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The National Republican.

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CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

Secretary Robeson Defends His Administration.

Why Certain Work Was Not Paid For—Sale of Old Material Explained—The New Pension Bill—A Heavy Draft Upon the Treasury—The Henry Memorial Services at the Capitol Last Night.

Navy Department Investigation.

Ex-Secretary Robeson was before the House Naval Committee yesterday, and made a statement in relation to the matter to which the committee has so long been directing its inquiries. He said it was difficult to speak to the point without being aware exactly what the point was, and he would therefore speak in a general way, and if there were any points which he did not cover he would thank any member of the committe to direct attention to it.

As far as he could gather from the testimony there seems to be two general points—one was that he had exceeded the appropriations, and the other was a charge growing out of the sale of old material of the navy. In regard to the first it was said that certain contracts were made without proper appropriations to meet them. This seemed to arise from the deficiency growing out of the repairs to what are called the double-turret monitors. This subject had been gone over in the Forty-fourth Congress, and again before the Committee on Expenses in the Navy Department during the past summer. He explained that the Virginius affair made the want of ironclads for coast defense painfully apparent, and steps were taken to rebuild the fine double-turret monitors. The work was too large for one contract, and it was divided up. The first contracts were for putting these ships in frame. This work was done and paid for out of the appropriations for the current year. The next contracts were for the iron plating, or outside and inside skin of the ships (this is not the armor). These contracts were made subject to sufficient appropriation being made to pay for them. Soon after came the complications with Spain, growing out of the threatened intervention in Cuban affairs, in the fall of 1873. That action of the President made it incumbent upon the Secretary of the Navy to put the navy afloat in the best possible condition, and the appropriations were diverted to that purpose, leaving none to pay for these iron-clads. As soon as this was known the contractors were notified that there would be no funds for them, but they preferred to go on with the work and take their chances.

The third contracts for the completion of the iron-clads were made with a special proviso that they were subject to further appropriations being made by Congress, and were not to be paid from current appropriations. These contracts were made because he believed it for the interest of the Government and in justice to the contractors, and because, as he had commenced the work, he desired to relieve his successor of any responsibility in the matter. He made the order on the 24 of March, and two days later informed Secretary Thompson what he had done before the latter had been in his office an hour. He believed he acted within the law, and was so advised by the Attorney-General. The same mode of contracting was practiced in the other Departments. For instance, in contracting for commencing a public building, although the sum might be small, the first contract must embrace a provisional clause for all the stone, or the quarry might be closed against them when the building was partly constructed.

As to the sale of the old material, he said he had asked the Committee on Appropriations in the Forty-third Congress to make an appropriation to complete the double-turret monitors, and a member had asked why the old material lying around in such large quantities was not used. His reply was that, while the Navy Department could use it, he was not clear about the law permitting it to be disposed of to contractors. The subject was discussed fully, and the committee decided without dissent that it would be practically using the old material in the construction of the new ships. One of the committee suggested a clause in the bill giving explicit authority, but it was not considered requisite. The appropriation was reduced to conform to this plan of applying the old material. In support of this he read from the testimony of Messrs. Garfield and Hancock before the Naval Committee of the Forty-fourth Congress. He referred to some minor matters, explaining his action in relation thereto. The policy of rebuilding the double turrets was his, but the details were those of the bureaus. No ordinary man could exercise the functions of all the bureaus. The bureau system was a system of experts.

The committee adjourned to 10:30 this morning.

The New Pension Bill.

The House bill providing for the payment of arrears of pensions, which was passed by the Senate yesterday without amendment, and with only four dissentient votes, was introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Haskell, of Kansas, and passed on his motion, under suspension of the rules, in the closing hours of the last session. The same measure was previously offered by Representative Cummings, of Iowa, under a motion to suspend the rules, about the middle of the last session, but then failed of passage. A similar bill was also introduced by General Rice, of Ohio, and reported by him from the Pension Committee last session. If approved by the President it will remove the bar of five years' limitation upon the prosecution of claims for pensions, and will have the effect of dating back to the day of death or discharge all existing pensions, as well as all that may hereafter be granted on account of service in the Union army during the war of the rebellion. The amount of money that will be required to carry out the provisions of the bill is officially estimated at $20,000,000.

The Henry Memorial Services.

The memorial services in honor of the late Professor Henry were held in the hall of the House this evening in the presence of a vast audience. The President and his Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the Supreme (who were by a ludicrous mistake announced as the President and his Cabinet), the United States Senate, the alumni of Princeton College, and the members of the various societies with which Professor Henry had been associated occupied seats on the floor, as did also a number of ladies. After an opening prayer by Dr. James McCosh, of Princeton, addresses (frequently interrupted with applause) were delivered by Vice-President Wheeler (reading the address of Senator Hamlin, of Maine, who was unable to be present), Senator Withers, Professors Gray, of Harvard, and Rogers, of Boston; Representatives Garfield and Cox, of New York, and General Sherman. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Byron Sunderland, and, the invited guests having retired, the House at eleven o'clock adjourned.

The Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va.

General B. F. Butler, president of the board of managers of the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va., was before the House Committee on Military Affairs yesterday in support of the managers of that institution, who are charged with misappropriating the public moneys and general mismanagement of the affairs of the Home. The General expressed implicit confidence in the officers named in the document containing the charges, and urged the committee to investigate the matter thoroughly, in order that the parties accused might be exonerated, if for no other purpose. The committee took no formal action upon the question of inquiry, but the views of the majority appear to be that the charges do not warrant an expenditure of the public funds for that purpose. Two members of the subcommittee said, after the adjournment of the session, that in their judgment no further steps will be taken in the matter.

Confirmations.

The Senate in executive session yesterday confirmed the following nominations:

Roger S. Greene, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Washington Territory; John P. Hoyt, Associate Justice Supreme Court of Washington Territory; George H. Hand, Secretary for Dakota Territory; Lewis E. Payne, of Virginia, United States Attorney for Wyoming Territory.

Postmasters—Josiah Pickett, at Worcester, Mass.; J. F. Murphy, Nantucket, Mass.; B. W. Mayo, Turner's Falls, Mass.; John G. Latta, Newton, Mass.; C. E. Sweet, Wappinger's Falls, New York; Fannie L. Bacon, New Lebanon, N. Y.; E. B. Adams, Deposit, N. Y.; S. A. Fowler, Vineland, N. J.; J. S. Garrison, Cape May, N. J.; John A. Howland, Long Branch, N. J.; C. C. Brosius, Clarion, Pa.; Henry Porter, Connellsville, Pa.; John Milone, Uhrichsville, Ohio; George M. Sinks, Connersville, Indiana; A. B. Cochran, Abingdon, Ill.; A. M. Ayers, Urbana, Ill.; J. M. Turnbull, Monmouth, Ill.; W. E. Smith, Butte City, Mon.; Edward S. Stackpole, Deer Lodge, Mon., and James Longstreet, Gainesville, Ga.

The Labor Problem.

Mr. C. C. Coffin, of Boston, delivered a very elaborate address before the Labor Committee of the House yesterday, giving his views as to the causes of the present depression of labor and industrial interests throughout the country, and submitted a mass of statistics substantiating his statements. He reviewed very generally the commerce of the United States and its effects upon the laborer. The members of the committee express themselves as being highly gratified with Mr. Coffin's remarks.

The McGarrahan Claim.

Judge Black, who commenced his argument in behalf of the New Idria Mining Company on Wednesday before the House Committee on Public Lands, concluded yesterday, and was followed by Colonel Michael Wood, of Alabama, in advocacy of the claim of Mr. McGarrahan to the title of the Rancho Panoche Grande, in California. The argument in the case will be closed to-day.

Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday:

Cyrus Harris, to be collector of customs for the district of Providence, R. I.; Henry O. Beatty, to be receiver of public moneys at Sacramento, Cal.; V. T. McGillycuddy, of Dakota, to be Indian agent at Red Cloud agency, Dakota. Also a number of New England postmasters.

Proposed Tribute to Caleb Cushing.

A meeting of Massachusetts people in Washington will be held at the Masonic Temple next Monday evening, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Republican Association, to take appropriate action in regard to the death of the Hon. Caleb Cushing. Attorney-General Devens will preside.

Capitol and Departmental Notes.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan yesterday amounted to $7,388,000.

Revenue receipts yesterday were—from internal revenue, $307,337.41; from customs, $415,362.34.

The subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee to visit Chicago for the purpose of investigating the recent charges preferred against District Judge Blodgett, of Illinois, will consist of Messrs. Knott, Culbertson, and Lapham.

THE ARREAR PENSION BILL.

Text of the Bill as Passed by Both Houses.

The bill which passed the House at the last session providing that pensions shall commence from the date of death or discharge from service of the United States passed the Senate yesterday just as it came from the House, and therefore only requires the President's signature to become a law. The following is the text of the bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That all pensions which have been granted under the general laws regulating pensions, or may hereafter be granted in consequence of death from a cause which originated in the United States service during the continuance of the late war of the rebellion, or in consequence of wounds, injuries, or disease received or contracted in said service during said war of the rebellion, shall commence from the date of death or discharge from said service of the person on whose account the claim has been or shall hereafter be granted, or from the termination of the right of the party having prior title to such pension: *Provided*, The rate of pension for the intervening time for which arrears of pension are hereby granted shall be the same per month for which the pension was originally granted.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioner of Pensions is hereby authorized and directed to adopt such rules and regulations for the payment of the arrears of pensions hereby granted as will be necessary to cause to be paid to such pensioners, or, if the pensioners shall have died, to the person or persons entitled to the same, all such arrears of pension as the pensioner may be, or would have been, entitled to under this act.

SEC. 3. That section 1717 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which provides that "no claim for pension not prosecuted to a successful issue within five years from the date of filing the same shall be admitted without record evidence from the War or Navy Department of the injury or the disease which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made: *Provided*, That in any case in which the limitation prescribed by this section bars the further prosecution of the claim, the claimant may present, through the Pension Office, to the Adjutant-General of the army or the Surgeon-General of the navy, evidence that the disease or injury which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made originated in the service and in the line of duty; and if such evidence is deemed satisfactory by the officer to whom it may be submitted, he shall cause a record of the fact so proved to be made, and a copy of the same to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions, and the bar to the prosecution of the claim shall thereby be removed," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 4. No claim agent or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services in making application for arrears of pension.

SEC. 5. That all acts or parts of acts so far as they may conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Threatened Strike of Miners.

POTTSVILLE, PA., Jan. 16.—A meeting of miners of the Girardville district was held to-night. It is rumored that they will strike to-morrow unless the two months' back wages due them by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company are paid. The miners of Centralia will go out on Saturday for the same reason. Work has been stopped in a number of mines in the vicinity of Centralia by the heavy fall of snow.

Progress of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

[Special dispatch to the Republican.]

END OF TRACK S. P. R. R.,
ARIZONA, Jan. 16.

Ninety-two hundred feet of track laid yesterday.

J. H. STROBRIDGE,
Chief of Construction.

An Absconding Bank Manager.

MONTREAL, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to-day states that Mr. Scott, manager of the Merchants' Bank, at Owen Sound, Ont., has fled to the United States. He had illegally advanced $20,000 of the bank's funds to a Mr. Welles, a lumber merchant of Michigan. The bank holds a guarantee policy for $10,000 on Scott.

A ST. MARTIN MATINEE.

A Witness the Potter Committee Does Not Want.

A Republican Reporter Interviews Mr. S. H. St. Martin—How He Has Been Tampered with in Washington—A Thousand Dollars to Go Home with—Will Tell the Truth If He Gets a Chance.

Plain Talk of the Last Louisiana Witness.

A REPUBLICAN reporter yesterday met Mr. S. H. St. Martin, whose affidavit showing up the manner in which witnesses were procured by the Potter Committee in Louisiana, has perplexed the Democratic investigators considerably.

It will be remembered that the affidavit was returned to Mr. Sherman's counsel with the information that St. Martin was in the city, and would be examined upon the points embraced in the affidavit. He has not yet been examined. Mr. St. Martin, who is a native of Louisiana, is young, prepossessing in appearance, and has a frank face and clear blue eye.

"Have you seen J. H. Maddox since your arrival in Washington?" asked the reporter.

"On my arrival here Maddox was the first man I met. He was at the depot, and I saw him as soon as I got off the train. I said, 'Hallo, Colonel.' He replied, 'Is that you, St. Martin?' and appeared at first as if he did not know me or expect me. He had not much to say."

"Do you think he was watching for you?"

"Well, I cannot say he was. It seemed to me strange that he should be there. It is my opinion that he went to the depot to see whether I arrived or not."

"Have you seen him since?"

"Oh, yes; he got after me two or three days later. We met on the Avenue. He wanted me to go with him to his room. I did not care much about going, and did not go with him. A few days after this I met him again. He repeated then that I had better come and see him at his room, saying that it would be for my interest to do so. I had a witness present with me. I said I did not know where he lived, and he gave me his address. Here it is."

Mr. St. Martin produced from his pocket a small piece of paper marked "1114 G."

"That's his own writing," continued Mr. St. Martin. "Soon after that I went to the house to call on him. He was not at home. Later I found in my box at the Metropolitan a card from him."

"Have you the card?"

"Yes; this is the one."

Mr. St. Martin handed out a small card, upon which the following message was written:

Was out when you called. Will be at eight this evening. J. H. MADDOX.

"Did you go that evening?"

"Yes, I called on him, and he made certain propositions to me, which I will explain when called upon the stand."

"This is a good time to explain them," suggested the reporter.

"He told me," continued Mr. St. Martin, "that he knew I had no money, and the best I could do was to go with him. It would be all right and I could return to Louisiana again; and, if I wanted to write him a letter, authorizing him to go to Mr. Smallabarger or any member of the committee holding my affidavit, and withdraw it, he would give me $1,000 on the next Monday morning and pay all my expenses here and back to Louisiana. He said he knew I would feel very comfortable with that sum of money in my pocket."

"What did you say to him?"

"I told him it was no use to make any such proposition to me, as I would not accept any. Even if I had no money I would go on the stand and give a correct statement of what I knew to be facts. I did not care whom I hurt and feared no one, and if I had to walk back to Louisiana I would at least go home with a clear conscience."

"Was anything more said?"

"He spoke more about the matter, but said nothing of consequence."

"Have you seen him since that time?"

"I met him on the street after that, and he asked me to go to his room. I did not go. On the same night when I went back to the hotel I found this card."

Mr. St. Martin produced another card, as follows:

Come to my room to-morrow morning either by half-past eight, or if you can't get there by that time come at eleven sharp, and if I am out, wait for me. Don't see *anybody* till you see me.

J. H. M.

"I went, and this was the last interview I had with him. The purport of the conversation on his side was that I had better accept his proposition, because, he said, the Democrats were no d—d fools. They would not subpœna me; they would not call me up at all, and he knew it. They did not want me on the stand, and I had nothing to gain with the Republicans."

"What did you say at that time?"

"I told him I was not on the make, and as I was then holding a commission under the present State administration in Louisiana, I was not seeking any office. We talked over the matter. I didn't stay long. When I was about to leave I met A. M. Gibson coming up the steps. He did not say anything to me."

"Did not Maddox make any other proposition to you except the offer of money?"

"Well, yes; he stated to me that he had three affidavits made out respectively by Carter, Gibson, and himself, contradicting the statements in my affidavits. He showed me the one sworn to by himself. He offered to destroy these affidavits if I would consent to withdrawing mine; and then, he said, noth ing more would be said."

"Did he make any threats?"

"He told me that I was running the risk of being indicted here, and that I had better look out, as I did not know the trouble I was putting myself into."

"Have you been subpœnaed before the committee yet?"

"Yes. After a good deal of trouble I got the subpœna on the day of my last visit to Maddox's room."

"What will your testimony amount to?"

"If called upon the stand I will give a history of everything. I can tell more particulars than were in the affidavit."

"This is the first time I ever had any business of this kind," continued Mr. St. Martin. "I have a good record at home, outside of this thing. There never was anything against me before my connection with this committee. Maddox told me I would hurt myself and lose all my friends, but I told him that if the truth would hurt me I would have to suffer, as I intended to tell the truth."

"You will stand by the affidavit then?"

"Of course I will. There is only one passage in the affidavit that is incorrect, and that is a mistake made by the clerk in copying it. That is the portion stating that I received my instructions from Mr. Stenger. My instructions came from Maddox and Carter. I do not want to do Mr. Stenger or any one injustice, and I would like to have that corrected."

"Did not Mr. Stenger know what you were doing?"

"I think he was aware of everything. I know that after I had words with Maddox my commission as deputy sergeant-at-arms was revoked. So Mr. Stenger must have known what was being done."

DISHONEST DEMOCRATS.

A County Convention in the Penitentiary.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 16.—Ex-Collector Cummins and ex-Freeholder Bolgin were to-day convicted of conspiracy in defrauding the county of $3,200. The next man called was Samuel Frome, ex-steward of the county poor-house, charged with embezzling $300 from the poor-house funds. The case was still on when the court adjourned. Ten present and ex-officials of the town of Phillipsburg, who have been indicted by the grand jury of the present term, were brought into court to-day and placed under $500 bail each. They are charged with fraudulently obtaining money from the town. There are from one to five indictments against each.

THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGES.

Republicanism Declared an Act of War.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—At the session of the Teller committee to-day A. J. Bryant (colored), Senator from Tensas, testified that no Republican ticket was nominated because of the threats of the whites, who said they would consider such action a declaration of war. The night before election a party of whites, including Buckner and Hansboro, came to my house, took me out, carried me a quarter of a mile, and threatened me, saying I had sold out to the Bland parties. I denied this, and stated that I had not seen any of the leaders of the Bland party. They let me go, after promising to come to the polls the next day and vote the regular Democratic ticket. I complied with my promise. The party had a rope with them, and said if they were satisfied I had sold out they would "put me through."

Mr. William A. Bell, a prominent merchant of New Orleans, testified in regard to the citizens' movement, corroborating the previous witness.

The committee expects to conclude the investigation by Saturday.

THE RENO INQUIRY.

Interesting Details of the Custer Massacre.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The Reno court of inquiry to-day decided that reporters might take notes. Lieutenant Wallace was cross-examined by Major Reno's counsel, Mr. Gilbert. The testimony elicited was only an elaboration of that given by him yesterday. He said some of Major Reno's command had never ridden a horse until this campaign. The only ammunition in the hands of Reno's force was the supply at their saddles. It was used up in half an hour. In his opinion it was a wise act for Major Reno to retreat, as to have remained would have been to imperil the lives of the whole body. Major Reno's conduct was brave and praiseworthy during the retreat, in which twenty-five men were killed and seven wounded. The time consumed was about an hour. As they arrived at the top of the hill Bentcen's force came up, but the pack train was three miles to the rear. Major Reno showed no signs of fear during all this time, but was conspicuously brave and fearless. No communication had been received from General Custer, whom a trumpeter stated had gone back. Ammunition was distributed, and Company D first met the Indians, several thousand strong, in a ravine offering fine advantages, where the men were properly posted by Major Reno. There were about 250 men under his command at that time. Bullets came like hail until dark—about three hours—when the fortifications were thrown up. Firing recommenced about three a. m. on the 26th and continued until ten o'clock, when it slackened. There were probably 3,000 Indian warriors in the village that evening, it being two and a half or three miles long. They first knew of Custer's fate on the 27th. They discovered the line of battle perfectly evident from dead horses and corpses. The position was not well chosen for the defense. Around Custer was a whole pile of men. There had apparently been an attempt to escape. The fight did not probably last over half an hour. Custer had 325 men when he separated from Reno.

The court decided this evening that it will not investigate the conduct of Benteen, whose name has been associated with Reno's in this matter.

TRAVEL AGAIN IMPEDED.

Another Snow Blockade at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Jan. 16.—A snow-storm has prevailed here since last night. The New York Central eastern trains are six hours late. The St. Louis and the fast day express doubled up at Lyons and put on four engines. The Erie Railway New York train is four hours behind time. Nothing is running on the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad, but the Canadian lines are open and trains are running from half an hour to two hours late. The Lake Shore is all right. Freight and stock were being moved on all trains this morning.

THE STORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The snow fall in the northern and western sections of this State last night was very heavy, and railroad travel was considerably interfered with. Trains arriving from the West during the day were from five to ten hours late. To-night they are running with more regularity, and by morning will be running as usual. At some points on the Pennsylvania road the drifts were ten feet deep.

SNOW STORM IN NEW ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—The snow storm has been very general to-day throughout New England. It was very severe in New Hampshire, the snow being a foot deep in several places. Trains have been delayed several hours on all the roads. About a foot of snow has fallen in this city.

TRAINS DELAYED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The snow which fell in New York and New England last night has caused a delay of five or six hours in the running of trains.

Philadelphia Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The annual report of the city comptroller was presented to the councils to-day. The receipts during the year, including cash in the treasury January 1, 1878, were $16,625,156, and the disbursements $14,977,559. In this sum is included only $141,030 for conducting the municipal departments for 1878, the actual cost of which amounted to $7,161,704. This leaves outstanding for the current expenses of 1878 warrants to the amount of $6,720,829. Thus the city is more than a year behind in its running expenses. The total funded and floating debt of the city January 1, 1879, was $71,835,191, a decrease during the year of $1,840,003, and the debts of the city January 1, 1879, beyond the available assets, were $55,831,003.

National Militia Convention.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The National Militia Convention was called to order by Colonel Wingate, at noon, in the Seventh Regiment armory. General Sisler received the delegates on behalf of the National Guard and Colonel Wingate on the part of the State military authorities. Adjutant-General Barney, of Rhode Island, was elected permanent chairman; Colonel Wingate, of New York, vice-chairman, and Brigadier-General Smith, of Connecticut, secretary. Many delegates telegraphed their inability to be present on account of delay by storms.

A Cable Dispatch Doubted.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—The *Catholic Telegraph* (the official organ of the diocese) to-day says of the press telegram announcing the acceptance of the resignation of Archbishop Purcell:

"We doubt its truthfulness, because Rome would not consider the question of a successor until it sent official word of its acceptance of his resignation to Archbishop Purcell and consulted him and the other Archbishops of the country. Rome does all things in order."

Reception Committee Continued.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—A resolution continuing a committee appointed last year to receive General Grant upon his return to this country was presented at a meeting of the common council this afternoon and adopted.

THE NEW INDIAN WAR.

Successful Escape of the Terrible Cheyennes.

Fifty Indians on the War-Path—Their Pursuit Abandoned and then Renewed—Sympathy of the Red Cloud Indians—Fears of a Sioux Outbreak—Hostiles Discovered near Deadwood.

The Escaped Cheyennes.

FORT ROBINSON, NEB., Jan. 15.—There has been a calm in military movements the past ten or twelve hours. The fleeing hostiles entrenched themselves on a mound on the White Clay, foiled the troops, and at night, there being no adequate force to either compel them to submission or keep them from running away, they escaped. When the troops next came up with the desperate band the latter had taken possession of natural mounds of protection on the north fork of Indian Creek. Here the troops had abandoned pursuit yesterday, returning to Fort Robinson to-day (Wednesday). General Crook sent positive orders that the pursuit of the Cheyennes be continued, and Company E, Captain Lawson commanding, left for the front. To-morrow Company H, Captain Wessels commanding, will go forward and join the forces, and under command of the last named officer the pursuit will be resumed. The troops will be supplied with six days' rations. There are fifty-two bucks, two squaws and children in the fort prison. Of these there are fourteen wounded.

One old squaw is dying to-night from the effects of six gunshot wounds. The captives state that, while they had no hand in planning the escape, they are yet opposed to returning to the hated southern reservation. Here they claim they were, and were told when surrendering they could remain here, where their parents are buried and their children were born. Thus far no orders had been received for their removal aside from the efforts of the military made on the night of the escapade to restrain the Indians. Eel Cooke and Dick Deer were most prominent, doing their share of the killing of bucks. But one scalp is reported, and the credit of that is given to the citizens. Five soldiers have been killed or have died from their wounds and eight were wounded. Fifty-two Indians, of which twenty-two were bucks and the remainder women and children, have been killed, and twenty-six were buried in one common grave. It is believed that about fifty Indians, including Dull Knife, have escaped.

Wild Hog, Old Crow, and one other savage are in irons in the camp, one mile from Fort Robinson. The Sioux at the Pine Ridge agency have as yet made no demonstration other than the indulgence in a exhibition of grief over their slain relations. It is not believed among army officers here that an outbreak will be made, but if no better management prevails in restraining the Sioux from an indulgence in a war dance than was exhibited in the capture of the Cheyennes, there can be no safe prediction of the result. The Sioux say they can feed the Cheyennes if the Government cannot. They would scrimp themselves rather than see their relatives starve. It will require evidence to prove that the hostiles were not permitted to escape. Companies B and D of the Third Cavalry left for Laramie this morning, commanded by Captain Johnson. They were accompanied by a pack train. They will try to head off the Cheyennes.

THE PURSUIT RESUMED.

FORT ROBINSON, NEB., Jan. 16.—Yesterday noon Captain Lawson, commanding Company E, of the Third Cavalry, started in pursuit of the fleeing savages, who are said to be making a detour in the direction of Pine Ridge or the Rosebud Indian camp, with prospects of reaching the wigwams of their sympathizing red brethren. The savages have a good thirty hours' start of the troops, and should they succeed in stealing enough horses to mount themselves it is not improbable that they will make their escape and persuade the young warriors of the powerful Sioux nations to dig up the hatchet and avenge their wrongs. The prevalent impression here is that we are on the eve of a bloody Indian war.

The mail-carrier just arrived from Pine Ridge agency (Red Cloud's new location) states that since the news of the Cheyenne outbreak and its results have become known to Red Cloud's people there is much weeping and wailing among them, and they say their hearts are bad. Captain Wessels started with his command at four o'clock this morning for Indian Creek, where he will take up the trail.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE INDIANS.

FORT LARAMIE, W. T., Jan. 16.—Captain Johnson's command camped to-night at Silver Springs, forty miles north of here, on the Old Deadwood stage road. It is reported that the Cheyennes were seen last night six miles from Bluff Station, on the Cheyenne and Deadwood stage road, about thirty miles northwest of Red Cloud. They evidently are making for the station to secure a herd of horses there belonging to the stage company.

PREVIOUS REPORTS CONFIRMED.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Colonel Schuyler, who was sent to investigate recent Cheyenne outbreaks, has made his report. It confirms previous reports, with the exception that no mention is made of the Red Cloud Indians visiting the prisoners.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—The Legislature balloted to-day for United States Senator, but without result. A caucus to-night was also unsuccessful in making a choice.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 16.—Governor A. S. Marks was inaugurated to-day. In his inaugural address no reference was made to the State debt, but a message on that and other subjects will probably be sent in to-morrow.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—The following was the first ballot for United States Senator in the Democratic caucus at Jefferson City to-night: George G. Vest, 61; Samuel Glover, 42; John S. Phelps, 11; ex-Governor Hardin, 8; Thomas Allen, 6; Laua, 1. George G. Vest was nominated on the second ballot for the long term.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Jan. 16.—The Republican caucus began voting for a candidate for United States Senator this evening. Necessary to a choice, 73. The first ballot stood: J. R. Hawley, 40; Marshall Jewell, 35; H. B. Harrison, 14; O. H. Platt, 21; W. T. Miner, 14; P. T. Barnum, 10; B. Douglass, 1, and ex-Governor Andrews, 1. Nineteen ballots were cast, but no result was reached.

Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16.—The Republican legislative caucus met at Madison to-night for the nomination of United States Senator. Thirteen ballots were taken without a choice. The first formal ballot stood—Keyes, 28; Carpenter, 24; Howe, 25; Sawyer, 5; Rublee, 5, and Tweedy, 1. The thirteenth ballot stood—Keyes, 30; Carpenter, 25; Howe, 25; Dyer, Sawyer, 2, and Washburn, 4.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16.—The report of the Senate Committee on Public Institutions in relation to the treatment of convicts employed on the James River and Kanawha Canal, which resulted in a mortality of nearly 10 per cent. of over three hundred men so employed, attributes the principal portion of the deaths to insufficient hospital accommodations during the early part of last year, neglect of cleanliness of clothing, &c. Half of the deaths resulted from disease contracted on the canal and the remainder from other causes. The committee is satisfied that convicts will not be properly cared for when placed at the disposal of corporations or persons not pecuniarily responsible to the State for them and for the manner of their treatment.

READJUSTERS' CONFERENCE.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 16.—After four hours session the legislative conference of readjusters to-night adopted an address to the people of the State. It recites that a platform of the Gubernatorial convention of August, 1877, declared that the settlement of the public debt should be made within the present revenue of the State and without increased taxation; that said convention nominated a candidate without regard to the platform, recommending the subject to the people for an expression of their will in the election of the Legislature. It recites the preamble and reiterates the principles of the Barbour bill, and declares that the popular voice was stifled by the Governor's veto of that measure. It further declares that the Legislature should control the public revenues, and that the time has arrived for the people to assert their sovereignty, and calls for a conference of the readjusters of the State to be held in the city of Richmond on the 25th of February next.

Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—A dispatch from Prescott, Arizona, says the Territorial Legislature has adopted a memorial asking Congress to appropriate the necessary money for a geological survey of Arizona.

ANOTHER EXECUTION.

The Nineteenth Molly Maguire Expiates His Crime.

POTTSVILLE, PA., Jan. 16.—Martin Bergin was hung here at 10:40 this morning for the murder of Patrick Burns, at Tuscarora, Pa., April 15, 1870. He is the nineteenth of the Mollie Maguire gang hung for murder in this State. Two others, Peter McManus and John O'Neil, the murderers of Heser, at Shamokin, in December, 1875, are yet to be dealt with. Bergin's wife was with him a great part of yesterday and last evening; but he still maintained the appearance of stolid indifference which has characterized his conduct since his arrest.

HIS LAST NIGHT ON EARTH.

At midnight he retired to rest, but passed little time in sleep, being engaged in prayer during the most of the night. At four o'clock he dressed himself and continued his devotions. About six o'clock he took leave of some old companions, fellow prisoners, and was joined again by his wife. At seven o'clock the priests arrived, and the celebration of mass occupied the time until about nine o'clock, after which the culprit ate some bread and butter and eggs and drank a cup of coffee. His devotions were then continued.

The culprit mounted the scaffold quickly and with a firm step, smiling faintly as he turned toward the sheriff. On being asked whether he had anything to say, he replied: "I have nothing at all to say; I will die like a game man. That is all I have to say." When his wrists were ironed he kissed the crucifix and then fastened it behind his vest, having previously held it in his hand. After the rope had been adjusted on his neck and the cap on his face he called after Warden King, who was leaving the scaffold, to come back and shake hands with him. This was done, and at 10:10 the drop fell, and only a few convulsive movements were perceptible. A quarter of a minute after the drop fell his pulse ran up to 160, but gradually died away, and in four and a half minutes respiration ceased. At 10:30 he was cut down. The body will be taken to Shenandoah this afternoon and be buried there on Saturday. The coolness displayed on the scaffold by Bergin exceeded that displayed by any of the other Mollie Maguires, and was the subject of much comment among those present.

THE COBB MURDER TRIAL.

Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree.

NORWICH, CONN., Jan. 16.—In the Cobb trial State Attorney Waller has finished his argument, and Hon. John T. Wait began the closing plea for the defense. It is believed the case will go to the jury this afternoon.

NORWICH, CONN., Jan. 16.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Cobb brought in their verdict at midnight, finding her guilty of murder in the second degree.

Another Murderer Sentenced.

KEARNEY, NEB., Jan. 16.—The trial of S. D. Richards, the self-confessed murderer of several persons, was held at Minden yesterday. There were three indictments against him for the murder of six persons. The particular charge on which he was tried was the murder of Peter Anderson, on the 9th of December last. He pleaded "not guilty of murder in the first degree." His testimony was to the effect that, having twice knocked Anderson down for giving him the lie and having threatened to kill him unless a statement was retracted, Anderson started for an axe, when he (Richards) struck him on the head with a hammer and finished him.

The case was given to the jury in the afternoon, and they returned a verdict of guilty after two hours' deliberation. Judge Gaslin then pronounced sentence that he be hanged April 23, allowing him exactly the 101 days provided by law between sentence and execution. The prisoner manifested no emotion. It is feared the people may take the law into their own hands in this case.

Diabolical Murder from Drink.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Frank Donaghue, sleeping in Tatem's rolling-mills, stove last night from the bed in which he was sleeping with his friend and fellow-workman, Martin Houston, and taking a knife stabbed him some twenty times about the head. When found this morning Houston was dead. Donaghue admits the murder, and says there was no cause for it except his own condition, he having been almost delirious with drink for some weeks past.

Jury Failed to Agree.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 16.—The trial of John B. Calder, late cashier of the Grocers and Producers' Bank, for embezzlement and larceny, closed to-day in the disagreement of the jury, which stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal. Testimony showing general loose management of the books both before and after Calder became cashier created a feeling in favor of the accused.

Dying Murderer Pardoned.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 16.—William Burbank, of Pawtucket, who was sentenced to the State's prison for attempting to poison his family, was pardoned this morning, he being in a dying condition from consumption. He had served thirteen months of a five years' term.

A Murderer Confesses.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 16.—Knox Martin (colored) was captured to-day and has confessed to the murder of Whittemeyer and his wife, the particulars of which were given yesterday.

A. T. Stewart's Remains.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—In reference to the reported recovery of A. T. Stewart's remains Judge Hilton this morning said: "Having no information I desire to communicate, I prefer at present not speaking on the subject further." The police authorities all profess ignorance of the alleged recovery.

MORNING NEWS BY CABLE.

Reading of the French Ministerial Declaration.

Unfavorable Reception in the Chamber of Deputies—Gambetta's Opposition and the Cause—General Grant Entertained by President MacMahon—Progress of the War in Afghanistan.

French Ministerial Declaration.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The Ministerial declaration was read in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon. It says that the Senatorial elections are a striking indication of the adhesion of the people to republican institutions. The declaration announced that the government would vigilantly supervise the observance of the law regulating the relations between civil and religious society, be inexorable toward officials attacking the Republic, and would not use the freedom of action gained by denouncing the treaties of commerce to depart from the principles which recently so developed the commerce of the country. It asserted that it is necessary to complete reorganization of the army, especially by a law relating to the general staff and *grand armée*, and that the law relative to the great military commands would be vigorously applied, except where necessary to deviate from it in the interests of the service. The declaration also expatiated upon the satisfactory financial position of the country, promised reform in the colonial administration, and concluded with the statement that the government would ask the Chambers that granting of university degrees be entirely confided to the State, and that primary education be made obligatory. The declaration was very coldly received. The Left Centre alone uttered a few cheers.

M. Seward presented an interpellation relative to the declaration, and the debate thereon was fixed for Monday.

In the Senate, where M. Dufaure read the same declaration, it was warmly cheered by all the fractions of the Left.

GAMBETTA DISSATISFIED.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Paris states that M. Gambetta declares that the Cabinet distinctly promised him to appoint General Farre to Ministry of War. It is said that the freezing silence with which the Ministerial declaration was received in the Assembly was due to a *mot d'ordre* issued by Gambetta.

POLITICAL COMMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent says, to judge from the attitude of the Chambers, the Dufaure Cabinet is doomed. The correspondent considers the question to be mainly one of patronage, the Left desiring that not only the avowed adversaries of the Republic, but all non-Republican officials, be replaced by Republicans.

A Paris dispatch to the *Daily News* says that if Gambetta ultimately decides on a vote of censure the Senate, no less than the Deputies, will certainly concur.

In the Chamber of Deputies hints in the Ministerial declaration that exceptions were possible in regard to the abolition of the present illegal grand military commands and the bare announcement that more members of the Council of State would be appointed—a step which will only tend to dilute the conservatism of the council—caused distinct murmurs and the tone in the lobbies was unfavorable to the Cabinet.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent is assured that Russia is strenuously endeavoring to obtain a prolongation of occupation of Turkey beyond May 3