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NEWS SUMMARY.

Washington.

Alex. Hunter, of Virginia, known during the war as "The Dare Devil of the Army of Virginia," is out in a card substantiating his romantic sketch, entitled, "The Last Days of John Wilkes Booth," which related to the alleged rivalry between Booth and Robert Lincoln, on account of Miss Bessie Hale, etc., and which has been criticised by various newspapers. He says he told the tale in his own language, simply as it was told to him by one of his lady acquaintances, whom he chooses to speak of as Mrs. Temple. This Mrs. Temple, says Hunter, was during the war a trusted and dear friend of Mr. Lincoln and Governor Morton. She was for years afterward one of the most brilliant society leaders in Washington, and her name is as well known in the National Capitol as the wife of the President herself

The Departments of the South and Gulf are consolidated under the name of the Department of the South, Brigadier General C. C. Augur commanding, taking effect the first of July.

Inquiries continue to be made of the President, from persons occupying Federal offices in different parts of the country, as to whether the President's Civil Service Order remains in force, or whether it has been modified. It can be stated on authority that the order will be enforced. This order prohibits persons holding Federal positions from taking part in canvasses, primary meetings, or conventions, while they will be permitted to support any candidate they choose, and assist in any way that will not interfere with the proper discharge of their official duties. Voluntary contributions to campaign funds are not considered by the President to be in violation of this order.

Glover's committee has spent about three months in investigating charges against the Second Auditor's office. The man making the charges was allowed to be present with a lawyer to conduct the prosecution and examine witnesses. Forney, of Alabama, was the Democratic chairman of the subcommittee having the matter in charge, and White, Republican, of Indiana, was the other member. The committee passed a resolution that the charges against E. B. French, Second Auditor of the Treasury, were not sustained.

General

Milo Ammons, a Universalist exhorter in times gone by, living in the vicinity of Monroe, Butler County, Ohio, is on trial at Lebanon, on the charge of seducing, in 1867, his niece, who lived at Indianapolis, a girl fifteen years of age, and to whom was born a child. The mother of the ruined girl took the child at the hour of its birth, reared it and has passed it off as her own ever since, to hide the shame of her daughter from the relatives of both families and from the world.

A New York special to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: Moses A. Wheelock, who has been widely known for more than twenty years as President of the New York Exchange, committed suicide here by shooting himself in the head. His son found him dead in his chair only a minute after he had temporarily left his father's room. Blood was flowing from a wound in his right temple. Last spring he was defeated in the annual election. He has depended for many years upon the salary of five thousand dollars attached to the position, and his defeat utterly crushed him. He has since spent his days wandering around Wall-street and the Stock Exchange, a mere ghost of his former self. He had of late drank heavily and his appearance showed the pitiable change his ill fortune had wrought in the man.

A young man, August Ruaff, son of a wealthy German brewer, of Detroit, suicided by hanging himself in his father's brewery. He had been in poor health for some time, and that is supposed to be the reason for his self-destruction.

Colonel John L. Vance, of Gallipolis, Ohio, has been adjudged insane and sent to the lunatic asylum at Athens, Ohio.

William Vaughn was hung on Saturday at St. John, N. B., for the murder of Mrs. Quinn on the 13th of last February.

Louis Neir, fourteen years old, fell off a train of cars on which he was stealing a ride, at Bourbon, Ind., on Friday, and was instantly killed.

John P. Wilson, an incurably insane man, was attacked by an old imbecile on the County Farm at Grand Rapids, Mich., on Saturday, and beaten to death.

The grave of Perry Bowsher, who was hung at Chillicothe, was opened by unknown parties and the body carried off. The coffin was left in the grave, and has been broken up and carried away in splinters by curiosity hunters. He was buried at half-past five o'clock and resurrected, it is said, as soon as it was dark. Holes were bored into the end of the coffin, the lid raised and the body hauled out. The grave was left open, and the black cap which covered his face at the execution hung near by on a tree. No attempt was made to cover up the fact that the body had been removed and no effort has been made to discover who did it.

A cold blooded murder was committed at Mount Vernon, Posey County, Ind., Monday night, by an unknown negro, the victim being Annie McCool, a woman of doubtful reputation. Three negroes demanded admittance to Miss McCool's house, and being refused, battered down the door, and when Miss McCool and a companion attempted to escape by the back way, they pursued them; a revolver was used, the ball crashing through her skull and causing instantaneous death.

Edwin Hoyt fatally stabbed his father at New Milford, Conn. Whisky was one of the causes.

Mrs Syder, aged eighty, drowned herself in Breakneck Creek at Kent, Ohio, because her father-in-law would not give her morphine, to the use of which she was addicted.

A report comes from Edwards Station, a few miles south from Columbus, Ohio, that three self-binding reaping machines, which were about to be delivered to purchasers, were burned a few days since by parties unknown. Thought to be Communists.

John Pancoast, a brakeman on the Broad-gauge road, was instantly killed at Mansfield, Ohio, while switching cars near the stock-yards. He was standing between two cars, giving signals, when, it is supposed, he lost his balance and fell under the train. Almost the entire train passed over him, serving the head from the body. He was aged thirty-two, married and lived at Kent, Ohio. His remains were sent to Ashland, Ohio, for funeral.

Four large boilers in the puddle mills of the Chesapeake Nail Works exploded a few mornings since, at Harrisburg, Pa., with tremendous force. The mill was almost enterely demolished. Chambers Bowemaster, foreman, was horribly mangled and instantly killed. Henry Neis, John Hess, George Frank and John Hebrick were badly scalded and injured by the flying debris. One of the boilers was carried over the adjoining mill, sixty-five feet in height, and landed in a field about three hundred and fifty feet from the scene of the explosion. Another was blown through the top of the mill into a brick warehouse. The third was carried into another warehouse, badly damaging the building, and the fourth boiler was entirely torn to pieces. Loss from $12,000 to $13,000.

J. L. Mulford, an old citizen of Middletown, Ohio, was terribly mangled and instantly killed by being run over by a detached engine near the Short Line depot, at that place, late in the evening. He had been temporarily insane at times during the past two years, and was evidently determined on committing suicide. When he got on the track he got down right in front of the engine and laughed at the engineer as it approached him. No blame is attached to the conductor or to the engineer. Mulford leaves a wife and four grown children.

Joseph Hampton, a tanner, was drowned while bathing in the White Water, at Richmond, Ind.

A Detroit dispatch of a recent date says that the schooners Peshtigo and St. Andrews collided about one o'clock in the morning, between Skillagales light and Beaver Island. Both vessels sank at once. The crew of the St. Andrews was picked up by the propeller Ocean, and taken to Sheboygan. The Peshtigo's crew, excepting the second mate and one seaman, who were drowned, was rescued by a steamer bound up. The Peshtigo was bound up with coal, the St. Andrews down with a cargo of corn. Thick weather is reported the cause of the collision.

General Auger, commanding the Department of the South, has been ordered to establish his headquarters, with personal and general staff, at Newport Barracks, Ky.

The Treasurer of Stark County, Ohio, has absconded, taking with him, it is thought, over $65,000 from the public treasury. A reward of $1,000 was offered for his apprehension.

Fire Record.

The spacious works of the plow company on the Passaic River, at Newark, N. J., were totally destroyed by fire a few mornings ago, with several other buildings. A large number of hands are thrown out of employment. Loss estimated at $100,000 to $150,000; insurance unknown. The fire originated in the paint shop.

Ives & Allen's foundry, and Ewing's coffee mill, on Queen and William-streets, Montreal, burned Friday night. Loss $100,000 fully insured.

A fire started lately in the cotton compress of Harter & O'Connell, at Montgomery, Alabama, by treading on a parlor match, and the flames spreading into the Planters' Warehouse adjoining, the three thousand bales which the two houses contained were soon enveloped. Insurance on the cotton $47,000. It is thought that over a fifth of the cotton may be repacked and repicked. The compress and building were worth about $40,000, and are badly damaged, as is also the Planters' Warehouse. Probably insured.

A rumor comes from Tivoli, New York, that the famous Catskill Mountain House has been destroyed by fire.

A destructive fire in Earlbault, Minn., burned over the principal business part of the city, comprising nearly all the buildings on Main and Elm streets, between Second and Third streets. The buildings burned were the Citizens' Bank, First National Bank, Bachelder & Benham's law office, O'Brien Bros'. boot and shoe store, Parshall & Whipple's book store, Hamlin's grocery store, Erhmantrout's meat market, Libb's Commission House, S. P. Wall's hardware store, Earing & Cavanagh's hardware store, Crocker Bros'. drug store, and several smaller buildings and offices. It originated in a small tin shop. Cause unknown. The loss will probably exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

The West.

A Silver City dispatch says: The advance troops of General Howard attacked the hostiles on Sunday, forty-five miles from Harney. Bernard bore the brunt of the engagement. The battle took place at Curry Creek. Howard has sent all the troops possible to the front. Colonel Robbins and two soldiers were killed. Couriers rode two hundred miles to furnish Howard news of the battle, and asking for reinforcements. Major Egbert, at Camp Lyons, has been notified to protect the Winnemucca roads and give battle to the hostiles fleeing in the direction of Owyhee. The probabilities are that the hostiles have met with a severe repulse.

The South.

David Crawford (colored), a dweller on Beach Island, South Carolina, killed his wife and himself the other night, and the following morning a white man named Ferrie killed a white woman, with whom he had cohabited, and himself.

Between twenty and thirty persons engaged in a shooting affray at Livingston, Ky., Saturday. There was a circus at that place and a large crowd had assembled, when a disturbance occurred between Dan Bales and Lee Arnold, and immediately the friends of each became engaged. William Hicks, a friend of Bales, was killed, and three others slightly wounded.

A Saturday special from Mt. Vernon, Ky., says: A general war seems to have broken loose in our county to-day. There was a show at Livingstone, and the occasion called together a considerable crowd. There has long been hard feeling existing between Dan. Bales and Lee Arnold. They were both on hand with a large concourse of friends. Some hard words passed between Bales and Arnold, which were followed by a general melee, in which twenty or thirty persons participated, and in which rifles, shotguns, knives and pistols were freely used. Wm. Hicks, a friend of Bales, was killed, and Wm. Cook, Wm. Cundiff and another person were slightly wounded. Lee Arnold was also wounded, it is thought mortally. Others were badly hurt. After this row had been quelled and a number of the parties placed under arrest, another difficulty occurred amoung the parties. Wick. Howard cut Dave Howard in the face with a knife, whereupon John Camden shot Howard in the thigh, and Wm. Cundiff returned the compliment by putting a load of buckshot into John Camden's bowels. Howard's wound is said to be dangerous.

At Savannah, Ga., Frank Perrino (colored) was hung Wednesday afternoon for the murder of J. F. Lee, a white farmer, in April last. The execution was public, and near the spot where the murder was committed, just outside the city. Five thousand people witnessed the hanging. The criminal died acknowledging his guilt, and telling all present to take warning by his fate.

Foreign

A Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes: "Europe on Friday passed through a serious crisis. Beaconsfield informed Bismarck, with extraordinary energy, that on the question of fortifying the Balkan Passes and garrisoning them with Turks, England would not hesitate a moment, and that he would quit Berlin on Monday if her demands were then unsatisfied."

Another correspondent reports that a compromise was arranged, according to which the number of troops in each pass should be determined by Europe.

At the sitting of the European Congress on June 26, Prince Gortchakoff was present It is believed Congress discussed the Southern boundary of Roumelia and the appointment of a Governor for that province who is to be a Christian, and appointed by the Porte, with the approval of the powers, England, Austria, and Russia, being generally agreed concerning the questions of Bessarabia, Servia, Montenegro, Epirus, and Thessaly.

Queen Mercedes, of Spain, who had been suffering for some days with a severe illness, died on the 26th of June. King Alfonso remained at her bedside until the end.

The Investigation.

Mrs. Jenks was called before the Committee on June 22. She was on the stand for four or five hours, first under fire from Butler, and afterward from McMahon. She was quick, sharp, self-possessed, and quite a match in repartee for either of the gentlemen who questioned her. She swore that she dictated the so called Sherman letter, and gave it to Weber. She never knew what became of it. Secretary Sherman had nothing whatever to do with it, and knew nothing of its existence. She said that while Anderson was the sublimest villain that ever stood on earth, still, she really thought he was honest in thinking the so called Sherman letter genuine.

Her story of the production of the letter was that Weber and Anderson wanted guarantees from Sherman, as Anderson testified, and that they wrote the joint note to Sherman, of which Anderson produced a copy, and gave it to her to deliver. She took this to the parlor occupied by the visiting statesmen and there dictated this pretended Sherman letter at a side desk. She would not tell who took it from her dictation. After it was finished she put it in an envelope and took it back to Weber. She never delivered the Anderson-Weber note to any one. Her testimony was full of lively points, but such as do not bear directly upon the charges which the Potter resolution contain.

Mrs. Jenks was again on the stand on June 24. She repeated her performance of Saturday for about two hours, much to the general amusement, but not to the increase of general knowledge in regard to the Sherman letter. She continued to maintain that she dictated the whole of the Sherman letter, though she refused to say who she dictated it to, or to give any special details of her work. She declared that Secretary Sherman was not in any sense a party to it, and that she delivered it after it was completed to Weber and Anderson. There was again a great amount of valueless question ing and answering.

After recess Mr. McMahon called General Boynton, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, to ask about the report that he had been to the White House to make inquiries about the appointment of Anderson at the time it was made, and had conversed with the President on the subject. The fact was developed that in a ride with the President, extending over several hours, the first week in last June, about two or three minutes' conversation took place in regard to the matter. The President stated the appointment was made on account of the good service Anderson had rendered as a Republican. The charges of the press that he had been appointed on account of some improper manipulation of the vote were referred to, and the President neither affirmed nor denied, but said he thought Anderson would not occupy the office. This was then supposed by the witness to refer to a report current that Anderson would not take the place; and witness stated that the impression made upon his mind then was that Anderson had been appointed because of his connection with the operations there charged in Louisiana. Witness said he had remained under this impression, and had stated it to others in private talks in his office, but that upon seeing, by the date of the President's letter to Secretary Evarts, that the commission had been ordered withheld on the 26th of May, a week or ten days before the conversation with the President, he saw that his impression had been altogether erroneous.

On the 25th June, Mrs. Jenks and General Boynton were again on the stand, but nothing satisfactory was developed. General Boynton corrected and verified the evidence given by him yesterday, and added an account of how General Harlan, of Kentucky, intrigued for a place on the Supreme Bench, and urged Boynton to find out for him, while in Louisiana as a member of the McVeagh Commission, whether or not General Bristow was a candidate for the place, saying that if Bristow was not a candidate, he thought it possible the solution of the Louisiana difficulty by the Commission would have a tendency to promote his (Harlan's) candidacy for the place.

Marshall John R. G. Pitkin was on the stand, and testified that his Deputy U. S. Marshals assisted in bringing witnesses before the Returning Board, a State organization, and that these witnesses were all Republicans, while the Democrats had to produce and defray the expenses of their own witnesses. Pitkin was familiar with the handwriting of Dan Weber, and identified his signatures upon various papers presented to him, but he expressed doubt as to the genuineness of the signature on the Weber-Anderson agreement. He believes it is not real, because of differences in the characteristics of the handwriting, although there is a general resemblance except in the size and of the letters.

The next witness called was a Mr. Haley, by whose testimony it is expected to discredit Mrs. Jenks. He was prevented from testifying, however, by the interesting and spirited interlocutory discussion which grew out of the objection raised by Mr. Hiscock to attempting, thus early, to impeach the testimony of the witness, Mrs. Jenks, because she didn't swear that Sherman wrote the guaranty of safety to Weber and Anderson, which attempt, he charged, was made for the purpose of allowing the erroneous impression to go to the country that, because she may be proven to be not worthy of belief, Mr. Sherman wrote the letter which she swears she dictated.

Mr. Hiscock and Mr. McMahon indulged in a somewhat animated discussion upon this question, during which the latter, in reply to a question by Hiscock, gave it as his judgment that John Sherman wrote the letter.

General Cox agreed with Hiscock and so did Butler in the main, though the latter was in favor of taking the testimony of Haley.

Mr. Butler argued that no evidence of the existence of a letter written by Sherman will be afforded by proving that Mrs. Jenks has testified falsely. She says she procured to be written a letter which may have been and probably was the letter which was circulating about the country. If you prove her wrong, it doesn't prove that Sherman wrote it; the thing is to prove that she is not worthy of belief.

Mr. Hiscock asserted that there was no legal evidence to show that Sherman wrote or ever saw the letter. The material thing is to establish the charge that Sherman was or was not the author or had anything to do with the letter.

Mrs. Jenks was again before the Committee on the 26th of June. She agreed to produce certain letters of Mr. Kellogg not yet submitted to the Committee, after sending for them to New Orleans. In reply to questions, the witness said she dictated the Sherman letter to another party, and wished the Committee to distinctly understand that she herself did not write it. She would not give the name of the person.

Mr. Haley, a Democratic clerk in the Interior Department, by whom it was intended to disprove some of Mrs. Jenks's testimony, swore that she had told him last winter that she knew where the Sherman letter was, and had been offered $1,000 for it. He advised her not to sell for that price, because if she was willing to sell she could obtain $5,000 for it.

The only point of material difference between Haley's and Mrs. Jenks's testimony is that he says she stated to him that she had written to her husband to send her the letter, which was in a safe in New Orleans, and that he responded by letter to the effect that she had committed the blunder of leaving it subject to her personal command, whereas she testified that she had written to her husband about it.

Judge Campbell, now United States District Attorney for Dakota, a local Judge at the time of the election, was examined regarding the form and mode of making election protests, and as to the little he knew about the circumstances of Anderson's protest and subsequent obstreperousness about withdrawing it. Campbell stated that he regarded it legal and proper to annex a protest or other affidavit to an election return after it had been sent from the parish to which it related, where circumstances such as intimidation or other danger might have rendered its annexation impracticable in the first instance, especially if such reason was stated by the Supervisor. He met Sherman once and Stoughton several times in New Orleans, but the subject of the Anderson protest was not discussed by the visiting statesmen.

All hands joined in keeping up a brisk cross-fire at the witness, who gave it as his, judgment that Packard was elected legally as were the Hayes Electors; that neither Kellogg nor Packard could have maintained the State Government without the support of Federal authority, because of the illegal and revolutionary opposition brought to bear upon them, and Campbell answered affirmatively General Butler's ironical questions as to whether the authority of the Government could have been maintained in Louisiana in 1862 without the support of Federal soldiers.

Butler marked out a long line of investigation on the 27th, and laid the foundation for much of it in the examination of Pitkin. He proposes to prove that members of the Returning Board were promised office for their work; that Packard was legally elected, but forced out in pursuance of a bargain; that the McVeagh Commission corrupt ly contributed to carry this out. While he affects to despise newspapers, he laid the foundation for much of his case by introducing various extracts from New Orleans and other papers. He charged that his letter to "My Dear Pitkin" was stolen by one newspaper, though he supposed that this theft was only called enterprise. Upon this his own witness, Pitkin, testified that he himself telegraphed a copy of it to the press. He secured from it several bits of what was to him evidently choice bits of evidence about McVeagh and Harlan.

Pitkin related a conversation he had with one Swayne, a member of the Packard Legislature, wherein the former set forth that while the McVeagh Commission was in New Orleans members of the Packard Legislature were requested to send a committee to consult with the Commission, and a committee of twelve was appointed at a joint caucus of the Senate and House. When the Commission received this committee General Harlan was pacing the floor quite excitedly, and said: "We have been in New Orleans too long already, and this thing has got to be fixed up."

McVeagh also told the committee that the troops were to be withdrawn from the State-house: that there was no use of the Packard men making a fight, because if they did the Nicholls men would hang them to the lamp-posts. Pitkin also gave an interesting recital of the conversation had with the manager of the Louisiana State Lottery, who asserted that he had furnished money which was given to members of the Packard Legislature to desert to Nicholls. He stated emphatically that he believed that had Packard been recognized by the Executive that he could have maintained his government within three weeks after such recognition without the use of United States troops.

Next a man named Glasscock, a resident of Washington City, was called to prove that Mrs. Jenks had told him that Sherman had insulted her, and that she would make it hot for him yet by producing a letter or document which she had got from Mrs. Weber, and which was then in New Orleans. Mrs. Jenks afterward went to New Orleans, but whether she got the document witness had no means of knowing. Witness was not cross-examined.

The Florida case was taken up, and Wm. E. Chandler examined. The object of this examination was to show that General Noyes had made promises to give offices to those who helped to carry Florida for Hayes and to connect Hayes with the bargain. Nothing came of it, however. The memory of the witness was faulty.

L. G. Dennis was sworn. In regard to Noyes he said: "Noyes always spoke of Governor Hayes as his intimate friend, and used to assure us of his fidelity to the Republican cause, and of his special desire to take care of Southern Republicans. He never showed me any writing from Governor Hayes, and did not speak about his having been invited by Hayes to go there, but we regarded him as the personal friend and special representative of Mr. Hayes during the contest there. I was very enthusiastic myself, and I required no pledges or assurances from any one. I do not know whether any such assurances were given to any of the members of the Returning Board. Noyes gave me, I think, the gravest assurances that President Hayes was a very staunch Republican, and that he had voluntarily pledged himself to protect Southern Republicans, and he called my attention to something that had been published to that effect—some speech he had made, or letter he had written."

L. E. Dennis was on the stand again on June 28. He said that Box No. 2 of Archer Precinct at Alachua County Florida, was objected to by the Democrats on account of alleged fraud. The inspector of the polls had in a confidential conversation with the witness