

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 8.—Hiscock—You have said if you had any idea of the influencing of these boards venally, the last person you would have chosen would have been Col. Pelton. Why did you not deem it proper to call Cooper's or DeWitt's attention to the matter and ask them to take charge of the matter, lest Pelton might compromise the democratic general committee.

A.—I supposed they had full knowledge and would be able to take care that nothing wrong should be done. The atmosphere at that time was full of rumors of fraudulent returning boards. I declare before God and my country, that the votes of Louisiana and Florida were bought. (Meaning by republicans.) I would scorn and condemn my righteous title if the democratic party had secured my seat by fraud.

Tilden said he had received no special information regarding the expenses of legal proceedings in the disputed southern states; supposed the national committee attended to these things; had been to some extent a patron of Pelton. He thought the better way than to investigate the relations with the national committee was to stop such transactions. He thought that such a course would have been better for Florida than what was done there.

Hiscock objected to the latter part of this answer, and Hunton said he thought that witnesses ought to be allowed to answer fully. Hiscock thought so also, but witness should not go out of the way to attack other persons.

Tilden said that when a certain party set up a high standard of morality, he proposed to analyze that standard and see if they lived up to it themselves. Col. Pelton thought it excusable to fight fire with fire and adopt the tactics of the enemy. Pelton's act was an inchoate offense; acts on the other side were consummated and gave the presidency to a man not elected. He did not attempt to excuse Col. Pelton, the latter did not act up to his own standard of morality.

Hiscock asked what evidence he had that any votes or certificates were bought by the republicans?

Tilden said this evidence was before the committee in the testimony of McLin.

Hiscock—Governor Tilden, are you entirely clear that McLin was influenced in his action by a hope of reward? A.—I swear so by my best recollection. I believe I shall be just to every one in this examination, and shall protect myself fully without going into matters connected with my family relations.

Hiscock—Had you any information at that time that the returning boards of South Carolina and Florida were for sale? Give the name of the gentleman who told you. A.—I cannot give the name of any man. I state it in evidence that would convict anyone. It appeared in the papers.

Hiscock—We will now go back to the time Pelton visited Baltimore. I ask you again to give me any evidence you have that those boards were being corrupted by the republicans. I limit you up to the time of the final action of these boards. A.—I have no evidence up to that time. What I learned was from the subsequent investigation.

Tilden's attention was directed to dispatch No. 34: "Tallahassee, November 22. Col. Pelton, 15 Grammercy Park. Wooley asks me to say, let forces be got together immediately in readiness for contingencies either here or in Louisiana. Why do you not answer?" (Signed) Marble."

Tilden—I do not understand what the dispatch means. Do not know that any large sum of money was raised by the democrats in New York after the election for political purposes, except when the national committee was in debt.

Hiscock directed attention to telegram No. 14, from New York, addressed to Smith Weed at Columbia, and signed "Denmark," in which occurs the sentence, "Try and make one portion payable after votes are cast and another portion after final result."

Tilden said Pelton did not consult him in the matter, and he did not know that Pelton was in communication with Weed and others in the south.

Tilden closed by stating, "These telegrams never, with my knowledge, came to my house."

As Tilden was leaving, the chairman, Hunton, remarked facetiously, "Well, as the returning boards were for sale, perhaps it is fair to conclude that the successful party were the purchasers." (Laughter.)

Reed, quickly—I object to that remark of the chairman, and ask its withdrawal.

Chairman—Is it not a logical conclusion from the premises? But without waiting for an answer he withdrew the remark.

E. L. Parris then took the stand, but the only point developed was that his telegrams although addressed to Tilden, were intended for the national committee. Tilden may have opened them, but the purpose was that they should at once be submitted to the committee.

George W. Smith, private secretary of Governor Tilden, was the next witness, and was questioned concerning telegram 39, addressed by Marble to the governor of Oregon, requesting him to refrain issuing a certificate to an elector.

Q.—Do you remember it, or anything about it? A.—I do not.

Q.—I suppose this is about the answer you intend to give to all those other telegrams; A.—I have no recollection of any telegrams at all. (Laughter.)

Q.—Was Governor Tilden in Albany between November 20th and December 6th? A.—I cannot recollect.

Q.—Now, be sure. A.—I have, as I have already said, no recollection of any of these telegrams.

Q.—Do you remember telegrams signed "Marquette?" A.—Yes, I do, they were in cipher. I was out of town while a number of them were received. They were opened by one of the directors.

Q.—Did the directors intercept your telegrams? A.—My private telegrams were not opened, but the cipher ones were.

Hiscock—That is all; we are much obliged to you for your information.

The committee went into executive session; decided to examine no more witnesses, and left in the evening for Washington.

The public interest in the subject of the alleged attempts to purchase the electoral votes for Tilden has been revived and intensified by the cipher investigation now progressing. Everybody now concedes that fraudulent attempts were made. That the transactions were rascally, and that, as the *Herald* says: There is no saving the reputations of Pelton and Smith Weed. The only question remaining is, as to whether they are credible witnesses by whom to prove their operations were persisted in without Tilden's connivance and despite his repudiation of them, when any third person was brought into their consideration. No adequate picture of Pelton's pitiful exhibition as a witness can be presented except by a verbatim report. Even then the significance and suggestiveness of his manner would be still needed to give a proper shading to the scene. A few essential facts, however, catch the public eye and stick as circumstantial evidence going to question Tilden's personal complicity. Among these are the following: Pelton admits that he carried on the disreputable business in part at Tilden's own house. He there explained to Cooper that he was going to Baltimore to negotiate the South Carolina purchase; notified him that he might telegraph next day for some money, but thought he was cautioned not to tell Tilden. He was less definite on this point than its importance demanded, nor could he remember what Cooper replied. Next day Cooper refused to provide the required funds. Tilden telegraphed Pelton to come home, and he brought the South Carolina negotiation with him. That despite his uncle's rather violently-expressed dissent from the corrupt scheme, Pelton still persisted in trying to raise the money, being determined to do so as far as was in his power. But who he expected to get the cash from he does not now know. He said he would have tried Cooper and Scott, of the National Democratic Committee, but names no others. He declares that he had no reason to suppose they would agree to it, but object to it in the South Carolina case, on moral grounds; nevertheless, Pelton definitely accepted the South Carolina proposition, and subsequently the Florida proposition, after the demand for \$200,000 had been rejected as too high, and was reduced to \$50,000, all on his own responsibility, he says, but still looking to Cooper and Scott

for help. The Florida board was compelled to decide finally on the 5th of December. Pelton admits that he telegraphed definitely to Marble on the 4th that he would deposit the \$50,000, but fails to explain satisfactorily how he was to get it at such short notice, as he insists he had not broached the subject to anybody, and would require at least two days to lay the proposition before the members of the democratic committee, and get the money, and had no reason for supposing anybody in particular would supply it. He confesses also the transaction was ended by a telegram from Marble that the negotiation was off. Pelton's utter inability to remember how or where he got his cipher and final conclusion that he made it up himself just as Weed was starting south is especially suspicious. The cipher is of such a character that experts would require many hours thoughtful work to prepare it. Its impromptu invention and development by a man who does not know that he ever made any cipher before, is a flagrant impossibility. Pelton believed he made an independent invention of Marble's cipher. Another independent invention of Coyle's forgetting that all three use the same code. There were several democratic clerks who also had the keys. But the whole party, with singular unanimity, have destroyed their ciphers and carefully forgotten all about them. The care with which the disreputable telegrams were kept from Tilden himself was only equalled by the freedom with which they were confided to other parties.

About the only thing Pelton remembers sharp is that uncle Tilden had nothing to do with the business, and that Pelton was determined to buy his election anyhow. It is admitted, however, that he continued in confidential relations with Tilden for nearly two years after his connection with the Oregon cipher business had been exposed, and until after the *Tribune's* southern exposure had convulsed the country. It concluded also that he continued to be Tilden's personal representative in political affairs as much trusted after as before Tilden's repudiation of the South Carolina cipher. Weed was also retained in the confidence of Tilden, who notoriously sent him to Rochester as leading representative of his interests in last Fall's State Convention.

The general verdict is that Pelton and Weed are stalwart goats, but not large enough to carry off all the cipher infamy.

CHICAGO, 8.—Major Reno was again on the stand, to-day, and, answering a question, replied, emphatically, that it was no cowardice that made him move from the timber on the hill. He had a flask of whisky with him, but did not drink a drop until the battle was over. He used it on the 27th, when on the Custer battlefield, where the stench was so severe that the officers drank it. He was pressed as to his opinion of Custer, and finally confessed that he had no confidence in him as a soldier, but said that his relations with Custer were friendly. Had his own brother been with Custer he could not have done differently. He would do the same again under the same circumstances, with the knowledge he then had.

The long trial was closed by the defense submitting some documents. The arguments will be submitted on Monday and the case closed.

—IDNEY, Neb., 8.—Capt. Vroom, with a detachment of the Third Cavalry, arrived here, to-day, with the Cheyenne Indian prisoners from Fort Robinson. The prisoners will be sent under guard to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to-morrow, in a special car.

NEW YORK, 10.—The *Herald* says: It is just to say that Tilden's evidence is clear, decisive and unequivocal, and leaves him in a better position than he was in before it was given. While there is no particle of evidence to connect him with the acts of his nephew and others, appearances have been against him, and many persons may still sneer at the idea of his ignorance of the doings of his closest friends. It would be most unjust, however, now that this investigation is over, to continue to assail Tilden as an accomplice in the cipher telegraphic negotiations, no matter how suspicious some of the surroundings may be.

The *Herald's* Washington special

on Tilden's testimony, says: Tilden's stock went up here on account of a vague rumor that Tilden was prepared to make somewhat of a startling showing to the country if he had an opportunity, a rumor which secured credit, because it was generally known that Tilden had desired to testify before the committee. The result has not justified these anticipations, but it is by no means unsatisfactory to the democrats generally, who privately agreed that Hiscock and Reed, of the committee, have relieved the democratic party of any further trouble with Tilden as a presidential candidate.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: statistics disprove the universally received statement that the Indians are decreasing in number. The latest returns show that they are sensibly and measurably increasing, there being now a total of 170,000.

General Grant has just been photographed in Paris by the light of a Jablohoff candle. It is said this light produces better portraits than sunlight.

Wade Hampton is pronounced low spirited and suffering much. Another amputation of the leg bone is necessary.

General Sherman has written a letter to the editor of the *Atlantic Constitution*, a long letter, warmly commending the soil, climate, healthfulness and resources of Northern Georgia to emigrants. No single region on the continent holds out as strong inducements. The present population has not done justice to the region. He deprecates class distinctions, and says an attempt to build an aristocracy on the ground of a slaveholding ancestry will result in ridiculous failure. Advises them to let up on carpetbaggers. Not one in 50 of the men who built San Francisco and other great Western cities are natives of the place. All are substantially carpetbaggers.

The estimated loss to the merchant marine, in the four principal gales of the past season, is over \$4,000,000, a heavy drain on the underwriters of this and other cities. One hundred and twenty-seven lives were lost in the storms of October and December, and 224 vessels lost and 500 damaged.

TROY, N. Y., 10.—G. F. Simons, crazed by the elopement of his wife, poisoned his three children and cut his throat.

DAYTON, Ohio, 10.—The house of Daniel Franz, a farmer, near this city, was broken into last night, and bonds and notes valued at \$25,000, and a small amount of currency stolen. No clue to the robbers.

LANSING, Mich., 10.—The resignation of Senator Christiancy is in the hands of Governor Goswell, to take effect at noon to-day. The Governor will, this evening, transmit the notification of Christiancy's resignation to the legislature, declaring the office vacant.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 10.—The Admiralty publish the following statement: The committee appointed to investigate the disaster on Her Majesty's iron-clad *Thunderer*, discovered that the gun which exploded had already been loaded with an extra charge, which missed fire, when a full charge was inserted and fired and the explosion occurred.

A Constantinople dispatch says: The definitive treaty between Russia and Turkey provides that all the San Stefano stipulations, which were modified by the treaty of Berlin, shall remain as modified. The remaining stipulations are abandoned in favor of the present treaty, by which the war indemnity is fixed at 300,000,000 of paper roubles, and the settlement is deferred. The payment for the maintenance of Turkish prisoners will be by 21 instalments, but is not to begin immediately. The examination of the accounts is expected to last two or three years. The Russian evacuation of Turkish territory will be completed in 40 days after the ratification of the treaty.

The Secretary of Prince Sabanoff, the Russian ambassador at Constantinople, has already started for St. Petersburg with the treaty for ratification, and various Russian commanders have been notified of its terms.

A dispatch from Hazarip says: Wali Mahomed's presence at Jelalabad is necessary because of the negotiations proceeding between government and Yakoub Khan. Mahomid thinks Yakoub will con-

tinue to resist until the Ameer is dead.

At Candahar five fanatics dashed into the British camp on Thursday, and wounded seven men. Three soldiers were also accidentally shot, one fatal during the disturbance. The Fanatics were killed.

A correspondent at Liverpool estimates the number of sailors now on strike, at Liverpool, at from 7,000 to 15,000.

The authorities are arranging the speedy landing, if necessary, of 250 sailors and marines from a man-of-war.

There are now 25,000 engineers on strike in London.

The steamer *Peace*, from Philadelphia, January 15th, for Havre, is sunk in Havre harbor. It is supposed that she struck a pile.

Count Zichy, the Austrian ambassador at Constantinople, telegraphs to Vienna that typhus fever, not the plague, is prevalent near Xanthé, in Thessaly.

A dispatch from Berlin states that in a village near Astrachan, the populace have massacred the doctors, believing that they poisoned their patients.

The police suppressed an attempted riot at Liverpool, on Saturday, by promptly attacking a band of 200 men who were marching toward the Queen's dock. Forty-five hundred more laborers joined the strikers in Liverpool and Birkenhead on Saturday, many of them through fear, and 1,500 are expected to join to-day.

The sailors on strike have been joined by foreign sailors and firemen on the ocean steamers. The mayor in a proclamation, calls on all well-disposed inhabitants to assist in the maintenance of peace.

LIVERPOOL, 10.—The steamer *Austrian*, from Boston, arrived to-day, and her cattle were all admitted without trouble. The British government has issued no such order as that published in New York on Saturday, declaring that the landing of live cattle from the United States after the 28th day of February, was forbidden.

BORDEAUX, 10.—Delbecq, director of the mint, has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment and 25,000 francs fine for embezzling 14,000 francs bullion, lodged in the mint by the Rothschilds. Delbecq substituted galvanized copper bars for the bullion embezzled.

ST. PETERSBURG, 10.—An official dispatch, dated Astrachan, February 8th, reports that there are no cases of Plague at Wetlianka. A doubtful case has appeared at Nicalajedski in the government of Saratoff. Six thousand versts from Astrachan. Several new and fatal cases are reported at Selitreno.

General Lorismelikoff has arrived at Tzaritzin. Troops for the sanitary cordon, convoy stores, provisions, etc., are continually arriving at Tzaritzin.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 10.—The Russian governor of Bulgaria and consul of the great powers will attend the inauguration of the Bulgarian government. It is believed there are differences in the cabinet which must cause the retirement of either Rheriddin Pasha, grand vizier, or Said Pasha, minister of justice.

The Russian army in the Balkan peninsula suffers much from spotted typhus.

LADIES' MASS MEETING AT FILLMORE.

On the 18th of January, the ladies of the Millard Stake of Zion met in mass meeting for the purpose of protesting against the anti-polygamy crusade.

Mrs. B. M. Pratt was elected chairman, Mary M. Lyman secretary, and Melissa Brown, assistant secretary.

Choir sang, "Up, awake ye defenders of Zion." Prayer by Adella A. Kimball. Choir sang, "Let those who would be saints indeed." Sister Pratt then stated the object of the meeting, and bore testimony to the purity and divinity of the principle of plural marriage. Said that what God has established He is able to preserve though all nations should legislate against it, etc.

Sister Delilah Olson then read a speech in defence of the principle. Sister Martha Bennet, speech, read by the secretary. Sister Sarah L. Partridge then read her speech, protesting against any interference with our institutions, said this country was settled and developed by the Latter-day Saints, who came here driven from the face of civilization by the high hand of