

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN

CINCINNATI, 28.—This forenoon, at the Public Library Building, painters C. Throop and Henry Munn, were on a scaffold at the cornice, 80 feet above the sidewalk, when a hook broke and the two men were thrown to the ground, both being instantly killed. Throop leaves a family, Munn was unmarried.

LYNN, Mass., 28.—This morning a large steam mill, Jas. N. Buffin's new engine house, Allen & Boyden's paper-box factory, Newhall's railroad house, and Marshall's wood work buildings burned. Loss \$145,000, small insurance.

DENVER, 28.—The News' Gunnison City special says: Small bands of Indians are reported scouring the country around there, endeavoring to create an outbreak, and declare their intention of liberating Captain Cline, who is in Gunnison City under arrest, implicated with having turned Jackson over to the Indians. Three companies of militia have been formed, under the command of Captain Bean, and the city placed under their control.

SAN ANTONIO, 28.—Gen. Grierson telegraphs from Fort Quitman that between 40 and 50 Indians from the Mescalapa Apache Agency, New Mexico, had got as far south into Texas as Sierra Diable, evidently with the intention of assisting or joining Victorio, but were headed off and turned back by troops from Eagle Springs and around the Guadalupe Mountains. The troops are pursuing the Indians through the Sacramento Mountains. The cavalry along the Rio Grande are actively scouting and watching for warriors of Victorio's band not killed by Gen. Terras.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Chief Justice Carter, of the Supreme Court of Columbia, to-day, in the case of Samuel L. Perry (colored), the man arrested on a requisition from North Carolina, where he is charged with forgery, announced his decision, ordering the prisoner into the custody of the agent of North Carolina. Perry, therefore, by previous stipulation of counsel on both sides, immediately filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, alleging unlawful detention, and asserting, among other things, that the requisition is illegal; that he is not guilty of the alleged offense; that he has not fled the jurisdiction, and further believes his extradition is not sought in good faith, but because of his relation to certain political affairs, including the so-called negro exodus, and that he believes if sent to North Carolina he will be in great bodily danger. Judge Wylie made the writ returnable forthwith. The petition was presented to Judge Wylie who ordered the writ to issue returnable before him at chambers forthwith. The agent of North Carolina specially denied Perry's allegations. The hearing of the case was postponed till November 5th, and Perry was admitted to bail in \$1,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29.—The Call will to-morrow publish an interview with Gen. Rosecrans with regard to the telegram from the East which charges that the signature of the Morey letter was copied from a letter written by General Garfield to Gen. Rosecrans in 1865, which letter is now claimed to be in the possession of certain parties in the East.

Reporter—General, can you give any explanation of the manner in which this story originated?

Rosecrans—No, sir, I cannot. It was evidently manufactured out of whole cloth. Some explanation had to be offered, and they probably selected me as the best scapegoat, from the fact that I was so far away, and probably because I have been friendly to Garfield.

Reporter—Then there is no foundation to the story that you sent the letter East?

Rosecrans—No, sir; the whole charge is absurd and wilfully false. I never sent any such letter, and I pronounce the story an infamous lie.

Reporter—Do you notice that the telegraph insinuates that you knowingly lent your aid to the scheme of forgery?

Answer—Yes, sir; I can't express my contempt for men who would stoop so low. It is an infamous charge, and I just want to say one word about that foolish little fudge-fudge speech which Garfield recently delivered at Mentor. I never yet have attacked Garfield, but I do now, and I pronounce him a fraud, an unmitigated fraud.

The General throughout the in-

terview labored under a great excitement, his vehemence causing him to tremble violently. He denounced all the parties connected with the charge of complicity in unmeasured terms.

CAPE TOWN, 29.—Magistrate Hope and his two clerks were murdered while witnessing a war dance.

The government has called out 3,000 more colonial troops.

Mr. Hope, magistrate and chief of the Umhlonhlos people, was a witness to the crime. That tribe is now in open rebellion. It is reported that Mr. Welsh, magistrate of Tloilo, has also been murdered. There were several minor arrangements in which the colonials were successful. The government has called out 3,000 more colonial troops.

The Premier of Cape Colony telegraphs that the village of the Basuto chief Lerotholi was stormed and burned on the 22nd inst. Rebel losses considerable. Our loss is one killed and 10 wounded. Volunteers are moving to Transkei district in which Welsh was murdered.

NEW YORK, 30.—The following is the affidavit of Clara S. Morey, of Lynn, Mass., mother of H. L. Morey, of Lynn: The undersigned Clara S. Morey, of Lynn, County of Essex, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on oath does depose and say: I have lived in Lynn, aforesaid, from 10 to 14 years last past, and that my son, Mr. H. L. Morey, has visited me frequently from time to time until within 11 months, and that since then I know nothing of his whereabouts. Witness my hand and seal this 26th day of October, A. D., 1880.

CLARA S. MOREY.

The Herald's Columbus special says: Appearances indicate that the vote next Tuesday in Ohio will be much less than that of the State election. The democrats are apathetic and feel that do what they will they cannot carry the State. The republicans are careless and many of them will neglect to vote, feeling that there is no need of special effort, because the State must go republican anyhow. Betting is at a standstill except for a few small wagers on majorities in the State and on carrying particular States. Some democrats who have made bets on Hancock's election are panicky and are seeking to draw their bets by giving up 25 and even 50 dollars on bets of \$200 and \$300, but are not meeting with any success.

Governor Davis, of Maine, and Col. Frederick Robie, chairman of the Executive Council, were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel recently. They spoke very confidently of the result of the election in Maine in November. Said Gov. Davis: "We shall certainly carry the State for Garfield and Arthur by a safe and sure majority. We were taken by surprise in the recent election. Up to within several days of the event, the State was ours by a majority of from 5,000 to 7,000, but during those days the democrats flooded the country with money, they brought out an immense vote, and they did the most cunning things, but cannot repeat it."

To-day virtually closes the campaign. All the indications point decidedly to a republican success. Very few intelligent democrats now here doubt that Garfield will carry New York. Betting is two to one with the republicans on this State, and their offers of four to one on the general result find no genuine takers. Accounts from careful observers in Maine, Indiana and Connecticut are presenting strong evidence that those States will vote for Garfield, and the chances for New Jersey are decidedly good. There is room for some uncertainty in regard to Colorado, because there is no certain knowledge of the effect of the current year's immigration thither, but the best republican authorities there honestly anticipate 4,000 to 6,000 majority. It is feared the Democrats may carry Nevada because of what is openly characterized there as Sharon's selfish and unseemly efforts to force his own re-election as Senator. Accounts from Indiana show that her democracy have redoubled their efforts since their October defeat, but there are no indications of making much headway against the republicans. In the south the republicans continue confident of Florida and have hopes of South Carolina, as a strong section of the whites promise the protection of the negroes in the exercise of the suffrage there. Never on a Saturday preceding the Presidential election were the external indications more promising for any party than they seem for the republicans to-day, and their defeat would be a greater surprise than their success was in the October elections.

No such determined republican energy and enthusiasm have been manifested in the state since Lincoln's second campaign.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—A Portland dispatch says: Lieutenant Symons has just returned with a company of the 21st infantry from Skagit River, where he went to settle with the Indians who had driven the United States Surveyors from their field work. He found about 150 warriors well armed and provided. They claimed they had never traded the lands being surveyed to the whites and could not give them up without some equivalent. The matter was finally amicably arranged to allow the surveyors to go up Skagit river as far as Sank river.

NEW YORK, 30.—There was an immense crowd of spectators at the examination of Philp this morning. At 11 o'clock Judge Davis ordered the doors of the court room closed. The police had great difficulty in preserving order, so closely was the room packed. District Attorney Bell asked for additional time for the attendance of his witnesses from Washington, whereupon Howe, for the defense said: "In order that no time might be lost, we ask you to allow us to call to the stand three witnesses from Washington. These gentlemen are George Meddersburn, Major Hallett and Mr. Wilson, by whom it is expected to prove the genuineness of the letter from examinations they have made with documents written by General Garfield, on file in Washington." Bell objected, saying counsel would have plenty of time during the day to examine them.

Howe—With that I am satisfied. Daniel T. Ames, expert, recalled by the prosecution, testified: I have examined the Morey envelope with exhibits "A" and "K", and the handwriting is similar. It does not resemble exhibits "1" and "2" (Rockwell and Jewell's letters). The handwriting on the Morey envelope is the work of the same man who wrote the exhibits marked "A" and "K."

Cross-examined: I know George Simpson, jr.; I do not regard him as an expert. He is simply a copyist. I was editor of *Penman's Art Journal*, in May, 1877.

Mr. Howe showed witness a copy of the *Journal* in which Mr. Simpson was spoken of as a well known round hand writer and professional expert.

Howe—Did you write that article?

Ames—I don't recollect. Well, what is your opinion of him now as an expert? A.—I won't express an opinion.

Q.—Come, Mr. Ames, we have no false delicacy. A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Well, you may go. (Laughter.)

Bell then asked the indulgence of the court for a few minutes, saying his associate counsel, with a witness from Washington were expected every moment.

W. A. Chaunsey testified that he had been cancel clerk in the Washington postoffice all this year. The cancel stamp on the Morey letter has not been used in our office this year. The stamp used was a combination stamp, marking the postage stamp and giving the date at the same time. The stamp on the Morey letter is made, I should think, by a steel stamp. I am not able to say if the two affixed office cancellation stamps, on the postage stamp on the envelope was not used in January last. It was first used about the middle of February. Witness produced the form of the stamp used prior to February. Continuing, he testified (producing the stamp used after February:) The use of the old stamps was discontinued about the 15th of February, and these were then put in use.

Cross examined: Col. D. B. Ainger is postmaster at Washington. I have seen the statement made by him in a newspaper recently. He is my superior. I don't know that he caused the statement to be published that the changes of stamps I have referred to were made on April 13th. Never heard of such a statement.

Col. D. B. Ainger testified: I have been postmaster of the City of Washington since January 13th last. I never saw the Morey envelope. The canceling stamps in the post office have not been the same since I was appointed. The stamps in use now were not in use in January last. The change was made in February. The stamp on the Morey letter was not in use in the office in January last; at least, not on and after the 13th.

Cross-examined: Know the business of my office, though it is impos-

sible to know all the details. There is a more important duty than a thorough knowledge of cancelling stamps. One of our duties is to see that letters are properly receipted and stamped as postmaster of Washington. I do not know the precise date of the change of the stamps. I did not make the statement that the change of stamp was not effected until the 13th of April. That statement was published.

Re-direct: That statement was not an official one. I saw a fac simile of the envelope in *Truth* and I thought I might have made an error. I examined the stamp on it and then sent for the assistant postmaster, and directed him to ascertain the exact time at which the stamps were changed, and it was in February. I then went to the man who made the stamp and he informed me that he was paid on February 13th, but that he had delivered the stamps some time before. The new stamps were first put in use between the 15th and 19th of February.

Examined by Brooke for the defense—I did not see Marshal Jewell before the publication of the statement until last night, I came to New York, not knowing I was subpoenaed officially in this trial, I came to New York last night.

District Attorney Bell then called Col. Bliss to the stand. He testified: I am the complainant, and I selected the Rockwell letter as a comparison. I saw it on the morning of the 26th, I saw the Jewell letter after the Rockwell letter was selected because it was desired to have one that could be photo-lithographed with the Jewell letter, and because it was also the nearest in date to the alleged Morey letter.

Cross-examined: I saw all the papers in the case, or nearly all. I saw the exhibits, but did not know they were stolen. I asked if it came directly through the hands of Louis J. Post, and I was informed that it did not.

Mr. Bell then stated that he rested the case, reserving the privilege, however, of calling as witnesses, expert Hayle and the Lynn postmaster, with one of his clerks.

Counsel Howe: May it please the court, it is a matter of congratulation that the prosecution have terminated their so-called case. We are delighted to have an opportunity to prove the innocence of Mr. Philp, and incidentally, of course, in behalf of the newspaper called *Truth*. This defense will substantiate the letter as published, and prove the genuineness of James A. Garfield's signature. While we have the right to ask your honor to dismiss the case on the testimony adduced we feel we have a higher duty than that. I desire to state on the part of Mr. Hart and Mr. Philp, that Rogers' examination in this case has been a fair one. We propose to prove the letter and envelope were received by Mr. Hart, who will prove how and from where he received them, and until after the publication of the facsimile Mr. Philp never saw the letter. We will prove Morey's existence; will call his executors, and will call experts to disprove the expert official testimony of the prosecution. We will produce gentlemen occupying high positions who will testify to the genuineness of Garfield's signature. We will also show beyond a doubt that the letter is not in the handwriting of Philp, but is the bona fide signature of the republican presidential nominee.

At the conclusion of Mr. Howe's speech applause was heard, and Judge Davis ordered the officers to put out those whom they knew to have offended.

The prosecution then called Philp, who was absent, and then Supervisor John I. Davenport, who Mr. Bell announced had left as soon as Mr. Howe began to speak.

Mr. Bell was then called by the defense, and testified that he had the original papers on which the warrant was issued. The original manuscript of the article "Lying and Sticking to it" was handed him at the rooms of the republican national committee. He could not say how it came there.

Mr. Stoughton was called: He was for the prosecution. Did not know how the manuscript came from the *Truth* office.

Mr. Knox testified to the same effect, except that Davenport had it. Judge Davis said he objected to a recess, as it might necessitate sitting on Sunday, but he would sit until the clock struck 12 to-night if counsel agreed. This was satisfactory all round, and recess was taken for a few minutes for dinner.

New York, 30.—Judge Davis again took his seat on the bench at 2

o'clock. Philp was present. A lady attracted much attention. Some delay ensued after the opening of the court. Mr. Bell, for the prosecution, asked, as the delay was not of their seeking, that he be permitted to call Joseph E. Payne as a witness. The court consented and Payne testified that the Morey letter and envelope were in the same handwriting as that of the manuscript of the editorial "Lying and sticking to it," published in the *Truth*. The editorial, it is admitted, was written by Philp. The defense called Andrew McLean. He testified that he was manager of the Brooklyn *Eagle* and had known Philp for 12 years. I know his handwriting well, as during these years he and I have been working in the same office. I have seen him write almost daily. I have seen the fac simile of the original Morey letter and envelope, and from my knowledge of Mr. Philp's handwriting, I have no doubt whatever that it is not in the handwriting of Philp. He has not been in the habit of spelling companies in the way it is spelled here. I must have edited nearly 10,000 columns of Mr. Philp's matter, and have never known him to spell such words in that way. I have been editor of the *Eagle* eight years, and during that time James McDermott was never on the paper. I know his reputation and would not believe him under oath if there was any temptation for him to testify untruthfully.

James Goodin, a member of the Brooklyn *Eagle* staff, and engaged with Philp in the composition of the dramatic columns, testified: I am positive the Morey letter is not in Philp's handwriting. I never knew Mr. Philp to spell the plural of the words ending in "ies" "ys," as companies is spelled. James McDermott's character for veracity is not good.

Frederick C. Hudson, also of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, gives similar testimony.

Wm. S. Harvey, a graduate of Oxford University, England, and for 14 years the associate of Mr. Philp in editorial work, testified that the Morey letter and envelope are not in Philp's handwriting. I know James McDermott, and while I have been on the *Eagle*, I have not known him to be a reporter on it. I would not believe him under oath if there were 50 cents one way and \$1 the other.

Several proof readers and the city editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, testified that the Morey letter was not in the writing of Philp. John I. Davenport testified that Mr. Lanagan, private detective, first gave him the editorial manuscript of "Lying and Sticking to it." He did not say where he got it; nor did the witness pay him for it. Cross-examined: I never attempted to steal or get possession of the Morey letter in any way. I had only been in the *Truth* office once in a month, and then at the request of Mr. Post. (Ruled out.)

Two Lynn workmen testified that they knew of the organization named the Employer's Union, or something like that, but knew little or nothing about it. The defense attempted to show, by a witness, that General Garfield's vouchers for pay in Washington were in the same hand as the Morey letters. (Ruled out as incompetent testimony.) The testimony of W. C. Colton was first ruled out, but finally received, when it should be shown that it contradicted Mr. Gaylor's testimony. Colton showed envelopes which he had received and which had stamps on in spite of Mr. Gaylor's claim that such letters were not so stamped. No cross-examination. The prosecution claimed that this evidence contradicted nothing, because Gaylor's testimony only related to letters from Washington to the east. George Timson testified that he considered Garfield's signature and the Morey letters in identically the same hand.

Judge Dittenhoffer says that he was counsel for the *Truth* because of the long standing friendship with Louis F. Post, who has been assistant district attorney, but was now its managing editor. When he saw the Chinese letter he tried to persuade Post not to publish it, because it was a forgery. Hart sent for him after it was published and voluntarily told him twice that he had been imposed on, as the letter was a fraud; that the leading democrats were beginning to go back on it, and Garfield's denial proved it a forgery. The following is from Dittenhoffer's statement: Hart requested me to see Jewell at once and inform him of this. I asked, what for? He said: "It will be more to our credit if they are informed before hand that we are go-