The National Republican.

VOL. XVIII---NO. 200. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1878. FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.

THE FURY OF OLD SOL.

The Hot Weather Continued in all Quarters.

Frequent Rains, with but Little Relief—The Heat in the City—Only a Trifle Lower than Yesterday—A Three-Hours' Rain—Eight New Cases of Prostration—None of Them Fatal—Seasonable Suggestions—Condensed Signal-Office Report—Telegraphic Reports, &c.

Persons Who Were Sunstruck Yesterday.

Yesterday morning the day promised to be even more intensely hot than Thursday, but as noon approached a cooling breeze from the north and east struck the city and relieved suffering humanity very much. About half-past three o'clock a thunder-storm passed over the city, and had a refreshing effect. From that time out the evening was cool and pleasant.

In reference to the paragraph in yesterday's REPUBLICAN concerning the chariot horses, Superintendent Dashe, of the company, states that our reporter was misinformed in regard to the effects of the heat on their horses; that they have had only one horse down this summer, and that none of the horses make more than three trips without change.

A Mrs. Daley, living on M street northwest, was sunstruck yesterday while passing up the street. She was conveyed to her residence, and Dr. R. H. Aylmer was called in and rendered medical aid.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon a white man named C. F. Stratton, steward of the vessel George F. Marts, of Bridgeton, N. J., was overcome by the heat. He was taken to the Second Precinct Station, where he was attended by Dr. R. R. Adams. When he recovered he was taken to the Freedman's Hospital.

A servant girl living at No. 1228 Fourteenth street northwest was sunstruck while working in the yard. She was taken into the house and Dr. R. H. Aylmer rendered medical assistance. In about an hour thereafter she was pronounced out of danger.

Henry A. Woodfield, an employee in the ordnance department at the navy-yard, was overcome by the heat, near the Wesley Chapel, corner of Fifth and F streets, last evening. He was taken to the Fifth Precinct Station by Officer Duvall and received proper attention.

About one o'clock Mary Donaldson, a clerk in the Second Auditor's office, was prostrated at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventeenth street. She was attended by Dr. Moore, and removed to her residence, 2308 I street northwest.

Charles Wells, who is employed in the bindery at the Government Printing-Office, was prostrated by the heat yesterday morning, about nine o'clock. After receiving medical aid he was sent to his home.

Mr. James W. White, assistant foreman of the bindery, was also overcome by the warm weather, but soon recovered and attended to his duties.

William H. Towers, a printer at the Government Printing-Office, and formerly foreman of the *Daily Chronicle*, was overcome by the heat while at work yesterday, and had to be taken to his home.

HOT-WEATHER PRECAUTIONS.

The New York *Herald* of the 17th instant has the following appropriate suggestions regarding the severe weather we are doubtless about to experience:

People, therefore, who would guard their lives against the effects of a day of excessive heat must begin far off if they propose to protect themselves radically; but if a man is conscious of shattered nerves and a system beyond remedy in that respect, he must be particular only to keep out of the light. He must keep quiet and in the shade, and venture to excesses in drink or diet. He must make those days his holidays.

It would not be bad for such a person to act as if one of the medical theories were a known fact. It is the view of this theory that a sunstroke is only a more sudden and formidable attack of the same nature as that which in its milder form is called malarious fever. Against such an access he might legitimately defend himself with his daily reasonable dose of quinine.

Where quinine is found to be too expensive, some of the other and similarly effective principles of the Peruvian barks may be used, among which may be mentioned cinchonidia, quinidia, and cinchonia.

Sulphate of cinchonidia, an article costing not more than one-third or one-fourth the price of quinia, has within the last two or three years been largely used in place of it, and in about the same dose.

Signal-Service Reports.

The synopsis of the twenty-four hours ending at one o'clock this morning is as follows:

The barometer is highest in the extreme Northwest; it is lowest, but rising rapidly, in Nova Scotia. The temperature has risen slightly in the lake region, fallen in the Middle States and New England; elsewhere remained nearly stationary. Occasional rain has fallen in all the districts, except the East Gulf States. Northerly winds prevail in the Middle States and New England; elsewhere they are light and southerly.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

BALTIMORE, MD., July 19.—The heat here to-day, though not quite so intense as on yesterday, was still very oppressive, the thermometer at the Signal Office registering 88° at half-past seven a. m. and 95½° at half-past three p. m. About five p. m. a wind and rain storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, passed over the city, and the thermometer in a short time fell to 79°. It is very pleasant to-night. Thirty-two cases of sunstroke are reported, only one of which—John Sloan, an ice-cart driver—proved fatal.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The high hopes indulged in last night by the pretty rapid sinking of the mercury that the heated term was about to break up were blasted this morning when the sun rose almost as blisteringly hot as ever, and since nine o'clock the mercury has shown but about one-half degree lower temperature than yesterday. A slight shower fell here about four o'clock this evening and another about seven o'clock, which cooled the atmosphere somewhat.

The mercury has been 1° to 5° lower than yesterday, the greatest difference being between five and seven o'clock. Since the latter hour it has become very close and sultry again, and the night promises to be as warm as ever. The total number of deaths in this city from July 12 to 18, last year, were 122, and for the corresponding week just closed, 376. The difference of 254 deaths may fairly, perhaps, be attributed to excessive heat.

NEW YORK, July 19.—At nine o'clock this morning the thermometer registered 84° in the shade. This was 4° hotter than at the same hour yesterday, and, although the glare of the sun was subdued somewhat by patches of fleecy clouds, the air seemed to be more sultry and oppressive. At noon the mercury rose to 90°, and at half-past three in the afternoon 95°, the highest point yet reached. Up to four o'clock there were reported thirty-nine cases of prostration in this city, three of which resulted fatally; and in Brooklyn ten prostrations, but no deaths. There were also a number of prostrations in Jersey City and other places in the vicinity.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 19.—The oppressive heat of last night caused the death of two children, in the family of John O'Donnell, in addition to those already reported for yesterday. During last night the thermometer remained at 88°, and rose steadily throughout the day until, at three o'clock this afternoon, it registered from 97° to 104½° in different parts of the city. This was rather hotter than yesterday, but, as little outdoor work was performed during the middle of the day, the cases of sunstroke were comparatively few.

The heat continued to be oppressive up to six o'clock, when a thunder-storm passed over the city, and the atmosphere was cooled considerably. To-night, however, it is hot again, although there is a good breeze blowing. Postmaster Snowden issued orders to-day relieving the letter-carriers from making their usual noon delivery, an arrangement which will be continued during the extreme hot weather.

At Phœnixville, Pa., where the thermometer has ranged from 98° to 103° in the shade, four cases of sunstroke are reported to-day, although none of them terminated fatally. At Pottstown two cases are reported, one, George Reigner, falling dead in a hay-field.

At Wilmington, Del., work was suspended in many establishments this afternoon, the thermometer ranging from 95° to 100°. There were two cases of sunstroke. One resulted fatally, and the recovery of the other victim is doubtful.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—The heat to-day has been intense, the thermometer only registering 92°, and a breeze tempering the atmosphere. Several cases of slight prostration occurred.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 19.—The first genuine case of sun stroke occurred in Minneapolis to-day. The thermometer ranged here to-day from 90° to 94°, but constant breezes have prevented suffering from the heat.

COLUMBUS, O., July 19.—There was one fatal case of sunstroke to-day, but the heat has abated, and there has been a fresh breeze all day.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 19.—The extreme of heat here to day as recorded at the signal service station was 92½°. In many shaded places in the city it rose to 98°. Several persons were prostrated, but no fatal or very serious cases have been reported. A breeze this afternoon and evening mitigated the severity of the weather.

RONDOUT, N. Y., July 19.—The weather yesterday and to-day has been intensely hot, ranging from 90° early in the morning to 100° later in the day in the shade.

WILKESBARRE, PA., July 19.—The thermometer stood at 91° in the shade here to-day. There were three cases of sunstroke, none resulting fatally.

Ben Butler's Brother-in-Law Bounced.

The President yesterday decided to remove "Colonel" J. N. G. Parker from the position of postmaster at New Orleans, and to appoint General A. S. Badger in his stead. Parker is a brother-in-law of General Ben Butler, and has held the office since 1870, and his present term of office does not expire until December next. There are no charges against him of official misconduct, and he has always enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most efficient and satisfactory officers of the postal-service. Unofficial charges allege that he spends his summers at his former home, in Lowell, Mass. It is not improbable that the Louisiana lottery squabble may have something to do with this removal, as Parker is known to hold stock with his brother-in-law in that concern, for which General Butler is also an attorney. The occult ways of civil-service reform are so devious that it is difficult to explain the whys and wherefores of this case, although grumblers insist that Parker is a sad example of Sacrifice to Brother-in-Law. General Badger, the new appointee, is an ex-Union soldier, and, like his predecessor, a Massachusetts man. He has been an active Republican in Louisiana politics, and was Governor Kellogg's chief of police. On the noted 14th of September he commanded Kellogg's militia, and was shot five times by the White Leaguers and left for dead on the street where he fell. He will make an excellent postmaster, and will be no doubt be confirmed, as he was recommended for the appointment by all the leading Republicans of of the state.

The Spanish-American Commission.

In reply to inquiries reaching us in relation to the joint American and Spanish Commission for adjudication of claims of American citizens arising out of the Cuban rebellion, we state, on the authority of the Hon. Joseph Segar, arbitrator on the part of the United States, that at the session of last winter and spring every case that was ready for a hearing was heard and decided. We learn also that testimony is being filed from time to time in numerous pending cases, and that, so soon as necessity exist for it by the perfection of the evidence, the sessions of the commission will be resumed and held as circumstances may require.

Patent-Office Commissioner.

Hon. Ellis Spear, Commissioner of Patents, returned from his recent visit to Maine, and resumed the duties of his office, looking much improved by the brief period of relaxation. This is the first vacation Commissioner Spear has had since he became Commissioner. He had taken a vacation last September, and had just reached his home, when he was recalled by the telegraphic announcement of the great fire. His return to duty sets at rest the rumors that have been afloat respecting a change in the Commissionership.

Removal of Indians.

The Indian Bureau yesterday received a telegram from Agent Watkins, at Cimarron, N. M., stating that the Utes and Apaches at that place had started, with their full consent, for their new reservation in the Indian Territory. Runners had been sent out to call in other bands. Judicious provision had been made for ample supplies on the route, and it is believed the removal will be safely consummated.

Capitol and Departmental Notes.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan yesterday amounted to $950,350.

Revenue receipts yesterday were—from internal revenue, $319,468.65; from customs, $492,668.20.

William S. Adams has been appointed internal-revenue gauger for the ninth collection district of Kentucky, and W. E. Haygood for the third district of Georgia.

Outstanding circulation of legal-tender notes and fractional currency yesterday: United States notes, new issue, $18,976,346; United States notes, series 1869, $142,945,443; United States notes, series 1874, $36,042,510; United States notes, series 1875, $139,192,158; United States notes, series 1878, $8,024,559; total United States notes, $346,681,016; fractional currency, $16,514,968.17; grand total, $363,195,984.17.

A Washington Girl in Trouble.

NEW YORK, July 19.—About six weeks ago a young lady named Ella Dow, whose parents reside in Washington, came to this city on business, and while here made the acquaintance of Anetta Ford, keeper of a disorderly house at 208 West Forty-Seventh street, at whose place she was ruined, and the young lady charges that subsequently an abortion was performed on her, from the effects of which she still suffers. Mrs. Ford and two female inmates have been arrested. Miss Dow charges that she was unable to get from the den and wrote to her mother clandestinely, who came on here and had great difficulty in rescuing her daughter, having been threatened by Mrs. Ford, who is an old offender and has been carrying on her nefarious trade of procuress for years.

Congressional Nominations.

The Republicans of the eighth Illinois Congressional district to-day renominated Greenbury L. Fort.

Congressman Peddie, of the sixth New Jersey district, declines a renomination in a card published yesterday.

POTTER'S GREAT VENTURE

Weber Getting to be a Heavy Load to Carry.

A New Witness on the Stand—The Sherman-Anderson Interview—The Louisiana Electoral Certificates—Mrs. D. A. Weber and the Alleged Sherman Letter—Mrs. Weber Proposes to Expose Mrs. Jenks as a Fraud—E. L. Weber Interposes to Protect Mrs. Jenks.

Weber a Heavy Load for Mr. Potter.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—Judge Morris Marks, recently appointed collector of internal revenue here, testified before the Potter subcommittee to-day relative to the Sherman-Anderson interview, confirming substantially the account of the affair heretofore published. Anderson came to Washington on passes furnished at Anderson's request. Marks refused to go with Anderson to see Sherman, but finally went, in company with Anderson and Governor Hahn, at Hahn's request. Marks went after Mr. Shellabarger at Mr. Sherman's request, while Hahn and Anderson were waiting in another room. Marks disclaimed any intimacy with Anderson. Witness sending passes to Anderson had no connection with the Sherman-Anderson interview.

Marks was a Republican elector. In answer to a question, he said the first set of certificates were signed the day we met. All were present after the college organized. The second set were signed two or three weeks later. Witness being shown copies of the first and second set, recognized his signatures in each set, and explained away slight differences in the appearance of the signatures. Thinks Sheldon, Joseph, and Burch were present when he signed the second set; did not know Hill was to take them to Washington.

Witness lived in Donaldsonville, February 6, 1878. My attention was called to telegram from Washington in the New Orleans *Times* of February 4, about a woman being here representing herself as Mrs. D. A. Weber. I knew Mrs. Weber very well, and being about to leave for Washington called on her, and referring to the article, asked her if she knew who the party was. Mrs. Weber seemed much surprised, and after studying the matter over said: "It must be Mrs. Jenks." Mrs. Weber then told how Mrs. Jenks had come to her house, and told of a document D. A. Weber must have had; that if she (Mrs. Jenks) could get it she could make good use of it. he could not satisfy Mrs. Jenks until she had gone over all the papers belonging to her husband. That she then and there did go over all of D. A. Weber's papers and could not find any such document, and Mrs. Jenks finally left. Mrs. Weber said she wanted this woman shown up as an imposter. That she had never authorized this woman to represent her, as she had no such documents. She authorized me to draw up a letter denouncing the woman in Washington as an imposter. I had no pen and ink then, but went away and came back about twelve. I met E. L. Weber in the room. He had evidently been informed of what was to be done, as she was getting pen and ink. Weber asked me if I didn't think it unwise for Mrs. D. A. Weber to mix herself up in newspaper controversies; that if I found the woman in Washington I could send him a dispatch and then something could be done. Here the matter ends.

THE PRODIGALS.

The God-Like Hampton Invites Them to Return.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: In your telegraphic columns of the 19th the following Associated Press dispatch appears:

NEW YORK, July 18.—A special dispatch from Charleston says: "Governor Hampton authorizes the announcement that all the citizens of South Carolina accused of offenses under the Ku-Klux law, who have left the state on account of prosecutions against them pending in the United States courts, may now return with safety to their homes, where they can reside without fear of further molestation, upon the simple condition that they be peaceful and law-abiding citizens."

I suppose these Bashi-Bazukas are ordered back to South Carolina to aid the Democrats in carrying the election this fall. Speaking of their being prodigals reminds me of the Prodigal Son who left his father's house, went, became hungry and homeless, and was compelled by the stern law of necessity to return. But instead of waiting to be asked to partake of the fatted calf, began to damn the old man to bring on that veal. If these Ku-Klux murderers have not already done so, I presume they will damn President Hayes to bring on the veal.

There are quite a number of these Ku-Klux gentry from the Southern States serving out terms of imprisonment in Northern penitentiaries. It will now be in order for Wade Hampton to order the powers that be to remove their fetters that they may be allowed to return home. No doubt Wade would kill the fatted calf—*i. e.*, the poor nigger—for without the shedding of innocent blood these festive Ku-Klux scoundrels would not hold a pleasant reunion. Reconciliation being in order now, these red-handed murderers ought to be made happy.

I suppose that the Kemper County Democrats who murdered Judge Chisolm and his poor innocent daughter Cornelia, and little Johnnie, her brother, will now breathe easier. The answer and explanation which will be made by the Democratic organs to these bloody truths and outrages, will be "Bloody shirt, bloody shirt," "*Fool, fool.*"

The Pottah Committee, comfortably located at the watering-places, will furnish abundance of proof to establish in the minds of the average Democrat that Tilden carried Louisiana and Florida, when in fact and truth they know that a fair and free election in these and the States of Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Arkansas Hayes and Wheeler would have carried each one of them by majorities ranging from 10,000 to 35,000. When the Pottah resolution to investigate the election affairs in Florida and Louisiana was before the House the Democrats voted solidly against an amendment offered by the Republicans to include Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Arkansas in the investigation, knowing as they did that the manner in which the Ku-Klux and bull-dozing Democracy stole the electoral votes of these States from Hayes and Wheeler would be developed. Oh, Democracy, Democracy, how many crimes are committed in thy name!

REX.

The Canadian Orangemen.

MONTREAL, July 19.—Seventeen members of the Supreme Grand Orange Lodge of British America have been in council here yesterday and to-day. It is their intention to direct the proceedings on behalf of the arrested Orangemen, and the further movements of the order in this city will be under their control. A fund of $10,000 is to be raised by the Orangemen of the Dominion, to be expended, if necessary, in proceedings to test the legality of the order in this province. It is their intention to press matters to a speedy issue and have the case before the Privy Council as soon as possible.

A Caner Caned.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 19.—Editor A. H. Byington's severe criticism in his Norwalk *Gazette* of Congressman Levi Warner's course at Washington resulted last night in an assault upon him by Warner, who struck him over the head with a heavy cane. Byington took it away from him and struck him several times, and walked off with the cane in his possession.

FLORIDA.

Senator Conover Nominated for Congress.

[Special to the National Republican.]

MONTICELLO, FLA., July 19.—At the Republican Congressional convention of the first Florida district, held here to-day, Senator S. B. Conover was nominated unanimously. The convention was very large, every county and precinct in the district being represented. The district is now represented in the House by R. H. M. Davidson, who has been nominated by the Democrats. The legitimate Republican majority in the district is at least 1,000. Conover, whose nomination in this district was first suggested in your columns, has strength enough to poll the full party vote and more besides. There are divisions in the Democracy in some of the counties, where Greenbackers and Nationals are splitting that party. The Republicans are solid, and the campaign opens for Conover under the most propitious auspices. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the President's Southern policy and Conover's course in the Senate.

THE WEST POINT INQUIRY.

Adjournment to the 10th of September.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 19.—The case of Fitz-John Porter was resumed. The first witness called by the Judge-Advocate was General Horace Boughton, of Washington, D. C., who was a captain in the Thirteenth New York Volunteers in August, 1862.

His testimony corresponded with that of the other members of his regiment, and Mr. Choate, of Porter's counsel, said they did not care to cross-examine him.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. H. Smith, of Washington, a paymaster in the army, was then called. In August, 1862, he was a member of General Pope's staff and had charge of all the confidential dispatches between General Pope and the Government. The Judge-Advocate asked what was the occasion for the address of July 14, 1862, issued by Pope to the army, and though the witness tried to get in his reply the court would not allow it, on the ground that it did not relate to General Porter's conduct. As to the character of the night of the 27th, witness declared that after one o'clock a. m. it was an ordinarily bright night, though the early part of it was very dark. He had himself started out with a small force of cavalry, by order, to meet Porter, expecting him to leave at the same time, but that it was four hours before the head of the Fifth Corps (Porter's) came up.

The cross-examination on this point elicited the admission that in these four hours he only traveled about four miles, and then not on the road traveled by Porter, and so could not say what the obstructions on the road were. As to the issue of the order to Porter that evening he knew nothing. He identified the various orders to Reno and McDowell, including those about "bagging the whole crowd." As to the dispatches of the campaign, he said that he had all of them in his custody till 1866, when he gave them to General Pope. The loss of the four important dispatches from Porter to Pope is thus shown to be the fault of the latter. With regard to the witness' interview with Porter on the 28th, when, as previously given in his evidence, he saw "treason lurking in Porter's eye," there was considerable discussion, involving objections, and some evidences of feeling.

The witness had to be checked by the court, and answered several times with some asperity. The chief result was that he admitted that he called Porter a "traitor" under considerable excitement without meaning it, and after being "snubbed" by Pope, he he expressed it. The most important point established, after a long examination on the events of the 29th, was that he was now satisfied that when he gave his evidence at the court-martial in 1862 with regard to Porter's failure to obey the 4:30 p. m. order he was mistaken in the position of the troops, having assigned to Porter a more advanced position than was true, and that it would have required at least two hours for the order to have reached Porter. General Baggles, Pope's chief of staff, having sworn that it was about five o'clock before the order started, Porter's claim that it was nearly dark when it reached him is now established by the evidence of these two staff officers of Pope, as well as by that of his own staff. He denied Longstreet's testimony as to his position, saying that he saw the ground which Longstreet swore he occupied in the morning unoccupied at one o'clock in the afternoon. The witness was not examined as to the events of the 30th, though he had something to say on the subject. Neither side, however, deemed it important.

A considerable part of the cross-examination by Mr. Choate, of Porter's counsel, was to develope the bias of this witness. The Judge-Advocate frequently objected, but most of the questions were admitted by the court.

As to a pamphlet published in 1863, entitled "Proceedings of a Court-Martial in the Case of Major General F. J. Porter," and which, in fact, only contained the evidence of the prosecution, witness declared that he protested against the title of the same, and although instrumental in its publication, in connection with another staff officer of Pope's, he did not know who paid for the printing and circulation of it.

With regard to the pamphlet entitled "A Brief Statement of the Case of General Porter," which has been extensively circulated, and which purports to give an extract from Stonewall Jackson's report of his operations on the 29th of August, in justification of Pope's assertions, witness declared that he showed it to General Pope that the extract in question related to the 30th of August and not the 29th, and protested against the circulation of the pamphlet as untrue, and further added that he was in no way responsible for it; but that the extract was furnished by General Scriver, of General McDowell's staff. This pamphlet, however, General Porter says, has been circulated as late as the spring of the present year, with the misapplied quotation from Jackson's report. Witness also stated that he had nothing to do with furnishing the press with communications adverse to General Porter during this investigation. The testimony here closed for the present, the Judge-Advocate having only a few comparatively unimportant witnesses to examine. After some discussion, the court adjourned until Tuesday, September 10. The friends of General Porter here consider the testimony of the Government witnesses as entirely favorable to him.

POLITICAL.

Texas Democratic Convention.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, July 19.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Austin says that in the second ballot for Governor Hubbard had 667 votes; Throckmorton, 566; and Lang, 241. On the sixth ballot Hubbard received 774; Throckmorton, 704; scattering, 10. Three-fourths are necessary to a choice, viz: 998. On the eighth ballot Hubbard, 774; Throckmorton, 701; the others scattering.

The names of Judge Devine of San Antonio, and Representatives Mills and Reagan are suggested to break the deadlock, but nothing has been done that looks like a union of two-thirds of the convention on any one man. The ninth and tenth ballots resulted in no choice.

Encounter with Outlaws.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, July 19.—A *News* special from Round Rock reports that Sam Bass, the noted desperado and train robber, with two others, who came into town to perfect a plan for robbing a bank, were recognized by Deputy Sheriff Grimes, who attempted to arrest them, when they shot him dead. They then retreated, closely pursued by Maurice Mann, a deputy sheriff, who killed one of the outlaws and was wounded himself. Bass escaped. The State troops and citizens are closely pursuing them.

A DUEL ON PAPER.

The Hunton-Alexander Controversy Waxes Hotter.

The Utterances and Letters Which Preceded the Challenge—General Hunton Replies to Mr. Alexander in a Public Card, and Proclaims Him as a Liar, Blackguard, and Coward—What Mr. Alexander Says—He is Not Through with General Hunton Yet.

Pistols and Coffee for Two.

The spicy letters written by General Eppa Hunton and Columbus Alexander have proved serviceable in preventing newspaper readers from falling into the state of listlessness and ennui generally brought about by heated terms. The aspect of affairs has not been changed much since the publication in THE REPUBLICAN yesterday of the challenge or invitation sent by General Hunton and the reply of Mr. Alexander.

When a REPUBLICAN reporter called upon Mr. Alexander, at his residence, on F street, last evening, Mr. Alexander, who was sitting in his office, in the basement of his dwelling, readily surmised the purpose of the reporter's visit, and entered at once into a conversation in regard to his controversy with General Hunton. He regarded the present aspect of affairs with keen satisfaction, and was in a first-rate humor with himself and the rest of the world. He had just received a letter from a gentleman in Alexandria, the contents of which he made known to THE REPUBLICAN reporter.

It was to the effect that on the evening before General Hunton had issued a pamphlet recounting the events occurred, reproducing the telegrams and correspondence, and concluding by pronouncing Mr. Alexander a liar and coward, who had refused to give the satisfaction usually accorded by gentlemen, and declaring the intention of the writer to "take no further notice of Columbus Alexander or any publication from him."

"I have not seen the pamphlet," said Mr. Alexander. "If it was written at all it was written before General Hunton could have seen my reply to his challenge, and was rather premature. He may have had the pamphlet prepared, and then, seeing my reply, withdrew it from circulation. If it is true that he has published such a pamphlet I will have an opportunity of nailing another lie."

"He says that he will have nothing further to do with you?"

"Ha, ha! Well, I am not through with him yet, at any rate."

"You do not, then, regard your reply as a declination of the challenge?"

"I have not refused to fight with him. I have only invited him to come to the District. He need not be afraid of the police; they are not friends of mine. The same men are here that were here at the time of the safe-burglary affair, and they did not show any great friendliness to me then.

Mr. Schade, who was present, suggested that General Hunton, when he expressed fear of the District police, seemed to forget that the law in Virginia was even more rigid than in the District.

"Would you fight?" asked the reporter of Mr. Alexander.

"I do not want to say yet," replied that gentleman, "whether I would or not." He thought it was foolish in a man of General Hunton's years to think about fighting. "It might be well enough for young bloods," he said.

Mr. Alexander said that Captain Sheppard having left word with him at the time that he delivered General Hunton's letter asking for a retraction that he was stopping at the St. Marc, he called at that hotel, with a friend, the following day, and inquired if Captain Sheppard, of Warrenton, Va., was stopping there.

He was informed that Captain Sheppard did not stop there; that he was employed in the water department of the District government, and that he would call at the hotel at four o'clock to see if any letter had been left there for him. Mr. Alexander and his friend waited until Captain Sheppard arrived. Mr. Alexander then politely introduced his friend, at which Captain Sheppard, so Mr. Alexander said, seemed much taken aback. "I presume," said Mr. Alexander, "that he thought the gentleman with me was my second, and that I meant business." Mr. Alexander then told Captain Sheppard that he would reply to General Hunton either in the Alexandria *Gazette* or would write to him in person. Mr. Sheppard, in reply, intimated that General Hunton would probably come himself to see Mr. Alexander, if he could not get a more satisfactory answer from him.

That the readers of THE REPUBLICAN may be acquainted with the events and correspondence that prefaced the "invitation" sent by General Hunton, the letters which were published in Alexandria are given below.

General Hunton, during a joint discussion with S. C. Neale, a rival candidate for the Democratic Congressional nomination in the eighth Virginia district, was reported in the press to have said that the bill for the legalization of assessments under the late Board of Public Works was brought to him, endorsed by Commissioner Bryan, Judge Wylie, and Mr. Columbus Alexander.

A FLAT CONTRADICTION.

Mr. Alexander thereupon published the following in the Alexandria *Gazette*:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1878.

To the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

I find in the Baltimore *Sun*, the Washington *Star*, and several other papers a report of a speech made by Hon. Eppa Hunton last Tuesday night at Alexandria, in which he asserts that the intimate assessment enforcing bill passed by the House on the morning of the 18th of June last, upon motion of Mr. Heidee, and for which he, Mr. Hunton, voted, "had been brought to him indorsed by Commissioner Bryant, Judge Wylie, and Columbus Alexandria."

Now, in all due respect to the gentleman, I hereby denounce that statement not merely as entirely untrue, but in view of the recorded facts, which I shall state hereafter, as even ridiculous. Nay, I go further, and openly express it as my honest opinion that the honorable gentleman himself must have known at the time when he made that statement that it was not true.

That bill, now universally recognized as one of the worst and most unjust ring measures, passed the Senate on the 11th of June, in the absence of that true friend of our people, Senator Bayard, and upon the motion of that great ring sub-serve senator, Sargent, of California, as a substitute to quite a different bill of which latter the title only was retained. Five days later Senator Bayard made an attempt to recall that bill from the House, but it was then too late under the rules of the Senate.

On the morning of the 18th of June the substituted bill was called up in the House by the ring advocate, Heidee, of Vermont, and it passed the House while not half a quorum was present. In the afternoon of the same day I and a few other citizens, feeling greatly disgraced at the passage of this outrageous bill, surrounded Mr. Springer, of Illinois, to make a motion to prevent the bill from becoming a law.

Then follows a long quotation from the *Congressional Record*, wherein Mr. Springer explained to the House the position of Columbus Alexander and Mr. Bryan.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Hunton must have known that he stated a falsehood last Tuesday night at the Alexandria meeting when he maintained that I had indorsed that bill. He himself had been the name that Mr. Springer mentioned my name, and he had quietly allowed himself to be the distributer of his ring friend, Heidee, against me, and probably "enjoyed the fun" of beating an old democratic fellow citizen, abused by certainly one of the worst Bourbons in the House. I never shall forget the spectacle I witnessed from the gallaries of Mr. Hunton rushing up and down the floor, earnestly assuring the Democrats that that ring bill was all right, and that the motion Mr. Springer's motion should be tabled down.

As for ex-Commissioner Bryan, and Judge Wylie having indorsed the bill, I will only said, that I know from the after ex-Commissioner Bryan to the notable committee, and on that occasion by Mr. Springer in the House, and from a decision of Judge Wylie, promulgated from the bench of the Supreme Court of this District, that both entertain the same opinion in relation to the special assessments, which this bill enforces, as I do.

I remain, sir, most respectfully yours,

COLUMBUS ALEXANDER.

A RETRACTION DEMANDED.

The next card published by Mr. Alexander was as follows, and it also contains General Hunton's answer to the above, in which he demanded a withdrawal of offensive language:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1878.

To the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

SIR: The following letter was handed to me yesterday:

WARRENTON, July 11, 1878.

Columbus Alexander, Esq.:

SIR: The Alexandria *Gazette* of yesterday, just received, contains a card, over your signature, in which the following statement appears: "I find in the Baltimore *Sun*, the Washington *Star*, and several other papers a report of a speech made by the Hon. Eppa Hunton last Tuesday night in Alexandria, in which he asserts that the intimate assessment enforcing bill, passed by the House on the morning of the 18th of June last, on motion of Mr. Heidee, and to which he, Mr. Hunton, voted, had been brought to him, indorsed by Commissioner Bryan, Judge Wylie, and Columbus Alexander;" and then the said card proceeds: "Now, in all due respect to the gentleman, I hereby denounce that statement not merely as entirely untrue, but in view of the recorded facts, which I shall state hereafter, as even ridiculous. Nay, I go further, and openly express it as my honest opinion that the honorable gentleman himself must have known when he made that statement that it was false."

I have seen no report of my speech in Alexandria containing the language quoted above from your card. I have just examined carefully the report of my remarks in the Alexandria *Gazette*, and can find nothing like it. What I did say was in exact accordance with the quotation in your card from the *Congressional Record*, to substance that the Hon. William M. Springer made his motion looking to a defeat of the bill at the instance of Columbus Alexander and others.

When you saw the report of my speech to which you allude common fairness required at your hands an inquiry of me whether I used the language imputed to me. I have a right to a statement of the fact, and now demand at your hands a withdrawal of the offensive language of your card to the columns of the Alexandria *Gazette* which published it.

Your obedient servant,

EPPA HUNTON.

Because the Alexandria *Gazette* omits to report that part of the gentleman's speech the latter thinks it a splendid opportunity of getting himself out of the dilemma in which, unhappily for him, he is placed. But that will not do! Before I wrote my letter to the *Gazette* I went down to Alexandria for the very purpose of inquiring personally into the matter, and there I was assured by many personal friends, who had been present at that meeting, that the remarks of Mr. Hunton, as reported in the Baltimore *Sun* and Washington *Star*, were correct.

Mr. Hunton will not deny that he used the names of Judge Wylie, Commissioner Bryan, and myself, and that he did not say "Columbus Alexander and others." Among those "others" he certainly could not, as he attempts in his new version, have included Messrs. Bryan and Wylie, because none of the gentlemen had anything to do with Mr. Springer's motion, or even knew of it at the time it was made.

Mr. Hunton must have a small opinion of his Alexandria constituents, or else he would not have thought it possible that five days could have been sufficient to wipe from their memory his eloquent words spoken to them as late as last Wednesday.

Let it be first correct the reports in the *Star* and *Sun*, certainly two reliable newspapers, and the first one especially friendly to him, and then, having my self been convinced that he was incorrectly reported, he will have no cause of trying to "bull-dose" me, as evidently seems to be his intention in the above letter.

General Hunton sent his letter to me though a Captain F. C. Sheppard, of Warrenton, Va., one of his many appointees in the Territorial building on Four-and-a-half street, the seat of our Federal District government. The gentleman evidently, too, was under the impression that a little swagger would bring me down. But General Hunton, at least, should have known that a man who for years has, almost single-handed, fought the Washington ring, who has been made the object of their special hatred, so that they even planned against him that safe-burglary rascality, and who, a Virginian himself, never gives up as long as he knows he is in the right, cannot be "bull-dozed" by General Hunton or any of his district appointees. If General Hunton is strongly reported, I shall do his nephew. At present I have no proof, however, that such has been the case.

In conclusion, I think it proper to state to my Virginia friends that I am positive that General Hunton has always been friendly to the Hunton ring of this District, and helped them to act through bills of the character of that infamous assessment enforcing act which passed the House June 18 last. He has on that account been rewarded with a considerable District patronage, of which the above Mr. Sheppard is a shining specimen. For that reason the Democrats of the eighth Virginia Congressional district will only have performed a charitable act toward the poor people of this District if they should keep the rascal from the field at the next election. If they have any doubt as to the correctness of my assertion that doubt will be removed by the fact that every ring paper in the District Republican (I except from THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, which works for the reelection of General Hunton).

I remain, most respectfully, &c.,

COLUMBUS ALEXANDER.

Then followed

THE CHALLENGE,

or invitation, sent by General Hunton and published in yesterday's REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Alexander's reply cannot be construed either as an acceptance or a declination. He simply informs General Hunton that he need have no fear of the *District* police.

GENERAL HUNTON'S LATEST.

General Hunton left Alexandria yesterday morning for his home, in Warrenton, Va., but before leaving prepared a long card to the public, which was printed in last evening's *Gazette*. General Hunton stated to gentlemen in Alexandria that what was stated in the card was all that he had to say in the matter.

The card of General Hunton is as follows:

TO THE PUBLIC.

On the night of the 15th of July, 1878, in a discussion with Mr. S. C. Neale, in the city of Alexandria, I stated in substance that the Hon. William M. Springer, make a motion looking to the defeat of the assessment enforcing bill, at the instance of Columbus Alexander and others. While at my home in Warrenton I was surprised to receive the following card from this man Alexander in the Alexandria *Gazette* of the 18th instant:

(Then follows Mr. Alexander's card of the 12th instant.)

Although there was evidence in the card of an even lively malicious spirit and a craving eagerness for a duelist, I did not doubt that the author, on being informed of his mistake, would instantly correct it, and make a prompt withdrawal of his offensive language. I accordingly addressed him the following letter:

(Here is inserted General Hunton's letter of the 14th, demanding a retraction.)

Instead of availing himself of the opportunity offered by this letter, Alexander published the following communication to the Alexandria *Gazette*, beginning with my letter to him, as above:

(Mr. Alexander's card of the 16th instant.)

It will be seen by the above card that Alexander not only refused to withdraw the offensive language of his first card, but republished it and gave to the public the name and residence of the gentleman who bore my letter to him. This made it impossible for me to pursue this matter to expose any friend to the severe penalties of the law of the District of Columbia, which inflicts the punishment of imprisonment in the penitentiary on the bearer of a challenge.

No alternative was now left me but to reach Mr. Alexander in some mode which would impress no one but himself. I therefore addressed him the following letter:

(The letter of challenge.)

This letter was placed in the Alexandria post office and registered at ten o'clock a. m. The earliest mail leaving Alexandria for Washington was at twelve o'clock m.

The following telegram was also sent to him:

ALEXANDRIA, July 17, 1878.

Columbus Alexander, Washington, D. C.:

Call at post-office for registered letter from me.

EPPA HUNTON.

The operator in Washington telegraphed that the above message was delivered at 10:45 a. m. on the 17th of July.

I received no reply to this letter, but in the Alexandria *Gazette* this evening Mr. Alexander published the following card:

(Mr. Alexander's last card.)

I have thus given this individual the opportunity to use that he is a gentleman and a man of courage, but he has not done me the justice of the offer to fight to the death, and I extend to him with out exposing friends to the penitentiary. I therefore proclaim him a miserable liar, a cowardly blackguard, and an unprincipled coward.

The public is respectfully asked take no further notice of Columbus Alexander or any publication from him.

EPPA HUNTON.

ALEXANDRIA, July 18, 1878.

GENERAL HUNTON DID NOT SAY IT.

In connection with General Hunton's card are published certificates from E. Marmaduke Lowe, Joseph Hopkins, and Hugh Latham, to the effect that they were present at the recent discussion between Mr. Neale and General Hunton, and understood the latter to say that his course in Congress in regard to