

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 17.—The trial of Rev. George B. Vosburgh on the charge of having poisoned his wife by the use of antimony, was resumed in Jersey city this morning. Prof. Doremus said he had analyzed the contents of the bottles submitted to him and found poison in all of them; found antimonial poison. A sister of Mrs. Vosburgh testified that at nights, when she and Mr. Vosburgh sat up with the sick woman, Vosburgh prepared and administered medicines and drinks.

CINCINNATI, O., 17.—Pappenheim, Mrs. Osgood, Whitney and Miss Cary divided the honors with Theodore Thomas to-day. The audience was immense and the building literally packed and the sale of tickets was stopped. The great organ continues to excite admiration and wonder.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 17.—The preliminary examination of George W. Bell, for the murder of Chas. E. Lee, was finished to-day. Bell was remanded to jail to await the action of the grand jury. The prisoner displayed the most remarkable coolness and unconcern throughout.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—Both the workingmen's conventions continued their sessions to-day. None of the country delegates have joined the county committee party; twenty-three have joined Kearney, the remainder refused to affiliate with either wing and have left the city. Both conventions adopted platforms to day of the same general anti-Chinese and monopoly and capital and reform tone. Each faction will carry on an independent campaign.

NEW YORK, 18.—The *Times*, commenting on the action of the House yesterday, says: This whole business of investigation is the work of a handful of men, individually unimportant, but able to so use the machinery of the caucus as to commit the party in spite of the better judgment of the majority of its members. The resolution does not express the mature result of a conference representing the party as a whole. It merely tells the purpose of the faction of which Tilden is the guiding spirit, and its adoption by the party in Congress indicates how abjectly the members respond to the requirements of the unscrupulous men who hold the caucus screw.

A circumstance that will, by and by, embarrass the investigators and frustrate the revolutionary part of their programme, is the gradual awakening of the business community to the reality of the peril with which it is threatened.

The moment the contest assumes the form of an attempt to reopen the presidential question and to plunge the country into anarchy, public feeling will manifest itself in a way not pleasant to the knaves who now shout "fraud."

The *Herald* says: No intelligent man of either political party can longer doubt that this whole batch of incendiary attempts was instigated by Tilden. He never did anything more characteristic of his "still hunt" methods.

This astute and secretive plotter, who mistakes cunning for wisdom, is no doubt sincere in thinking he has been defrauded of the office to which he was elected by the people, and he probably justifies to himself the underhand attempts he is making to shake the stability of the government, impede public tranquility and disturb the business of the country. But neither his aim nor his methods will be endorsed by the public sentiment of the country.

If the democratic party sets itself in array against the title of a president who has been regularly inaugurated, and has completed nearly half his term, the party will exhibit a truly remarkable example of political suicide. The indignant opposition of the country to an attempt to Mexicanize our institutions will render the democratic party as odious to public feeling and as contemptible in numbers as it was at the close of the civil war.

This great blunder of the democrats the republicans are prompt to seize upon to their own advantage, as will be seen by the republican address which is issued on the heels of the passage of the democratic resolution against the cry of "fraud" they raise the cry of "revolution," and they will unite the whole north.

The *Tribune* regards the movement as revolutionary, and says:

The democratic resolution is not only indecent and knavish, but it is an attempt to get up a new rebellion against the lawful authority. In either aspect it could be resisted as a matter of right. In the latter it was their duty to resist it. Until the revolutionary intent is wholly defeated, the republicans ought to treat all compromises and adjustments that may be proposed precisely as the "peace-at-any-price" copperheads were treated when the first rebellion began.

The *World* regards the republican address as unwise and wild, and tends to excite the very clamor and confusion which those who thus misrepresent the action of the democratic majority pretend to deprecate. The *World* refers to the report of the republican congressional committee in 1869 upon the alleged frauds in the State of New York, which report is considered of the highest importance that Congress should provide a remedy against further frauds, and ask if the remedy against this danger has since been found or provided. The *World* adds: "All that Potter's resolution aims to accomplish is to carry out a measure which a republican committee of Congress, in 1869, truly pronounced to be of the highest importance." Is that a measure of less importance now, when, as a majority of the people of the country believe, the absence of a proper "remedy" against this danger in Florida and in Louisiana has actually resulted in the elevation of a candidate to the presidency "by votes fraudulently or illegally cast."

The *Sun* has no editorial, but prints a figurehead with the word "fraud" on the forehead, with the following title: "The portrait, as delineated by Mr. Charles F. Adams, of the man who yesterday saw a section of the day of judgment."

"A person who must forever carry upon his brow the stamp of fraud first triumphant in American history."

"No subsequent action can wash away the letters of that record."

CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—The Dime Savings Bank of Sacramento, has suspended. It proves to have been a sham affair. Never incorporated as supposed, but run by the firm of Joseph Davis & Co., in connection with the pawnbroking business. The deposits are about \$45,000; assets, stocks to the nominal value of about \$10,000 but worth much less. A great portion of the depositors are children. Much indignation is manifested.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The republican Congressional committee has issued the following address:

To the voters of the United States:

The democratic House of Representatives has, to-day, by a party vote, adopted a resolution which, under the pretence of an investigation is to lay the foundation for a revolutionary expulsion of the President from his office. This is the culmination of a plot which has been on foot from the day that Hayes and Wheeler were constitutionally declared elected. It made its first public appearance in a resolution of the last democratic House, adopted at the close of the session, declaring that Tilden and Hendricks were elected. Tilden and Hendricks subsequently made similar public declarations themselves. A few timid members have long held back, and some of them, after being coerced to a final vote, still pretend that they will halt as soon as their partial and one-sided investigation shall be ended. In other words, they intend, after hearing suborned evidence, to bring in a verdict that Hayes is a usurper and that he shall not remain in office. These men have no control in the democratic party; they dared not even follow Alexander H. Stephens in a unit against the caucus dictation to the extent of showing some semblance of fair play. They will be impotent in the future as they have been in the past. Moreover, it is difficult to believe in their sincerity, in view of a public avowal of their party that its purpose is, if possible, to displace the President. It is a matter of history, that the resolution just adopted was framed to express this object. The Speaker of the House was consulted in advance as to whether he would rule that it was a privileged question. The party managers were anxious to conceal their purpose, if possible. In this they were defeated by the Speaker, who would not rule it a question of privilege unless it clearly assailed the title of the Presi-

dent. The resolution being offered, he read carefully prepared opinions, deciding it to be a question of the highest privilege, because it involved the question of the validity of Hayes' title. Here are his very words: "A higher privilege than the one here involved and broadly and directly presented as to the rightful occupancy of the chief executive chair of government, and the connection of high government officials with the frauds alleged, the Chair is unable to conceive. The Chair finds enumerated among the questions of privileges set down in the manual, the following: 'Election of President.' The Chair, therefore, rules that the preamble and resolutions embrace questions of privilege of the highest character, and recognizes the right of the gentleman from New York to offer the same."

Upon this, the republicans commenced a struggle against the revolutionary scheme, which, after five days' duration, terminated in the success of the conspirators. The republicans offered to favor the fullest investigation into all the alleged frauds, by whichever party charged to have been committed, but the democracy pursued its course shamefully and relentlessly, and stifled all inquiry into attempts at bribery in Oregon, South Carolina and Louisiana, and murder and violence in several of the States. Neither the amendment nor debate was allowed. The inexorable previous question was applied and enforced. This scheme, if pursued, and it is now fully inaugurated, can only have the effect of further paralyzing business of all kinds, preventing the restoration of confidence which seemed promising, casting gloom over every household and bringing our nation into reproach before the civilized world. The peace of the country is the first consideration of patriots. This new effort of the democracy to inaugurate anarchy and Mexicanize the government by throwing doubts upon the legitimacy of the title of the President, is in keeping with the record of that party, one wing of which rebelled against the government, while the other wing gave them aid and comfort.

We call, therefore, upon all who opposed the rebellion of 1861, without distinction of party, to rally again to the support of law, order and stable government, and to overwhelm with defeat the reckless agitators who, to gain political power, would add to the present distresses of the country by shaking the foundations of the government they failed in a four years' war to destroy.

By unanimous order of the committee.

(Signed) EUGENE HALE,
Chairman.
GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary.

BOSTON, 18.—Wool has been very quiet the past week; sales were the smallest for a long time, manufacturers are indifferent about supplies. There is on hand a larger stock of both clothing and combing wool than at this season for some years. In fleeces scarcely anything was done the past week. A small lot of No. 1 Penna. fleece sold at 37½; X and XX cannot be quoted at over 36½ @ 38. The demand is light for combed and delaine fleeces, selling at 39 @ 46 for good and choice, down to 33½ for coarse and unwashed 29 @ 29½, including small lots of California were 219,000 lbs. of spring at 12 @ 28, and 29,900 lbs. of fall at 14 @ 19½. No change in territory wool. Colorado is quoted at 18 @ 26, coarse at 15 @ 16. Wyoming, Montana and Utah at 23 @ 28, coarse 15 @ 16. Small lots of New Texas sold at 18 @ 26, and 25 @ 26 the outside price for very choice. Supplies come forward slowly, and all kinds of new wool are backward. Pulled wools remain steady. Sales at 27 @ 42½ for super and X, principally 35 @ 40. The total sales of domestic for the week were 630,750 lbs.

NEW YORK, 18.—A London dispatch says: Rioting continued throughout last night near Blackburn, the military and police being unable to preserve order.

NEW YORK, 19.—The following is a summary of a dispatch forwarded by order of the Sacramento *Record-Union*:

BOSTON, 19.—In an interview with Governor Rice, on Saturday, he said: "I have read the Washington telegrams regarding the action of the democrats on the Potter resolution, and I think they mistake the temper of the country. The people generally, democrats as well as republicans, have accepted

the decision of the electoral commission as a finality. This present agitation of the presidential question was, at first, wholly in the interest of one man (Tilden,) but now the matter has broadened. The purpose of the democrats seems to be one of two things: either to impeach the President and oust him from his office, or else to secure material, if possible, for electioneering purposes in the coming fall campaign." Regarding President Hayes, of whom the Governor is a personal friend, he said, "I think the President has been straightforward. I think he is honest, and that he believes he was fairly seated."

Augusta, Maine.—In regard to the movement to unseat President Hayes, being made in Congress, Governor Conner expressed his unqualified disapproval. "No one for any good purpose will think of again opening that question. The resolutions of the republican party of the State at their last State Convention, declaring Hayes' title valid and unimpeachable, fully represents the united sentiments of the party throughout Maine. While they may differ concerning certain features of the President's policy, they would no more think of disturbing his title than that of George Washington." The Governor regards the present action of the democrats in Congress as revolutionary in the extreme and detrimental to the business interests of the country.

Concord, N. H.—Governor Prescott declined absolutely to be interviewed upon the subject, and would express no views as to how such a movement would be regarded in the State, but stated that he believed any such attempt would surely fail if made.

Newport, R. I.—His excellency Governor Van Zandt, in speaking of the attempt to unseat President Hayes, said that he considered it, without judging from a partisan standpoint, revolutionary and highly detrimental to all of the business interests of the country. "I think," said the Governor, "that the democratic party could have selected no more certain means to secure their defeat in the next presidential election. I am inclined to think the movement is the result of a pressure from certain western democrats who, by temperament and education, have revolutionary tendencies, assisted by Tilden and his immediate supporters, who expect by these means to secure for him (Tilden) the next democratic presidential nomination."

Providence.—The following general opinion is expressed: "The movement in Washington to unseat President Hayes has aroused considerable discussion here. A feeling of alarm is growing that the movement is more formidable than was generally supposed. Prominent republicans deprecate any such action. Many ridicule it, but others believe it may lead to great peril and danger. The more conservative democratic leaders think if there was any fraud in Hayes' election it should be branded and punished, but that it would be unwise to unseat the President and subject the country to the confusion which would inevitably follow. This State is so thoroughly republican that its support would be given to President Hayes in case of emergency."

Albany, N. Y.—Gov. Robinson says: "As an individual citizen he believes the adoption of the Potter resolution meets with the approval of all fair-minded citizens, democrats or republicans. The majority of the people of the country believe they were defrauded of the President of their choice. Until the matter is probed to the bottom, the people will not be satisfied, and the country will be in a feverish state, and the question constantly agitated." He thinks the investigation will not affect the business of the country.

The address of the republican congressmen is ridiculous. In the light of the action of the electoral commission the truth can have no paralyzing effect on business.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Your correspondent saw Governor Hartranft, to-day, with reference to the Potter resolution. He was frank to say that he had given the matter very little attention. He thought, however, it was only intended as a means of stirring up the democratic party and manufacture ammunition for use this fall. The Governor did not think they had the slightest idea to oust Hayes, nor did he think Pennsylvania cared a snap for it.

Dover, Del.—Gov. Cochrane does not believe the Potter resolution was intended to unseat Hayes, but it might establish a bad precedent, and cause great trouble hereafter. He does not see how they can undo the law creating the returning board. Until it is done we must abide by its decision in good faith. Delaware is conservative and law-abiding, and opposed to revolutionary measures except under undeniable circumstances. If it is proved that Hayes had a guilty knowledge of fraud, he should voluntarily retire. He has little faith in John Sherman's political honesty. Tilden was fairly elected, he believes. The investigation will, he thinks, affect the fall campaign.

Richmond, Va.—Your correspondent waited upon Governor F. W. M. Holliday. The Governor objects to being interviewed upon this or any other subject, saying he thinks whenever he speaks it should be done over his own name. As to the matter of Hayes' title he thinks Virginia's representatives in congress are presumed to know the wants and views of their constituents upon this matter. As to whether such a move would be looked upon with favor by the people he cannot say. In short he is opposed to the practice of interviewing.

Wheeling, West Va.—Your correspondent called on Governor Matthews at the capital, who called my attention to an editorial in the *Richmond, Va., State*, of Thursday, a leading democratic paper. He said it expressed his opinion on the Potter movement. The gist of the editorial is as follows: "There is nothing to be gained by Potter's movement, and therefore it is to be deprecated as tending to reopen sectional issues and unsettle that which has been accepted as settled. If there is any fraud in the electoral congress," said the governor, "I have no idea that President Hayes was any party to it. He took his seat in good faith, at the behest of the electoral commission." After bidding the governor good morning, I dropped in on attorney General White, who was a colonel in the Confederate service. He expressed much the same opinion as the governor. Both seem well affected towards President Hayes, whom they regard as President of these United States by the decision of a court whose verdict no man can gainsay.

Columbia, S. C.—Your correspondent waited on Gov. Hampton, this morning, and called his attention to the news of the adoption of the Potter resolution, in Congress, yesterday. After some general conversation, I asked him what he thought of the wisdom of any attempt to unseat Hayes. Governor Hampton, in reply, said: "I think that any attempt to unseat Hayes would be most unwise unless it had been previously made perfectly clear that he was a party to the system of fraud which made him President. I do not believe he is, or has been implicated in such fraud." He further said that the re-opening of the presidential question, at this juncture, is fraught with danger to the whole country.

Tallahassee, Fla.—The people of Florida watched with interest the proceedings in the House over Potter's resolution for investigating the election frauds in this State. No honest man of any party here ever doubted that Tilden was entitled to the electoral vote of Florida. The *Florida Union*, at that time edited by a member of the republican State committee, and the leading organ of its party, denounced the action of the returning board in throwing out the democratic votes and giving the State to Hayes, for Tilden had a majority of votes notwithstanding the frauds confessed to by Dennis and others. Many also believe that an inquiry fairly conducted will convince all honest men everywhere that the frauds in Florida, now confessed by parties knowing to their commission, defeated the people not of Florida only, but of the United States in their choice for president, and they are content to leave the righting of the wrong to the judgment of the whole people; in other words, investigate first and act afterwards, within the scope of the result which can be attained.

Montgomery, Ala.—In response to inquiries propounded to Governor George S. Houston, of Alabama, by a *Herald* reporter, he said: "I regard the policy as unsound and lacking in wisdom and statesman-