

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 27.—After recess Roger C. Glasscock testified that he resided on Ninth Street, in this city, and Mrs. Jenks took her meals at his place. One day, last winter, she came in to dinner, and I took a seat by her at the table, and she remarked that she was mad. I asked her what was the matter, and she said she had had a conversation with Secretary Sherman, and that he had insulted her, and that if he did not look out she would make it hot for him. A few days after she intimated that she had, or could get, or knew of a document or letter that was in New Orleans, and on questioning her she said she referred to a letter from Secretary Sherman to Mr. Weber, the man who was killed. We had many conversations about that matter, and finally she came in one day and said the letter was in New Orleans, and that she would have to go home and get it, but that she would be back again in a few days.

William E. Chandler testified that he visited Florida soon after the late presidential election, and there met Governor Noyes, and had many conversations with him regarding the electoral vote of that State.

Question.—Was it not understood in Florida, when Governor Noyes came there, that he was a special representative of Governor Hayes? Answer.—Not in that form, but it was understood by me that he came there as an intimate friend of Governor Hayes. He did not tell me that he came there at the instance of Governor Hayes, and I never heard it so stated as coming from him.

Q.—Are you aware of any promises, general or specific, that were made to any members of the returning board before or after the count, that in case the State went for Hayes they should be taken care of? A.—I have no recollection of such promise.

Q.—Did you make such promise? A.—Not to my recollection.

Q.—Did you give any assurance to that effect? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—Then you had no conversation with the members of the board in regard to their getting positions in case Hayes was inaugurated. A.—I am unable to remember that I gave any assurance to any member of the returning board.

Q.—Are you able to say whether you did or did not, positively? A.—I do not recollect that I did, and I believe that I did not. That is as well as I can answer the question.

Witness produced a telegram sent to A. E. Lee, Governor Hayes' secretary, and said this is the telegram referred to in the testimony taken before the Knott Florida committee. It is in cipher, but the translation of it is: "Send Stanley Matthews and another high character. Things begin to look fair." Of course I sent that telegram to Mr. Lee because he occupied the position of secretary to Mr. Hayes, and left him to do what he chose with my telegram. Of course I should not have sent it to Captain Lee if he had not been Governor Hayes' secretary.

Witness then read a telegram dated November 18th, sent by him to Zach. Chandler, which witness translated as follows: At a full conference with all our friends now here, we find the work to be done required great and expeditious labor in view of the shortness of the time, which, if well performed, will, we believe, insure success. Noyes and Kasson will be here on Monday, and I wish \$3,000 sent to Philadelphia to the Centennial National Bank. Can you also let me have \$2,000 more, making \$5,000? It looks favorable for about 25 majority in the state. You can imagine what the democrats are about. Where is Cook? Signed, C." Witness said he got the money. Do not recollect whether or not Noyes stated that he came at the request of Hayes. It was understood by the republican managers that Noyes was the intimate friend of Hayes. I might have stated to McLin Governor Noyes' relations to Governor Hayes, but that I stated them in connection and with an assurance of any kind to McLin, I do not believe.

Q.—You simply put your recollection against his positive statement? A.—That's all. I will add that I do not think McLin would have made a statement that he did not believe?

The witness—I desire to say that whenever the committee would like to know what was done with that money I shall be happy to tell them.

By Butler.—Were there not considerable numbers of persons, who have more or less relation to the election, given office under the administration? A.—There was.

Q.—Did Governor Noyes get any of these men appointed? A.—I have no doubt but Governor Noyes recommended men for appointment and possibly his recommendation may have induced the appointment of some.

L. G. Dennis then testified that he was at Tallahassee soon after the Presidential election and there met Governor Noyes. There were two precincts in dispute in Alachua county.

Q.—What was the contest about concerning Archer precinct, box No. 2, before the returning board? A.—It was a matter of 219 votes.

Q.—Did you explain to Governor Noyes what you regarded as facts in reference to the precinct? A.—I labored there with Governor Noyes to establish the votes as shown by the county returns. He never asked me to make any statement or affidavit about it, but he seemed anxious I should be put on the stand to testify. He expressed that desire several times and finally indicated that he was going to put me on the stand and then I advised him not to do so. I suggested to him that I should be detrimental to his case if he did, and that he had better not do it, and I never did testify. I may have said to him that unless he was ready to abandon his case he had better not call me as witness. I gave him to understand that I did not want to be called to make any statement under oath.

Q.—Was there anything said by him to you about his representing Governor Hayes? A.—He 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 the Southern republicans.

Noyes gave me, I think, the gravest assurance that Hayes was a very staunch republican, and he called my attention to something that had been published to that effect—some speech he had made or letter he had written.

Q.—Did Gen. Noyes give you any assurance that State candidates should be looked after as well as the presidential electors? A.—He gave me this assurance, that he would work as hard to save the State ticket as he did to save the national ticket, and that was entirely satisfactory.

The witness testified at considerable length in regard to the situation in Florida at the time the northern politicians were there. Adjourned.

The internal revenue receipts, for the present fiscal year, to date, aggregate \$100,600,742. As only two business days remain in the year, it is evident that even after all the returns are received the receipts for the year will fall at least eight millions below the estimate.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—A Portland dispatch says: It is the belief of old residents in the eastern part of Oregon that all the Indians in that section are disaffected, and that they will be ready, upon slight provocation, to take up arms against the whites. Even the warm Spring Indians, who have heretofore been strong friends of the government and who have, on several occasions rendered efficient service against the Bannocks, and it is thought a large party of them will join the hostiles. It begins to look as if the Indians intend to do their worst this summer.

In the recent attack of Bernard's command upon the hostiles, the latter were reported to have 1,500 warriors. The Indians were not aware of the presence of the soldiers, and their stock was unguarded. Bernard addressed his troops and charged them not to retreat. The soldiers went silently forward and attacked a savage force three times greater. When within 500 yards of the enemy the order was given to charge. McGregor's company was near by and they charged also. The savages fled in dismay, and large numbers of them were killed. An encounter took place between Bearskin, the Bannock chief, and Sergeant Richmond, of McGregor's company. The sergeant finally killed his man. They were pursued by Bernard 10 miles. Gens. Howard, Downey, and Miles subsequently arrived on the ground,

also Bender's company. All are anxious for a fight. The body of one soldier captured by the Indians was cut up and burned. The Indian camp was destroyed by the troops and many hostiles were wounded. Col. Perry's company, as well as all the other troops engaged, are reported to have done well.

WASHINGTON, 28.—In Dennis' testimony, to-day, the following evidence was given: Witness said he didn't disclose to Noyes his knowledge of the republican frauds, but merely said he did not want to testify.

Butler said he had gone so far in order to show that Gen. Noyes was innocent.

Hiscock said he expected to show that Vance and Black, election inspector and clerk, did not raise the return, and that all the republicans whose names were on the poll list voted the republican tickets. The point was not yet closed before the country.

Noyes said the way he came to go south was this: At a meeting of the prominent republicans of the southern district of Ohio, Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati Gazette, stated that he had telegrams to the effect that the northern democratic politicians were assembling in Florida for the purpose of taking from Hayes a State justly his, and it was thought best to send there some prominent northern republicans. His name was suggested as one of the visitors, and that very night, without communicating with Hayes or anybody else he started. They did nothing while there except arrange preliminaries with the democrats, and after two or three days he went back. Subsequently Hale urged Kasson and General Wallace to go and avert the impending danger of fraud in Florida, and as they agreed to go if the witness would, he started back with them to Tallahassee. He continued regarding the Archer precinct: "I desired, in preparing the case, to know from the electors themselves how many of them had voted the republican ticket. We sent down there to get evidence, and my remembrance is of 399 republican votes counted and returned. We proved about 340 or 350, and I was told that they could not get the rest because the parties had scattered in various directions. But we came so near to it as to make it thoroughly impossible that 219 votes had been added. That convinced me and seemed to satisfy the canvassing board."

I had already learned that Dennis had been threatened, and that he considered himself in very great danger. He had related to me on one occasion, that when his life was threatened, he had called together, in a church somewhere, all the colored people in the vicinity, and he had made them kneel down and swear that if he was killed they would lay waste and revenge his death. Remembering what he had said, I received the impression on this occasion, that the reason that he did not want to testify was that he did not want to bring himself in conflict with those people any more. I said to Cowgill and McLin, that all I wanted of them was to do their duty honestly and fairly. Before the final decision had been rendered, after the vote in Florida had been cast, McLin came to me greatly depressed and said he did not know what would become of him; he had so excited the hostility of the democrats that he could no longer live in Florida in peace; that he was poor and sick and almost in despair. I said to him: "Mr. McLin, you have done your duty honestly and fairly, as I think, and I shall take great pleasure in saying so to Governor Hayes, if he shall be declared President of the United States, and I shall take pleasure also in recommending you for some position where you can take care of yourself and family." I will add, I did more than some politicians do; I kept my word, and I did recommend both these gentlemen to the President, and I am sorry they were not appointed to good places.

Governor Noyes then submitted one of the letters from McLin to Noyes, as already made public, depreciating the fact that the democrats, whose frauds in Florida were even greater than was at first suspected, were about to reap the fruits of victory by stealing the presidency.

The second letter is to Noyes from McLin, dated Tallahassee, March 3, 1877, and heartily congratulates the country at the triumph of Hayes, and predicted unexampled prosperity under so noble a president.

Witness positively denied telling John F. Boyle that he had authority to represent Hayes. He did not know Boyle from Adam. He did not tell him that, for it would be a lie, and he did not tell lies.

General Lew Wallace testified to going to New Orleans and thence, by request of Noyes, to Tallahassee. Was with Kasson and Noyes almost the entire time, and never saw or heard McLin and Noyes in conversation. He had told McLin that Hayes would take as good care of his friends as Tilden could, providing he was elected. He respected McLin and expected him to do his duty.

Ex-Governor Stephens of Florida, testified that McLin testified falsely as regards a private conference in which the witness participated. He never had any such conference. Adjourned.

Wonderfully accurate counterfeits of the new silver dollar are extant, it being extremely difficult to detect them even by the use of acid or scales.

The north bound train this morning, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, was wrecked by a broken rail, supposed to be the work of tramps. The fireman and engineer were severely hurt. The passengers escaped uninjured.

FORT SILL, Indian Territory, 28.—Deputy United States Marshal Meershon, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, came here after seven Indians who were confined with a number of others on the Indian farm, three miles from here. The Indians learning his object sang the war song and attacked the marshal and posse with pistols and bowie knives. Quite a lively fight ensued, during which two of the Indians were killed. It is feared the affair may cause the Comanches to go on the war path.

SAN FRANCISCO, 28.—The latest intelligence from Oregon is that the Klamath braves are getting restless, and eager to join in the war. They have already commenced murdering settlers and stealing stock. The annexed telegram was received at the military headquarters to-day:

Oregon, 28.

To Major General McDowell, San Francisco:

I have received the following dispatch from Linkville, Oregon, June 28: A portion of the Indians of the Klamath reservation are hostile. The settlers of Sprague River Valley have been driven off. The settlers of Klamath Basin and Lost River are moving into Linkville. Five settlers of Warner Valley have been murdered. We need protection. The troops at Fort Klamath should not be moved. The Indians east are working this way. Please send arms here and authorize the enrollment of three companies of mounted militia to protect the settlements of this section, and prevent an outbreak of Indians of the reservations. This dispatch has a number of signatures.

No orders have been given for the withdrawal of troops from Fort Klamath.

A Portland dispatch says: The following instructions to General Wheaton have been received at the military headquarters here and forwarded to that officer:

Silver Creek, Oregon, June 25th.

The hostiles increase, as they advance. At the beginning of the outbreak the Bannocks formed a junction with the discontented Indians north of them, with the Piutes, under Otis and Egan, near Juniper Lake. Some Klamaths have joined them here. Some Umatillas have been endeavoring to form a junction. Some have succeeded and are with them.

Gen. Howard is of the opinion that the hostiles intend to move north, following Silver Creek, and striking the nearest route to the south fork of John Day River; then up Granite Creek to Bridge Creek, joining the discontented Cayuses and other Indians who may be in that vicinity. To provide for this contingency, Grover will be sent at once. Walla Walla companies of cavalry in the district of Clearwater, and those now under Major Sanford will constitute his command in the field—E, D, H, I and M companies. Total, 340 men, with such additions of infantry and cavalry as the district commander may judge proper to assign. Major Sanford with D and I companies will halt near Malheur City and go into camp on Willow Creek until the probabilities of the Indians going north are determined.

If the Indians move north Sanford will move his command and join Grover. Bendire will come forward at once with the infantry and artillery battalions now moving forward.

Gen. Howard, for the present, will remain with this column, consisting of four companies of cavalry, two of artillery and seven of infantry, total 480 men, and will follow right after the enemy, whichever way he may go. The Umatillas in Fox Valley are said to have sent their women and children to the reservation and threaten to join the hostiles.

Arrived, the steamer *Belgie*, from Hong Kong, via Yokohama, bringing the following:

Hong Kong, May 27, O. B. Bradford, of Shanghai consulate notoriety, goes to America by this steamer. Minister Seward follows at the end of the month. Both are summoned for examination at Washington.

A proclamation by the Viceroy of Canton announces that attempts by the Chinese to lure emigrants, on false pretenses, to Peru, Sandwich Islands, or elsewhere, will be punished with instant death.

Yokohama, June 7.—A French corvette has visited Fusan, in Corea, to inquire concerning a party of French missionaries believed to be held in confinement in the capital. No satisfactory intelligence was obtained, the Korean officials taking an hostile attitude and declaring themselves prepared to resist invasion.

The only property left by the late minister Okubo, was \$140 Japanese currency. He had recently mortgaged his private residence to make up \$8,000, which he sent, just before his death, to Satsuma, for the support of schools and the relief of the sufferers by the civil war last year.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The Potter committee has received a telegram from Governor Packard claiming that he has been cited to appear before the sub-committee in New Orleans, at one o'clock, to-day, and it is understood that his examination of all points suggested by Gen. Butler will take place there.

Mrs. Jenks appeared and produced her correspondence. Gen. Butler being absent, the letters were not read.

Mrs. Jenks, under examination, still refused to disclose the name of the person to whom she dictated the so-called Sherman letter. The party was sitting against the wall in parlor "P" when she entered, and when she left, her amanuensis was sitting at the table.

Springer made some enquiries into the employment of witness' husband, and was answered that at present he was merely employed as a witness before the august body, carrying on this investigation. Witness then enquired why Springer was interested so much in her husband's welfare, and was informed that she had become a very notorious personage. Mrs. Jenks objected to this statement, and said she had made Springer notorious, not he her.

W. E. Chandler produced dispatches sent by him from the 5th Avenue Hotel early in the morning, November 8th, though dated Nov. 7th, to Geo. C. Gorham, California, J. H. Mitchell, Oregon, S. B. Packard, New Orleans, Gov. Chamberlain, South Carolina, Senator Conover, Florida. In each of which he stated that Hayes and Wheeler were elected if they had carried those States, and in each of which he also counselled the republicans to be watchful against possible democratic frauds. While in Florida, Chandler received a telegram from President Grant, saying, "I hope you will remain in Florida till the vote of the State is decided." Mr. Chandler did not know of the existence of frauds in Florida and the \$5,000 for which he telegraphed was handed by him to Gen. Martin, who expended it in procuring evidence.

Samuel P. Butler, a Washington correspondent, testified that Mrs. Jenks stated to him that she came to Washington in behalf of Governor Packard for collector. That she called on Secretary Sherman in relation thereto, but had not met with a very warm reception. That the Secretary had given her assurances in New Orleans that her influence would go quite far in appointments; that she had heard it said Judge Campbell had forged Jurat to the Anderson protest and that the so-called Sherman document was safe in New Orleans.