The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

The County Levy.

The annual levies and assessments for Ohio county for the last four years have been as follows:

	Assessment.	Levy.
1874	61 cts per $100	$111,500
1875	46 " "	83,700
1876	50 " "	79,310
1877	45 " "	87,135

The return of real and personal property this year will be about 18 millions, and at 45 cents on this amount will only yield $81,000, it would seem that some items in the budget must be cut down. By cutting off the appropriation of $6,000 for a Work House the levy is reduced to $81,135, and is thus covered by the assessment. Under the circumstances we think it is the plain duty of the Board to hold back on that $6,000 appropriation rather than to cut down on any other items in the budget. Indeed, looking at the items as they stand, and comparing them with the same items in previous budgets, we do not see that they can be materially reduced without detriment to the public interests. To show what the items are that constitute the budget for 1878, we reproduce the estimate of the Finance Committee, as submitted to the Board on Monday, as follows:

Assessments	$ 2,000 00
Rents and sinking fund	100 00
Contingent poor fund	10,000 00
Court House and Jail	2,300 00
Contingent court expenses	1,000 00
Bridge repairs	600 00
General road and bridge fund, appropriation	14,035 00
Police	100 00
House of correction	6,000 00
Lunatics	100 00
Jail and workhouse	800 00
Elections	300 00
Justices	100 00
Contingent expenses	1,000 00
Miscellaneous expenses	1,000 00
Redemptions	400 00
Poor farm salaries	1,000 00
Printing	100 00
P. W. & K. Railroad 1st bonds	22,500 00
P. W. & K. Railroad 2d bonds	4,500 00
Sheriff's commissions	3,500 00
Salaries	8,300 00
Stationery	300 00
Deficiencies	2,000 00
Water Rent	200 00
Witness and jurors' fees	5,000 00
Total levy	$87,135 00

The items of the above budget are nearly the same from year to year except in the matter of roads and bridges, and that item is lower this year than for several years past. Last year the appropriation under that head was $16,200, while this year it is reduced to $14,035, a saving of $2,165. In 1876 the same item called for $30,000, and in 1875 for $33,000. So that it is now, as the country people think, reduced to hard pan.

The next permanent item in the budget is the Contingent Poor Fund provision, which calls for $10,000 this year, the same amount as last year. Of course the P. W. & Ky. item remains the same from year to year until paid. There can be no paring away under that head. So that it is pretty plain that the one particular spot in which the budget can be puncture without detriment to the public interest is in the Work House appropriation of $6,000, and to such a puncturing the people of Ohio county will generally say amen.

First W. Va. Vets. Propose to Parade on the Fourth.

Among other arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July it is proposed to have a rally of all the remaining members of the old first regiment of West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. Most of the members reside in the Panhandle counties and in our neighboring towns of Bellaire, Bridgeport and Martin's Ferry. We do not recollect that there has ever been a re-union of these veteran soldiers of the First W. Va. since the war, or if there has been it was years ago. There are probably from one hundred and fifty to two hundred members of the regiment within the district named, and besides adding to the attractions of the day, it could not be else than a pleasant occasion to the war-worn veterans thus to spend a day in social reunion and talk over the scenes of camp life in the days that have gone into history.

It is proposed that there be a meeting of the members of the regiment who reside in the city and immediate vicinity, and as many from elsewhere as can come, to take the matter into consideration and see what arrangements can be made for getting military equipments and entertaining the members from a distance. The meeting will be held on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock at the the office of Colonel Hubbard, on South street, between Main and Market.

Full Text of the Alleged Sherman Letter.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The following is the full text of Secretary Sherman's alleged letter to Anderson:

"NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20, 1876.

Messrs. D. A. Weber and James E. Anderson:

"GENTLEMEN—Your note of even date has just been received. Neither Mr. Hayes, myself, the gentlemen who accompany me, or the country at large can ever forget the obligation under which you will have placed us should you stand firm in the position you have taken. From a long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Hayes I am justified in assuming responsibility for promises made, and will guarantee that you shall be provided for as soon after the 4th of March as will be practicable, and in such manner as to enable you both to leave Louisiana should you deem it necessary.

"Very truly yours,

"JOHN SHERMAN."

New York Greenbackers in Convention.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 5.—The National Greenback State Conference met at the Opera House to-day. Nineteen counties were represented. The meeting was called to order by Mayor Walley, and C. J. Tucker was made temporary Chairman, and each made an address. A heated debate took place as to the mode of appointing a Committee on Resolutions. It was finally agreed to name one representative from each county, but the resolutions were not to be considered in any sense as a party platform.

Recess.

Grand Army Associations.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., June 5.—The 12th corps of the Army of the Potomac has organized an association. The 20th corps voted to meet with the Army of the Potomac next year. The 5th corps passed a vote of thanks to President Hayes for re-opening the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter. The 6th corps re-elected Gen. Latta President.

—The legislature of New Hampshire began its session to-day. August A. Woolson, was chosen Speaker of the House.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

GENERAL NEWS.

Stanley Mathews Rises to a Question of Privilege, and Demands an Investigation Into His Alleged Connection with Louisiana Frauds.

The Senate Discusses the Brazillian Subsidy and Passes the Bill.

Progress of the Potter Investigation ---A Pretty Lot of Unauthenticated Documents.

A Full Crop of Political Conventions ---Platforms and Resolutions.

Wood's Tariff Bill Defeated.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 4.

Mr. Matthews said:

MR. PRESIDENT—I rise to a personal explanation and a question of privilege. I feel that I owe a duty to myself as well as to the Senate which, however unpleasant, I cannot in justice to either further postpone or omit. The newspapers published here and elsewhere contain reports of statements made under oath in another place, in reference to myself, which are calculated to reflect upon my character and standing as a member of this honorable body. These statements appear to be designed to establish—

1. That I was in some way connected, by participation or encouragement, in the perpetration of alleged frauds in the Presidential election in 1876, in Louisiana, at or about the time of the canvass and return thereof.

2. That I was party or privy to the promises of protection and reward to the officers charged with the duties in connection with that election and the returns thereof, made in consideration of the frauds and perjury committed or to be committed by them in reference thereto.

3. That having subsequent knowledge of such frauds and of such promises for the purpose of concealing the former by assisting in the execution of the latter, I used my personal and official influence to procure for James E. Anderson official employment in the Executive Department of the Government.

To each of these accusations, whether expressed or implied I reply by emphatic denial. I deny that I was connected in any way by participation or encouragement; by knowledge, consent or connivance with any frauds, real or pretended, in the Louisiana election. I deny that I was a party or privy to any promises of protection or reward to any one in consideration of the commission by them of frauds, real or pretended, in that election. I deny that I made efforts to procure an official appointment for Anderson, with knowledge or belief on my part that he or any one else had been guilty of any fraud in connection with that election or in fulfillment of any promise of reward that had been made to him on that or any other consideration whatever, on the contrary, I assert upon my honor as a Senator which I am prepared to maintain upon my oath that I do not know and never have believed that any such frauds were, in fact, ever committed; that I do not know that any promise was ever made to Anderson or any one else in consideration of fraudulent services in connection with the Presidential election. Anderson, in my little intercourse with him, all of which has taken place since March 4th 1877 never asserted expressly or by any innuendo that Sherman or any one else had ever promised him office or anything else, either for doing wrong or right; never asked anything from me or through me by virtue of any such promise. On the contrary Anderson expressly and passionately appealed to me on the ground that he had rendered honest, and honorable, and lawful, and efficient service to the Republican cause in Louisiana, at the sacrifice of time and money and peril to his life, and that he had for that cause incurred odium and hostility from political opponents.

The only wrong I understood or believed him to be guilty of was in having untruly pretended he had been guilty of things he now again pretends to confess. That wrong I had no information of until after his appeal to me for my aid had been responded to by an act of my good will in his behalf. His disclosure of it, with the delivery of the false documents which constituted it, I supposed was intended by him and was regarded by me as an atonement for and the undoing of it. Upon that footing only I received them. It never for a moment occurred to me that the possession of them by me could be misconstrued into an offense, and believed that the only use which their publication could serve would be to propogate the mischievous and scandalous falsehood. The only error, if there be one, of which I am conscious, is in having recommended to the office a person who had meditated and prepared a wrong, but who had, as it appeared to me, withdrawn from performing it. But as there seems to be an attempt to magnify into one link what is alleged to have constituted a conspiracy against important public rights, and as the coloring thus sought be given to my conduct affects my standing and character in this honorable body, I consider it a matter of privilege that the Senate should inquire into the subject as affecting it not less than myself. I have the honor, accordingly, to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee of seven Senators be appointed to inquire into and consider all things touching the matters stated and referred to by the Senator from Ohio (Matthews) and the events connected thereunto, and particularly what connection, if any, that Senator had with any real or pretended frauds or other wrongs committed in the conduct and return of the election in the State of Louisiana in 1876, and with any promise of protection or reward, if any, made by any one to James E. Anderson or others in consideration of or connection with any official conduct by Anderson or others in relation to said election or returns, and into all the circumstances of any recommendation by said Senator of said Anderson for appointment to office, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, to employ a clerk and stenograper, and have leave to sit during recess.

Agreed to unanimously.

The President, pro tem, laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury suggesting that in view of the valuable services of the late Prof. Henry, as a member of Light House board without compensation, an appropriation of $500 for each year of such service be made for the benefit of his family, Referred.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the post route bill and the discussion in regard to the Brazilian subsidy was continued.

Mr. Christiancy opposed the bill, and said he was opposed to any subsidy to a steamship line, because it would only be injurious to all other lines between the ports named. Equity in all such matters was justice, and competition was the life of trade. These subsidies tender to destroy both. There was but one way that he could see to build up commerce, and that was to give a general bounty to all engaging in commerce. He was opposed to all subsidies upon principle.

Mr. Beck opposed the bill in a lengthy speech and argued that it was for the benefit of Jno. Roach. If we were going into subsidy business where was all this money to come from? It could not be raised by increasing the tax on tobacco or on distilled spirits! It could not be raised by taxing the banks, and the tariff could not be increased. Where did the Senators propose to get the money from. These were important questions for the American Congress to consider. We were protected to death and now it was sough to subsidize us to death.

Mr. Bayard spoke in opposition to any subsidy to the Brazilian steamship line. Was it just to pay a man $150,000 per annum for carrying the mails on his own ships when in could be done for $1,200 per annum?

Mr. Thurman said, if ever there was unanimity in any community it was among the people of Ohio. On this question of subsidy the opinion of the people in that state had been expressed by resolutions through the press and in every way, and there never was a man more completely instructed than he was, therefore he would vote against the bill. This was a scheme to trke the money out of the National Treasury to make these ships more profitable. The more he looked into this the more he found it a gratuity.

The bill having been considered in the Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and Mr. Thurman called for a separate vote on the amendments in regard to the Brazilian subsidy. They were concurred in—yeas 26, nays 18.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 24, nays 15.

The Senate then, at 5 P. M., adjourned.

The Trouble Among the Coal Miners in the Kanawha.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., June 5.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

A strike occurred at Blacksburg a short time ago, which was satisfactorily adjusted, and the men engaged in it returned to work as usual. On Friday last it was found that a blacksmith who had taken part in the strike had been discharged, whereupon the miners insisted that he should be re-employed. This was refused on the part of his employers, and as soon as the refusal was made known all the miners except sixteen came out and refused to work until the demand was complied with. On Saturday a meeting of miners from other localities was held, and between five and eight hundred of them were in attendance from different portions of the Valley. They demanded that the sixteen miners who were at work should come out, which demand was complied with. A vote was then taken whether the sixteen who had jumped at work, together with the managers, should be lynched. This project was defeated by a small majority and the crowd then dispersed, but on leaving, several bank wagons, which were standing on an incline, were wrecked by irresponsible parties. The other miners are making efforts to discover who were the guilty parties, with a view to having them discharged. Although the strike still continues, no serious trouble is anticipated.

G.

Three Years at Moundsville.

CLAKSBURG, June 5.

Special dispatch to the Intelligencer:

T. F. Goodrich, the Singing Master, who came among us a few months ago, and who turned out to be a much married man, and who was the subject of a romantic attempt at rescue a short time ago by his Iona Ann Eliza, was to-day convicted of bigamy and sentenced to three years service under Captain Bridges, at Moundsville.

WASHINGTON.

Defeat of the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—The House, by a vote of 134 to 120, struck out the enacting clause of the tariff bill and thus defeated it.

CALL FOR 5-20'S.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for the redemption of 5,000,000 of 5-20 bonds 1865, consols of '65.

FOUR PER CENT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day were $525,000.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Major Wm. J. McDonald, chief clerk of the Senate for the last 12 years, died to-day.

Potter's Sub-Committee in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., June 5.—The sub committee arrived this evening and will commence investigations immediately, holding a session this evening. A few witnesses are already here, including Secretary of State Blorham. Others will arrive to-morrow. A messenger was dispatched to-day for McLin, who cannot arrive for four or five days.

Secretary of State Bloxham, the first witness, produced four precinct returns and two returns of the canvass of Baker county, the first showing a majority for Hayes by throwing out two precincts.

The second witness, Cox, formerly Clerk of Baker county, testified that he made the first mentioned canvass in favor of Tilden, and that was the only one that could be made from the original returns of the precincts, as they were always in his possession.

A Vanderbilt Board.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 5.—The following Directors of the Central & Hudson River Railroad Company have been elected: W. H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Wm. K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, August Schell, Samuel F. Barger, Joseph Harper, Chauncey M. Depew, John E. Burrill, James H. Rutter all of New York city; Chester W. Chapin, Springfield, Mass.; S. J. Whitney, Rochester, N. J.; J. M. Mervin, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Weather Indications.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and the Lower Lake Region generally lower pressure, after a temporary rise in the eastern portions, cooler northerly winds, veering to warmer east and south winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

Potter Investigation.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Potter Investigation Committee having reassembled, General Butler offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, James E. Anderson swears that between May 25th and June 1st, 1877, Stanley Matthews told him, "I have just to-day had a letter from the President in regard to your case, and I have written him such a letter as will secure your appointment to some position," and that on or about the 2d of June the President said to witness that he had received a letter from Matthews requesting him to give him a place; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be requested to furnish to the committee all the original letters above mentioned which he has received, if any, or certified copies thereof.

The resolution was adopted.

James E. Anderson was then recalled and renewed the continued answers of examination. The copy of agreement between Anderson and Weber which Anderson stated in his testimony on Saturday that he had, mailed to Stanley Matthews, was produced by Mr. Cox, a member of the committee, who had procured it from Mr. Matthews. It corresponded in every particular with the copy already in evidence, but Anderson on critical examination declared it was not the copy which he had mailed to Mr. Matthews though the writing of the the body of the paper and of the signature was an excellent counterfiet presentment of his handwriting, in fact, he would say the paper was the same were it not that he was positive that there had been two spots of red ink on the upper and lower corner of the paper on which it had been written and he erased these spots with an eraser, and the paper now presented showed no evidence of such erasures. The object of putting this paper into the case is not very clear for the present.

Mr. Cox made a statement that in accordance with the suggestion from the Chairman he had called on Matthews and requested a production of the Anderson and Weber contract, and that Matthews, in compliance with the request, had handed him this paper.

Witness still persisted in declaring that it was not the paper which he had mailed to Matthews.

Witness was cross-examined minutely as to the circumstances attending the signature of the Anderson-Weber contract. At one time he testified to his recollection of its taking place at the office of Seymour, a Notary Public, and at another time expressed a doubt as to whether one set of signatures (there were two sets to the same paper) may not have been made at the Custom House. Then he could not fix it definitely where the first set had been made, but inclined to the belief that both sets were signed in Seymour's office.

In reference to one of those variations, Mr. Reed said: You stated distinctly that the first set of signatures were executed at Seymour's office.

Witness—Then I am willing to correct it.

Reed—Now, I want to know whether that is the truth or whether you said that with the intention of deceiving this committee.

Witness—Allow me to say that I have no interest in deceiving this committee.

Reed—Of that, perhaps, we want some better assurance.

Witness—It is a matter of indifference to me whether you want better assurance or not.

Q. Did you see Weber sign the first one wherever it was signed? A. I say that I do not recollect anything as to the first signatures whether we signed them in the Custom House or where. My impression is that we signed both of them in Seymour's office.

Q. Do you say that is not your handwriting on this paper—the copy of Weber's agreement as furnished by Matthews? A. I say that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is not my handwriting.

Q. Can you make it no stronger? A. I can make it stronger by saying I think it is an excellent counterfeit of my handwriting.

Q. Do you know whether it is your handwriting or not? A. I know that it is not.

Q. You swear that it is not your handwriting? A. I swear that it is not my handwriting; that copy was not written by me.

Q. You swear that this is not the original paper? A. It is not the original paper.

Q. Is this Weber's signature to it? A. It is neither Weber's signature nor my signature.

Q. Did you ever see that paper before? A. I have no recollection of ever seeing that paper.

Q. Is not this the paper that you mailed to Senator Matthews? A. It is not; I know by the fact that the sheet of paper on which I wrote the agreement had two spots of red ink on it, one on the top right hand corner and one just below the centre, which spots I erased. I remember it very distinctly, and this paper has no mark of any such earsures. Then, too, it was a double sheet of paper and this is a single sheet.

Q. Is that the signature to it of Seymour, the notary public? A. As nearly as I recollect it is.

Q. You are pretty confident that it is? A. I do not say it is; but to the best of my recollection and belief it is. The seal is his.

Q. Did you know in whose handwriting the paper is, if not in yours? A. I do not.

Q. I mean the body of it? A. I do not know.

Q. Is the body of it a counterfeit of your writing? A. The body of it is a counterfeit of mine.

Q. Was the original all in your handwriting? A. It was, without erasures or interlineations except the erasure of the two blots.

Q. Was there any envelope on any of those letters that you got in the package of Weber's papers? A. There was not.

Q. So that there is no postmark to show that you ever sent sent the Butler letter? A. Not a single one.

Q. Nor a postmark to show that you ever sent the letters to D. A. Weber. A. No.

Q. No postmark to show that you sent any of the lettere which you claim to have found in the envelope containing the Weber papers? A. None whatever.

R. They are in your handwriting altogether? A. Altogether.

Q. Is there any endorsement on any of them in Weber's handwriting? A. I do not think there is.

Q. Then there is nothing in Weber's handwriting to identify them? A. Nothing, so far as I know.

Is there anything in anybody's handwriting to identify them? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. So that there is no corroboration of your statement on the letters themselves? A. (Significantly) Yes, there will be.

Q. There is none on the letters themselves? A. None.

Mr. Cox—Do you mean to be understood that under other circumstances you would acknowledge the signatures to be yours? A. Neither of the signatures look very much like mine, although at that time I may have written somewhat differently from what I do now.

Q. How about Weber's signature? A. I do not recollect Weber's signature.

Q. Is this letter (handing one to witness) in your writing? A. It is.

The letter was put in evidence, as follows:

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 7, 1877.

Hon. Stanley Matthews:

DEAR SIR—Packard on Monday concluded that his only hope lay in his ability to frighten the President by threatened exposure of rascality committed during the past campaign, and his agents have been at work since then endeavoring to collect evidence. He has sent for me three times during the past two days, and yesterday two of his trusted friends, in order to induce me to go with them and convince me that the President could not throw him over, gave outlines of a plan by which they claim they can bring him, the President, to terms, namely, that three electors in the Republican District will swear that they did not vote for Hayes, but voted blank that they did not sign the certificates their names being forged etc. Of course they commit perjury, but that is a small matter here. An intimation through the press that their designs were known and would be promptly met might deter the three electors from making the attempt. I have posted Gen. Harlan on the subject. In January the party holding the Pitkin et al. agreement was requested by them to destroy it. He refused. He also refused to return it to me, but said he was willing to comply with their request. I deemed it best, and it was burned to-day in my presence.

Enclosed find the Weber agreement. This is the last piece of documentary evidence in existence. I will now have to trust entirely to you, as the ill-feeling borne me by the Republican leaders has been intensified by my refusal to aid them in their infamous scheme.

Truly yours, JAMES E. ANDERSON.

The Matthews copy of the Nash agreement was then handed witness for identification. He said he thought it was the same he had given to Matthews, but that since the other had been altered he would not like to state so positively under oath.

Witness was reminded by Mr. Butler that he had promised him to produce the letters written him by Mrs. Jenks. He said he had only been able to find the first of them, as his wife destroyed all the papers in this case that she could get her hands on. He produced the letter which he had found and it was put in evidence, as follows:

WARHINGTON, D. C.,
St. James Hotel, Jan. 17, 1877.

MY DEAR MR. ANDERSON—As I was writing to the Captain to-night I thought I would do myself the pleasurs of writing to you also. I came here three days ago to see my elder brother on some family business. About a month before I left home I got a letter from you addressed to the Captain, I kept it a good while I opened it because the Captain was over at Bayou Bonfauca at work, so I did not get to give it to him at all, so you must not think hard of him for his seeming neglect in answering your kind letter. The Captain has not yet got anything from the party, nor ever will. We are altogether left out in the cold. I presume we should be foerver running a risk for it. I can't help laughing when I think what fools we all were, to be sure, you as well as us. In your letter you did not state what document you wished to get. Is it the S—— letter to D. and you? If so, why did you not say so? Almost all our old friends are gone. Senator Jenks went out West. Postlewaite is in the employ of the United States watching the government logs. I am at St. James, I always stay here; will remain a few days. Don would be glad to hear from you if you can make it convenient to write. Hoping that you are well I am ever your friend, AGNES D. JENKS.

Excuse the paper; excuse the chirography. I am quite tired out with my long journey.

The witness explained that the capital "S" with a dash meant Sherman, and that the whole phase meant Sherman's letter to Don and him.

Mr. McMahon asked Mr. Cox whether Senator Matthews had given him all the papers and letters that he had relating to the matter.

Mr. Cox—No, sir; I did not so understand it. I only understood him to state that these were the originals of Nash and Weber's agreements which I specially inquired for. I only asked for these two papers. The letter accompanying the one referring to that given above, he thought had better come with it as part of that particular transaction.

The Chairman—Mr. Anderson says he wrote a number of letters to Senator Matthews.

The witness—Yes. I wrote probably a dozen or more.

The Chairman to Butler (satirically)—You would like to have all of them.

Butler—I suppose somebody would like to have them.

McMahon to witness—What was this Pitkin agreement referred to in your letter to Matthews as having been destroyed?

Witness—It was not really an agreement. I went one day to Pitkin and told him that on account of my refusal to make a protest I had made enemies of all the Republicans, and that as the Democrats thought I had made a protest I had made enemies of all the Democrats, and I asked him what assurance I would have that I would not be left entirely out in the cold.

In answer to that he sent me a note one day simply stating that he would assure me if I would stand by the party they would provide for me.

Q. What do you mean by this statement in your letter as to the electors not signing the certificates? A. The statement was made to me that three of the Presidential Electors—Burch, Marks and Levisee—had voted in blank, and that their names had been forged to the electoral count, and I found out afterwards that there was a good deal of truth in that claim. Dr. Gray, of East Feliciana, one of Packard's friends, remarked to me one day that he would be damned, if they attempted to throw Packard overboard, if they wouldn't squelch Hayes and the whole Republican party.

French, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, was sworn and examined in reference to the electoral returns of Louisiana, which the committee seems to find some difficulty in tracing or getting hold of.

French testified that during the last session he had received by Express a box which he had understood to contain the election returns of Louisiana; that he kept it sealed and under guard, occasionally taking it to the Committee room, where Mr. Honore, the Louisiana Secretary of State, would open it, and when he was done with the papers the box would be sealed and again placed under guard. Mr. French some two or three weeks after adjournment sent them to the office of the Adams Express, addressed to Mr. Honore, by his direction, and that he had never heard from them since.

The Committee then went into executive session and afterwards adjourned till to-morrow.

Marine Intelligence.

BOSTON, June 5.—Arrived—Siberia and Minnesota from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Arrived—Steamers Nevada, from Liverpool, and St. Laurent, from Havre.

LONDON, June 5.—Steamships California and Java, from New York, and Iberian, from Boston, arrived out.

—Governor Smith, of Wiscontin, recommends the Legislature to take some action for the relief of the sufferers from the late tornado.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Emperor Badly Riddled With Shot from Nobling's Gun.

He Therefore Turns Over the Sceptre of Germany to the Crown Prince.

The Assassination the Absorbing Topic at the German Capital.

BERLIN, June 5.—The Emperor's condition this morning is generally satisfactory. The Emperor now occupies a room fronting on Unter Den Linden, and hearing that measures were to be taken to prevent noise in the neighborhood he requested the passage of carriages on the opposite side of the avenue and the travel through Opera Square be not interferred with. The Emperor is very cheerful and his rapid recovery is confidently expected. At the first fire the Emperor received seven shot in the right fore arm and wrist and five in the head and face. The helmet is completely riddled. By the second discharge he received about 20 shots in the left upper arm and shoulder and 4 in the neck. The folds of his military cloak deadened the effects of this discharge. The shot are Nos. 4 and 5, German standard.

FEELING IN GERMANY.

The excitement throughout Germany does not abate. Every organized body in every town or newspaper in Germany, and in very many other parts of Europe, have given strong expressions of horror at the deed.

The Social Democratic Workmen's Institution has been visited and searched by the police and all the papers and letters seized.

REGENCY PROCLAIMED.

A decree has been issued proclaiming a Regency and nominating the Crown Prince, Frederick William, as Regent. The decree is signed by Emperor William and countersigned by Prince Bismarck.

CONDITION OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

The following bulletin was issued at 10 o'clock to-day: Alter a good night the Emperor feels stronger. The wounds in the head and several of the wounds in his arm are already healing. The swelling of the right arm is undiminished. There are no symptoms of fever but the patient has not much appetite. Three arrests have been made of parties believed to be accomplices of Vobling in Chemnitz, Posen and Brunswick.

A dispatch to the *Times* says the subject of Congress has become a matter of indifference and even the Grosser Kurfurst calamnity is hardly spoken of in the presence of the attempted assassination of the Emperor The country trembles with the shock and disgrace is deeply felt everywhere. That the socialists rantings should lead astray a hoedet is intelligible enough, that a doctor of philosophy, that an intelligent individual and scion of respectable family could have been deceived by the absurd philosophy of the commune and stimulated to force his individual madness upon the common sense of the sane millions was unexpected. The people were not prepared for this extreme result of theories rife in their midst. If a sober, intelligent man of some position in society, and aspiring to socialistic honors, could be betrayed into lifting his hand against this kind-hearted old man, the venerable sovereign of his people and living impersonation of their long designed unity, there must be an infection in these doctrines which no one would have attributed to them a few days ago.

A dispatch from Paris says: A private letter from Germany explains that though the Socialists admit that there is not a kinder hearted or more affable man in Europe than Emperor William, or one more mindful of the sufferings of his subjects, they regard him as the chief promoter and supporter of the present military system, and think that if he were out of the way a policy of peace and social developements would be forced on the government and the scourge of the great standing army be gotten rid of.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

The *North German Gazette* cautions the public against any reports regarding the condition of the Emperor, except those given in official bulletins, and declares all other statements unauthentic. The same paper says the rumors that the Crown Prince has assumed the regency are to be attributed to misunderstanding and exaggeration.

LONDON, June 5.—A dispatch from Berlin says that on Monday the Foreign Office received an anonymous letter which was mailed in London Saturday, warning the authorities that the Emperor, and if possible Prince Bismarck, would be assassinated on Sunday. Ever since the attempt on the Emperor's life, threatening letters have been addressed to the Crown Prince, Prince Bismarck and other prominent personages. In several cases persons have been arrested who predicted the attempt.

BERLIN, June 5.—Thirty-seven persons have been arrested for speaking disrespectfully of the Emperor in the streets. One was sentenced to two and a half years imprisonment for bewailing Dr. Noblings failure.

LONDON, June 5.—Nearly all the special dispatches confirm the news that the Crown Prince has assumed the position of the temporary representative of the Emperor in the transaction of public business.

A Berlin dispatch says that the evidence is increasing of the existence of a plot to assassinate the Imperial family. A printer at Bozen has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for using offensive obeservations with regard to the Emperor.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Peace Congress.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 5.—Gortschakoff is sufficiently recovered to go to the Congress. He will be accompanied by Count Schouvalaff and Prince D'Onbril, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin.

The *Agence Russe* says: The Eastern question will be dealt with in a broad sense, with the object of reaching a common understanding and consolidating the peace of Europe. The Emperor came to the city to advise with Gortschakoff.

President Johnson's Monument.

NASHVILLE, June 5.—The monument to President Andrew Johnson was unveiled to-day in the presence of 3,000 spectators.

—The old Board of Directors of the Rock Island Railroad have been re-elected. The annual report shows the handsome surplus of $8,900,000, which will be increased by the year just closed. The net earnings for the year were $3,511,366.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Indiana Republican Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 5.—The Republican State Convention met at 10 o'clock in the Metropolitan Theatre, and was called to order by G. W. Freidly, Chairman of the Central Committee.

Permanent organization was effected by making Gen. Ben. Harrison President.

The Convention then proceeded with the nominations for State officers, as follows: For Secretary of State, Isaac S. Moore, of Vanderburg county; for Auditor of State, Gen. A. O. Miller, of Boone county.

After the nomination of the candidate for Auditor, the Committee on Platform and Resolutions, through their chairman, Hon. John M. Butler, made the following report:

The Republicans of Indiana, in Convention assembled, make the following declaration of principles:

The maintenance of the great principles of the Republican party as essential to the peace premanency and prosperity of the Nation. The right of the people to meet together and discuss their grievances to be jealously guarded and maintained, but a determined opposition to lawlessness or to any resort to force and violence as subversive of public peace, injurious to public morals, and destructive to the rights and interests of all classes, and equal rights before the law and equal protection under the law without regard to race, creed, condition or occupation. No exclusive privileges to individuals or classes. Opposition to all sudsidies national, State, county or municipal. The common school system to be cherished and perfected and to that end the school fund should not be devoted to sectarian purposes. Rigid economy in all expenditures national, State, county and municipal. A just limitation upon the taxes for State, county, township and municipal purposes. Opposition to any increase of municipal indebtedness. Strict accountability on the part of all the public officers. The just reduction and equalization of all fees and salaries. Such legislation as will secure to all persons laboring for and furnishing supplies to railroads and other corporations a full payment for their labor and material. An increased exemption of property from execution and a liberal homestead law. Such legislation as will protect the life and secure the comfort of miners and other laborers engaged in hazardous occupations. A constitutional amendment providing for strict registration and election laws. American industries to be encouraged and fostered by such legislation as will develope the material resources of the country and give full measure of employment and reward to labor. Opposition to repudiation in all its forms. The honor and credit of the nation to be maintained in every contingency. No abandonment or depreciation of greenback currency. A sound and stable currency of gold, silver and paper of the same value. National legislation authorizing the receipt of greenbacks at par in payment of customs and in the purchase of Government bonds. Opposition to further financial agitation, stability in our financial system being essential to business prosperity. Union soldiers are entitled to all honor, and their displacement and the substitution of rebel soldiers as employes by the National House of Representatives should be condemned by every patriotic citizen. Opsition to the payment of Southern claims arising out of the rebellion. We denounce the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in demanding the payment of over $200,000,000 of the rebel claims as a conspiracy against the government less open but not less dangerous than the armed rebellion. We denounce the Democrats in the House of Representatives for their lawless action in unseating Republican Representatives fairly and legally elected, and in giving their places to partisans regardless of the right of election by the people. The leaders of the Democratic party are seeking to make it a revolutionary party They will not submit to the repose of the country or leave the people to their peaceful pursuit so long as they have any hope of profit by agitating, and no law or public measur is so sacred that they will not violate it to obtain a party advantage. The cry of fraud in reference to that Presidential election is a disguise to conceal the illegal and forcible means by which the voters in the Southern States were intimidated, and thousands in all the States were sought to be corrupted, and the unblushing manner in which the leaders of the Democratic party undertook to buy the votes of the Presidential electors with money, proves them unworthy of public confidence. The denial of the title of President Hayes in an act of party desperation, and the attempt to oust him from office is a revolutionary resistance to the law, and if it is not condemned by the people it will furnish precedents by which any defeated party may issue its declaration in opposition to law, rally its supporters to acts of violence, plunge the country into anarchy, and thus Mexicanize and destroy our institutions. The Electoral Commission was constitutionally created by the act and consent of the Democratic party in Congress, and its decision, subsequently confirmed by Congress, was final and conclusive upon every department of this Government. There can be no appeal from it except by revolution. Its decision makes the title of President Hayes equal to that of any former President, and we recognize in his personal integrity as well as in the general course of his administration, guarentee that he will conduct the Government so as to preserve the honor and promote the happiness of the whole country. We solemnly pledge ourselves to support and maintain President Hayes, and the lawfully constituted authorities of the Government in resisting the revolution. On this the first opportunity presented to the Republicans of Indiana in this capacity, we desire to place in the permanent records of the party a tribute of our high appreciation of the character and services of Oliver P. Morton. What he has done for his country and his State is now history. We can never forget his intrepid leadership and his unselfish devotion to the public weal. The people of Indiana must ever regard and cherish the memory of him whose name and fame are now the common heritage of the nation. The platform and resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The nomination of candidates for State offices was then completed as follows:

For Treasurer of State—Major G. F. Herritt, of Johnson county.

For Attorney General—Judge S. P. Baldwin, of Cass county.

For Superintendent of Public Instructions—John T. Morrill, of Tippecanoe county.

After the completion of the nominations the Convention adjourned.

GREENBACKS IN MAINE.

LEWISTON, June 5.—The Greenback State Convention met to-day. Eight hundred and eighty-seven delegates were present. The Chairman, Solon Chase, spoke of the small origin of the movement, and said that next fall it would control a vote that would strike both parties like a stroke of chain lightning. The bottom is not knocked out of the party when we see men like James G. Blaine rocking the rag baby. Speeches were made by various delegates, amidst considerable confusion, and three cheers for Grand-father Cooper. James W. Smith was nominated for Governor.

The following is a synopsis of the resolutions: The National Greenback party is an independent party forced into existence by the exigencies of the times, and intended to restore to the country that purity of administration which is in accordance with the civilization of the nineteenth century. The party in Maine endorse the platform laid down by the Toledo Convention February 2, 1878. A heated debate took place as to the mode of appointing a committee on resolutions. It was finally agreed to name one from each county, but the resolution was not to be considered as any portion of the platform. Recess.

MICHIGAN GREENBACK CONVENTION.

DETROIT, June 5.—The National Greenback Party met in State Convention at Grand Rapids to-day, 350 delegates being present. The following State ticket was nominated: Governor, Henry S. Smith, of Grand Rapids; Lieutenant Governor, Lysander Woodward, of Oakland county; Secretary of State, Geo. H. Bruce, of Laramee county; Treasurer, Herman Goesshell, of East Saginaw; Auditor, Gen. Levi Sparks, of Berren. The Convention adopted a platform of the usual stereotyped character in regard to the finances and general public policy.

THE OREGON ELECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—A Portland dispatch says: Additional election returns indicate that Whittaker, Dem., is elected Congressman by a small majority. It is conceded that the Legislature will have a Democratic majority on joint ballot variously estimated from four to twelve. It is generally conceded that but *for the efforts to force the election of* Mitchell, the Legislature would have been Republican. The Republicans undoubtedly elect the Secretary of State and Governor by a small majority.

CHARLES E. DWIGHT,

PRACTICAL CHEMIST,

Is prepared to make careful and complete analyses of Iron Ores, Limestones, Mineral Waters, etc.

LABORATORY, COR. 24TH and CHAPLINE STS., WHEELING, W. VA.

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