal offices in different parts of the country, as to whether the President's civil-service order remains in force, or whether it has been modified. It can be stated, on authority, that the order will be enforced. This order prohibits persons holding Federal positions from taking part in caucuses, primary meetings or conventions, while they will be permitted to support any candidate they may chose, and assist in any way that will not interfere with the proper discharge of their official duties, and voluntary contributions to campaign funds are not considered by the President to be a violation of this order.

Fatal Gas Explosion.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Oliver S. Vincent and Wm. H. Code, clerks in the tax-collector's office, Brooklyn, entered the vault where in the books are kept. Code lighted a match to light the gas-jet, when an explosion of the gas instantly followed, and the wall of the vault was blown into the middle of the office, and the railings, furniture, windows and sashes were demolished. Vincent was blown across the room about forty feet, his clothes torn off, hair burned, and face and body fearfully lacerated. Code was buried in the ruins. These two men are fatally injured. Several in the tax office at the time were severely injured.

ADDITIONAL RIVER NEWS.

NASHVILLE, June 24.—River stationary, with 28 inches on the shoals.

SHREVEPORT, June 24.—River fell 4 inches in the last twenty-four hours. Weather cloudy and warm.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—River fallen 2 inches, and is now 23 feet 2 inches above low-water mark. Weather clear and warm. Arrived: Grand Tower, Vicksburg.

A WASHINGTON SCANDAL.

Congressman Acklin's Friends Contradict the Sensational Reports of his Ungentlemanly Behavior Toward a Lady—A Meeting Probable.

The Story of General Rosser's Action Toward the Accused Congressman also Emphatically Denied—General Rosser Won't Talk About it.

Particulars of the Scandalous Business as Related by a New York Herald Correspondent—A Dirty Piece of Business.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A statement by the friends of Congressman Acklin to the editor of the Washington *Post* contradicts the recent mention of "sensational" and unwarranted character as to his behavior to a lady, and says that his version of the affair is entirely corroborated by the lady, and that there is but one issue in the premises, and that is of a personal and private character between Mr. Acklin and General Rosser, who have both left the city for their respective homes to arrange their affairs for such a determination of the result between them as accords with their views of the responsibility of men to one another. The scandal, of distorted and exaggerated publicity, it is added, has had the effect of hastening perhaps an event which would take place under other circumstances, and which should not be permitted to be clouded with dishonor. The *Post* says, editorially, that Mr. Acklin has hurried to Louisiana to arrange his affairs, and that as soon as he gets there his friend, a well-known duelist, will at once notify General Rosser to name some gentleman to represent him with a view of settling the matter according to the strict code. The lady, Mr. Acklin admits to have seriously compromised, and professes his willingness to make her the only reparation in his power.

ACKLIN DENIES THE ROSSER PART OF THE STORY.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—Hon. J. H. Acklin, member of congress from the third Louisiana district, makes the following statement in connection with the late slander in the Washington papers: "The story that General Rosser assaulted me in Welcker's restaurant, because of an offered indignity to a lady, is infamously false, and I cannot believe the story ever emanated from him. I left Washington on Thursday evening, June 20th. The slander appeared in the Washington *Evening Star* on Friday, June 21st, and did not come to my knowledge until the night of June 23d. Being unaware of General Rosser's whereabouts, I promptly telegraphed to various points to secure his refutation of this assault. As yet I have failed to reach him, but an explicit denial has been made by competent parties in Washington. No effort will be spared to set this matter right, and, if necessary, I will return at once to Washington for that purpose."

GENERAL ROSSER IS SILENT.

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 24.—General T. L. Rosser, involved in the scandal and alleged to fight a duel with Congressman Acklin, of Louisiana, arrived in this city Saturday in the performance of his duty as chief engineer of the Northern Pacific railway. He refuses to be interviewed relative to the affair. He leaves the city to-morrow on an engineering trip to Red river valley. General Rosser distinctly said that he had made no mention of the affair to anybody, and would make none; that it was strictly a private affair and personal matter, and that its publicity comes from some other quarters.

PARTICULARS OF THE ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald*: The lull succeeding the adjournment of congress was suddenly interrupted to-day by the disclosure of a scandal, the details of which are the universal theme of discussion here to-night. The person figuring most conspicuously in the affair is a young congressman from one of the southern States, an almost boy in years and almost Adonis in form. To say that he is popular among his fellow-members for his lavish expenditure of the wealth which he inherited as the scion of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of the State of Tennessee. Always dressed faultless, and carrying himself with a most stylish air, his acknowledged beauty made a sensation in every weeping belle in Washington society, and gave him from the very outset of his appearance in the capital the *entree* of the highest and most refined circles. The story of the outrage, for such the scandal amounts to, as narrated by General Rosser, and others who were actors or eye-witnesses of the occurrence, is as follows: On Tuesday night last, between ten and eleven o'clock, General Rosser escorted a lady to a fashionable and well-known restaurant on Fifteenth street, above the treasury department, for the purpose of getting supper. They took their seat and were perusing the bill of fare when the general noticed on withdrawing his gloves that his hands were slightly soiled with the dust of an afternoon walk. Excusing himself, he stepped into an adjoining passage-way and washed his hands at the ewer. Upon returning, after the absence of only a few minutes, he noticed that his lady friend was greatly agitated. He asked her excitedly what was the matter. She exclaimed—

"Oh, General, take me out of this place; just listen."

Thus commanded he listened, and they both heard the noise of a woman in the adjoining supper-room crying and moaning. Eventually the words, "For shame; oh, do not, I pray you; let me go away; help!" came successively and distinctly through the intervening wall.

"There, General, you ought to go and see what is the matter," said the affrighted lady listener on the outside, and prompted by the suggestion the chivalric Rosser went around to the door of the room, and finding it locked, and hearing still the sounds of a struggle, burst it in. To his great indignation, he discovered the congressman above described, all flushed with wine, offering a lady a most gross insult. The general, who is a man of great stature and strength, seized the offender, who is of barely medium hight and of dandy figure, and hurled him against the wall, knocking him almost senseless. The lady so gallantly rescued fainted at her delivery, but was soon brought to with the aid of restoratives, and taken home in a carriage. She is a most estimable and beautiful person, and is the sister-in-law of a nor hern congressman, whose wife, her sister, is also famous for her beauty. Her adventure is the unfortunate consequence of an innocent acquaintance of a man whose character was concealed from her in the glare and brilliancy of the society in which she encountered him. In the gayety of the capital the artless wife, away from her husband, naturally saw no danger in the attentions paid her by a man, who was a fellow-congressman, and often companion of her brother-in-law. Owing to the eminent respectability of all the parties concerned the affair was hushed up, and would, perhaps, have escaped the present revelation had not a few words concerning it escaped one of these parties at a breakfast-table this morning. From the breakfast-table it spread abroad, and was soon whispered about the city and is on every lip to-night. General Rosser, the rescuer of the lady, has returned to St. Paul, the headquarters of the Northern Pacific railroad, of which he is the civil engineer. He is a West Pointer, but entered the rebel service as captain of one of the batteries of the Washington artillery battalion of New Orleans. He rose to the rank of major-general, and will be remembered as one of the famous cavalry chieftains on the rebel side. The story has been generally circulated by members of congress remaining in Washington, and the facts as narrated have caused the deepest indignation among those acquainted with the guilty party. One member, who is known as prominent and influential in the house, said to-night that his disgraceful conduct would warrant the offering of a resolution expelling the accused when congress again