The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852. WHEELING, WEST VA., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1878. VOLUME XXVI—NUMBER 264

The Intelligencer.

THE railroad yards at Keyser are filled with empty freight cars. So says the *Mountain Echo* of yesterday.

IT was Dr. M. H. Clark and not Dr. Byron Clark who died at Washington, Pa., on Monday last.

THE Fairmont Normal School commencement exercises begin on the 20th and continue until the 26th. President Pendleton, of Bethany College, delivers an address at the close.

A POSTAL from the mountains by last night's late mail informs us that there was ice in the wash pitchers yesterday morning at Kingwood, and that the frost was so heavy that persons could stir it with a stick.

WE are inclined to think from all that we have heard and read in the last day or two that the wheat crop throughout this section of country is not near as promising as it was a few weeks ago. There is general complaint about the rust. But for the large acreage planted there would not be an average crop. The corn, too, is not in a *thriving* condition, and after all that has been said about the grass it will not turn out a full crop. Oats also are not looking as well as they might. In short, there has been a noticeable deterioration of late in crop prospects hereabouts.

THE most important subject which demanded the attention of Congress when it met last October will have been left unacted upon when it adjourns eight months later. Mr. Edmunds made a strong appeal in the Senate on Monday to have his bill regulating the count of the electoral votes taken up, but the Senate refused by a vote of 27 to 26. There is small prospect that Congress will find any time to consider the question at the short session next winter, and it is not at all unlikely that criminal negligence of this most vital subject will subject the country to the risks of another dispute over a presidential election.

THE railroad business, which was the first great interest to feel the crash of 1873, has already recovered remarkably. The earnings of the New York Central for the past year are $2,000,000, or over 2 per cent on the stock, greater than for the year before, the Rock Island has earned about 11½ per cent on its stock, and the Chicago and Northwestern, whose common shares have so long failed to profit its holders, has earned 7 per cent on both common and preferred, while the St. Paul will pay a dividend on both classes of its stock, after settling for the roads that it recently purchased. The increase in the net profits of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne during the past four months has been at the rate of a million dollars a year. All this is very encouraging, but it must be borne in mind that it is due largely to the immense grain crops and the accident of an uncommonly large European demand for breadstuffs. The recovery of other interests is likely to be slower.

Commencement Exercises at Bethany College.

Tuesday, June 18th, Meeting of the Alumni at 7:30 PM.

Wednesday, June 19th, Meeting of the Board of Trustees at 10 A. M.

Class Day Exercises, on same day at 3 P. M.

Wednesday evening, 7:30 o'clock, Annual Exhibition of the Neotrophian Society.

Thursday, June 20th, at 9:30 A. M. Commencement Exercises.

Evening, at 7:30 o'clock, Annual Exhibition of the American Literary Institute.

Ohio County Sheep.

JUBA, CATTLEMAN'S RUN, OHIO CO., June 5, 1878.

Editors Intelligencer.

The wool crop in this neighborhood this season is very satisfactory. Generally speaking, sheep are in fine condition. In shearing my sheep a few days ago I thought I would weigh a few, which I accordingly did, with the following result:

Tom Corwin weighed	222 pounds
Ken weighed	201 pounds
Jim weighed	197 pounds
Ralph weighed	196 pounds

All good weight. They are half-bred Lecester and Spanish sheep, a cross that I think very good for both mutton and wool.

I would like to hear from any one who can make a better showing in weight than these specimens.

WM. F. BECK.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, PA.

Three Dollars Per Ton for Hay—Sheep Shearing Wages—Damage to Wheat—Thirty-five Cents Wanted for Wool.

Washington Observer.

John Hughes has sold fifty tons of hay for three dollars per ton.

Farmers have begun to cut grass.

K. Horn sold a lot of fat cattle on Friday last at 4½ cents per pound.

Sheep shearing wages have been reduced to $1 25 a day in Sunset township.

Henry Keeney has rented 80 acres of pasture from J. W. Chambers, for $160, the lowest for many years.

Wheat is damaged very much in Franklin township; the spring wheat is badly injured by the Hessian fly and rust. The farmers think there will not be half a crop this year.

Curry brothers sheared 700 sheep this spring. They sold over some 600 fleeces of old wool that 45 was refused for.

Robert Wiley was through Amwell on Friday last offering 30 cents for wool, but could not buy. The growers say 35 cents will start the market in this township.

The Evans brothers, of Ten Mile, have received a commission from the East to purchase 80,000 pounds of wool at 35 cts.

Sheep are selling rapidly at 4½ cents per pound around here.

R. B. Thompson has a flock of Leicester sheep that average 200 lbs per head.

A farm of 146 acres in Richhill township, Greene county, has also been sold to Dr. LeMoyne for $25 per acre.

—Gov. Prescott was inaugurated today and will deliver his annual message at Concord, New Hampshire.

OUR WELLSBURG LETTER.

Wednesday Night's Frost—Bro. Barnitz Sunday School Excursion Visited by Our Correspondent.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

WELLSBURG, June 6.—Yesterday the north west winds came with their chilly blast indicating that if it kept clear during the night that a heavy frost would fall. Whenever and wherever frost was mentioned, one was reminded of the memorable frost of June 5th, 1859. Many retired for the night with fears for the worst when the morning would come. Some had great consolation that, being dry and the light of the moon, a frost would do no harm. Still, the morning showed a heavy white frost to early risers.

BRO. BARNITZ'S SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSION

was all the talk along the P. W. & Ky. railroad this morning, and when the two locomotives came rolling through town, pulling a long train of passenger coaches filled with excursionists, large numbers turned out to greet them and wish them a happy and joyous day. After dinner we concluded that we would go up to Mahan's Grove and see how the Wheeling folks were enjoying themselves, also see what the country looked like after the frost. How are you going? Why, as we have often done before—walk! We can go there in an hour and a half and no trouble; stop when we like, and start when we want to. We started, took in the country along the line of the P. W. & Ky. The farmers were at work ploughing their corn. On inquiry we learned that the frost of last night did no harm to the corn. Vegetation had as fresh an appearance as before the frost; and while it seems almost incredible that a frost like that of last night should come and go without injuring vegetation, yet it is apparently so. We may discover when the time comes to gather the fruit, that it will not be entirely perfect. May be the theory of dryness and the light of the moon is correct. At any rate it is worth investigation by our scientific men.

In due time we arrived at Mahan's. And where is Mahan's? It is twenty miles and a fraction from Wheeling, on the Ohio river and accessable by the P. W. & Ky. Railroad. Five or six hundred feet from the railroad is Sugar Grove, on the farm of Thos. Mahan, Esq., where Brother Barnitz and between seven and eight hundred of the big and little people of the city of Wheeling were enjoying themselves in true American style. There are about two acres level, hills north and south, covered with the grand old trees that have stood the storms of centuries. Here the tired mechanic, the overworked merchant and his clerk, the little ones who are pent up between long rows of houses, who tread all day long over the rough cobble stone or the rough red brick; and last, though not least, if they only had time, the newspaper men, may come, leave dull care at home, and spend a day in undisturbed pleasure. The very best of order prevailed on the grounds. The little folks amused themselves in various ways. Older folks spent the day as they liked. Then the other folks, that is those who are in the bloom of youth. What shall we say for them? Well, they strolled arm in arm through the woods, keeping step to the delightful music of the Wheeling City Band.

The time to depart for home is at hand; all board the train, and all are gliding safely for Wheeling. At Wellsburg we leave the party trusting that they may have a safe journey, and be greatly benefitted by their visit to the hills and valleys of old Brooke. G. B. C.

MEXICAN NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—A special to the Galveston *News* from Uvalde says: The two Calson boys, aged 10 and 12 years, have been found, the youngest one dead, with a bullet hole through his head and breast, and the other in a pool of water shot through the shoulder and arm but still living.

A special from Laredo says: Last evening the revolutionary pickets attacked the outposts at New Laredo and after exchanging a few shots retired. One man was killed and another wounded on the Government side. The loss of the rebels is not known. Gen. Agila, the Lerdo commander, is now operating here alone with a force of 250 men, mostly cavalry, and his force is increasing daily.

Harvest Commenced in Old Virginia.

RICHMOND, June 5.—The fields of wheat in some localities near the city have ripened unto harvest, and reaping began in them yesterday, and by Monday all the farmers in this vicinity will be busy with their reapers. This is from six to ten days earlier than usual, and probably from four to five days earlier than for twenty years past. The yield is much better than was anticipated three weeks since, and the acreage sown being greater than last year, the quantity secured will not be much less than the last crop; but the quality of the grain may not be so good as then, owing to the blade-rust which attacked the growing crop about a month ago.

Possible Beginning of Fresh Trouble.

NEW YORK, June 5.—It is announced in railroad circles that a general reduction of wages is contemplated on Western railroads, and that it has begun on the Indianapolis and St. Louis road. It is also stated that the receiver of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western road has given notice of a second reduction in the pay of all employes. No steps in this direction have yet been taken by railroad managers in this city.

FIRE RECORD.

NEW YORK, June 6.—A fire and explosion this morning in Colgate & Co.'s Soap Factory in Jersey City, soon demolished the buildings, making a loss of $500,000 and throwing 300 men out of employment.

It is now definitely ascertained that the loss on the stock, machinery and buildings amounts to $150,000 and the total insurance upon the factory $475,000.

Rolling Mill Troubles.

YOUNGSTOWN, June 5.—The puddling department of Brown, Bonnell & Co's mill is idle. Some of the men are working on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad. All other departments are running, but it is thought that there will soon be trouble, as the heaters have agreed to work no muck iron unless the company signs the sliding scale.

Capture of a Gang of Counterfeiters.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Marshal Stillwell yesterday captured a gang of counterfeiters, with a full outfit for making bogus silver, at Neponset, Illinois, and they were before the United States Commissioner to-day. Three of them, named Barley, were held over, and the others released.

Tobacco and Cigar Tax Reduced.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The House by a vote of yeas 137, and nays 103, reduced the tax on tobacco to sixteen cents, and fixed the tax on cigars at five dollars per thousand.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

POTTER'S COMMITTEE.

Investigations Continued Yesterday.

Big Money Wanted for One Vote for Tilden.

One Hundred Thousand Offered and Refused.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The investigation into the alleged Louisiana and Florida frauds was continued to-day.

Mr. Cox, of the committee, said he had received from Stanley Matthews the original correspondence between himself and James E. Anderson, which the Clerk read. The letters appeared in Anderson's previous testimony, with the exception of one, dated Philadelphia, April 23d, wherein Anderson resigned all claims upon the Administration and requesting Matthews to secure for a friend of his in the office of the *North American* newspaper a position worth from $1,200 to $1,400 per annum in the Philadelphia Custom House.

Mr. Butler offered the following resolution, and it was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Hon. Stanley Matthews be invited before this committee at his convenience and to make any explanation regarding the letters from Mr. Anderson to himself just read as he may desire, and to answer such questions as may be pertinent to the subject under investigation.

Judge A. B. Levissee, of Louisiana, a practicing attorney of this city, was sworn, but before his examination begun some of the committee, wishing to vote on the tobacco tax, left the room, interrupting the investigation.

$100,000 FOR ONE VOTE FOR SAM.

Judge Levissee testified that he had been offered by one Asher, $100,000 to cast his vote as elector for Tilden. Asher was only a person who had spoken to the witness on the subject. Another person named Johnson, formerly Sergeant-at-Arms in the Louisiana House of Representatives, called on witness at his lodgings, and not finding him in, left a note saying he, Johnson, desired to meet witness at a certain hotel at 9 o'clock the next morning, on important business, but before that hour Johnson called at the witness' lodgings and made an engagement with him to meet Asher at 1 o'clock. The ladies of the house told witness they were under the impression, judging from the conversation and manner of Johnson, that he was desirous of making a bargain with witness to change his vote, and stating as their reason for so believing that the remark was made by Johnson, the effect of which was that if I was in Levissees' shoes I would made $100,000 out of it. Johnson, the witness, said he was intimately acquainted with the ladies of the house. Mr. McMahon here produced a note and the witness recognized it as the one left by Johnson when he first called. Continuing, Levissee said, Asher was previously cashier of the bank in Shreveport, and at the time in question was in New Orleans transacting private business.

Mr. McMahon requested the witness to state, as near as he could remember, the conversation between himself and Asher, regarding the transaction.

In reply he said that after some preliminary remarks Asher asked him if he would be willing to accept the round sum, say of

THIRTY OR FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,

would he refuse to accept his certificate as elector?

Levissee said he did resign on the advice of his friends, whom he had consulted, including Messrs. Beckwith, Judge Campbell and John Ray. He resigned because he thought he was ineligible, as he at that time filled an office. He was not advised, nor did he understand that he would be elected to fill his own vacancy; but thought it possible such would be the case. As to the offer of $30,000 or $40,000, it was not often a man had a chance, so ample, to make the President of the United States, and the service, therefore, ought to be worth a larger sum. Mr. Asher said it was not enough. The conclusion of the conversation was this: He said to Asher: "Tell your man who has the money that he has not got up to the price yet."

Levissee intended to covey the impression that he would take

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,

but at the same time intending to put up the price so high that the sum could not be paid.

McMahon—You thought that as money was lying round that the payment to you would be all right.

Levissee—I did not say that I had intimation twenty-four hours in advance that something wrong was going on, and this put me on my guard. I informed Pitkin, of Louisiana, and I did this to guard my political virtue. It may, gentlemen, seem strange that such a thing should exist in Louisiana. [Laughter]. Levissee further said that in his conversation with Asher he guessed what was coming before it was mentioned, and, therefore, was prepared to meet him. He listened to Asher instead of bluffing him or calling the police, and listened in such a way as to give an opportunity to Asher to develope his scheme. He wanted Asher and everybody connected with him to believe they would succeed. He merely wanted to draw Asher out. He knew this was the only way to get at the bottom of the matter and he said to Asher, "Tell your backer that Levissee is not unwilling to consider your proposition, providing you can raise two hundred thousand dollars." He named so large a sum because he knew or believed it could not be paid. The entire conversation was had during a talk of half an hour. Asher appointed the second interview at the St. Charles Hotel. Accordingly they met and as he informed the witness the proposition would have to be changed somewhat, and instead of refusing to accept the certificate as an elector Levissee would be required to cast his vote direct for Tilden. Upon being asked by witness where the money was coming from as he said, "We will walk to the corner of Carondolet and Common streets and there we will see two men standing in the glimmer of the gas light, one will retire as we approach and the one remaining you understand is the

MAN YOU ARE LOOKING FOR.

We went to the designated place and found the men mentioned. As we approached one withdrew so quickly that had I known him I should not have recognised him, the person remaining was Joe. Hernandez, a broker in New Orleans. After saluting him and introducing Mr. Asher, who did not know him, he invited us to his office, which was near by. Upon arriving at his office I excused myself and although Hermandez insisted upon my going in I went home, stating as I left that there was no need of my going in as Asher could do all the talking necessary. That closed the second and third interviews. Mr. Levissee met Hermandez afterwards and Hermandez told him that one hundred thousand dollars was the extent he could go, when Levissee said it was not worth while to longer talk about the matter. Levissee said that he was never bribed nor did he ever bribe any body.

In reply to McMahon, he said that he never made affidavit of the affair, though he entered into the matter as a means of political justice. Levissee said that he voted for Hayes and Wheeler.

Considerable discussion occurred in regard to the official returns from Louisiana, and those laid before the committee by the Secretary of the Senate were called for.

Witness said that a portion of the documents shown him were not signed by him, although purporting to be, and consequently were forgeries.

McMechen—why did you not close with Asher at the first interview by saying that you would take $200,000 and say who is to pay the money or how am I to get it. What difficulty would there have been in your subsequently refusing to take the money after you discovered who the backers were. A. If you will tell me how I was to find who the backers were after the money was paid you will tell me something that is not plain at present.

McMahon—*You started with the purpose of knowing who the backers were?*

Witness—That was the idea I had throughout that transaction.

McMahon—How did you expect to find it out? A. That will be explained when I tell of the subsequent interview.

McMahon—I am sticking at this first interview. A. I cannot answer the question without going to subsequent interviews. It will come out how I found out considerable about it.

McMahon—We will depart from that first interview.

Witness—Just as you say.

McMahon—Are you anxious to get on to the other?

Witness—No; I am perfectly satisfied with this one.

McMahon—I only do it to relieve you.

Witness—Ah, you needn't do it to relieve me. [Laughter.]

McMahon—Then let us go to the second interview.

Witness—What do you want to know about the second interview?

McMahon—all that you know.

Witness—second interview was appointed when we seperated at the close of the first. It was appointed at St. Charles Hotel the same evening at 7 o'clock, I think I was on the rotunda when Asher came in, as soon as he saw that I discovered him he walked out and I went with him. We went out of doors to the sidewalk and walked for two or three squares together, and then I believe the first thing that Asher said about the matter in this interview (the second) was that he had changed the proposition. I made no special response to that, or perhaps asked what the change was. He said instead of proposing to me to refuse to accept my certificate of election his proposition would be that I would cast my vote directly for Tilden. I remarked that that changed the proposition very materially, that was a very different thing from a simple refusal to accept the certificate of election, and that I would have to think about it. He concurred with me in that; then I commenced asking him about the matter. I said: "It is scarcely worth while for us to go any further unless we know where the money is to come from. I want to know where it is, who has it, and how we are to get it," for it was Asher's understanding that he himself was to have a considerable percentage of whatever money was handled in the matter. Asher thereupon said he would go to the hotel and see the gentlemen, or see a gentleman, there and find out about the matter, and meet me again in half an hour. He accordingly went off as I suppose to the hotel and returned at the appointed time. He recited to me what transpired during the interview at the hotel. I asked the name of the man he had been to see. He gave the name of Walter Pugh. Then when I asked him further about the money question (or possibly he made this explanaration without my questioning him), he said: "We will go together to the corner of Carondolet and Common streets, we will there see two men standing talking together."

Witness, on another point, was asked whether it had not been suggested to him that he should get up a speech and deliver it at an Electoral College, taking the high moral ground that he could not vote for Hayes?

Witness, smiling—Yes, that is a part of Asher's talk first. After he had broached the matter and found that I didn't take offense at once he said, you can make yourself immortal in this country. [Laughter]. I said, I thought it was a rare thing that a man could be sowell paid for immortalizing himself. [Laughter]. Now said he the way to do it would be to put that thing on high moral grounds. [Laughter]. Take the ground that you were not elected; refuse to accept your certificate and say to them in plain terms that you believe that Tilden was elected.

One Louisiana Presidential electoral return which was shown to witness he identified as having been signed by him a day or two after the vote was taken in the Electoral College, about the 7th of December. The returns on which his signature was not genuine bore the New Orleans postmark of December 29, 1876.

Adjourned.

MATTHEWS-ANDERSON LETTERS.

The following are letters, not heretofore published, received from Senator Matthews and placed in evidence:

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, March 27, 1877.

DEAR SIR:—As soon as the Commission is appointed please write me definite instructions. Nash will be here this week, and will demand possession of that agreement. After offering me a possible clerkship, of course I shall decline. Shall I inform him that it is in your possession.

Truly yours,
JAMES E. ANDERSON.

Hon. Stanley Matthews, &c., &c., &c.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, May 5, '77.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your's of April 27th has been received. The extra session, according to this morning's dispatches, will not meet until October 15th. Both the President and Mr. Evarts in March, alleged as their reason for not giving me an appointment as Consul, that it was their policy to make no removals simply to create vacancies. I recognized the force of this argument, especially in connection with myself. Since that time, however, there has been one removal and half a dozen vacancies, two of them in places to which I was anxious to go. If they are already filled it is pretty conclusive evidence that my application is a dead letter. I do not think the position to which I aspire, is of sufficient importance to repay me for what I have done, nor will anything repay me for borrowing trouble and expense already undergone. Should I secure a position here, there will already be arrryed against me a class of men willing at all times to resort to any means to secure my removal. If I must remain, however, something must be done immediately, as the new collector, Hon. J. E. King, will assume charge the coming week, and will undoubtedly appoint his principal officers immediately. There are three deputy collectors, one of whom T. V. Coupland, simply signs the routine business papers of the office. It is a position that any man of ordinary intelligence can fill and I think I possess sufficient to fill any position in the building.

Hoping you will give my case the earliest consideration possible, I remain truly yours, J. E. ANDERSON.

To Hon. Stanley Matthews.

[Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1877.

To Hon. Stanley Matthews:

I cannot accept the position offered me by Evarts. Am disgusted with the whole affair. Can you not take some steps to secure my speedy appointment to some acceptable position. Address 73 H St., Northwest.

[Signed] ANDERSON.

[Letter.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR:—After my interview with the President yesterday, and while thoroughly discouraged and disheartened, I met a gentleman who holds a responsible position here, and he assured me there was no intention on the part of the Administration to provide for me. On the spur of the moment I sent a dispatch which I have since thought you may misconstrue. Do not understand me as threatening you. I may have many bad qualities, but ingratitude is not one of them. I have thought of a plan by which the President can get rid of me without embarrassing himself—by giving the appointment I ask to a gentleman whom I shall designate. He is a Baltimore merchant of unimpeachable character, but a Democrat. I presume, however, that would not interfere. I will suggest the matter to the President on Monday.

Yours truly,
JAMES E. ANDERSON.

To Hon. Stanley Matthews.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR:—During the past week a simultaneous attack has been made on me by different newspapers throughout the country and all sorts of charges made against me, it was inexplicable at the time, but yesterday I learned the truth. It seems that certain anti-administration Republicans in Louisiana wrote to others here that I was in possession of documents damaging to the Administration and suggested the manner in which I might be induced to use them, at the same time they would revenge themselves on me. Their plan was to have the papers attack me in such a manner as to force the President to throw me over. This part of the programme has been carried out, at the same time they represented to me that the President had no intention to do anything for me. I fell into the trap so far as to send you that telegram. Their impression was that I would immediately proceed to throw mud for their edification. I have told you on several occasions that I had no desire to embarrass either yourself or the President. I repeat it. As my appointment to another consulship would do so, I have withdrawn my application and suggested another mode to the President by which I can be taken care off. I will be in Cincinnati in a few days and will submit it to you.

I have spent all my own money and several hundred borrowed money in a vain attempt to get something from the Government. I have undergone a strain that at times I thought would drive me mad. I shall make one more effort, and failing in that I shall give up the fight.

Very truly yours,
JAMES E. ANDERSON.

Hon. Stanley Matthews.

[LETTER.]

TREASURY DEP'T, June 25, '77.

My Dear Sir—Yours of the 22d is received and I have seen Mr. Anderson and he declines altogether to consider the place I offered him, as adequate to his expectation or his desert. He has written you a letter which I enclose with this without having read his letter. This I do at his suggestion.

Yours very truly,
T. C. H. SMITH.

P.S. I only do this as a precaution. I have been cautious with him entirely.

THE NORTH AMERICAN, N. W. COR. 7TH & CHEST. STS., PHILA., PA., April 23, 1878.

Personal.

MY DEAR SIR:—In one of our interviews, recently, you said you knew nothing of my proposition to General Smith to cancel my claims with two appointments and intimated that it would have been acceptable. My brother did not receive a place worth what was promised, and I suggested to General Smith on Saturday a means of promoting him with little trouble. Will you, in addition to this, secure for a gentleman now connected with this paper, a $1200 or $11,00 clerkship in the Custom House in this city. His recommendations will be of the best character and his appointment would advance me on the paper. If you will do this I will consider my claims fully satisfied. You could make the arrangement with General Smith, who could notify me. Very truly yours

JNO. E. ANDERSON.

To Hon. Stanley Matthews.

Hunting for the Matthews Letters.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The President to-day received a resolution from the Potter Committee requesting him to furnish the original or an authenticated copy of the letter of Stanley Matthews to the President, and his reply, intended to secure an appointment for James E. Anderson. Several days may elapse before the request can be complied with, as in the earlier part of the administration thousands of letters were received at the Executive Mansion, but for want of time were not indexed, and therefore it will be necessary to make a careful search for the desired correspondence.

Capt. Eads Wants His Money Earlier.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—The Board of Directors of the Cotton Exchange passed a resolution instructing the Delegates in Congress to advocate such modifications of Capt. Eads' Jetty contract as will secure his company earlier payments than are now provided for, but declined expressing any opinion as to the advisability of any modification in the law regarding the works themselves.

FAILURES.

MACON, FLA., June 6.—Cubbege, Hazelhurst & Co., private bankers, failed.

LONDON, June 6.—James Hoyle & Son, grain merchants of Manchester and Liverpool, failed.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Arrived—Steamer Schiedam, from Rotterdam.

LONDON, June 6—The steamships Boston, Iberian, Siberian, from New York, and Quebec, Phoenician and Lake Champlain, from Montreal, have arrived out.

Started for Washington.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—Ex-Marshal Pitkin, State Senator Webber and Mrs. Jenks left to-night for Washington, being summoned to appear before the Potter Committee.

Minister Noyes Coming Home.

LONDON, June 7.—Gen. Noyes, American Minister to France, sailed for New York to-day.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Emperor's Condition Satisfactory.

Measures to be Taken Against the Socialists.

No Triple Alliance in the Coming Congress.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, June 6.—The condition of the Emperor is satisfactory.

PARIS, June 6.—Although the exagerated reports of the condition of the Emperor were exposed and the public warned against them they were so persistently circulated by the quasi government organs to create suspicion that they were encouraged and countenanced by the authorities for the purpose of manufacturing popular opinion in favor of strong repressive measures.

BERLIN, June 6.—The recent defeat of the Government's anti-Socialist in bill the Reichstag was a source of great chagrin to the Court and Cabinet, and they will be glad to take advantage of the new situation created by Nobling's crime to reverse it. It is expected that an extraordinary session of Parliament will be convened to discuss legislative measures for the suppression of the present dangerous agitation. The Prussian Cabinet is also considering the advisability of adopting special measures to prevent the spread of Socialism.

WHAT TO DO WITH SOCIALISM.

At the Prussian Cabinet Council, the Crown Prince presiding, yesterday the suggestion found favor that the European Representative in the Berlin Congress should consider the dangers threatening society from Socialism.

The sale of Nobling's photographs or their exposure in show windows is prohibited.

The Municipal Council of Gotha, desiring the prohibition of the assembling there of the proposed Socialistic Congress, the legal adviser of the Council has given his opinion that no provision of the German law authorizes a prohibition.

READY FOR SEVERE MEASURES.

BERLIN, June 6.—The *National Zeitung*, the organ of the Liberals, publishes a communication from the Deputies who recently voted against the anti-Socialist law explaining that they did so because they considered that Hoedel's attempt on the Emperor's life was an isolated act of a miserable creature. Dr. Nobling's systematic arrangements and his net work of communication, however, they say justify extraordinary measures to save the head of the State.

The resignation of Dr. Falk has been definitely withdrawn. The Emperor's appetite is better, but his condition is otherwise unchanged. Nobling's brothers, who are officers in the army, have arrived here. They were received by the high officer in attendance on the Emperor. They showed themselves anxious to give all the information in their power. Nobling has been quite unconscious since Sunday evening and is constantly watched, everything he says is being recorded. The Emperor receives daily reports of Nobling's condition.

ANONYMOUS INFORMATION.

BERLIN, June 6.—The Emperor continues to improve. Dr. Nobling's younger brother has been arrested. A professed accomplice of Nobling writes anonymously to the North German *Gazette* that ten persons, four of whom belonged to the Berlin University, with whom Nobling drew lots, have quitted Berlin. The writer professes that his object is to prevent the arrest of innocent persons, as those he mentions are alone implicated.

THREATENING LETTERS.

LONDON, June 6.—It is stated that the Berlin Criminal Court received several letters thratening the assassination of all the Sovereign family if Nobling is harshly treated. The number of arrests in Prussia for disloyal utterances is increasing significantly.

BISMARCK GETTING NERVOUS.

A Berlin dispatch says Bismarck's nervousness has so increased since the attempt on the life of the Emperor that it is expected to be necessary for him to appoint a colleague.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

No Ghost of the Triple Alliance in the Coming Congress.

LONDON, June 6.—A Vienna dispatch says: The time was when such a meeting as the coming Congress would have been preceded by the private communion of Prince Gortschakoff and Count Andrassy with Prince Bismarck, but the fact that Count Andrassy does not leave Vienna until the 11th inst., and that an order has been issued to mobilize one hundred thousand Austrian troops instead of fifty thousand, offer a guarantee that the ghost of the triple alliance will not trouble the deliberations of the Congress.

TERRORIZING THE SERVIANS.

A Bucharest dispatch says: The execution of the Tapola rioters was a cold blooded murder, intended to terrorize the Servian people, and it succeeded in producing that effect. The rioters were not revolutionizers; they only made some noisy public demonstrations against the Cabinet's policy in going to war without summoning the Skuptschina.

ENGLAND.

The "Blarsted British" Making Fun of Our Boys.

LONDON, June 6.—The Columbia College club of New York, to compete in the regetta at Henley, were on the water this morning. The Henley folks didn't think much of their style.

Weather Indications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, lower pressure, southeast to southwest winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

They Will Meet Peter.

NEW YORK, June 6.—A call has been issued summoning the leaders of the National Party to meet Peter Cooper in Washington on June 10th, that a strong appeal may be made to Congress to pass a bill repealing the resumption act.

—The Pope has sent an appeal to the Bowers, to protect the interests of the Roman Crtholics, while they are regulating the affairs of Turkey.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 6,500; shipments 3,100. Receipts excessive; market dull, buyers holding off; steers $4 10a5 50, feeders $3 50 4 00; butchers unchanged; cows $2 50a4 00, bulls $2 90a3 00, Texas $1 50a3 75.

HOGS—Receipts 26,000; shipments 7,000. Fair demand for all grades at about 5c lower; light packing and shipping at $3 15 a3 25, heavy packing $3 25a3 50, fair to choice shipping $3 30a3 50.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,000; market dull, week and unchanged at $3 25a4 75.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

During the morning hour Mr. Voorhees spoke in favor of an early consideration of the bill to repeal the specie resumption act, and said the Senate might as well look this matter in the face. If it was not going to repeal the act let it say so by its vote. No greater question had ever engaged the American Congress. He would take every opportunity from now till the close of the session to insist that it should be discussed. The Senate had the time to pass all sorts of bills to bridge rivulets, but had no time to meet the question which involved more peril and distress than has ever been produced by war and pestilence. He thought the bill could be disposed of in sixty minutes.

At the expiration of the morning hour, and after a long discussion, the Senate, by a vote of yeas 35, nays 23, took up the army appropriation bill.

By unanimous consent the five minute rule was applied to all the amendments, except that in regard to the transfer of the Indian Bureau and forbidding the use of the army as a posse comitatus.

After debate the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations, increasing the army to 25,000, was agreed to; yeas 39, nays 19.

Pending the further discussion of the bill Messrs. Dorsey, Sargent and Withers were announced as the conference committee on the postoffice appropriation bill.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Senate bill granting the use of artillery suits and caps to the soldiers reunion at Centerville, Iowa. Passed.

Sessions were ordered for Friday and Tuesday evenings next.

Mr. Tipton introduced a bill authorizing Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana to prosecute suits against the United States, in the Supreme Court. Referred.

The Committee on Printing reported back the bill for printing agricultural report for 1877, with Senate amendment providing for the printing of 5,000 copies and recommending non-concurrence in the amendment.

Mr. Frye moved to concur. Agreed to yeas 122 nayes 115, and the bill passed.

The consideration of the bill amending the internal revenue laws was resumed. The pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Covert as amended by Mr. Tucker. The amendment reads as follows: That on and after the passage of this act there shall be levied and collected upon all snuff manufactured of tobacco or any substitue for tobacco, ground, damp, pickled, scuted or otherwise, of all descriptions, when prepared for use, and upon all chewing and smoking tobacco, fine cut, cavendish, plug or twist, cut or granulated of every description and of tobacco twisted by hand or reduced into a condition to be consumed, or in any manner other than the ordinary mode of drying and curing, prepared for sale or consumption, even if prepared without the use of any machine or instrument and without being pressed or sweetened, and on all fine cut, shorts and refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings and sweepings of tobacco, a tax of sixteen cents per pound.

On cigars of all descriptions, which shall be manufactured and sold or removed for the consumption or use made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, there shall be levied and collected a tax of five dollars per thousand; on cigarettes, weighing not more than three pounds and a half per thousand, $1 25 per thousand; on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand, $5 per thousand; and all the laws and parts of laws, inconsistent with this section, shall be and are hereby repealed on and after date herein specified. The aforesaid amendment was adopted. Yeas, 137; nays, 103.

Further action on the bill was suspended, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Beele in the Chair, on the general deficiency bill. The amount appropriated was $4,520,120.

After a general debate upon the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stocks.

NEW YORK, June 6.—MONEY—Closes easy at 3a4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3a4½ per cent. Customs receipts $353,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $96,000. Clearings $9,000,000. Sterling steady; long 4.84½, short 4.86½.

GOLD—Opened at 100⅞ and closed at 101. Borrowing rates flat to 2 and 1-64 per cent per diem.

GOVERNMENTS—Active and strong.

United States 6s of 1881, coupons	109
Five-Twenties (1865) new	106
Five-Twenties (1867)	107¼
Five-Twenties (1868)	109⅛
New Fives	104⅝
New Four and a halfs	103⅝
New Fours	101⅝
Ten-forties	107⅛
Ten-forties (coupons)	107½
Currency Sixes	119¾

RAILROAD BONDS—Firm.

STATE BONDS—Steady.

STOCKS—Opened firm at an advance of ¼ to 1¼ per cent. Subsequently, however, the improvement was lost; but in the afternoon the market was buoyant and higher, especially towards the close, when considerable excitement attended the dealings, the advance ranged from ½ to 4½ per cent. The greatest rise was in Rock Island, which advanced from 114⅞ to 119 on telegrams from Chicago that a resolution was adopted by the stockholders yesterday instructing the directors to divide the stocks of the corporation, of which Rock Island owns a scrip dividend of from 25 to 30 per cent. Northwest shares were strong and higher, on advices from Chicago that all interests had been harmonized, and that the resignation of Messrs. Howe and Flower made room for new directors wanted by parties in the interest.

The coal stocks, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Lake Shore and Western Union were notably firm and the market closed strong, with active buying of the leading shares on orders from the west, especially Chicago.

Transactions aggregated 158,000 shares, of which 20,000 were New York Central, 45,000 Erie, 18,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 Northwestern common, 9,000 preferred, 9,000 Rock Island, 18,000 St. Paul common, 5,000 preferred, 17,000 Lackawanna, 5,000 New Jersey Central, 3,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and 4,500 Western Union.

Western Union	84⅝	C. C. C. & I.	26¾
Quicksilver	15⅛	New Jersey Central	30
Quicksilver pfd	32⅞	Rock Island	119
Pacific Mail	19⅛	St. Paul	32⅝
Mariposa	1	St. Paul preferred	79⅞
Mariposa preferred	1	Wabash	19¾
Adams Express	103⅞	Fort Wayne	97
Wells, Fargo & Co.	94	Terre Haute	2
American	49	Terre Haute pfd	12
United States	48⅛	Chicago & Alton	80¼
New York Central	110⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	102
Erie	16⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	9
Erie preferred	32	Delaware & Lacka	67⅝
Harlem	148	A. & P. Telegraph	24⅛
Michigan Central	68⅝	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Panama	120	Burlington & Quin	107¼
Union Pacific	69½	Hannibal & St. Jos.	11⅝
Lake Shore	62⅝	Central Pac. bonds	108⅛
Illinois Central	83⅝	Union Pacific bonds	108
Pittsburgh	88	Land Grants	105⅞
Northwestern com.	53⅝