

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 25.—The examination of Pitkin was continued:

By Cox.—Calling your attention to the conversations you had pending the time of the presidential election or thereabouts, please state to the committee what conversation, if any, you recall as having with Judge Levissee, one of the electors, in regard to any supposed offers made to bribe him, and state fully what occurred?

A.—About three or four days prior to the assembling of the electoral committee, Levissee entered my office under considerable excitement, and said he wished to have a private interview; said he expected some overtures were to be made to him by somebody in the democratic interests. I do not recall whether I asked him who they were or not; at all events he said to me this: "I am running a great deal of hazard. I am liable to serious misconception as to my motives, and I want some one in whom I can confide, and who will stand sponsor for me in case any misrepresentation should ensue." I advised him to go ahead, and appear to listen to these overtures, and I think I impressed upon him the importance of going behind to the principals of the agents who might offer any bribes. I think it was at the last interview on this subject that he told me that he had a meeting with one of these gentlemen, and that he met with his companion, a third gentleman, and that a distinct proffer had been made, as I now recollect, of \$100,000. This was at the last interview. He said he had made an appointment at such an hour, which had almost approached then, and he wanted to stay with me in my office. I went outside and told the usher to allow no one in the office, and to report me out. The door was locked and he remained there until shortly before the assembling of the electoral college. I telegraphed by my private wire to the State House that Judge Levissee was here and would be there in a short time. I think I sent him down in my own cab. I am not sure about that; furthermore, I know nothing.

Q.—Do you know of the borrowing of a certain \$20,000 by the people in New Orleans, which finally was paid by a note on the Union National Bank of Chicago. A.—No, sir, all the funds I know about were \$2,000 or \$3,000 sent down there by Z. Chandler in the latter part of January, and the greater part was spent in sustaining the metropolitan police force at the state house.

Q.—At the time you had the conversation with Anderson, here in July, and he showed you certain papers, did you advise him to put those papers in the custody of Gen. Butler? A.—I may possibly have said that.

Q.—What was your object in advising him? A.—Well, I have conferred with General Butler regarding political matters for many years and he has been a warm friend of mine, and I thought it was a matter he ought to know about. I had no personal object in doing so.

Q.—Did you have any interviews with any members of the returning board during the count? A.—Yes, sir; I met Governor Wells on the street and inquired about the condition of affairs, and he said something like this: "It is all right," and the same day I addressed a telegram to Senator West, communicating what Wells had said. I think that was the only time I had conversation with a member of the returning board.

Q.—Do you know whether the members of the returning board required any assurances of a reward to enable them to go on with the count? A.—Nothing to my knowledge.

Q.—Do you know what papers were brought here in the spring of 1877 in relation to the proceedings of the returning board? A.—There were papers brought here by Emile Honore, candidate for secretary of state on the Packard ticket.

Q.—Do you know where those papers are now? A.—No, sir. After Mr. Honore's return to Louisiana, he reported to me what he had done and then I asked Howe to get French, the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, to take charge of the papers to keep the Knott committee from getting them, and afterwards I understood they were deposited in the Senate committee room on patents.

Q.—What objection had you to allowing these papers to be brought before the House committee? A.—Well, it was rather a partisan battle and I preferred to have the papers before my political friends.

Q.—What became of the original paper drawn up by Anderson and sworn to by him before Woolfly? A.—Last November, when I got home I looked through a large accumulation of papers I had, and finally found it and sent it by mail, enclosed in a note, to Senator Conkling.

Witness was here shown several letters signed by D. A. Weber, and identified them as being in his hand-writing.

Q.—Have you called on Senator Conkling for that document since you have been here this time? A.—Yes, sir; the next morning after I got here I called on him and we went together to the committee room, and search was made, but it could not be found.

Q.—Did you take a copy of that paper? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you recollect it well enough to recall what it was? A.—No, sir, I recollect it stated there was intimidation in the parish, but I do not remember whether it stated it was by democrats or republicans.

Albert G. Hale was next called and said he resided in Washington, living within a few doors of the house where Mrs. Jenks stopped while she was in Washington last winter, and had a conversation with her about the so-called Sherman letter.

Q.—Please state what she said about it.

The question was objected to by Hiscock, claiming there was no legal evidence showing that Secretary Sherman ever wrote the so-called Sherman letter, and McMahon stated that he believed he did write the letter from the testimony as already given. Butler did not think there was the slightest inference that could be legally or logically drawn that Sherman wrote the so-called Sherman letter. The chairman said he differed from the republican members of the committee in so far as they deemed it an important point in the investigation as to whether Secretary Sherman wrote the letter or not, for it was proposed to be shown that Secretary Sherman had used certain influences to bring about certain results, and this letter was only one of a series of actions tending to that end. After further discussion the witness was excused, and the committee adjourned until Wednesday.

At a cabinet meeting, to-day, the omission in the enrollment of the sundry appropriation bill of an important part of what related to Hot Springs, was a prominent subject of discussion. The Secretary of the Interior, at the request of the President, sends a communication to the late commissioner of Hot Springs, asking them to complete, as far as may be, the work commenced, and report what measures may appear necessary to protect the rights of all parties upon said reservation, as well as the interests of the United States, and trusting that Congress, at its next session, will adopt such legislation as may be necessary to confirm the acts done by them.

NEW YORK, 25.—The Brooklyn Eagle prints a story, whereof the following is a digest: William Kinnily died here in 1888 leaving property valued at \$100,000 to the children of his brother, having none himself. No heirs being found, the property went to the State. A few days ago the State Hall, Albany, was visited by Judge Cooney, of San Francisco, who informed the state treasurer and attorney general that he represented a son of the long lost brother, and that in his behalf he laid claim to the fund. As is well known, the State always yields possession when a veritable heir appears, and if the relationship of the Californian to the deceased is established, he will undoubtedly be awarded the property. The matter is now in the hands of a law firm, who are industriously engaged in preparing the necessary proofs. Since this heir turned up another heir has put in a claim. Mary Kinnily, of Brooklyn, claims to be the only child of the missing brother.

OSWEGO, N. Y., 25.—John Finn, James Shea, Hattie Rands and Mary Welch, of Oswego, were drowned, to-day, at Pleasant Point, Lake Ontario. They belonged to St. John's Church excursion party, which left here this morning.

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., 25.—The Vermont Novelty Company Manufactory for children's carriages and toys, was burned to-night. Loss \$75,000; insurance \$30,000. One hundred and twenty-five men are thrown out of employment.

NEW ORLEANS, 25.—Congressman Acklin left for Washington this evening, to ascertain the source of the recent slanders which have been refuted by the lady's brother for her, by Acklin and his friends, and by telegram from Gen. Rosser.

PHILADELPHIA, 25.—Wool is arriving freely and is in fair demand; prices are easy. Colorado fine and medium 19 @ 25; coarse, for carpets, 16 @ 17, extra and merino pulled 35 @ 37. No. 1 and super pulled 30 @ 35. Texas fine and medium 22 @ 25, coarse 15 @ 17. California fine and medium 22 @ 25, coarse 18 @ 21.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 25.—The Pioneer Press, to-day, publishes crop reports from some forty points in Minnesota and Wisconsin. The general tenor is that in this State wheat is in fine condition, with largely increased acreage and promised yield over last year.

A destructive fire in Fairbault, Minn., early this morning, burned the principle part of the city, comprising nearly all the buildings on Main and Elm Streets, between Second and Third Streets. The loss will probably exceed \$100,000.

BOSTON, 26.—Henry A. Parr, who arrived from St. John, N. B., yesterday, has been arrested on a charge of murder on board the steamer Chesapeake, from New York for Portland, December 5th, 1863. Parr was one of the 17 passengers who took possession of the Chesapeake in the name of the confederacy, shooting the second engineer and throwing the body overboard.

NEW YORK, 26.—The steamship Montana, from Liverpool, brought, yesterday, to this port, 200 "Mormons," on their way to Salt Lake. Jackson, superintendent of Castle Garden, says he has computed the number of "Mormons" who have arrived at Castle Garden since 1855, at 35,000.

The Herald's New Orleans special says: Congressman Acklin thinks the scandal story was concocted by republicans of his district.

The Sun says of the prize fight: At the end of the thirteenth round Kelly declared the fight in favor of Moore, amid loud cheers from the friends of both parties. The Californian fought well and pluckily, but he was plainly weaker than the New Yorker, as well as over matched in weight and endurance.

Gorham Blake, of Boston, who made a fortune in the California mines, has lately bought a tract of land in Georgia, after prospecting it for gold, and paid \$40,000 cash for it. The property is undeveloped, but Blake proposes to work it on an extensive scale. It has been reported that several sales of Georgia gold properties have lately taken place, and the fields are said to be thronged with prospectors.

The Tribune's Washington special says: Ex-Governor Hendricks, who is in Washington, speaks in unfavorable terms of the Potter committee and its proceedings. Hendricks predicts Grant's nomination in 1880.

The Tribune's Washington special says: Isaac Cohn, leader of one branch of the laboring men's organizations of this city, and who was instrumental in getting up the meetings recently held at the capitol, has announced that 100,000 working men from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, will be here in a few days. He does not say what is the object of their coming.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Mrs. Jenks was before the Potter committee again to-day, and said she may have letters from Senator Kellogg, not yet submitted to the committee, but declines to produce them without the consent of that gentleman, which that gentleman gave through Judge Shellabarger. The Senator added that he was desirous of having any and all the correspondence between himself and Mrs. Jenks laid before the committee.

Mrs. Jenks then said the letters were in New Orleans and she would produce them as soon as possible. It is expected a package of the Anderson letters have not yet been received.

In reply to questions, witness said she distated the Sherman letter to another party, and wished the committee to distinctly understand she herself did not write it.

Q.—Who was the person to whom you dictated the letter?

A.—Mr. Chairman—I must decline to tell that. It would not be honorable. It was a person prominent in Louisiana local politics. I saw him probably six months ago. He may be dead now for what I know. He was a kind of republican. The first draft of the letter was too elaborate for witnesses taste, but the second draft suited better.

Read a letter to witness during their conversation, purporting to be from her husband, which referred to the Sherman letter. The letter was very affectionate, and contained much poetry, and he being very fond of poetry reading, was greatly enjoyed by him.

Cross-examined by Cox—witness did not show either draft to Weber; left him to infer the letter was genuine; never mentioned the fact of the first draft to any one, until in this room. Witness asked McMahon, with an air of haughtiness, if there were any more lame, blind, or halt expected as witnesses in her case. If so, he had better go out on the highway and bring them in.

McMahon—You know, Mrs. Jenks, there are none so blind as those that will not see.

Mrs. Jenks was informed that two letters awaited her in the House post office, and she was released to read them.

A. G. Haley was recalled.—Testified that he had several conversations in January and February—the last with Mrs. Jenks, regarding the Sherman letter, and it came out in conversation that she was in Washington in behalf of Governor Packard for collector; that she had approached Secretary Sherman about the matter; that she knew the whereabouts of the Sherman letter, and had been offered \$2,000 for it. Witness advised her the letter was at least worth \$5,000 to Secretary Sherman, and he (witness) proposed that she made him her agent to place the letter where it would do the most good. Mrs. Jenks gave witness to understand that she would visit Louisiana and bring the letter with her in return.

HARTFORD, Conn., 26.—New and particular information as to the charge of conspiracy against Furber Wiggin & Co., the indicted ex-officers of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Co., was filed, to-day, and the parties rearrested and their bonds continued. The case goes over till August.

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—A Silver City dispatch says: An Indian camp, comprising a large number of squaws, paposes and old Indians, recently discovered by some stock men, about 25 miles from Camp Lyon, belong to the hostiles, but have been left there for safe keeping until the battle is finished. The volunteers will probably go out and rout them if Major Egbert's force does not.

A Boise City dispatch says: The force under Col. Bernard, in the recent fight, including scouts, numbered about 200 men. The number of Indians is unknown.

One of General Howard's scouts arrived here, yesterday, from Bonanza City, in Lemhi County. He reports that on Thursday last the mail carrier between Salmon City and Bonanza brought intelligence that the Indians belonging to Ten Days' band of Bannocks had murdered the herders of Colonel Shoup and others, who were herding stock on Climine Creek, near Salmon City, about sixty miles distant from Bonanza. Two of the bodies of the murdered men had been found, and there were several others missing. This news created an intense excitement, and the mines and ranches of that section were being abandoned. Ten Days' band numbers several hundred warriors, belonging nominally to the Lemhi reservation, but having their haunts and hunting grounds among the settlers on the upper Salmon River and in adjoining sections of Montana. These Indians have been foraging till discontented. Though professing friendship for the whites, they are now probably all on the war path.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 25.—A dispatch from Berlin reports that in Monday's sitting of the congress it was decided the Russians should withdraw from Roumelia in six and from Bulgaria in nine months. After their withdrawal mixed European troops will temporarily occupy the

province. Russia has ordered Montenegro and Serbia to arrange a compromise with Austria relative to their claims.

The Bulgarian question may be regarded as solved. There only remain some points of detail, which, it is believed, will be settled in the sitting of Wednesday.

At Tuesday's sitting, the French plenipotentiaries, who have been entrusted with the remodelling of the Russian amendments which England is to accept, on Monday introduced them in a form acceptable to all parties. According to the French proposal, the Porte will have full right to occupy the line between Bulgaria and Roumelia with whatever number of troops it deems necessary, but the troops must be exclusively regulars, and must in no case be cantoned amongst the inhabitants or in the interior. The maintenance of order in Roumelia will be intrusted to a corps of Gendarmes. It was likewise agreed, on the proposal of the French plenipotentiaries, that the inhabitants of Bulgaria and Roumelia shall enjoy complete civil and religious liberty. It was decided, on the proposal of England and Austria that no change be made in the existing commercial relations without the consent of the powers. The Russian occupation is to last nine months, after which three months will be allowed for the withdrawal of troops.

The opinion is gaining ground that the labors of the principal plenipotentiaries can be concluded by the 10th of July.

It is said the Greeks have secured the support of France for a frontier line from Olympus to Avlona. As the Turks, themselves, will not cede Batoum, they are still inclined to make such concessions.

At to-day's sitting of the congress Gortschakoff was not present, but received reports every quarter of an hour and sent written remarks to Russian plenipotentiaries. Bismarck will immediately communicate with the Greek plenipotentiary concerning participations in congress. Greece will be admitted to represent the Greek element in Bulgaria when the organization of Bulgaria is discussed. In private conversation, the Turks strenuously oppose granting autonomy to Epirus.

A London News Berlin dispatch says: The Turkish delegates at Tuesday's sitting of the congress consented to the evacuation of Varna.

A Berlin dispatch reports that France, Italy and Germany warmly support the Greek claims for an extension of territory.

A Vienna dispatch says: Russia gave her consent that the boundaries of Roumelia shall be the Egean Sea or the approach to Salonica, dependent on the cession of Varna and the rest of the quadrilateral to Bulgaria. It seems that this will be ultimately agreed to.

A Berlin correspondent hears, on good authority, that the Russians, within the last few days have bought of Hamburg three steamers belonging to the Hamburg-American line.

BERLIN, 25.—The Englishman, Bishop, charged with bribing officials to obtain the plans of the fortresses in Germany, has been convicted and sentenced to two years and a half imprisonment.

The North German Gazette announces that all the measures to be adopted against the socialists are now undergoing preliminary examination by the ministers of justice and interior. The Gazette remarks: Notwithstanding the favorable progress already made, some weeks must elapse before the Emperor can be removed to the country.

HALIFAX, 25.—A boat, containing eight young men, was capsized by a sudden squall, in Chester Basin, on Monday evening, and four were drowned.

LONDON, 26.—Three Indian troop ships have been ordered to Malta, it is reported, to take back the Indian contingent.

Earthworks are being constructed at the northern outlets of the Carpathian passes; and the mountain roads are being made practicable for artillery on both sides of the frontier.

The Roumanian cause is apparently abandoned by all the powers. The Brathino Cabinet will probably go out after the close of the Berlin congress.

General Grant will return to the United States next spring by way of India.

Lord Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada, accepts the extension of his appointment.

India Council bills were allotted, to-day, at 3 16d per super decline.