

## By Telegraph.

### AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 24.—John P. Lynch, congressman from the sixth Mississippi district, was to have made a speech to the republican meeting at Point Gibson, Miss., on Saturday, but a private dispatch says when the meeting was organized, Lynch, seeing a large number of White Leaguers present, and anticipating bloodshed, advised the colored people to disperse, which they did.

NEW YORK, 24.—The actress, Matilda Heron, to-day, obtained a verdict for \$1,500 damages in the Common Pleas Court, before Judge J. F. Daley, against Aaron Adams, for injuries sustained Oct., 1875, by one of her legs slipping into a coal hole opposite the defendant's residence in East 24th Street.

Tilden has written a letter for publication, of which the following is an extract:

"Should I be elected President the provisions of the fourteenth amendment will, so far as depends on me, be maintained, executed and enforced in perfect and absolute good faith. No rebel debt will be assumed or paid. No claim for loss or emancipation of any slave will be allowed. No claim for any loss or damage incurred by disloyal persons arising from the late war, whether covered by the fourteenth amendment or not, will be recognized or paid. The cotton tax will not be refunded. I shall deem it my duty to veto every bill providing for the assumption or payment of any such debts, losses, damages, claims, or for the refunding of any such tax."

RED CANON, 24.—The telegraph line was cut at Alum Springs, sixteen miles south of here, by Indians, last night. There are sixty-one pony tracks in the trail. The trail took a westerly course, coming from the direction of Red Cloud Agency.

NEW YORK, 25.—Master mechanic Williams ran a train out from Communipaw during the afternoon with passengers for Roselle, Westfield, Danneiken and Plainfield. The cars were crowded with people who had been detained in New York by the stoppage of the trains. During the passage the engine ran off the track and was turned over on its side; two cars followed the engine, and others were also thrown from the track. As nearly as could be ascertained last night, three passengers were killed, five dangerously and nine slightly wounded.

Because of the trouble with the police the Hoboken volunteer fire department are disbanding. Hoboken will soon be left without firemen. Considerable excitement exists there.

Great excitement was occasioned this afternoon by a report that the Continental Insurance Co. had suspended. The failure is due to the depreciation of the securities of the company, which are principally bonds and mortgages. An officer of the company states that the company could have kept on but the expenses of its maintenance were gradually eating up the assets, and it was thought best to appoint a receiver to wind up the affairs, with a view to resuming at some future time. The officers are much excited, and decline to give any estimate. The *Commercial Advertiser* states that the failure is regarded as a clean smash.

MILWAUKEE, 25.—Jake Nunne-macher, the millionaire broker, gave way to-day, under the influence of the last four months' excitement, and has been raving for hours, with short spells of insensibility. Dr. Numan fears for his reason and his life. It has been determined to apply to the court for an order permitting the eldest son, Herman, now in jail, to visit his home under surveillance, the medical man considering that the only hope.

NEW YORK, 25.—The announcement that Attorney General Taft and Murat Halstead would speak to-night at the Cooper Union, filled the great hall in every part with an audience composed in the main of lawyers and the most substantial citizens.

Edwin W. Stoughton, a distinguished lawyer, presided.

Attorney General Taft, in the course of his address, spoke of his recent order to the United States marshals. He said—Some complaints had been made of the order to the United States marshals, I have not thought it necessary to respond to these patriotic criticisms. Perhaps

I have been under a hallucination in supposing it to be a very good order, and that it carried its justification in its face. It is clear that the order does not encourage marshals to interfere with any honest citizen while voting or performing any other duty. They are only to prevent unlawful breaches of the peace of the United States. They are not to intimidate any voter; but political critics claim that the order conflicts with the recent decision of the Supreme Court and are very much concerned for the credit of the bar. If they had read the order and the decision, they would have seen that there was no conflict. The case decided by the Supreme Court arose upon an election of State officers only, and this order relates to the election of federal officers only; besides, the Supreme Court in its opinion, lest some ignorant or perverse man should misinterpret the opinion, went out of its way to say expressly that the decision had no bearing on the claim of the constitution relating to the election of a member of Congress. The 13th amendment made slaves free men; the 14th amendment made them citizens and gave them civil rights; the 15th amendment provided that no citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and that Congress should have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. Congress passed an act which it was supposed would enforce this amendment. A case arose in Kentucky at an election of State officers only for denying the right of a vote to a negro. The court held that the act of Congress, as passed, was not appropriate legislation for the purposes of that suit. The reason can be concisely stated thus: Independent of the fifteenth amendment, Congress has nothing whatever to do with the election of State officers. By that amendment its only power is to prevent the denial to citizens of the right to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, but this act provides a punishment for a denial of the right of voting to any citizen, white or black. This transcended the right of Congress as to State elections, and was not, therefore, appropriate legislation. The act should have been confined to a denial of the right of voting on account of race, etc., but the Court said they were not considering the effect of the 4th section of the first article of the Constitution as to the election of Senators and Representatives. The effect of that section is to enable Congress to make or alter any or all regulations as to the time, place and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives in Congress. These instructions relate to the election of federal officers, the very thing which the Supreme Court says was not involved in their decision of the Kentucky case. The order also says that the judgment of the Supreme Court did not concern federal elections. That looks reasonably plain; if any man fails to understand that, I commend him to the common school system for further instruction. I cannot afford to spend any more time with him on the subject; but another critic is worried because the order includes the appointment of electors for President and Vice-President, and supposes that he has made a discovery when he finds that the State legislature has the right to prescribe the manner of electing or appointing Presidential electors, as members of Congress; and Presidential electors are, by law, elected at the same time and place, the election by law includes both, as stated in the order. It is wholly immaterial to the marshal what the state legislature might do; it was the duty of the Attorney General to instruct what was the law under which he was to act. By the constitution Congress has the power to prescribe the time, place and manner for electing members of Congress, also to fix the time for the appointment of Presidential electors. The State legislature can fix the manner of appointing electors. Congress has, by statute, fixed the same day for the election of Congressmen and for the appointment of electors, and State legislatures have fixed the same place and same manner, viz., by ballot at general elections. In the present condition of legislation, therefore, as is said by the order, the elections at which members of the House of Representatives are chosen by law include also elections for

President and Vice-President, by which also electors are appointed and the United States secure voters against whatever in general hinders or prevents them from a free exercise of the elective franchise, extending that case alike to registration lists, the act of voting, and the personal freedom and security of the voter at all times, as well as against violence on account of any vote that he may intend to give, as against conspiracy, or because of any that he may already have given. By section 5,573 of Revised Statutes of the United States, it is provided that every registration made under the laws of any State, or locality for any State, or other election at which such representative or delegate in Congress may be chosen, shall be deemed to be registration within the meaning of the preceding section, notwithstanding such registration is also made for the purposes of any state, territorial or municipal election. The fact that Vermont, Maine, Ohio and Indiana form exceptions to the general rules as to the time when their elections of representatives to Congress are held, is immaterial. It in no manner impairs the correctness or usefulness of the order, which is an individual communication to each marshal of those four states, neither of which were supervisors or marshals employed at the elections. The instructions were intended to give each marshal, to whom they were addressed, his duty under the laws as they existed then and there, when and where he was to enforce them. Congress enacted a law that all elections for representatives in Congress without exception should be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, as it had the absolute right to do by the constitution; but finding that these four States had got the time fixed differently by their State constitutions, and would be embarrassed if Congress insisted on the uniformity as to them, an amendment was enacted at the next Congress relieving such States as could not conform to the day fixed by Congress without amendment of their constitutions. These four states thus form an exception. All the rest of the representatives in Congress and electors are chosen at the same time and place, and in the same manner, and really at one and the same election. So far as registration and the regulations of elections are concerned, the statute of New York expressly provides that they shall all be elected at the same general elections, and all other States have similar provisions, excepting Colorado, which makes the first choice of electors by its legislature. These exceptions do not, in any manner, affect the principle of the order, and it was not intended for the excepted States, as shown by the order itself, which confines its instructions to the elections to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November next. It is not necessary to speak of the clause relating to the *posse comitatus*. It is too well settled for dispute. The order is not a military one, and does not assume to make any disposition of troops, but advises the marshal that if he has occasion to call out the *posse*, and soldiers are in his district, they may be embodied for the purpose. This was done when a master, in pursuit of his fugitive slave, resorted to civil process of the United States, and the marshal, meeting resistance, called on the United States soldiers, and they came and assisted to arrest and return the slave to his owner. The present application of the principle is quite as legal, and a good deal more humane.

Murat Halstead followed the Attorney General with a speech on the merit of the Confederate war claims of the solid south. He first replied to Mr. Tilden's letter of to-day, saying that Mr. Tilden did not seem to have apprehended the extent and seriousness of the claims, nor to have paid any attention to the general legislation proposed by Congressmen Willshire, of Ark., Cabell, of Virginia, and Riddle, of Tenn. As for the restraints which Mr. Tilden imposes upon himself, he should turn his attention to his own letter of acceptance, in which he said experience had frequently exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates.

The *Tribune's* Charleston special says Judge Magrath and Gen. De Saussure, to-day, called on Gov. Chamberlain and Gen. Ruger to request the presence of United States

troops in Charleston county to insure peace and order at the coming election. They appeared as representatives of the white citizens. Chamberlain and Gen. Ruger gave them assurances that perfect impartiality should be observed in their respective official acts. This visit of the leading white citizens to seek aid of the United States troops is regarded here as conclusive proof that the troops are not regarded as partizan agents, and that the Governor's purposes relate only to public peace and safety.

Gov. Chamberlain has transmitted to these gentlemen the following letter:

"State of South Carolina,  
"Executive Chamber, Columbia,  
"October 25th.

"Hon. A. McGrath, and Gen. W. F. De Saussure, Charleston, S. C.  
"Gentlemen—I had hoped, after our interview this morning, to have met you again, as I then intimated to you, in company with Gen. Ruger, in order that we might confer more fully upon the matters which you brought to my attention. My views and purposes were stated to you with entire frankness in our interview, but I desire again to present them in writing. I am glad of the opportunity, practically, to prove that, in all my relations to the present canvass, and especially in seeking the aid of a military force of the United States, I am acting in the interest of all our people, and for the protection of the rights of democrats and republicans. I expect no favor, and hardly justice, in the judgments pronounced upon me by my political opponents in the heat of the canvass; but you, gentlemen, know me well. You have, in times past, honored me with your confidence, and I know you will believe me when I say that I am as solicitous that you and your political friends shall be protected by the United States troops now in the State, as I am that my political friends shall be protected. I deplore the fears which have called you here. If the anxieties and distress which now afflict the white people of Charleston County are the effect of a mad policy inaugurated by the democratic leaders in this State, we will not pause to discuss it. Our common and only present duty is to strive to secure peace to all our fellow-citizens. I will confer fully and promptly with Ruger, as I have already promised you, and I have no doubt that he will take such measures as will fully insure a peaceful election in Charleston County, and ample protection to all you are here to represent. I beg to express my sincere gratification at the confidence you have manifested in bringing these matters personally to my attention, and to again assure you, that I am as truly now, as in other and more peaceful days, your friend and servant,

"D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,  
"Gov. of South Carolina."

CHICAGO, 25.—The jury in the Sullivan case have not yet agreed. There is intense excitement here as to the verdict. It is understood that eleven are for acquittal. In the court room this afternoon the prosecuting attorney and Judge McAllister had some warm words as to the course of the latter in this trial.

CHRYMENE, 25.—The arrival of Gen. Merritt's command at Red Cloud yesterday signalized the closing up of the Big Horn and Yellowstone campaign, which will be succeeded by the Powder River expedition, consisting of fifteen companies of infantry and eleven companies of cavalry, the latter principally of the Fourth Regiment with a few companies of the Second and Third, which have not been in the summer campaign. All are fresh troops, and will be commanded by Gen. Crook in person.

The Fifth Cavalry will have its winter headquarters at Fort Russell, Gen. Merritt in command. The Third goes to Fort Laramie and ten companies will remain at Red Cloud.

Spotted Tail was formally installed chief of the Sioux nation by virtue of the authority of the President, and was, as such, accepted by all the Indians at that agency.

The capture made by Gen. Merritt consisted of five hundred Indians, seven hundred ponies, and a large number of arms. The last named will be disposed of at public auction on the second of November, at Fort Laramie. The moral effect of this decisive policy is wholesome and peace promises to prevail at the agencies.

St. Louis, 26.—Joseph Regan

attempted to commit suicide yesterday by drowning. It appears while walking through an alley between Seventh and Eighth Streets and Walnut and Clark Avenues, he was attacked by negro prostitutes and robbed of \$3,000 in bonds and \$8,500 in promissory notes, and despairing of recovering the property he attempted suicide. Several arrests have been made and one bond and all the notes recovered.

INDIANAPOLIS, 25.—The Secretary of State, to-day, authorizes the following as the result of the recent election: The highest vote cast was for Treasurer of State; democratic 212,019; republican 206,218; independent 16,082; total 434,319. The average plurality for the democratic State ticket is 5,846. The majority for Williams over Harrison for Governor was 5,139.

LITTLE ROCK, 25.—Henry Scales, colored, was hung by the Cherokee authorities on the 21st, for murdering a negro. This was Scales' third victim.

NEW YORK, 26.—A man named Macnocher has confessed to having murdered Maggie Bauer, on Long Island, in August. During his confession Maggie's mother attacked him in the court, and he was rescued only with difficulty. He subsequently came near being lynched by the people.

The *Tribune* publishes the following: An important caucus was held at Tilden's house on Tuesday night, at which the leading managers of the Democratic party attended. The local situation was the subject under discussion. The details have not been fully made public, but they are known, and the adherents of Tammany Hall were greatly excited last evening over the knowledge that the main purposes of the meeting were to get rid of John Kelly as manager of Tammany Hall. Utter distrust of Kelly and his general committee is felt by Tilden's friends, and they believe he will sacrifice the Presidential and State tickets to obtain local success; and even if Mr. Kelly himself were disposed to be honest in the matter, it is not believed he can control his 800 colleagues in general committee. Each and every one of these ward and assembly politicians understand that the failure to elect the Tammany ticket is to them political death, and having only a general interest in the general election, and a very special interest in the success of the local ticket, they are believed to be capable of any trading which would help them.

The United States Monetary Commission is now organized as follows: Senator John P. Jones, Nevada; Geo. S. Boutwell, Mass.; Lewis V. Bogy, Mo.; Representatives R. L. Gibson, La.; Richard P. Bland, Mo.; Geo. Millard, Mich.; Hon. Wm. S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, expert; Prof. Francis Borden, of Cambridge, expert; Hon. Alexander Delmar, of Philadelphia, statistician and corresponding secretary; George W. Weston, of Boston, recording secretary. The commission is now in session in this city, taking evidence. The sub-commission will shortly start for the Pacific coast, to take evidence with regard to the production of the precious metals in California, Nevada, etc., and in reference to other matters entrusted by Congress to the commission.

The body of C. C. Holmes, coffee broker, was found in the East River, this morning. He left his office at two o'clock yesterday for home, and as there are marks of violence on his body, it is supposed he was the victim of foul play. Holmes arrived here from San Francisco about a year ago.

CHICAGO, 26.—The jury in the case of the *People vs. Alexander Sullivan*, on trial in the Criminal Court here for the murder of Francis Hanford, came into the courtroom this morning, and again informed the Court, Judge McAllister, that they were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged, and with this request the Court complied. It is understood that the jury stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction on that charge.

There is much discussion in the city about the alleged partisan course of Judge McAllister during the entire trial, especially in his instructions to the jury. Prosecuting Attorney Reed has openly intimated in court his opinion of the rulings, and the feeling is so strong in town that several petitions are in circulation asking McAllister to resign. The petitions at the Board of Trade have been signed by a majority of the most prominent