

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Owing to the pressure of current business and the importance of the questions involved, very little progress has yet been made in the preparation of instructions by the general land office to carry into effect the recently enacted laws providing for the sale of Pacific coast timber lands and for the free use of timber in the territories for specified domestic purposes. The delay in the final preparation and promulgation of the necessary instructions will probably continue about a fortnight.

When the committee reassembled, Judge Hugh J. Campbell, formerly of New Orleans, was called, and testified that the first interview he ever had with Anderson was in Marshal Pitkin's office. The protest of Anderson was referred to him, and he gave his decision that the statement was not according to law, and he (Campbell) had the statement drawn up according to the requirement of the Revised Statutes. Did not remember having administered the oath to Anderson.

Q.—To the best of your knowledge and belief did you ever affix your signature to any affidavit when the party making the same was not present?

A.—I can swear positively that I never did so.

Cross-examined by Potter. Witness testified that there were probably certain blanks, in the form of affidavits, which were drawn up under his supervision, but he could not state positively as to that. The fact of my having administered the oath to Anderson will depend upon my signature being found on the document. In preparing this affidavit for Anderson I acted as a sort of legal adviser. This protest of Anderson's was prepared for him as supervisor of East Feliciana parish. He did not have the returns of the parish present at that time. The protest was presented and sworn to as a distinct paper. The information that came to me was that the reason the protests of the supervisors had not been attached to the returns sent by mail was because it was not safe to do so, and I know it was very clear, in my opinion, that if such a fact appeared, it would be a sufficient reason for not complying with the law in that respect. I did not think in that view a conformance with the provisions of the law would make it invalid. Witness saw Sherman, Stoughton and Garfield in New Orleans, but the conversation with them was unimportant. He (witness) believed that the reason why Anderson wished to withdraw his protest was because he had become dissatisfied and had quarreled with some of the republican leaders, and was not at all satisfied with the assurances that he might have received of being provided for or being taken care of. I have an indistinct impression that there were rumors to the effect that Anderson was in negotiation with, or had been tampered with by parties representing the democratic party. First heard of the Sherman letter in the summer of 1877, after my return to New Orleans from Washington. At that time I heard that when Weber was killed there was found upon his body a letter, said to be important. I think Packard was legally elected governor of Louisiana, and that the same vote that elected Packard elected the presidential electors who voted for President Hayes.

Q.—Have you now, or have you ever had any doubt that if Mr. Packard had been recognized by the administration as the legally elected governor of Louisiana that he would have maintained himself in the government; and everything have gone on in peace and quietness?

A.—I have no doubt that if there had been no pause or interregnum by a partial recognition of the two governments, and Packard had been sustained immediately on his inauguration, I think he could have sustained himself.

Q.—Without any breach of peace or civil war down there?

A.—Without any civil war, but not without the active support of the United States government. I believe both the Packard and Hayes' electors were elected, and that but for the mob spirit which was prevalent in Louisiana, and which is prevalent there to-day, Packard would now be the presidential governor.

By the Chairman—Could Packard, as a matter of fact, have sustained his government for the last two years, without the presence of federal troops?

A.—No, sir.

By Butler.—I have only one final question to ask you, and it is this: I suppose, in 1862, the authorities of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, as a State of the United States, could not have been maintained without federal troops?

A.—No, sir.

Gov. Kellogg was then called and some discussion ensued as to the order in which the witnesses should be examined, and after discussion on that point, the committee adjourned until Thursday.

Ex.-Lt. Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, will be appointed superintendent of the New Orleans mint.

The sub-committee of the Potter investigating committee to investigate the Louisiana branch of the enquiry, left, to-night, for New Orleans.

A dispatch from Gen. Howard, confirms the press report of Bernard's battle with the Indians, with the exception that no mention is made of the death of Col. Robbins.

LINCOLN, Ill., 26.—Peter Muller & Sons brewery was entirely destroyed by fire, this morning; loss \$60,000; insured \$19,000.

GALVESTON, 26.—The following is as much of Gen. Mackenzie's report as can be obtained for publication: The expedition was in two columns, one under Lieutenant Colonel Shafter, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, the other under Captain Young, of the Eighth Cavalry. Gen. Mackenzie moved with the command of Capt. Young. The column under Young left camp at Devil's River, June 11th, and crossed on June 12th, 15 miles above the mouth, camping that night 10 miles southwest of the river, at a dry camp. During the 13th and 14th they reached some 40 miles to the Buro Mountains, and on the 15th intended to march 25 miles, but the guide, after conducting the column 12 miles, fell sick, and as water could not be reached and there being danger of the stock perishing, word was sent to Col. Shafter not to cross, and if he had crossed, to recross. It was then determined, on account of the frequent cattle raids, to search the country on the San Diego and San Rodrigo. Shafter was accordingly notified and the command joined on the San Diego on the 17th and moved to Remolino on the head waters of San Rodrigo, where the Mexican troops were met under Col. Valdez, who stated that he was ordered to repel the Americans on Mexican territory. He was informed that the command had no hostility towards Mexico, but was after thieves and Indians. Colonel Mencia, who arrived with additional troops, stated in general terms that he was obliged to obey his orders and attack the United States troops, whereupon some correspondence passed. The Mexican troops crossed the return route of our troops a second time and asked for an apology for the presence of the troops. The entire command recrossed the river without a collision.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 26.—Last Sunday the Indians made their first demonstrations of hostility of the season in this section, by firing upon two citizens of Deadwood, who were on a hunting trip near the Redwater, 30 miles from here. The men had killed an antelope and were fastening it on their ponies, when two shots were fired at and struck in close proximity to them. They quickly dropped the antelope and made their escape, followed by several more shots from the hostiles, five of whom were in view.

Yesterday three men made their appearance in Galena City, from Bear Buttes, and reported that a band of about 15 Indians had run them in.

Gen. Bradley and command are in the vicinity of Redwater and will doubtless soon come in contact with some of these roaming bands of hostiles.

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—A Silver City dispatch says: The assault made upon the Indians at Curry Creek turns out to be a success. It was a surprise to the savages, about 40 of whom were killed. The soldiers were very cool in the charge. The Indian force present was estimated at 700, but was probably not so large. The Indians retreated to their stronghold in the Stein Mountains. Howard, with the forces at his present command, is making 45 miles a day, and will

effect a junction with Bernard to-night. It is estimated that the whole force of the savage warriors number 2,100. The Indians will be pursued, and there is every prospect of a protracted campaign in the Stein Mountains. The country is well adapted for defensive operations.

A Portland dispatch says: The latest news from Chief Moses is to the effect that he has 1,500 warriors, well armed and desperate. A large part of his band is composed of renegades from the other tribes. The Indians on the reservation sympathize with Moses with few exceptions, and in the case of an outbreak Moses would be reinforced by 4,000 or 5,000 reservation Indians. If this should be the case it would take 20,000 troops to capture him. Moses says he does not want to fight, but if the whites want to fight he is ready, and if he is taken to the reservation, he will be taken there dead.

A Virginia dispatch says: The Suto Tunnel is now so near, that the Comstock miners in the Savage can hear the tunnel workmen talk. Connection will be made before the 4th of July.

NEW YORK, 27.

The Times' Lexington, Ky., special says: The wheat crop is being harvested very rapidly. The farmers report the grain as very fine, and the yield, which is nearly 50 per cent. over ordinary years, is from 50 to 60 bushels to the acre.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The War Department has issued orders requiring all the military headquarters to be established at military posts. This does not affect General Sheridan, who remains in his present quarters at Chicago, because there are no government buildings there to be used for the purpose. As General McDowell, at the Presidio, and Pope at Fort Leavenworth, are already at military posts, the new arrangement does not affect them. The headquarters of the department of Arizona will also remain at Prescott. General Hancock, commanding the military division of the Atlantic, goes to Governor's Island, New York harbor. General Howard to Fort Vancouver, Oregon; General Terry to Fort Snelling; General Ord to San Antonio, Texas arsenal; and General Augur to Newport Barracks, Kentucky. The division department and personal staff in each case accompanying the commanding officer.

Gen. Crook, of the Department of the Platte, telegraphs that seven new buildings must be erected at Omaha Barracks for officers' quarters, which gives rise to a wild, and probably absurd rumor, that headquarters may be removed to Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City. In every case the recent order of Congress, that no allowance for officers' quarters shall be made, will be strictly enforced.

The Potter committee, to-day, questioned ex-marshal Pitkin on the method of employing deputy marshals in Louisiana.

Pitkin said he always believed in the legality of the Packard legislature, and was of the opinion that the Packard government could have sustained itself within three weeks, after recognition by the administration, without the aid of the federal troops.

Witness narrated the statement made him by George J. Swasy, of a conference of the McVeagh commission immediately preceding the withdrawal of the troops and the recognition of Nicholls' government.

The examination was continued at length upon the acts of the McVeagh commission, and General Butler requested that Packard be subpoenaed to appear before leaving the country.

Hiscock and Cox said the minority of the committee were disposed to accept the testimony of Pitkin as regards affairs in Louisiana, and suggested that additional witnesses would only accumulate evidence and delay the progress of the investigation.

During the discussion Butler remarked that he wanted the great fraud probed to the bottom, and McMahon said the question of going into the investigation of the McVeagh commission had been decided in secret session, and he voted for it upon that ground.

Gen. Butler informed the commission that an agreement had been entered into whereby a fraudulent count of the votes of Louisiana had been made effectual, and that he could prove it. It was finally decided to settle the matter in secret session.

Gen. Butler, (to witness)—I desire to ask you if you had any conversation with either Hawley or Harlan before they returned to Washington after the recognition of the Nicholls government?

A.—Yes, sir, I had.

Q.—What was said about providing for those who had lent the administration their services?

A.—They said that when they arrived in Washington they would see Mr. Hayes and arrange to have all the leading republicans who had borne the brunt of the work in Louisiana taken care of.

Q.—Did that include Anderson?

A.—And Erson's name was not mentioned.

By Potter—Could the Kellogg government have maintained itself without the aid of federal troops?

A.—Yes, sir. There were no federal troops in New Orleans.

After a short executive session, the committee took a recess.

CHICAGO, 27.—A fire, this morning, destroyed Kent, Baldwin & Co.'s wool machine manufactory, which has been used lately for making portable grist mills; loss, \$20,000; insurance nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, 27.—George W. Stiles, this morning, shot his wife and cut the throat of his child, and then his own throat. All are in the hospital.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 26.—A Vienna dispatch says: As a result of the *pour parlers* between the plenipotentiaries in regard to Greece and the Porte, within the limits designated by the congress. Austria will be empowered by the congress to treat with the Porte respecting the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A Berlin dispatch says: At the sitting of the congress, to-day, Prince Gortschakoff was present. It is believed the congress discussed the southern boundary of Roumelia and the appointment of a governor for the 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, no difficulty is expected on these points.

The Berlin Provincial Correspondence confirms the reports that the questions of the form of the new states, especially of Bulgaria, is now substantially arranged, and adds that the really peacefully intentions which rendered a solution of this problem possible are the guarantee for a speedy and financial conclusion of peace.

A Berlin dispatch states: That the Servian question will be discussed on Friday. At to-day's sitting the pacific disposition of the Powers was more marked than ever. It was decided that a consular as well as a military commission should be appointed to fix the frontiers of Bulgaria and Roumelia. The Greek plenipotentiary has been officially informed that he will be admitted to the congress.

LONDON, 27.—A dispatch from Berlin reports that Lord Beaconsfield desires that the Turks shall retain Batoum, and the Post, in its leading editorial, thinks there is a prospect that his wishes will be fulfilled.

The Post says: We understand that it is proposed to divide Asiatic Turkey into fifteen provinces, the governors of which are to be named for fixed terms, and an English Consul resident is to be appointed at the capital of each province.

Another project before the Congress is that if the Porte consents, but not otherwise, Austria shall take the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A Berlin dispatch says: The Powers are averse to a mixed European occupation of Bulgaria and Roumelia after the withdrawal of the Russians. The Prince of Bulgaria will not be elected by universal suffrage, but by duly chosen delegates. The election to be subject to ratification by the Powers.

A Berlin correspondent learns that Lord Salisbury announced that the congress will probably end on the 6th of July. The correspondent says all the questions relative to Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria are now settled. The *pour parlers* between Austria, Russia, and Turkey relative to Montenegro, Servia, and Herzegovina, will commence to-day. England will also participate in these *pour parlers*, in which the question of Western Roumelia, and Greece will be raised, but not thoroughly treated until a succeeding stage. It is believed that Western Roumelia, Thessaly, Epirus, and Macedonia are to have equal liberties with Eastern Roumelia, where a representative assembly will be established. The majority of the plenipotentiaries are in favor of giving to Greece the Island of Crete, and advancing her frontier to the river Kalamos and Pindigadia Mountains.

Another correspondent says: The Turks refuse to surrender Shumla unless the Russians withdraw to Adrianople, and threaten to leave the congress if the cession of territory to Greece is even discussed. The Roumanian delegates have presented a memorandum to the congress claiming that their territory to be rendered neutral, be left intact and not subjected to the passage of the Russian troops. Roumania also claims the Islands at the mouth of the Danube, war indemnity, and definitive recognition of her independence.

A Berlin dispatch says: Prince Gortschakoff announced at Wednesday's sitting that he would henceforth take no part in the labors of the congress; that the Russian case would devolve on Count Schouvaloff. It is understood the causes of this step are his ill health and disapproval of the concessions made in the congress.

BERLIN, 27.—Reports, current in diplomatic circles, confirm the statement that the Austrian occupation of Bosnia is imminent. It is stated that till three days ago the proposal for the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Austrian troops was entirely disapproved by the congress.

MADRID, 27.—The announcement of the death of the Queen of Spain has been received with profound sorrow and sympathy throughout Europe. The feeling in Spain almost approaches a consternation. Hopes were raised at the crisis of the disease that the vigorous constitution of the queen might triumph over the complication of maladies, but her condition was made doubly perilous by the fact that she was expected to become a mother before the end of the year. The queen died about noon, in the arms of the king, and surrounded by the royal family. The remains will lie in state to-day, and be conveyed to the royal mausoleum at Escorial, on Friday. The president of the medical faculty of the Royal Palace, in a bulletin announcing to the president of the council of ministers the death of the Queen attributes the painful event to a nervous, gastric fever, accompanied by severe intestine hemorrhage.

LONDON, 27.—At Tuesday's sitting Prince Bismarck declared he should be obliged by fatigue to absent himself for a long time from the congress unless the delegates were resolved to come to an agreement privately on the main question, so as to permit their prompt settlement in the congress, the minor matters being left to commissions. Count Corti, Italian delegate, replied promising compliance with the suggestion.

At Wednesday's sitting, Prince Gortschakoff, who had to be carried to the council room, and who spoke with effort in a trembling voice, but with an expression of resolution, said the remarks he was about to make were prompted by a love of truth and of his country. His colleagues had granted concessions in the name of Russia far surpassing what she thought of making. He was well aware of the feelings which actuated his colleagues to raise objections to the concessions they deemed it their duty to make. He merely wished to state that Russia made those sacrifices from a desire for peace, and that she had no narrow or selfish aim.

Lord Beaconsfield expressed admiration at Prince Gortschakoff's statements. He acknowledged, in the name of the congress, that a desire for peace actuated Russia, and hoped the same sentiment would continue. It is thought that this is Prince Gortschakoff's last appearance at the congress.

A Berlin correspondent states that there will be no reassembling of the congress in autumn, as it is intended to settle everything definitely now and merely leave the details to a special commission. Greece will decline to participate in the congress in merely consultative capacity.

A dispatch from Berlin states that the Queen of England was informed on Wednesday that the congress would probably end in 10 days.

ATHENS, 27.—Greece has concluded a loan in Paris of ten million dollars.