The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852. WHEELING, WEST VA., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1878. VOLUME XXVI—NUMBER 295

The Intelligencer.

THE Monroe county (W. Va.) *Register* comes out in its issue of the 13th for Grant and a third term. The editor says that he wanted Grant nominated in 1876, and did not at that time "believe that any other man, not even Hayes, had the caliber to discharge the duty demanded by the situation." This is a humiliating confession for a Republican to make in regard to the Republican party. No body with caliber enough to act as President except Grant! If this is really the case the people of this country will probably go outside of the Republican party to find a President in 1880.

COL. DAN. JOHNSON is to address the people of Brooke county to-morrow, on which occasion he will no doubt formally announce to them that he is a candidate for Congress. The Colonel is understood to have been putting in his work up to this time in the lower part of the District, especially in Tyler, Wetzel and Pleasants, and now he comes up to set the ball in motion in the Panhandle. He is said to be quite solid with the Greenback element.

In addition to Colonel Dan as an opponent to *Colonel Ben*, the Hon. John Hanson Good has come on the scenes as a candidate, and from this time on will be heard of in the canvass. He will compete strongly as a matter of course in the Panhandle, for the support of the Democracy. This county was instructed for him two years ago. If we mistake not, he had also a warm support in Brooke, Hancock and Marshall, and quite a respectable backing in Wetzel.

It will thus be seen that there are four Richmonds in the field on the Democratic side, saying nothing of the dark horses that may loom up, viz—Colonel Ben, Colonel Dan, Colonel Jake Jackson and the Hon. John Hanson Good. We presume that Johnson, Jackson and Good all regard Colonel Ben as under an honorable obligation not to be in their way at New Martinsville. It will be seen that the Parkersburg *Sentinel*, in its article in another column, re-asserts in positive terms its statement that the Colonel pledged himself two years ago not to be a candidate for a third term. It is to be presumed that the editor is speaking by the card. He is a member of the present Democratic Congressional Committee of the District, and is of course, posted on Colonel Ben's committal to the rival candidates.

It will be noticed that the Col. has had nothing to say thus far on the subject of that pledge. He is well aware of what has been said in Democratic circles about it, and it seems a little queer that he has taken no notice of it. This silence is of of itself under all the circumstances of the case, quite suggestive.

SATURDAY was the hottest of the year in St. Louis, and there were about thirty cases of sun stroke.

MATRIMONIAL.

Fair Forty and Brave Seventeen.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Elmer Ellsworth Staegel, aged seventeen, and Sarah Fredenburgh, aged forty, both of Mount Pleasant, have astounded their community by eloping together. She is tall and dark, and of considerable personal attractions. She is a teacher in the Methodist Sunday School of Pleasantville, and has ever since her girlhood moved in the respectalbe society of the city. He is a pleasant, intelligent boy. They were married at White Plains by a Baptist clergyman. Mr. and Mrs. Staegel, Sr., are hardly reconciled to what has occurred, but it is thought they will be in a few days. The daughter-in-law is a year or two older than her husband's mother.

AMERICAN BRIDE FOR EGYPT.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 13.—Aristides Patrachi, a wealthy merchant of Alexandria, Egypt, was married yesterday to Miss Lucy Ellen Otis, daughter of George K. Otis, mail contractor. The ceremony was performed by Rev. N. B. Jerring, pastor of the Russian Greek Church, according to the ritual of that Church, and was unique and imposing. The couple started for Saratoga. They are to reside permanently at Alexandria, Egypt, and are to sail for that city July 20.

PRETTY WAITER-GIRLS.

Their Trials and Tribulations in a Pittsburgh Court.

PITTSBURGH, July 13.—The case of Fannie Walters, convicted of a violation of an act of last winter's Legislature, prohibiting the running of lady-waiter saloons, was disposed of to-day in the Quarter Sessions Court, by Judge Stowe refusing to grant a new trial and fining the defendant $800 for each girl employed This being a test case, the sentence imposed was the lowest under the act. After the law had passed both Houses, Fannie took her girls into a real or pretended partnership; but this did not avail. Fannie, who is a Hollander by birth, has gotten her Dutch up, and says she will go to the United States Supreme Court, if necessary, to "find oudt vat ish de matter mid de womans in dish coundhry?" and, as she is one of the strong-minded kind, it is believed she will make a desperate fight. She has directed her counsel to apply at once to the Supreme Court for a special allocution in order to test the Constitutionality of the law. The decision to-day has frightened other proprietors of pretty waiter girl institutions, and they have announced that to-night will be their last under the present regime.

A Sensation at Huntington.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., July 13.—John Tanner, residing in this place, an employe of the C. & O. Railroad shops, separated from his wife, he having watched and caught her in company with other gentlemen of this city several times. Tanner is an industrious, honest man. At 9 o'clock last night Tolbert McLure, a citizen of this place, aged twenty-one years, while passing the residence of Mr. Tanner, was invited to take a chair in the yard where she was sitting. He accepted, and sat and conversed till 11 o'clock. At the same time the husband was concealed in the house. As McClure took his departure the husband fired three shots from a pistol, not hitting him. McLure escaped unhurt. This is a great sensation here. Tanner has sued for a divorce.

The Wonderful Shootist.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Dr. A. F. Carver to-day broke 5,500 glass balls in eight hours nine and one-half minutes. He fired at 6,154 balls. After breaking 3,000 balls the Doctor rested thirty-two minutes.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

THE WAR ON THE BORDER

Battle Reported in Progress Between Capt. Miles and the Red Devils.

Indians Moving North Toward Idaho and the Salmon River Country--A Little Skirmish--Murders in Montana.

Governor Chadwick Asks Relief for Suffering Emigrants.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—A Portland dispatch furnishes the following startling news just received there from Pendleton, under date of the 12th, from J. B. Keeny. The dispatch is directed to Governor Chadwick: Yours just received; will try and get escort for wagon in the morning. We have been having exciting times here to-day. Hostile Indians are in force on the reservation. George Coggan, of Portland, and Al. Bunker, of Lagrade, were shot this afternoon about six miles from here on the stage road to Cayuse. Coggan was killed, and Bunker is supposed to be mortally wounded. Fred Foster was with them, and only got away by luck. Bunker rode with him for about two miles after he was shot, and he was compelled to leave him. Foster gave us the news and we started a teem with 14 men as an escort, to go for Bunker.

They got as far as Chief Wincumonoat's farm when they were attacked and compelled to return after exchanging a number of shots. The Indians are about 150 strong. The Umatillas are undoubtedly fighting with them. Major Connover was with the party attacked. They think they killed one Indian, as he was seen to fall from his horse. Cayuse's house was not burned at dark. Captain Miles' command will reach the Agency to-night. His soldiers are all very much exhausted and should they go into the Agency thinking that the Umatillas are all right, they may get the worst of it. Four families are at the mill and Court House, and the town is well guarded.

Colonel Effinger, of this city, has just received the following dispatch from Governor Chadwick:

"UMATILLA, July 13.—I have made a call for three hundred volunteers to take the place of Captain Sears, one hundred of Portland, equipped by citizens. See that he has men, not so much for number, but for courage, activity and endurance. Short work, boys. I will get the balance here."

Captain Sears, of the Portland Volunteer Rangers, has just received the following:

"UMATILLA, July 13—8 A. M.—Come at once, as you propose. I have guns at Vancouver now; will get them.

[Signed] S. F. CHADWICK."

The Governor's proclamation calling out volunteers recites in substance the condition of affairs; that all friendly Indians will go to the hostiles whenever they find they can be successful against the whites; that all friendly Indians, with few exceptions, are midnight allies of the hostiles; that their promises and pledges of friendship can not be relied upon. They have misled settlers and soldiers, and have acted as spies and scouts for the hostiles. He further cautions the volunteers against doing any thing not justified by custom governing modern warfare. The men will all be raised in Eastern Oregon.

Governor Ferry yesterday dispatched Governor Chadwick that he could have guns now from Vancouver, on his allowance. A large number of wagons are on the road four miles above Caycuse Station.

The following letter is just received at Umatilla by Governor Chadwick by a carrier from Pendleton: Troops under Captain miles are now fighting about two miles above the agency with the Indians, and have been fighting for the last two hours. The Indians are on the river near their general camping place. Almost all the Umatillas are supposed to be in the fight. Al Bunker has got in. Coggan has not been found yet. Should the Indians get the best of Captain Miles, we will all doubtless have to fight. There are over one hundred men here who have no arms of any kind.

BAKER CITY, OREGON, July 13.—The hostiles have made their appearance on Clover Creek, a tributary of North Powder River. Captain Vivian's company of Egbert's command, while scouting yesterday in that direction, captured seven Indians, eight squaws and some children, and some twenty head of horses. After a vigorous pursuit thirty or more of the hostiles escaped. Scouts from Meacham's report a large trail through the Blue Mountains, passing toward Snake River, made early yesterday morning.

Egbert's command is ordered to the Payette country to watch for the returning hostiles, who are evidently moving north toward Idaho and the Salmon River country as fast as possible. Sanford's command has been ordered to join General Miles in Fly Valley, near Daly Ranch, and then follow on the trail of the Indians north. The prisoners captured yesterday are now on the way to Fort Bois under Egbert's escort.

PHILLIPSBURG, Mont., July 13—Midnight.—The Indians passing through murdered William Joy, of Rosse's fork of Rock Creek. Jack Hayes and Amos Elliott are also supposed to have been murdered at the same time and place. They are believed to be the same Indians who murdered the men on Dearborn River and Elk Creek, probably returning Nez Perces.

UMATILLA, OREGON, July 13.—The Indians have burned Cayuse Station. The troops are now being disposed, in hopes of cutting off the retreat of the hostiles and bringing them to bay.

HELENA, MONTANA, July 13.—Two miners, named John Myers and John Lynch, were killed last week on Elm Creek. The Indians are believed to have committed the deed. Elk Creek is on the line of the Cadotto Pass, near where two men were previously reported to have been killed. Considerable apprehension is felt by ranchers and stock men on the road from here to Benton. Governor Potts has just returned from a visit to Teneri, Chief of the Bannrcks, at Lemhi Agency. He reports the Bannock Indians to be peaceably disposed.

A BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS PROGRESSING.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—A Portland dispatch says: Gen. Sprague, Superintendent of O. N. S. Company, has received the following from Gov. Chadwick, dated Umatilla, 13th: Could Portland do anything to relieve the distress of Pendleton. Actual necessaries of life are needed there by families of emigrants. I have requested the officers to prevent suffering.

The following was received from Wallawalla, dated 13th, 8 P. M.: A man who left Weston to-day says that the troops are fighting between the mouth of Lodi Millow and Cayuse Station 12 miles from Weston, on the Meschom's road. They commenced fighting between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning and they were still fighting when he left. There are about three hundred and fifty soldiers under arms. They expect Major Sanford at Cayuse Station to-night. The six companies that left Walla Walla for Lewiston have been turned back, and are now en route for Walla Walla. Many wagons have arrived in the city, containing families, which are coming in for safety. They are still arriving from various directions.

The following dispatch was received from Walla Walla, dated the 13th: This place was thrown into excitement this evening upon receipt of the report that the hostiles were on Wild Horse Creek, and that fighting was going on there between the artillery and Indians, and that in all probability the reds would come down the Vansyale Canyon and make for the mouth of Smoke River, passing within two or three miles of this place and likely calling upon us.

WASHINGTON.

Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Unofficial advices received at the Department of State from Mexico announce that Senor Mata has been appointed Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Senor Mata was here some time before the advent of Senor Seamorana, representing the Mexican Government, though not officially recognized by the U. S. While here it is stated he made a very favorable impression, and was much esteemed by this Government. He always expressed himself as strongly opposed to Mexican Rio Grande raids. His appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs is taken as a further indication that the central Government of Mexico deprecates these raids, and would like to prevent them.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Tuesday next there will be held, at the Postoffice Department, a meeting of the Superintendents of the different divisions of the Railway Mail service, joined by the heads of Mail and Register Division of several of the large post-offices of the country. The meeting will be held for the general discussion of the condition of the service, and the adoption of measures which will better it. The two probable results of this meeting will be the improvement of the Registered Letter Service, and the extension of the Registered Postoffice Service.

ARREST OF DISHONEST OFFICERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received a report from the U. S. District Attorney of Nebraska, stating that he had caused the arrest of Collector Newman and Chief Deputy Collector John Roberts, recently suspended on the charge of concealing a defalcation in the Collector's office. A warrant has also been issued for W. R. Bartlett, a defaulting ex-Deputy Collector of the same office, on the charge of embezzlement, but he had left the State, and at last accounts had not been arrested. Newman and Roberts had given bonds for their appearance.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Congressional Central Committee will meet in this city on the 18th inst., if Representative Blackburn, of Kentucky, arrives by that time. The Committee will formally open the campaign for their side of politics. Arrangements will be made for the distribution of campaign literature and the apportionment of the campaign fund where the money will do the most good.

TREASURY REPORT.

The Treasury now holds in United States bonds to secure the National Bank circulation	$349,205,900
To secure public deposits	13,385,000
United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day	430,000
United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn the week ending to-day	531,000

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

Outstanding currency notes	322,702,011
Gold notes	1,422,120
Internal Revenue receipts	433,444
Customs	336,262
Total receipts of National Bank notes for the week ending to-day as compared with the corresponding period last year:	
1877	$ 5,560,000
1878	5,621,000
Receipts to-day	913,000

NOT POLITICIANS.

Instead of canvassing the departments for election funds, the Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee has caused circulars to be distributed among clerks and others informing them that as the rules render difficult their absence during office hours, an arrangement has been made with the treasurer to be at a specified bank from 4 to 5 each afternoon to receive contributions. A number of clerks called on declined to contribute on the ground that they are not politicians.

The National Executive Committee, of the Union League of America, will meet at Brighton Hotel, Coney Island, N. Y., on the 18th inst.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Schmehl Takes the O'Leary Purse.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The contest between O'Leary and Schmehl ended here to-day, and was witnessed by fully 8,000 persons. They were very enthusiastic, but displayed no preference for either party. Schmehl was loudly cheered at the completion of his 250 miles. He takes the purse of $700 offered by O'Leary to anyone who would walk 250 miles while he was walking 275 miles. He left the track in good spirits, but a little lame in the left foot, and showing considerable fatigue. His friends claim that he could have defeated O'Leary by greater odds, but wanted to make the contest as exciting as possible at the close, thus enabling O'Leary to clear more money. O'Leary kept on walking, and completed his 275 miles in seventy-four hours and thirty-three minutes, being twenty-seven minutes under the time allotted. He left the track apparently fresh and in good spirits.

TOBACCO TRADE.

Ohio Dealers Snubbed at Baltimore.

BARNESVILLE, O., July 13.—The committee sent to Baltimore by the Eastern Ohio Tobacco Association have returned, and report the refusal of the commission houses to take any notice of the resolutions passed in convention some time back. The Association will hold another convention here on the 18th inst., but it is the general opinion of business men that no number of conventions can or will control the tobacco market in Baltimore while the dealers in Ohio borrow the capital to do business on of Baltimore commission men, and the only way to have their own market is to patronize their own State markets, and cut loose from the East entirely.

Sweat Cure for Tramps.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, July 13.—Forty of the tramps captured Thursday were lodged in jail. They were tried under the vagrant act, and are now being worked on the streets, with the thermometer indicating 65° in the shade. No one was killed or wounded. All tramps will be similarly treated who try to make this city their headquarters.

Weather Indications.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, stationary temperature, stationary or lower pressure.

ORANGE AND GREEN.

Montreal Settled Into Quiet Again.

Display at the Anniversary of Hackett's Funeral Abandoned.

MONTREAL, July 13.—The city wears its normal appearance, and business has resumed its wonted channel. A good deal of talk has been indulged in during the day by the Protestants favorable to the Orange party, and the opinion was freely expressed that day a of reckoning is yet to come.

There were many rumors of an intended Orange display on Tuesday, the anniversary of Hackett's funeral, but in an interview held by your correspondent with County Master Grant and other leading Orangemen, the latter disclaim anything of the kind.

Designs have been made for a monument to Hackett, but no contract has yet been let for its erection.

There will be no corner-stone laid on Tuesday, for the reason that there is none to lay. That they intend at some time to have the corner stone laid in accordance with the customs of the Order is evident, but when, they will not disclose. To give proper *eclat* to the affair and insure a sufficient self-protection (for they realize that they must depend on the brethren in Western Canada for aid and assistance) will require several weeks' if not some months' preparation. Whenever they perfect their arrangements they will, some fine day, startle the Catholic population of this city by appearing on the streets in full regalia, and, if interfered with by the mob, will take the law in their own hands and protect themselves.

The Catholic party feel very happy over the result of yesterday, and anticipate no further trouble. They are confident that when the case of the arrested Orangemen comes up before the Judges, a decision will be rendered in harmony with the opinion of the four eminent lawyers on which Mayor Beaudry depended, vigorously backed up by the leading representatives of the Catholic Union.

Many of the country volunteers departed for their homes this afternoon. General Smythe held a review of all of the artillery corps and some of the other troops, after which they were dismissed from active service. This evening very few military uniforms are to be seen on the street.

There was a rumor afloat this afternoon that young Hurst, one of the Orange Britains who was assaulted yesterday afternoon, had died of his injuries, but investigation proved that it had no foundation. Both he and Gilbert, the other young Britain who was pounded by the mob, are progressing nicely, and their medical attendants state that they will be out in a few days.

The action of Mayor Beaudry yesterday has settled all differences which existed in the Catholic party. He is to-day the most popular man in Montreal—that is, with the Catholic majority—and it is proposed by his admirers to elect him to Parliament from the west end of the city, which includes in its borders Griffithtown, the headquarters of all the disgraceful tumults and rowdy excesses which have for years given this city an unenviable notoriety.

The preliminary examination, a mere matter of form, of the Orangemen arrested yesterday, is set for Thursday next. The lawyers still differ on the interpretation of the Illegal Party Act, and the local press bristles with opinion.

A midnight parade was indulged in by a few of the Young Britons at Point St. Charles, one of the suburbs. They disported themselves for an hour or so, and then went home to bed. They were not interfered with, for the reason, no doubt, that their march was not anticipated by the hostiles.

A TASTE OF WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, July 13.—During the time the Grand Trunk train with the Sherbrook and Richmond militia, who had been at Montreal on the 12th, was delayed on Saturday evening at Tanneries Junction to allow a vessel to pass through the canal bridge, an affray occurred between the military and some two hundred French Canadians and Irish. The account given by persons that were on the spot is that the soldiers used some expressions about the green distasteful to the crowd, and the latter stoned the train. The soldiers admonished the crowd to stop or they would fire. The attack being continued the military fired some 50 or 60 shots from their rifles and revolvers, wounding two youths, Germain Rolland and Michael Payette. The train was hurried off or more serious consequences would have ensued. The troops are said to be members of the Orange order. Gen. Smyth telegraphed to have the men arrested at their destination.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The clearings of the Chicago banks for last week amounted to $16,305,444 43, or about $2,095,000 less than for the corresponding week last year. There was very little change in local finance last week. The demand for money and other favors has been moderate, and with a plentiful supply of loanable funds the banks were ready takers of all the Board of Trade, packers, and mercantile papers presented, ranging from six to ten per cent per annum. Eastern exchange between city banks has ruled firm, with sales at 60a75c premium per $1,000. The trade of the city has increased slowly, but steadily, and our merchants predict a good movement when the farmers have finished harvesting their wheat, rye and oats. City deposits have improved, and the same is true in regard to collections. The outflow of currency has been fair, but the amount received has exceeded the shipments. Paper falling due has been met with a degree of promptness, and the demand for extensions and renewals has been rather meager. Rail rates to the seaboard have been steady on the basis of sixteen cents on grain and eighteen cents on provisions per 100 pounds to New York. At the wholesale lumber docks the demand for cargoes has been about equal to the offerings, and prices have been steady and uniform. At the yards, however, quietness has prevailed. The National Bank of Illinois, of Chicago, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on its stock, payable July 15th. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of this city has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent.

THE GRAIN AND PROVISION MARKETS

during the week have been stronger and higher. Receipts and shipments were as follows: Receipts flour, 38,637 bbls; grain, 1,722,454 bush; hogs, 66,309 head; cattle, 19,937 head; sheep, 1,966 head. Shipments: Flour, 35,758 bbls; grain, 1,946,013 bush; pork, 3,445 bbls; lard, 3,128,801 lbs; cut meats, 19,796,068 lbs. Eastern Exchanges between city banks was firm, with sales at 60c premium on $1,000. The receipts of currency from and the shipments to the country were moderate. The receipts were: by canal, 33,500 bush corn and 2,500 bush oats; by rail, 740 car loads, embracing 59 of wheat, 602 of corn, 69 of oats, and 2 of rye.

POTTER INVESTIGATION.

Saturday's Proceedings Before the Committee.

Butler Gets in His Work on the Visiting Statesmen.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Potter Investigating Committee to-day resumed the examination of Senator Kellogg. In answer to questions by Mr. Springer, the Senator said he had met the visiting statesmen on several occasions in New Orleans.

He had no knowledge of any letter or telegram having been sent from Columbus, Ohio, by Governor Hayes, to any member or members of the Returning Board during the progress of the count.

He does not recollect that he ever conversed with E. L. Weber in regard to his brother's "standing firm" in his protest. He wrote Mrs. Jenks but two letters, both in reference to requests of hers that he (Kellogg) should use his good offices toward securing either her husband or her brother a position in the New Orleans Custom House, having, however, incidentally inquired in one of the letters if she knew anything definite regarding a "much talked of letter."

Q. Did you refer to the Sherman letter? A. Yes, sir; but I cannot now say whether or not I mentioned the name of Mr. Sherman.

The testimony of Mr. Jenks, to the effect that both he and his wife had corresponded with Mr. Kellogg for several years, the witness pronounced a mistake. Their correspondence all occurred since 1877.

In reply to Chairman Potter, Mr. Kellogg said Mrs. Jenks did not come to Washington at his request, nor in his interest. He did not know the object of her visit, but had heard her remark that she hoped Mr. Packard would receive the Collectorship, but could not say she was here to assist in effecting that result. He (Kellogg) thinks Mrs. Jenks is mistaken, that she had frequent interviews with him regarding the count during its progress. If any such interview had occurred, he thought he should have remembered it, and he has no recollection whatever at this time of any such conversation with her. James E. Anderson was not considered by him as trustworthy. He (witness) did not recollect whether or not Weber was appointed by him in the position he held in New Orleans. Knew nothing of the standing of Mrs. Jenks. Always considered her husband an honorable gentleman and a good Republican.

The Chairman then questioned witness very closely as to whether or not he had any knowledge, as Governor of Louisiana, that there had been no protests made from the parishes of East and West Feliciana.

Witness stated, in reply, that the record would show, whereupon General Butler repeated his question, and requested a direct answer, which witness refused to give, saying, "I know nothing about it, but if you will give me five minutes, I can find it in the record."

Mr. Potter—We can refer to the record ourselves. Witness—Well, then, I can not reply further to the question.

Witness was questioned in regard to statements made before the sub-committee by Kelly, Supervisor of Richland Parish, and contradicted his testimony, denying he ever prepared a protest for Kelly, and stating that if it was as claimed, the paper itself could be produced and the handwriting would show for itself.

Q. Were you apprehensive of keeping the vote of East Felicians until a short time before the election? A. Yes sir; when Governor Packard visited there, weeks before the election, he informed us that the parish would probably be lost to the Republicans by reason of intimidation.

Q. Did you or not know that colored people came into the different polls, many of them with bands and flags, and with much enthusiasm, and voted the Democratic ticket in East Felicians? A. I did not know; it was reported so to some extent.

Q. Did you or not know that Republicans on that day stood around the polls, and when invited to vote declined to do so on the ground that they had no printed tickets, and when written tickets were offered them declined to use them? A. I do not know that, but it may have been a fact.

Q. Did you not know that when the Republican leaders were informed the Democrats had conciliated the colored voters, they then said the vote of the parish would be thrown out? A. I do not think it would have been thought they were active participators in a movement of that kind, and I think that would have been dangerous. I think Anderson did about all there was done of that kind of business. My opinion has always been that Anderson did not help matters up there very generally in regard to the election.

Q. But in regard to the exclusion of 2,000 and odd Democratic votes that were cast and thrown out, he helped considerably, did he not? A. Yes, sir, he did. He protested as he states according to fact; and afterwards, I have no doubt, the opposition thought they had secured him, and they cashed his worthless warrants and paid him money, and the next day after election took him to Baton Rouge and put him on his way rejoicing.

Q. I suppose you are aware Anderson now says he did not assert in substance the facts contained in his protest as signed? A. Very likely, and he also has stated to these gentlemen he would not make any protest, but he did so, and now he says, probably for a consideration, he did not sign the protest, but he certainly did sign it.

Q. What was the object to be gained by intimidating voters? A. Simply to create a condition of affairs that would result in turmoil and general disorder, hoping that something might turn up for the benefit of the "outs" as against the "ins;" it was a contest between parties simply.

Q. And would the "onts" in order to get in take such measures that the vote of a parish would be thrown out entirely? A. I will tell you exactly about that; the "outs" were composed of a class of people who, while they knew the colored people were in the majority, were determined they should not exercise their legal rights of citizenship, and acted upon that idea.

Q That being so, what had they to gain by attempting to intimidate anybody at the polls? A. They had this to gain: they hoped the result would be reached which has been reached in that and other States, and they were determined not to submit to the exercise of the right of suffrage by the colored people who had been emancipated by the war, though they were in a large majority; they hoped the Government would be overthrown. When the Constitution of 1868 was framed, their local papers said it would only last six or eight months.

Q. Do you not think it might have occurred to some of them to try to conciliate the colored people? A. The colored people were conciliated in many parishes by the shot-gun; they did attempt conciliation in some instances, however, and I endeavored to second them in East Feliciana.

Witness, in response to questions, stated numerous instances in which Republican officers were driven out of their parishes by Democrats, previous to the election of 1876, and said he would furnish the committee a list of names of persons killed, hung and whipped for political reasons, if they so desired.

The witness, in reply to further questions regarding the existence of intimidation, stated that he had heard from various sources of the existence of Democratic intimidation in the parishes of East and West Felicians, but had no personal knowledge of the same. He could not say from personal knowledge whether the protest of James E. Anderson was before the Returning Board or not.

Kellogg then, in reply to Potter's inquiries, stated that he had no knowledge of any application for Federal troops having been made by the election officers in the parishes of East and West Feliciana on the day of election.

General Butler interrogated Senator Kellogg, and then said, in the way of a question: "I understand the state of fact to be that all members of the Visiting Committee but one had Federal offices given to them, and the Returning Board and all the Supervisors except one (Weber), who was killed, and Captain Jenks, Mrs. Jenks, and her sister or brother, have all been rewarded, under the civil service order of the Administration, for their action in the election, or other causes."

Mr. Hiscock said the question was categorical, and must be answered, yes or no.

General Butler then modified his question, as follows: "Have any of them not been appointed to Federal offices, so far as you know?"

Mr. Hiscock objected to the question on the grounds that a fact must be proved by affirmative, not by negative testimony.

General Butler modified his question, and Senator Kellogg answered it by showing that, according to his knowledge, some of the Commission had been appointed to Federal offices, and some of the Supervisors, whom he named, had also been appointed to place.

Mr. Butler then asked. "Do you know any reason or of any special qualification of any one of those persons why they more than any others should be appointed to office, unless in connection with service in Louisiana politics."

Mr. Hiscock objected to the question, saying it was intended to make the Administration appear rediculous.

Mr. Butler said he could not render the Administration more rediculous than it had rendered itself.

Mr. Hiscock—I thank the gentleman for that remark; it characterizes the whole purpose of his inquiry.

After further discussion between Butler and Hiscock, the Chairman stated that as there had been charges of a corrupt election and return in Louisiana, it was pertinent to show that the men connected with that matter had been appointed to office and that that was their only qualification to such office. He thought the question a proper one.

The witness—With the exception of James E. Anderson, all the parties named I believe to have been appointed because they were competent to discharge the duties of their respective offices, and they were men off sufficient character to justify their appointment, and had also been true, consistent and working Republicans in the last campaign; and I think there are more Republicans of good character who were efficient and active in the campaign who ought to be appointed to office for that very reason, if they were otherwise competent and upright.

These other honest and noble men of whom you speak did not happen to be Supervisors, who made protests at the time of election, did they? A. They may not have done that, but they were more or less prominent in the last election.

By Mr. Hiscock—Q.—E. L. Weber has sworn before the sub-committee that you instigated him to go to Mississippi and testify there before the Congressional Committee. Please state what you know about that. A—Mr. Weber was a member of the committee appointed by the State Senate to investigate regarding alleged violence in the parishes of East and West Felicians, and that committee had reported in writing, which had not been printed. When the Boutwell Committee went down to Lonisiana, Weber was anxious to appear before it with his famous manuscript. He was in the city about that time, and expressed a desire to go before them, and I may have suggested to him that he had better go if he wanted to; but at the time he testified I was not aware of his doing so, because I was in attendance at the Cincinnati Convention. Witness was then questioned by Mr. Hiscock in regard to violence and intimidation in East and West Feliciana Parishes, and stated that his information was based upon telegrams received, the substance of which he had embodied in a telegram sent by him to Zach. Chandler.

Q. At the time you forwarded that dispatch to Chandler there had been communicated to you facts upon which you predicated it, and which induced you to believe the contents of that telegram to be true, and you believe them yet? A. I had large numbers of dispatches before me from Supervisors of those parishes, and I believed them at the time, and have never had any occasion to change my opinion, except that I had doubts as to whether they were correct in the statement that any considerable number of armed men came over from Mississippi or Arkansas at the time of the election.

Q. From facts which came to your knowledge, is it your opinion that the intimidation arose by reason of the carrying out of any settled or defined plan on the part of bull-dozers, or was it a natural exhibition of the feeling and conduct on the part of the whites, on account of their antagonism to the Government by the negroes? A. I think there was a predetermination to carry those five parishes, especially because they were known to be Republican parishes. That the action of local politicians may not have furnished an additional argument to intensify the feeling against the Republicans on the part of the whites, I do not pretend to deny as to one or two parishes.

By the Chairman—Q. Referring to E. L. Beber's letter to you concerning outrages in East Feliciana, I will ask you if there was not a good deal of that kind of letter writing in Louisiana at that time. A. Weber was one of those men who used to write such letters as that, in which he mixed no great deal of truth and a great deal of romance. He was a very sanguine, zealous man.

The Chairman then questioned the witness in regard to the signing of the second set of Electoral returns, and the action of the Electoral Commission thereon, but no new facts were elicted.

The committee then went into executive session, and adjourned until the 23d of July, to meet at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Arrived—Steamships Germanic, Liverpool; Cornwall, Bristol; Vaderland, Antwerp.

BOSTON, July 13.—Arrived—Hindoo, Hull; Parthia, Liverpool.

MONTREAL, July 13.—Arrived—Polynesian, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—Arrived—Brittanic, from New York.

LONDON, July 13.—Steamships City of Montreal and Gellert, from New York, and Moravian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Conclusion of the Berlin Congress

Summary of the Treaty as signed by the Plenipotentiaries.

BERLIN CONGRESS.

CLOSING SCENES.

BERLIN, July 13.—The Congress held its last sitting to-day. All Plenipotentiary and other members were in full dress as at the opening. Proceedings began at half-past 2 and ended at 4. The Treaty was signed by all the Plenipotentiaries alphabetically. Secretaries attended previously at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to fix Plenipotentiary seals to each copy. After signatures, Count Andrassy warmly eulogized Bismarck's Presidency. Bismarck thanked the Plenipoteniaries for their indulgence. The proceedings terminated with a grand Court dinner this evening at the White Hall Palace.

The Crown Prince Frederick William congratulated the statesmen upon a realization of his hopes that the blessing of peace crowned their efforts. He declared that Germany's co-operation can be counted on for all that tends to secure and preserve this great benefit. He proposed the health of the Plenipotentiaries, of the Sovereigns of the Governments who on this memorial day signed the Treaty of Berlin. The only absentees from the banquet were Lord Beaconsfield and Prince Gortschakoff.

The German semi-official press publish long pæans, rejoicing and triumphing in the signature of the Treaty of Peace.

LONDON, July 13.—At yesterday's sitting of the Congress Bismarck moved that a supplemental conference be held next autumn, either at Constantinople or Berlin, but Lord Salisbury declared his inability to accede to any proposal interfering with the immediate submission of the papers to the English Parliament, and the motion was thrown out.

THE SUBSTANCE OF THE TREATY.

LONDON, July 13.—The London *Times* publishes nearly the whole of the text of the Treaty of Berlin. Those parts referring to Asia and the limits of Servia and Eastern Roumelia are missing.

The Treaty of Berlin contains fifty-seven articles. The following is a summary of the practical effect of the whole treaty, and it is more intelligible than a recapitulation of the several articles seriatim would be:

The independence of Servia is recognized, but the Servian Goverment is required to promise absolute liberty of religion to all inhabitants, the continuation of existing treaties, and that no transit dues be exacted upon merchandise passing through its territory. Servia retains Nisch, but not Novi Bazar. The Western frontier of Servia is marked by the Kopavinik defile. She receives Pirot, but not Vranji. Montenegro receives Antivari with the harbor, an increase of territory on the north and northeast, the exact limits of which are to be defined by a commission, with the condition that the south shore of Antivari is not to be included in the grant to Montenegro, and that a strip of land twenty miles wide is to be left between the eastern line of Montenegro and western border of Servia, so that the Austro-Bosnian Railway may reach Salonica on Turkish Territory.

Roumania's independence is proclaimed in the same terms as those applied to Servia, and in fact insisted upon. This independence is awarded only on condition that the Government shall secure to all its subjects civil equality and religious freedom. This provision extends also to Roumelia and Bulgaria, and it is declared that the inhabitants of all these countries shall enjoy the most complete civil and religious liberty, without distinction of race or of creed; that they all shall be free to use the external ceremonies and indications allowed in all countries enjoying religious liberty, and that religion and race shall be no obstacle to the exercise of civil, administrative or political functions. The independence of the provinces is limited also in another direction. Their Legislatures shall make no change in existing commercial regulations without consent of the Powers.

The division of Bulgaria into two provinces is provided for on the basis already generally understood. The northern province is to be known as Bulgaria, the southern as Eastern Roumelia. The line is that of the Balkan Mountains, which is to be fortified and garrisoned by Turks. That portion of Sofia which is formed by the basin of the Iskranks, is to go to Bulgaria. The line passing between Seemplan and Tamask and Varna, on the Black Sea, is also included in Bulgaria. The Porte is to garrison the whole frontier of Eastern Roumelia, but it is expressly understood that the soldiery thus employed shall be composed exclusively of regulars. The election of a Prince of New Bulgaria is to be conducted not by universal suffrage, but by duly chosen electors, and their choice must be ratified by the great Powers. No member of any reigning dynasty or great Power of Europe is eligible as a candidate. A Joint Commission, appointed by all the Powers, is to arrange for the provisional organization of the new province. If the Turkish or Russian members of this Commission shall disagree with the majority of their colleagues, a new conference shall be held in Constantinople, which shall decide all the points of difference. The Governor of Eastern Roumelia is to be appointed for a fixed number of years. He is to be assisted by a representative assembly, and Judges are to be appointed for life.

The Russian troops are to evacuate Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia within twelve months from the 12th of July, 1878. The Governor of East Roumelia is to be a Christian, appointed by the Sultan. In case of war or rebellion, he is to have the right of calling upon the Turkish regulars in the garrisons on the frontier. The interior military force of the province is to be composed of a local militia, whose officers are to be appointed by the Sultan from the predominant nationality of the district.

A commission is appointed to adjudicate the proportion of the Turkish debt which is to be assumed by the territories now made independent.

The navigation of the Danube is to be free to commercial ships of all nations. The fortifications along its banks are to be dismantled, but ships of war are not to be permitted to enter it. The question of a rectification of the Greek frontier is handed over to Turkey and to Greece for settlement between themselves. If they can not agree, they may call upon the great Powers to act as arbitrators between them.

Russia receives back that portion of Bessarabia taken from her in 1856, extending from Pruth to the Kilia Valley. In return Roumania receives Dobrudscha, but not Silistria.

Austria is to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina upon such terms as she can arrange with Turkey. Russia is permitted to take Batoum, but the district annexed to it is greatly circumscribed, and she engages to make it a free port and never to fortify. She retains Kars and Ardahan. Turkey retains Bayazid, with the whole valley leading thereto, including all of Alaszerd.

The Dardanelles are to remain closed to ships of war, but the Sultan may invite any of the great Powers to send to his assistance, in case of need, a fleet of men-of-war.

Persia