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GOV. PACKARD SHOT.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE HIM IN THE STATE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

The Would-Be Assassin Struck Down and Arrested—Was It a White League Plot—Intense Excitement at New Orleans.

[*Special Despatch to the National Republican.*]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Feb. 15.—Rumors have been in circulation for several days that some startling event would occur on the 15th inst. A telegram was received a few days since by Gov. Packard, from friends in Washington, cautioning him to be on his guard, as it was believed, from certain remarks dropped by friends and agents of the Nichols government now in Wasington, immediately after the Florida decision, that some act of violence was contemplated. More than ordinary precautions have been taken about the State House to guard against any contemplated attack. Everything seemed quiet in the vicinity of the State House. Thursday morning about 12 M., three or four men dropped in not usually seen about there, but no especial attention was paid to it; visitors were constantly going in and out of the Governor's office. One of these men, purporting to be a newspaper reporter, sent a card to the Governor, and was soon after admitted. He sat down in a chair at the left of the Governor, and while in the act of conversing with him, suddenly drew a pistol, and pointing it at the Governor, drew the trigger; fortunately the cap snapped, and before he could again succeed in attempting to fire, the Governor knocked him down. One or two persons were present, one of whom fired upon the assassian, shooting him in the arm. He gives his name as George W. Weldon, claims to be from Philadelphia, and acknowledges having had several confederates.

There is no doubt that he was employed to assassinate the Governor by agents of the Nichols Government. It is believed that this will be fully shown.

He is now in the custody of the police in the State House.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE MURDEROUS ATTACK—HOW THE ASSASSINS ENTERED AND WHO THEY ARE.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—Packard's wound is only a flesh wound, and is very slight.

The following is the statement of an eye witness of the occurrence: "Two men, one of them the wounded man who gave his name as Joseph Huttle, but whose real name, from papers found in his possession, is ascertained to be W. H. Weldon, and a slim, one-armed man who gave no name, called at the door of the State Capitol and asked to see Mr. Packard. There was some demur about admitting them, when one proclaimed himself to be an ex-federal officer and the other a discharged soldier. They were brought to the head of the stairs, where Weldon represented that he was correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, and desired to see Governor Packard. The name of Joeseph Huttle was sent in, but the one-armed man declined to enter. Weldon reached the executive office, where he found Mr. Packard talking to Judge Boneman of Caddeo, who occupied a chair on his right. Weldon sat down in a vacant chair immediately on Mr. Packard's left, and after an instant somewhat sharply asked, "when can I see you?" Mr. Packard turned and found a pistol aimed at his head. He immediately struck it down and the weapon was discharged, the ball striking him in the right knee-cap and inflicting a slight wound. Mr. Packard immediately dealt the man a blow with his fist, striking him between the eyes and knocking him down. Several parties in the room drew their pistols and fired, wounding the would-be assassin seriously but not fatally. Of course a scene of intense excitement immediately followed.

The one armed man was arrested and conveyed to the office of the Superintendent of Police, and Weldon was kept a close prisoner in the executive office.

Mr. Packard was conveyed to his private apartment on the second floor of the building, where his wound was examined by Dr. A. W. Smythe. It is not of a serious character, but might prove so if not carefully tended, and will lame him for several days.

The man who shot Packard says that his name is William Henry Weldon, and that his home is in Philadelphia. He says, further, that he has a mother and sister living there. With regard to his attempt to kill Packard, he says that there were four others with him, who were to have assisted him in the undertaking, but that upon reaching the door of the State House they refused to go in, and left him to carry out the intended plan of assassination. Weldon is not very seriously hurt. The ball struck him in the left arm just below the shoulder, and seems to have come out at the elbow. It was thought at first he was killed, but it seems he was only stunned and faint from loss of blood. At half-past twelve he was so much revived as to be able to converse with those about him.

THE ASSASSIN LAID OUT IN HIS OWN BLOOD.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—To Hon. W. P. Kellogg:—Packard's wound is painful but not dangerous. The assassin is shot through the right arm, and is still lying on the floor of a private office in a pool of blood. No one has yet been able to identify him. He gives his name as Wm. H. Weldon, and says he came from Philadelphia. He admits that he had two others with him. The weapon he used was a derringer, and it snapped the first time or the attempt would have been successful.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.

To Marshal Pitkin, Washington, D. C.:

Governor Packard is not seriously hurt, a little lameness in the knee, and also in the hand. He struck the would-be assassin a heavy blow in the face and knocked him out of time. His escape was most miraculous. General Brooke, of the United States army, immediately formed his men in line and was prepared to resist an attack on the State House, which it was supposed would follow. General Badger, who has charge of the assassin, says that Weldon belongs to a band of oath-bound members who are formed to take the lives of prominent Republicans, and draw lots, and that this fellow expected to give his life for Packard's. Everything is quiet and a very few people are on the street to-night.

[This last clause is very ominous. A general terror evidently prevailed, and the White League was doubtless in court and under arms. How long is this iniquity to last?—ED.]

Statement of Mr. Nicholls.

A despatch from Mr. Nicholls to Representatives Gibson and Levy, is as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—Everything is perfectly quiet and peaceable here; an extra of the *Republican* says the man who attempted to shoot Packard was evidently a stranger here. He stated he had only been in New Orleans twenty-four hours; that he is from Philadelphia. The would-be assasin was shot through the arm. Our police attempted to obtain access to the State House to obtain evidence on which to arrest the man charged with the attempted crime, but were refused admission. The man is now in charge of Packard's police. I am now engaged in trying to ascertain the facts, and can conceive of no man guilty of the act charged unless he is mad. No friend of Louisiana can entertain any other idea. Every effort will be made to probe matters to the bottom, and every legal step taken. Republicans will doubtless strive to make political capital of the affair. F. T. NICHOLLS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15—3:25 P. M.

Marshal Pitkin, Washington, D. C.:

Enough has been gathered concerning the attempted assassination to find that an organization exists for that purpose, and that lots were drawn. Weldon drew the lucky prize. For several days Gov. Packard has been in receipt of information of their doings and actions. The country will be astounded when the whole truth about this affair comes out. The assassin is shot through the left arm. Only one accomplice captured. He is unhurt.

DYING OF LOCKJAW.

The Terrible Death of a Veteran Fireman.

It will not be forgotten by the readers of the REPUBLICAN, that on the night of the 7th inst., while the hook and ladder truck was on its way to a fire in South Washington, John H. Robinson, the fireman, attempted to jump on the machine as it passed the intersection of Third and C streets, and in his attempt to do so, fell, the tiller wheels passing over his right leg, crushing it in a fearful manner.

Up to Wednesday morning it was thought that the chances of recovery were in his favor, but at that time lock-jaw set in. Dr. Johnston Eliot, who was called in, concluded that the last resort was to amputate the limb, which was done at 10 o'clock Wednesday night, after which nourishments were given him, and he seemed to improve up to 7 o'clock yesterday morning when a relapse took place, and he gradually grew worse, and up to the hour of going to press his death was expected momenteraly.

Mr. Robinson is one of the oldest firemen in the department. He was a member of the old Columbian Engine Company, under the old volunteer fire department, and was appointed a private in the paid department during the administration of Mayor Emery, and was assigned to duty with Engine Company No. 3.

Here he served for a long time, when for meritorious conduct and faithful service he was promoted to the foremanship of the Hook and Ladder Company, which position he has acceptably filled. He is a member of Syracusian Lodge, No. 10, K. of P., and of Metropolis Lodge, I. O. O. F., the members of which have been assiduous in their attendance during his misfortunes.

GENERAL BABCOCK.

He Pronounces the Charges of the "Sun" an "Infamous Lie," Which, in View of Dana's Reputation, is Not at All Necessary.

Upon noticing the attack published in the New York *Sun* of yesterday, charging that General Babcock was a defaulter to the extent of $600,000, a reporter of this paper immediately went in search of the General for the purpose of getting his views regarding the matter. The search was not a difficult one, and after the conventional "fine day, sir," &c., the following was elicited:

REPORTER. General, permit me to call your attention to the article which appeared in the New York *Sun* of this morning, charging you with being a defaulter to the Government, and to ascertain from you the truth of the statements therein made.

GEN. BABCOCK. Well, all I have to say, is that the statement that I am a defaulter to the Government to the extent of a dollar, or any sum, is an infamous lie, as any reputable person could have ascertained by inquiry at the Treasury Department, where all the money placed to my account of disbursements, as well as my account for disbursements, are received and examined. All of my accounts with the Government to the end of the last fiscal year have been examined, audited and closed, not one dollar being in dispute between myself and the disbursing officers of the Treasury.

Reporter. Did you send, during the first session of this Congress, a statement of your accounts to the Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds?

Gen. B. No, sir. The resolution of the House of Representatives called on the Chief of Engineers for an account in reference to certain disbursements, which copies I made and furnished the Chief of Engineers and they were by him forwarded to the Chairman of the Committee.

Reporter. Do you know whether they have been examined?

Gen. B. I do not, sir. In this connection I would state that the accounts furnished Mr. Holman were in exact accordance with this resolution calling for them, including only a portion of the expenditure made under my direction during a various number of years.

Reporter. Are not all its vouchers for disbursements &c., connected with your accounts properly filed?

Gen. B. Vouchers for every dollar placed at my disposal have been filed in the Treasury Department, where they can be found and inspected to-day.

Reporter. What do you imagine to be the probable ground for the charge relative to non-improvement of lot south of Executive Mansion?

Gen. B. As to that I can't say, but any man who has been in Washington for the last five years could not have helped observing the amount of filling and grading that has been carried on there.

In connection with this interview, it may be well to state, that in settling up his disbursing accounts at the Treasury, General Babcock has never had a dispute regarding one dollar with but one exception, and that was a simple clerical error of $5, which the General promptly paid, taking a receipt therefor. It is suggested that probably this item of $5 was what the wily Sun correspondent took for $600,000, and if so, the attack is, of course, robbed of the characteristic unfairness of the author. General Babcock, in all his official experience, has never found it necessary to recommend deficiency appropriation bills to Congress, which fact makes him an almost single exception to the general rule. Inquiry at the department discloses the fact that General Babcock's accounts are closed, and without the least irregularity.

A Letter from General Babcock.

The following is a letter received from the General, which explains itself:

To the Editor of the National Republican:—

The statement published in the N. Y. *Sun* of to-day, that I am a defaulter of one dollar, or of six hundred thousand dollars, is an *infamous* LIE, and the *person* who sent the statement to New York, and the editor of the *Sun* knew *they* were *infamous* LIARS when they published it.

O. E. BABCOCK.

Feb. 15th, 1877.

THE REAL ESTATE POOL.

Governor Tilden's Nephew, Col. Pelton, Implicated—Virtuous Editors Who Also Received Money for Getting Contracts.

Real estate pool yesterday examined D. L. M. Filbert, of the firm of Filbert & Taylor of Philadelphia, who had contracts under the late Board of Public Works. Filbert testified to having bought contracts from Captain I. N. Burrett, of the Sunday *Herald*, for one thousand dollars, D. C. Forney, of the Sunday *Chronicle*, $1,000, and having given money to the late J. M. McFarland, correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, amounting to $227, to Browitt, $747.49, and to a man named Young, $50; $1,100 he paid to Hallett Kilbourne as a political contribution; $1,000 was given to Bingham, postmaster at Philadelphia. A man named Woodbridge, who asked assistance of Gov. Cooke, received a contract for laying 10,000 yards of pavement, at $3.50 per yard. Col. W. F. Pelton, Gov. Tilden's private secretary, and Mr. Sprague, then U. S. Senator, were interested in the work. At the evening session, Hope H. Slatter, who was clerk to Filbert & Taylor, testified. He stated that at different times the sums $3,000 and $1,500, were paid by that firm to Charles A. Eldridge, for what purpose he did not know. In March, 1873, Filbert drew a check for $7,000, of which $4,500 was charged to his personal account, and $2,500 to the firm. Filbert told witness that he paid the money to a woman, to relieve a mortgage, under instructions from Shepherd.

The testimony of Taylor, which was taken in secret session a few days ago, was to the effect that the firm paid the following amounts to the following persons for contracts: Joseph McFarland, $8,500; John W. Forney, $1,000; D. C. Forney, $1,000; T. E. Woodbridge, $4,000; James E. Negley, $4,500; Alfred C. Harmer, $4,500; Chas. Eldridge, $3,000; North Carolina assessment fund, $2,500; Hallett Kilbourne, $1,100; Moses Kelly, $2,000.

No further facts of material importance were elicited, except that twenty cents of the price of every yard of pavement awarded by contract, was retained as a bonus for somebody.

The committee, at 9:45 P. M., adjourned until to-day.

GIGANTIC SMUGGLING PLOT.

Unearthed by Shrewd Detectives—The Government Defrauded out of Vast Amounts.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—To-day Special Treasury Agent Moore and Captain Brackett, special agent at New York, seized several cases of prunellas which were smuggled from Montreal. They also arrested Samuel Stratford, of 232 West Forty-first street, and Charles B. Spencer, living at Earle's hotel, charged with being in the conspiracy, and they were held in bail by U. S. Commissioner Shields.

For years past agents have been trying to discover the smugglers, and at last have discovered the whole plot.

D. McClanaghan, proprietor of the Express Hotel, Montreal, is the head and front of the conspiracy, and several United States inspectors and baggage masters at Montreal, and telegraph operators, were in collusion with him. He procured duplicate checks, one of which he would attach to the box containing goods, and the other he sent to the purchaser. The inspectors were telegraphed by cipher the number of the check on the baggage and passed it through without examination. Thus both the Government and the railroad company were defrauded. Major H. L. Williams, special agent at Philadelphia, worked up the case, with Mr. Moore and Captain Brackett. Letters in McClanaghan's handwriting were found in possession of both the prisoners. The agents got a man to make purchase of prunellas—goods used in making ladies' gaiters,—and on which there is a duty of eighty-five cents per pound, from McClanaghan, and Major Williams followed the goods from Montreal into the United States by way of Rouse's Point, Island Pond, Newport, Vt., Ogdensburg and St. Albans, and saw how the whole plot worked. Many arrests of merchants, middlemen, U. S. inspectors and others are expected. The Government has been defrauded out of vast sums by smugglers, and the plot was one of the deepest and best planned ever discovered by officials. McClanaghan is worth half a million dollars.

The Assassin's Remorse when Told of the Generous Act of the Governor.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—The extra *Republican*, in addition to the account of the affair at the State House this morning, which agrees substantially with that heretofore telegraphed, says of Weldon: "When told that Gov. Packard had saved his life he seemed to break down, saying, with a gulp, 'Did Governor Packard save my life? I should like to see him: tell him I want to see him.' He was nicely dressed, intelligent looking face, dark hair, and brown moustache. He wore a large and evidently new Masonic badge. The man was apparently a stranger; marks on his clothing indicate the truth of a statement concerning his name, as did also papers in his pocket, and a Masonic diploma. The assassin gained admission to the Governor's parlor by representing himself to be a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*. A comrade was arrested and is now in close custody. Another succeeded in making his escape.

GEN. GRANT'S SUCCESSOR.

AWAITING A DECISION UPON THE INTERLOCUTORY ARGUMENTS.

Great Speech of Wm. M. Evarts—The Question of the Admissibility of Evidence to be Settled To-Day—Evening Sessions of Electoral Commission to be Hereafter Held in the Senate Chamber.

The Electoral Commission sat yesterday from a quarter past ten A. M. to half-past five P. M., with a single recess of half an hour, and adjourned to meet at ten o'clock to-day. Before adjournment an order was made that a vote should be taken on the admissibility of the evidence proffered by the Democratic attorneys at four o'clock.

There has considerable misunderstanding grown out of an arrangement regarding the time to be occupied by counsel, which needs explanation. When the original order was made, four and a-half hours were allowed to each side for argument on the case, and after two hours had been occupied by the Democratic side, Mr. TRUMBULL submitted his proffer of proof, and a question sprung up as to the length of debate on the interlocutory questions. There being twelve propositions, it was claimed that the rules gave fifteen minutes on each side to each proposition, or six hours in all. This, as some of the propositions covered nearly the same ground as others, the Commission deemed too long, and, by a vote of 11 to 4, cut the time down to two hours on a side; but at the suggestion of counsel on both sides it was agreed that as much more than two hours might be occupied in the argument on the admissibility of the evidence as either side desired, the time so used to be deducted from the time remaining to them respectively for argument on the general case. Under this permission both sides availed themselves of the full time allowed, except ten minutes remaining to Mr. EVARTS, to which he will be entitled when the Commission announces its decision on the admissibility of the proffered evidence, which is the question now under consideration, and not the main case as has been erroneously inferred, from the fact that all the time had been consumed in argument. Should the Commission decide to admit the testimony or otherwise, counsel will doubtless ask for a further extension of time, and the course of the Commission heretofore warrants the belief that a reasonable extension will be given, sufficient, probably, to occupy the attention of the Commission till the usual time of adjournment, so that it's hardly probable that it can go into consultation to-day. Should the Commission be ready to go into consultation to-morrow morning it could hardly reach a decision in time to announce its action to the President of the Joint Convention, and give notice to the two Houses before Monday, by which time it is, however, thought the resumption of the count may be reached by the two Houses.

The Electoral Commission met at 10:15 a. m., and Mr. EVARTS continued the argument on the Republican side. He contended that the right to cast its vote rested in the State; it rested in the State, and was not a grant from the General Government, and whatever power the Federal Government possessed it held through the terms of the Federal Constitution. The ninth and tenth articles of amendments reserved in terms to the States all the rights that were not specifically delegated. The whole matter of selecting the elector, determining the mode and issuing the certificate, belonged to the State, and it was for the Federal Government to count the votes after they had left the State, as in the Florida case; so here this body had the power of the two Houses to count the vote, the power granted to those bodies by the Constitution, but not the power of legislation.

He proceeded to consider the power that was possessed by the Commission, and charged that the other side had changed its position, holding in the Florida case that it had judicial authority to institute *quo warranto* proceedings, and now declaring that it was not a judicial body. The duties were said to be legislative. He contended that the power vested in the body, was such as existed in the two Houses for the performance of the specified duty—to count the electoral vote—not the vote for electors, for the two Houses did not possess that power. In regard to the ineligibility of Brewster and Levissee, he said the statute prescribed that they should be waited for if they did not appear until four o'clock, and if they did not appear until four o'clock the vacancies were to be filled by the remaining electors. These gentlemen did not appear, and the vacancy was declared and filled by the selection of these same men. It was, as elected, to fill the vacancy that their title to the office of electors was to be judged. There was nothing in the offers of proof on the other side that detracted from the right of the Governor to certify the election. He felt relieved of any necessity to prove that Kellogg was the *de facto* Governor, for in their first proposition the other side offer to prove that through the months of October, November and December, there was, he said, no proof that Brewster and Levissee were not qualified to receive an election on the 6th of December. It was was also among the offers of proof that the Kellogg certificate was by the *de facto* Governor of the State, and this certificate shows for whom the votes were legally cast.

Before approaching the question whether the evidence submitted could be received, it would be first necessary to examine what the laws of Louisiana were. The session laws of 1868 contained two independent acts on independent subjects; the first, "relative to elections in the State of Louisiana and to enforce article 103 of the Constitution of the State." This was a general election law. Then there was another act "relative to Presidential electors." These two acts, he said, governed the elections in 1876, unless they were subsequently repealed, which he claimed they were not. He then read the provision in the latter act providing for the filling of vacancies if the electors did not appear before four o'clock. He said that by subsequent legislation the canvassing section was repealed, but all the rest of the act was left standing.

In 1870 there was a revision of the laws of the State. Not a repeal of the laws, nor an amendment of them, but a codification as had been recently made by Congress. He referred to the revised statutes following the acts of 1868 to show that they had been incorporated in the statutes as revised. He then read the session laws of 1870, passed March 16, 1870, and maintained that as it made no provision for the discharge of their duties by the electors, it did not, by the terms of its repealing clause, repeal the act of 1868, as incorporated in the revised statutes, so far as the act related to the discharge of their duties. He said that not one of the eminent lawyers who visited New Orleans during the month of November ever thought to suggest that Governor Kellogg ought to count the vote, which was now the construction sought to be put upon the statutes of the State.

Mr. EVARTS argued against the authority of Congress to interfere in the affairs of the State, and said our forefathers were so jealous of Federal power that they could not permit the introduction of a Federal finger in the States' elections, and forbid the election of a Federal officer; but now it was thought to thrust the thickness of a man's loins upon the power of the State by an inquiry through this Commission into the election in a State. He denounced it as a monstrous proposition that Congress could sift and sift, discard, discount, and destroy an election in a State. Their position in the Florida case was unchanged. In the absence of the necessary legislation there could not be a revision of the count.

He took up the claim of the McEnery electors, and said that acting without color or show of authority, neither McEnery or the electors having been inducted into office, their action was wholly void. In support of this proposition he cited numerous authorities. On the other hand, suppose Brewster and Levissee had been ineligible, there was the color and show of authority, and the State was not to be deprived of an act which it approved, by an objection raised at the moment of counting the vote. In reply to the argument of Mr. TRUMBULL, that Brewster and Levissee being ineligible, but six electors were elected, and hence there were no vacancies in the other two cases. Mr. EVARTS contended that the office must be filled or there must be a vacancy. There could be no such thing as a vacancy, that was not vacant. As to federal disqualification there was no evidence offered that touched the point, and if there was it would be inadmissible. As to the State disqualification he argued that an elector was not an officer, but that the term applied in like manner as the primary election to the voter at the polls. To say that only the residuum of the people often taking the citizens for officers was to impute a folly to our forefathers that could not be received. Mr. EVARTS said he had no desire to appeal to partizanship. He desired to present his case as an American citizen. He wanted the wrongs in Louisiana that had so long been perpetrated remedied, but he wanted them remedied by law.

He vividly pictured the condition of affairs in that State, and said it was not a state of affairs to be smiled at at a distance, whichever side the smile came from. An attempt was made by putting into the Constitution provisions for the support of good government, and the Legislature undertook to carry out the provisions. There was one limit, and that was that the means should be adequate, appropriate and reasonable. It was by the means adopted that the State was saved from civil strife and anarchy.

He contended that the decision in the Florida case, to inquire whether the Returning Board acted without jurisdiction, covered every point in the present case.

Mr. THURMAN said it might be that a majority of the Commission had thought the laws of Florida authorized the Board to do what was done, which might not be the case in Louisiana.

Mr. EVARTS said he could not know that, but he was following the argument of Mr. O'Conor in that case. Mr. O'Conor had not denied that if the inquiry was extended to the act of the Returning Board it could go to every precinct hall, but if it was found the Commission was getting too far to sea it could swim ashore, drowning whichever candidate the depth of water at that point was against. If the work could not be thoroughly done it had better be left undone. Suppose it had been provided that the Governor was the person to cast the electoral vote of the State. Would this Commission inquire into the mode by which that Governor was elected? Would it stop to inquire whether he was a party to a conspiracy to deprive the people of their votes? Certainly not. It would be enough to know that he was the *de facto* Governor of the State, and the same rule applied here.

He next went into an examination of the laws of Louisiana, assuming that the law of 1872 provided for the election by the people of President and Vice President, and described the mode in which elections were conducted, claiming that throughout, the election was under the control of the Governor and his friends, none of whom made a charge of tumult, riot or irregularity. The census, the registration, and the returns made, showed a full proportionate number of votes were cast, as compared with the other States of the Union. As an offset to the alleged illtreatment of the blacks, he stated that ten thousand false affidavits of illegal registration were made, and ten thousand respectable and unoffending citizens had been arrested and many of them deprived of their votes.

Mr. EVARTS closed with an earnest defence of the blacks of Louisiana, saying it was proposed to make them the victims of the Constitution, for the Constitution gave them the right of suffrage, and they were now to be slaughtered for having it in their possession.

Mr. EVARTS closed at 1:10 P. M., having occupied all the time allotted to that side, and on motion of Mr. THURMAN the Commission took a recess till 1:45 P. M.

After the recess, Judge CLIFFORD read the resolution of the Senate, granting the use of its Chamber after the Senate had taken a recess, but no action was taken regarding it. He then announced that the Republican side had consumed its time, and that two-and-a-half hours remained to the other side.

Argument of Mr. Campbell.

Judge CAMPBELL then proceeded to close for the defense. He said he did not understand that the presidential electors owed their existence to the constitution of any State, but they derived their power from the people of the United States, which were united States under the confederation, and before the Constitution was adopted, which was, in its own language, to form "a more perfect union."

The power was in the people, and they had in the Constitution said each State shall appoint electors. The injunction was imperative, and was a command to appoint. Did the States come here in a sovereign capacity and say these votes must be counted at the peril of our displeasure? There was one instance, the like of which he trusted would never be repeated, when Congress had said to four of the original States, and to six others in advance, that they would receive no votes from those States. Suppose Virginia had sent her electoral list to vote for the incumbent at that time, and told what Washington, Madison and Mason had done, and asked that her votes be counted? She would have been told you are no longer entitled to the benefits of the Constitution for you have attempted to abrogate it. Now, however, they were told that Congress was the weak and impotent thing that could not inquire into the fraudulent returns of a returning board. But he said they were told it was the Legislature they had to deal. He had drawn up an act for the Legislature of Louisiana which he proposed to read. It provided that a contract be made with Kellogg, Anderson and their associates, authorizing them to appoint the Presidential electors, and the governor to give certificates. This Commission he said could not accept a vote of Louisiana from W. P. Kellogg and J. H. Wells. It must be the vote of the State. It could not be given to a corporation. The election could not go into the market like stocks, although there might be millions in a Presidential election. Congress must be assured that the vote is that of the State. Congress is responsible to the people of the United States quite as much as the Legislature is responsible to the people of the State. It must see that the directions of the constitution have been conformed to.

He cited the actions of the Senate in rejecting the returns from Louisiana in 1872, and claimed that now, as then, there was never a canvass of the votes, and the two cases were parallel. He defined the elector as a creature of the constitution to express the voice of the people of the State, and said that unless they expressed the voice of the people, they could not be received, and there must be no uncertain sound to their voice.

Judge CAMPBELL contended that the power to judge of the character of the electoral vote of a State rested with Congress, for nowhere else could it rest. In the House every State had some representation, and in the Senate each stood equal. The Constitution of the United States, he maintained, obviously intended that the two House, should examine, as far as necessary, that there was a confirming will to the expression of the electors. The President became so through a judgment of the two Houses that he had secured a majority of all the votes, and before they made such judgment they were bound to find the grounds on which the votes were passed.

He contended that the duty and the whole duty of the board was to canvass and compile the returns made to them, and if they find protests properly made, to further inquire into them. But he did not understand that there was riot or violence, or if there was, that it destroyed the result of an election in the State. He questioned the soundness of the opinion of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, that they had no power to inquire into the election for want of jurisdiction, and said the records of the courts of New York were full of election cases, and the Senate had decided that the decision of the Louisiana court was erroneous.

In reply to Judge STRONG, Mr. CAMPBELL said he held that the State courts had not authority to review the election of an elector, that power resting solely with the two Houses of Congress, those bodies having the power to inquire who had received the most votes for electors. That power carried with it the power to inquire whether the votes were cast by the proper persons. It was the only tribunal to which it could come, because every State and every citizen in the United States had an interest in the count.

Mr. CAMPBELL said that in one of the districts, the people supposed they could only vote for the two electors at large, and the one from their district, so they did not vote for the other five, but the Returning Board, exercising a sort of equity jurisdiction, gave the five not voted for the same number of votes by a sort of allotment, that the three voted for received. He then read the laws of the State, regulating the appointment of electors, and prohibiting certain classes of State officers from becoming Presidential electors. This he claimed was a proper and valid law, and under it certain of the Kellogg electors were ineligible. The clause of the constitution which said electors were to be appointed in such manner as the Legislature should determine, gave the Legislature this power of restriction. If the Commission should reject all these electors would be a vindication of the will of the people of the State. Louisiana, he said, was more interested in the vindication of the will of her people than in any Presidential candidate. Her affairs were in the possession of an unprincipled and usurping oligarchy, that could not stand by itself a single hour. He quoted an English description of the ring of adventurers and renegades who controlled Turkey, and said a residence of ten years in Louisiana enabled him to appreciate the troubles of that empire. The sufferings of Louisiana were due to the toleration of misgovernment in that State. In relation to the unfilled vacancy in the Returning Board, he cited authorities to show under the act which required the board to be composed of men of different politics, the word "then" made it imperative upon the board to fill the vacancy at once, and that if evidence was admitted they would show that the reason was from corrupt motive to escape observation.

Mr. MERRICK submitted an additional brief relating to the want of authority on the part of the incomplete board, and said he desired to reply to a remark made by Mr. EVARTS, and said a protest was duly filed by the Democrats against the power of the Returning Board to canvass the votes.

Mr. EVARTS said he did not so state. What he said was that no claim was made that Governor Kellogg should canvass the vote.

Both sides having occupied the time allowed for argument, Judge CLIFFORD stated, at 4:30 P. M., that there would be no further public proceedings to-day, and the Commission took a recess for fifteen minutes, which was subsequently reconsidered and a closed session ordered.

The Commission remained in consultation until half-past five o'clock, when it adjourned to ten o'clock A. M., having adopted an order that a vote should be taken on the admissability of the evidence proffered at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The secretary was directed to notify counsel that the decision of the Commission would be communicated to them at a quarter-past four. It is understood there was no discussion upon the question before the Commission beyond the preliminary arrangements.

Distillery Burned.

DUBUQUE, IA., Feb. 15—Adam Jager's distillery, in this city, burned to-night. Loss, [illegible]; insurance, $[illegible].

TWO MURDERERS DIE.

ONE ROBS THE GALLOWS, BUT THE OTHER IS DULY HUNG.

Did a Woman Supply Poison to the Suicide?—Both Men Declare their Innocence to the Last—Scene at the Scaffold—"Do It Well for Me, Please!"—A Rowdy Mob on the Streets Outside of Newark Jail.

[Special Telegram to the National Republican.]

Thomas Ryan, one of the Newark murderers who was to have been executed to-day with Charles Oschwald, for the murder of Police Officer J. Stanley Brock, died in the Essex County jail, corner of Wilsey and New streets, Newark at three minutes after eight o'clock this morning. He had been terribly weak during the night, and, in order to avoid a collapse and prevent the disgusting spectacle of carrying a man to the gallows, he was liberally supplied with stimulants. The consequence was that he became drunk, and assumed for a moment a bravado air utterly at variance with the white feather of his previous conduct. During the night he called upon his stolid companion, Oschwald, to "brace up and be a man."

WEAKENING AGAIN.

At early dawn the reaction set in and Ryan began to weaken terribly. He occupied a cell on the condemned row, next to that in which Oschwald was incarcerated. The latter's dismal apartment was the one from which Botts walked to his doom five years ago, and the gallows on which Oschwald died this forenoon was the same used on that occasion, with the exception that a new cross-beam had been put in, rendering it possible to strangle two people at once.

DIED IN HIS CHAIR.

When Ryan's really critical condition attracted attention he was brought out of his cell and placed in a chair. Some one offered him a cup of coffee, which he refused, asking for a cup of tea. He drank a portion, handed back the cup, shivered and fell into a dead heap. It was over with Ryan. The gallows had been cheated.

THE AUTOPSY.

The medical autopsy showed traces of arsenical poison and abrasions of the coat of the stomach. The growing theory in Newark is that Ryan was allowed to kill himself, and that a pretty woman, as yet beneath the veil of incognito, was the kind Hebe who conveyed him the deadly draught. Although he had none of the mental or moral virtues of Socrates, he paralleled the great philosopher in his death, and was party to a grim satire in hoodwinking justice.

THE EXECUTION OF OSCHWALD.

Oschwald was hanged at four minutes past eleven o'clock this morning, and died game. He was strangled to death. The body was cut down after hanging eleven minutes.

It must be said that the execution was conducted in a remarkably skillful manner, and that all the hideous detail under the gallows-tree was mercifully omitted. Sheriff Harrison deserves credit for this feature of the gloomy affair, if for nothing else.

Oschwald rose early after a sound sleep and ate a light breakfast. He was calm, studied in his demeanor almost, a dignity shown through the poor lad's efforts to maintain the pride of that manhood which he had just attained.

He was exceedingly gratified to hear of the death of Ryan. "Poor Tommy," he said, "I dread to see him go *there*."

At eight o'clock he asked for a cup of tea, and drank it with a relish.

His father and brother took leave of him at half-past eight, and he sat alone in the cell, veiled by a chintz curtain from the crowd which had already begun to assemble.

The Rev. Mr. Weed and the Rev. Mr. Allen visited him at ten o'clock. After that there was no further religious ceremony.

At half-past ten he bade farewell to his counsel, Mr. Morrow. The meeting was an affecting one, Oschwald thanking the lawyer warmly for the interest he had taken in his behalf.

Sheriff Harrison entered the cell at a quarter of eleven and read the death warrant, Oschwald sitting upon his cot and listening calmly. He was then pinioned, as to the arms, the section of rope with the jingling clasp was put about his neck, and the black cap was drawn lightly over his broad forehead.

By this time one hundred and fifty people were banked up against the end of the jail corridor, opposite to the one where the gallows was erected, with its hempen hand swaying gently in a shaft of sunlight.

One minute after eleven o'clock Oschwald came from his cell between Sheriff Harrison and Deputy Sheriff Colonel Davis. The ministers followed behind. The man going to his death was pale and red by turns. His hands quivered slightly, and the nails of the fingers ate into the palms. Courage was set upon his brow, flashed in his eye, and was shown in the firmly-set jaw.

Oschwald was dressed in black pantaloons, black vest, white shirt with Piccadilly collar, and black tie. He had no coat. The shoes were "Oxford ties."

The passage was swift—almost in a moment the man was beneath the dangling cord. Before the Jersey boors had doffed their hats or taken the cigars from their mouths the clinking connection between the ropes was made. The deputy sheriffs who had supported Oschwald, stepped to one side. The sheriff disappeared behind a screen. Oschwald had just said, "I am innocent," when he sprang into the air with two jerky movements, going up sideways, spinning about a little, and then settling into a limp quiet. Men took out their watches. It was four minutes past eleven.

Only a moment did the inaction continue. When the breast heaved the legs contracted, the arms were drawn up—not violently—and then again in a moment all was over. At the end of the cord hung the dead body, and the murder of Officer Brock was avenged.

HALF TINTS OF THE DREAD PICTURE.

Outside of the mysterious death of one of the doomed men and the strangulation of the other, the most important element of to-day's execution in Newark, was the wonderful pressure made upon the Sheriff for passes, and the Roman heroism of that worthy official in refusing nearly every one not connected with the city department of his illustrous home. From the anxiety displayed upon the countenances of the Jerseymen, as they ran up and down their sandy earth, bleating for permission to see a poor wretch choked to death, you might imagine that they looked upon the coming spectacle as a good substitute for a circus. There was something grotesquely humorous in their anxiety to obtain the coveted bit of paper, which suggested nothing so much as the butterfly nervousness of a swell who wants "one more" French ball ticket. But the Sheriff! He was adamantine, Gibraltar rock, the Prussian army—anything that can stand unmoved under great pressure. He knew the importance of the occasion and utilized it. It wasn't every sheriff of Essex county who had had the dreadful responsibility of hanging two men. Poor man! Death in another form sheared him of half his gloomy glory.

OUTSIDE THE JAIL.

The usual riff-raff which Jersey spews forth on execution days, surrounded the jail this morning from an early hour, and as the crowd increased it amused itself by getting up fights and indulging in other innocent pleasantries. Two or three small boys, by means of a yard of twine and a convenient fence rail, simulated the scene that was soon to take place within the reddish walls beyond, over which the dead ivy clambered in a ghostly way. The element represented was of the roughest, and if things proceed logically, it will not be surprising if, in the near future, some of the gentlemen present to-day as *al fresco* attendants upon the death of Oschwald, do their little share toward having a similar ghastly scene enacted. At about eleven o'clock there was as many as a thousand people pressing upon the police, who had thrown themselves across Wilsey street, and also across Newark street. All the windows for blocks about were filled with faces, and the roofs bloomed with morbid groups. Any quantity of women were in the throng. Pretty girls lolled in the sun upon the wooden stoops, and swung upon the gates to the muddy yards. Several young wives had left their husbands' dinners uncooked at home, to stand with their bairns in their arms as near the walls as possible, rooted there by some power which was as illogical as it was fascinating. They could see nothing; they could hear nothing. The red lips of the ivied walls were mute. The sun danced upon the peaked roof of the corridor beneath, which was the black tree growing, but it brought no glint of information to the mob. They were all waiting to ask the first one who should emerge from the gate, "Is it over?" "How did he die?" and to run by his side and pluck at him in the fierce quest of the delicious news.

Brief History of the Crime, Trial, and Efforts to Save the Murderer.

On the morning of August 3, 1876, Officer John S. Brock, of the Newark (N. J.) police force, a man of good character, and the sole support of a widowed mother, was shot by one of the two burglars whom he was attempting to arrest in the dwelling of Horace Bedell, at the corner of Clinton avenue and Murray street, in that city. He lived long enough to identify Charles Oschwald and his assistant; and the testimony of a person who saw the burglars while they were making their escape, together with a strong chain of circumstantial evidence, procured the conviction of Oschwald of murder in the first degree, and of Thomas Ryan as his accomplice and accessory before the fact. For the joint crime fixed upon them by due process of law the two men were sentenced to suffer death.

Every effort has been made by the friends of the condemned men to save them, but in vain. Chancellor Runyon, after a careful review of their case, refused to allow a writ of error to issue, and Governor Bedle, though granting as long a reprieve as the statutes permitted him to, declined to call an extra session of the Court of Pardons. Recourse was then had to the State Legislature, and a bill was hurriedly passed to fit this especial case, making a writ of error a writ of course or right; this bill the Governor vetoed, and the Legislature sustained his veto. Not until the last expedient failed did the unhappy men let go of hope and prepare to meet their fate.

SOUTHERN DEBTORS.

They Will be Dealt Kindly With by Their Northern Creditors.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The committee of bankers appointed to enter into arrangements for the settlement of the debts of several of the Southern States, had a private meeting last evening. The subject which was considered at most length, was the debt of Virginia. The feeling of the committee from the first was notably that of sympathy, and a desire was evinced to be as liberal as possible with this state, as well as with all those which will in future be included in the committee's deliberations. The discussion to some extent included other State, but Virginia alone was treated at length. No conclusion was reached when the committee adjourned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—George S. Coe, chairman Committee on Southern State Debts, said to-day that the meeting last night was altogether informal. No plan of action was resolved upon, members only considering suggestions and interchanging ideas. The subject being so important, much time will be required to consult the various interests involved. Correspondence with States involved will be had. The committee adjourned without fixing the date of the next meeting.

THE BONDHOLDER SWINDLER.

A Lawyer Named Jenkins Said to be His New York Partner.

Douglass, the First Auditor's office clerk, arrested, Wednesday, for extorting high percentages for obtaining unclaimed interest on bonds, is from Holly Springs, Miss. The New York claim agent who, it is said, is also to be arrested, is said to be a lawyer named Jenkins.

Since Douglass' employment in the First Auditor's office, he has had charge of the books containing the accounts of interest unpaid on registered bonds, and has been in the habit of furnishing a list of the amounts of unpaid interest, together with the names of the persons to whom the interest was due, to his partner, the New York attorney. The latter would hunt up the persons holding the bonds and offer to collect the amount due them from the Government. In case his services were accepted, the lawyer would collect the amount from the Department and withhold a large percentage, sometimes as much as fifty per cent., which he would share with Douglass. In this way it is estimated that they have realized fully $25,000 in gold.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Concentrating Forces in Dakotah—Capture of a Large Cattle Train.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Feb. 15.—During the last week numerous reports of Indian depredations have been coming in from small towns adjacent here. To-day these rumors assumed an alarming aspect and substantiated the news of simultaneous attacks in different directions, which lead to the belief that the Indians are surrounding this vicinity. Volen's large cattle train was captured entire near Bear Butte yesterday, and Fletcher's herd of mules was also captured in the same vicinity. Montana Ranche, a short distance from here, was attacked about the same time, the Indians capturing all the stock. Wigginton's herd of horses, which were near Crook City, was also captured. Wigginton was wounded and his assistant killed. Considerable stock in the vicinity of Spearfish were run off.

CATHOLICISM VS. MASONRY.

A Prominent Catholic Mason is Denied the Privilege of Having High Mass Offered.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—A Wilkesbarre, Pa., dispatch announces that the funeral of Mayor Kearney took place yesterday. The deceased was a Roman Catholic and a very prominent Free Mason. Owing to his affiliation with the Masonic fraternity, the special privilege of a high mass for the repose of his soul was denied. Some difficulty followed in the matter of allowing his body to be buried in consecrated ground, but Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, granted permission by telegraph, and he was interred in the Catholic cemetery.

THE MORMON FIEND.

He has Little Chance for His Life—Probable Early Execution by Shooting.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 15.—The Territorial Supreme Court adjourned *sine die* yesterday. No notice was given by Lee's counsel for an appeal of his case to the United States Supreme Court, and no chance of escape remains for him except executive clemency, which is not possible. The Second District Court, which meets at Beaver in March, will fix the day for his execution by shooting.

Resources of Alaska.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Conkling introduced a bill to facilitate the settlement and development of the resources of Alaska, and open an overland commercial route between the United States, Asiatic Russia, Japan, China and British India.

Representative Bliss Happy.

The Wallabout Market Bill, which passed the Senate yesterday, and which Congressman Bliss has been so persistently advocating, is a good thing for the Government, while affording great relief to the residents of Brooklyn. By it the United States will dispose of a piece of unproductive, disease-breeding swamp land for its full value, while the residents of Brooklyn obtain an excellent site for a market much needed for years. Mr. Bliss has accomplished what others have been unable to do, and deserves much credit for his success. It is a good thing for the Government as well as the city of Brooklyn.

Garrick Club Hop.

Last evening the members of the Garrick Club, with their ladies, met at their cosy hall on the avenue, near Four-and-a-half street, to indulge in a social hop, the first of a series to be given. The early part of the evening was spent in listening to a choice selection of vocal music by Messrs. Rathbone, Scott and Donahue, after which a programme of about a dozen dances occupied the attention of the guests. Among those participating were Hon. W. F. Siemons, Miss Lidia Purman, Miss Annie Johnson, Mrs. Lee, Miss Minnie Lee, Mrs. Katie Laurence, Mr. and Mrs. James Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Orcutt, Mr. W. H. McFadden, Miss Kate Hilton, Miss Maggie McSweeney, Mr. W. H. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. D. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Greene, and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Saks, J. H. Rathbone and lady, Mr. and Mrs. T. Harry Donohue, Mr. Fred Morey and lady, Mr. J. H. Osgood and lady, Mr. J. H. Philip, wife and daughter, with many others.

ACROSS THE OCEAN.

RUSSIA WANTS TO DRAW OUT OF THE EASTERN "ONPLEASANTNESS."

And Expects the European Powers to Assist Her—The Anglo-American Treaty in England.

THE POSITION OF RUSSIA—CAN SHE WITHDRAW HONORABLY?

Russia's position is becoming more and more untenable, and that she cannot wait much longer, but must go forward or backward.

According to accounts from St. Petersburg, the statement of the Russian circular, that the Czar had suspended his final resolution awaiting the decision of the Powers was more than a phrase of diplomatic courtesy. He is as averse to war as ever. He has by no means relinquished hope that withdrawal by honor is possible, and he reckons that the Powers will assist him in their own interest, as well as that of Europe. Those who agree with the Czar consider that the fall of Midhat Pasha shows that war is unnecessary now.

ENGLAND.

The Coming Attack of the Opposition on the Eastern Question.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—In the House of Lords this afternoon the Duke of Argyle gave notice that he would, on Tuesday next, direct attention to the Government's instructions to Lord Salisbury regarding the conference, and ask the Government what measures are contemplated for attaining the ends meditated in those instructions. This will probably lead to the expected attack of the opposition regarding the Eastern question.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY—WHEN BRENT IS SURRENDERED THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WILL BE READY TO MAKE A NEW TREATY.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Additional correspondence in regard to the recent extradition difficulty between Great Britain and the United States is published. Among the most important despatches is one from Secretary Fish to Minister Pierrepont, dated August 8, 1876, in which the former explains that Sir Edward Thornton was mistaken in informing the British Government that he (Fish) had stated that Lawrence was arraigned or held to bail after extradition for any crime except that for which he was surrendered. Lord Derby, on October 14, instructed Sir Edward to inform Mr. Fish that England, as a temporary measure, was prepared to surrender accused persons without asking an engagement as to the offences for which such persons would be tried. Lord Derby at the same time declared, "The English Government can only continue to carry out this arrangement as long as no attempt is made to try a person thus surrendered for any other offense than that for which he is extradited."

Mr. Fish replied that on indication of the readiness of Great Britain to surrender Winslow, Brent, and Gray, he would be glad to concur in this arrangement. Meanwhile both Governments reserve the right to exercise them by article 11, to abrogate article 10 at any time, and both give notice of their continued adhesion to their respective views, as to the interpretation of the treaty. Mr. Fish informed Sir Edward Thornton that while he regretted his inability to persuade the English Government to adopt the American view. He was glad to know that earnestly as each side had presented its own views, the manner of presentation had created no irritation and left no cause of complaint.

Mr. Fish on December 20th, informed Sir Edward, that as soon as Brent was surrendered, the American Government would consider article 10 of the treaty of 1842 as again in force, and would likewise be ready to enter upon negotiations for a new treaty.

TURKEY.

The Eastern Disorder—Where Shall They Negotiate?

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople says: The Grand Visier renewed the request to the Prince of Montenegro that peace negotiations be carried on elsewhere than at Vienna. The Prince replied that he preferred Vienna, but to prove his desire for conciliation he proposed Cattaro. The Porte declined this and asked the prince to choose Scatorie or some place in Herzegovinia.

Cable Dots.

Ten persons were killed or fatally injured by the boiler explosion at St. Etienne, France.

Thirty corpses frightfully mutilated have so far been recovered from the coal mines at Graiessenac.

A terrible boiler explosion has occurred at the Parroin steel works in St. Etenne. Several workmen were badly injured.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Brindisi reports an interview with Medhat Pasha, in the course of which the latter expressed the opinion that there would be no war.

Semi-official journals declare that any serious variance which may have existed recently between Germany and France has passed off, as France has discontinued her efforts to form an alliance with Russia.

In the House of Commons last night, the bill for centralizing and economizing the administration of prisons, which is one of the principal measures of domestic legislation proposed by the Government, passed its second reading, 279 to 69.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says letters from Jassy state that the Roumania representatives abroad informed the various governments on *February 3d*, that Roumania, not having been able to secure the protection of the powers for her neutrality, could not help concluding a convention permitting the passage of Russian troops through her territory under certain emergencies. Roumania would not grant the Turks the same privilege.

A Run on a Savings Bank.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 15.—There is a run on the City Savings Bank, $75,000 having been paid out up to noon. There seems to be no question of the bank's perfect soundness. It was officially examined three months ago, and certified to be in first-class condition. At least $[illegible] of the assets can be converted into cash in twenty-four hours. Prominent bankers and other business men will assist the institution to meet any and all demands, without the necessity of the bank's availing itself of the sixty days charter provision.

Weldon an Impostor.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Inquiries made at the office of the Philadelphia *Press*, disclose the fact that William H. Weldon, the person who gained admission to the Executive Mansion at New Orleans to-day, upon the pretence that he was a correspondent of that journal, and then committed a personal assault upon Governor Packard, is an impostor, he having no connection whatever with the *Press*. And nothing is known of him at the office of that paper.

Damage by Water.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 15.—To-night a fire broke out in the roof of the large dry goods store of Edward Malley, corner of Chapel and Temple streets. The flames were soon distinguished but not before Malley's stock had been damaged some $75,000 worth or more by water, which flooded the whole building. The stock was valued at $250,000. Insured for something over $100,000, mostly in New York companies in small policies. Building insured for about $25,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

An Injunction on an Election.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 15.—The election of a Board of Directors for the Atlantic & Great Western Railway Company announced to be held in this city to-day, was prevented by an injunction restraining Messrs. Woodmar, Burke and Hardehoper, representing twenty-one millions of stock owned by forty English capitalists, from holding any meeting whatsoever.

Robbery in New York.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW YORK, February 15.—The store of Wm. Stearns & Co., importers of fine French laces, at No. 500 Broadway, was entered by burglars early this A. M., and completely gutted of its contents. The firm estimate their loss at from $25,000 to $40,000.

The Apostate Purman to be a good Democrat.

A brother of Representative Purman, of Florida, says the latter has determined to act in future with the Democratic party, and has so informed many of his personal friends.

An Affray in Camp.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., Feb. 15.—Thomas McClain, Company D, Fifth Cavalry, shot and fatally wounded George Hunt, Company F, same regiment, at Sidney, Nebraska, to-day.

Arms for the Turkish Government.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Feb. 15.—The steamship J. B. Walker, sailed to-day with arms and munition for the Turkish Government. Her cargo is valued at over a million of dollars.