

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 22.—The *Tribune's* Washington special has the following on the assassination of Lincoln: An eye-witness relates that on the night of the assassination a private dinner party was in progress in a back room at Wormley's restaurant, in Washington, at which were present General Baird, Robert Johnson, Samuel J. Randall, John Morrissey, John F. Coyle, editor of the *National Intelligence*, and one other gentleman. During the progress of the dinner, the waiter, who had been out on the street, returned and stated that the President had been shot at Ford's Theatre. The news created great consternation in the party, who, at first, thought the waiter was drunk or crazy. Later, when they were assured it was a fact and that John Wilkes Booth was accused of the crime, Coyle, with blanched features and trembling lips, said: "My God, gentlemen, this very day I met John Wilkes Booth on the market space. He was on a bay mare, and rode up to me and handed me a sealed envelope, saying, as he did so: 'If you hear of me within 24 hours, publish this, if you do not hear of me within that time destroy this,' and rode away."

"Here is the package," continued Coyle, producing the sealed envelope from his pocket. "What shall I do with it?"

"Destroy it at once," said Randall. "They will hang anybody who knows anything about the assassination, no matter how innocently they may have come by the knowledge. Do not open it; burn it up just as it is."

"Yes," said Morrissey, "burn it up, for God's sake, at once."

The doors were carefully locked, a fire was made in the grate, and the mysterious envelope and its contents were carefully burned. Even the ashes were carefully collected and placed in a dish, water was poured upon them, and the two were mixed into a paste, which was afterward put into the fire and burned again.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The Potter committee resumed its session today.

Gen. Butler stated that he would be absent in case Senator Matthews desired to testify, having seen a publication that the reason that Matthews did not appear was for fear of being insulted by him (Butler.)

Capt. Thomas Jenks was further cross-examined by Mr. McMahon, and stated that he was positive he never heard of the so-called Sherman letter till it was mentioned by Pitkin, he thought, on the 6th of January, or about that time.

Considerable time was consumed in the examination regarding the visit of Mrs. Jenks to Washington. Witness stated that he paid his wife's expenses to Washington. She came at the instance of Gov. Kellogg. Anderson, it was understood, had certain documents which Kellogg desired to get, and Mrs. Jenks was here for that purpose, having received a letter from Kellogg to come.

Gen. Butler examined witness concerning the letters of Anderson to witness, and requesting him to obtain "the letters," the document, etc., meaning the so-called "Sherman letter," and assuring him if he could do so his fortune could be made. Witness disclaimed knowing anything of the letter or document Anderson referred to.

Butler—Now, do you say there was no document which, by securing, you could make your fortune; that you did not have some curiosity as to what document.

A.—I had written to Anderson for a description of the document, but had no idea what the document was.

Butler inquired of the witness if his wife had never asked him what the document, that was going to make their fortune, contained.

Witness—She may have, but did not remember it in so many words.

Q.—If she did ask you, what did you reply?

A.—That I knew nothing about it.

Continuing, witness said Anderson had never offered him \$1,000, but had written, stating that the document was worth \$1,000.

Q.—Was not the offer of \$1,000 made to you for the document in question before your wife went to Donnellsonville?

A.—No, sir. Anderson had informed me that certain democrats would pay that amount for the document. Witness further said that he had never authorized his wife to pay Weber anything to produce the letter.

She had never told him she had done so, he had seen it published in the newspapers that his wife had the so-called Sherman letter, but she had told him the statement was not true. Witness never had any intimation that his wife knew anything about the Sherman document.

Butler asked witness if he was not aware of the fact that his wife wrote to Governor Kellogg first instead of vice versa, and he replied he was not.

Mrs. Jenks, wife of the previous witness, was sworn, and testified that Anderson had written her from Philadelphia in relation to a document which he termed, the "Sherman letter." She knew nothing of the document which Anderson called, the "Sherman letter," until last January. She had seen the document.

Question—Did you ever have that document.

Answer—I don't think I have ever had the original document, to which there is so much importance attached; might have had the document in her hand about two minutes and a half; was at the time in the street; no one gave it to her; nobody showed it to her; she asked no permission to take it.

General Butler questioned witness with the view of ascertaining from whom she got the document or how she came in possession of it.

Witness said she picked it up from the table, and that there might have been persons in the room; she did not look around, and after picking it up she went into the street with it, and kept it in her possession but about two minutes and a half.

Q.—In what room was the table from which you picked the document?

A.—It was in parlor P of the St. Charles Hotel; presented the document to Don Weber at the entrance of the St. Charles Hotel; it was about noon; Weber had left witness after a conversation at the corner of St. Charles and Common Streets. Witness here said that she desired to make a statement before answering further questions and General Butler told her to proceed.

The statement was that she wished, in the presence of this august committee, and for the benefit of the country at large to exonerate Secretary Sherman and Anderson from any connection whatever with this document, known as the Weber guarantee, and she did not think it was necessary for her to make any further explanation with reference thereto.

Butler explained that it was necessary to give the committee the information required, and witness proceeded to testify, stating that after giving the letter to Weber, he (Weber) remarked that Anderson was not satisfied with his treatment, but wished to have a written guarantee.

In reply to a question as to the contents of the letter handed by her to Weber, witness repeated, word for word, the "Sherman letter" as heretofore published.

Gen. Butler submitted a letter written to Mrs. Weber, bearing the signature of Agnes Jenks, and witness recognized it as a letter written to Mrs. Weber, herself requesting the former to look well for "the document," as it would be of much benefit to her husband and Anderson, and in the event of her producing "the document," she (Mrs. Jenks) would see that she was well paid for her trouble. Witness then stated that she never knew of any other letter addressed to Anderson and Weber, which contained guarantee; she had never seen the document since she gave it to Don Weber. Her husband had told her that Pitkin had mentioned the existence of the "Sherman letter" to him on the 6th of January last; she came to Washington on her own account; had notified Kellogg of her intention of coming before she left New Orleans; she came here on business of her own, and business concerning the nation at large. Witness admitted having written Anderson, enquiring if he desired the "letter."

After further interrogation regarding the "Sherman letter," witness asked Butler what he wanted with the "Sherman letter."

Butler replied: "I will tell you. If that letter can be found, we

settle definitely whether or not Mr. Sherman wrote it."

Q. (By Mr. Butler)—Do you know or have you ever known, where that letter was, or whether or not it was in existence after you gave it to Weber?

A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know of any other letter purporting to be signed by Sherman, except the one you handed to Weber?

A.—Oh, no; there was no other.

A.—Have you, since the 20th of November, ever written a letter of the same purport as the "Sherman letter," and signed John Sherman's name to it?

Mrs. Jenks answered, "Why should I do so? What was the occasion for my doing so? etc., and then said she never had done such a thing. Recess.

In course of the examination Mrs. Jenks, with reference to the persons present in parlor P of the St. Charles Hotel at the time she picked up the letter bearing the signature of John Sherman, she stated that General Garfield and Mr. Hale were among those present, but she was quite positive Mr. Sherman was not there at the time.

BOSTON, 22.—Elisha Watkins, Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railroad, publishes the following:

To the Stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company—

The large sums due to this company from the United States government for transportation services, amounting to about \$3,000,000, for nearly half of which judgment has been recovered, and in the opinion of our counsel, judgment for the residue will soon be obtained, are withheld by government on the ground of its unsettled claim of five per cent. of the net earnings of the company. The principle on which such claim rests, as well as the amount thereof, are in litigation and cannot be determined until the final judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States has been obtained; which decision, it is hoped, can be speedily had. Recent legislation of Congress has also led to some perplexing questions as to the policy and legal rights of the company. In this attitude of affairs, that the action of the company may be cautious and conservative, it is deemed wise by the executive committee that the usual quarterly dividend of July 1, be passed.

NEW YORK, 22.—Hon. Henry Watterson, editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, publishes in the *Sun* of Sunday an open letter to the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, in which he says: You know and I know that Mr. Tilden disapproved of the electoral bill. You know and I know that you spent Sunday, the 14th of January in New York, and that he made his objections sufficiently known to you. On Monday evening the 15th of January, a meeting of the committee of advisement considered the terms of the bill hypothetically submitted to it; that at that meeting I opposed them, and that you were dumb as an oyster as to Mr. Tilden's opinions; that finally we all agreed to support the measure, most of us believing it the emanation of our chief. I have charged, and I do charge that your failure to deal frankly with us on that occasion, your failure to tell us what Mr. Tilden had said to you the day before, was the practical suppression of his more sagacious counsels, and to all intents a betrayal of our friend. Now, I repeat and declare my charge of personal dishonor upon you, and as you do not wish to fight it out, and I am sure I don't I will make you this proposition. You select two members of the committee of advisement of which both of us were members, I will select two; the four shall select a fifth, and if I do not make my charge good, I will make you a public apology.

WASHINGTON, 22.—After recess the examination was resumed by McMahon, who tried to elicit from the witness a statement as to whom she delivered the letter or note which Weber gave her, addressed to Sherman. Witness refused to state, saying only, perhaps it was not delivered to anyone, and finally she distinctly and emphatically refused to answer or to say who wrote the reply (the so-called Sherman letter).

The following is a specimen of the badinage between the inquisitor and the witness, the subject being the Sherman letter:

Q.—Did you deliver the letter to the usher who showed you into the parlor?

A.—No, sir; I did not like to do that, you know.

Q.—What is the reason you did not like to?

A.—Well, he looked fatigued, perhaps.

Q.—You delivered it to somebody down stairs?

A.—No; I do not think I delivered to anybody else down stairs. They were all so much engaged it would have been impossible for them to have received the letter just at this time.

Q.—You know the two Felicianas were important parishes in elections?

A.—Very.

Q.—And you knew it bore upon the protest?

A.—Well, it was a public matter.

Q.—Did you deliver the letter to anybody?

A.—I do not know whoever received it, or that anyone received it.

Q.—Do you mean to say that anybody ever did receive it out of your hands?

A.—They never advised me of the fact that they did.

Q.—Did it ever pass out of your hands?

A.—It might have been given to the four winds.

Q.—If you remember anything about it, say so; if you do not, say you do not remember.

A.—Well, if you want me to say I do not remember, I will say so.

Q.—But are you willing to swear that you do not remember?

A.—My memory serves me ill sometimes.

Q.—Yes; I should judge so. Now I want to know whether that paper was destroyed by you or handed by you to anybody else?

A.—The paper was never handed by me to anybody; it might have gone into the waste basket.

Q.—Did you lay it down on the table where somebody else might have picked it up?

A.—I do not remember; I considered it a matter to be tabled and it was tabled in the waste basket.

Q.—You found the answer on the table?

A.—The answer was on the table.

Q.—Did you see who put it there.

A.—I might have done so.

Q.—But I want to know what you did see?

A.—I will say then that I do not remember, if that is what you wish. I was in haste at the time and it was a small matter and I did not waste time. It was nothing to me.

Witness continued that she was never indifferent to politics; it was science. She was not aware of the great interests which were dependent on the meeting of the returning board at the time the Sherman letter was written. When she came to Washington Sherman would not accord her a private interview, and she would not make known her business publicly. She saw Matthews several times. She considered Packard a political martyr and was interested in him for the collectorship. She did not apply for a position for her husband. She had a letter from Anderson which she wanted to show Sherman. It declared that he (Anderson) knew of a letter which, if it was made public, would damn Sherman forever. Sherman having refused to see her regarding this letter, the matter was dropped. She had seen Mr. Shellabarger once, but he was testy and short and she got nothing from him.

Q.—Your effort was unsuccessful? You slipped up? A.—I did not slip up.

Q.—He rather baffled you? A.—I do not understand; you talk like Anderson.

Q.—That is an English expression. A.—No, sir; I think it must be a democratic expression; at any rate I protest against it. The witness then introduced a letter from Anderson.

Treasury Department,
Fourth Auditor's Office,
June 10, 1877.

My dear Tom—Have returned to the city this morning and am in receipt of your letter. I have not written for the simple reason I had nothing favorable to write. They offered me a consulship at Funchal, worth altogether about \$2,000. I refused it. I asked what was to be done for you. Their answer I will give you verbally when we meet: I have given up the fight, but if you have anything of importance and will come and assist me I will open it again. I have not given it up except in so far that I would not

attempt to strike before the fall election. Of all the damned scoundrels I ever met, Nash is the damndest. I will be the death of that nigger yet. I will give you a bit of information never given to anyone before, and you must use it carefully. When those republican "dead beats" came to Louisiana last fall to have a fair count, Weber and I refused to fall into the line until we secured a written guarantee that we would be provided for. I am convinced it was on Weber's person the day he was killed; he had charge of it. Now, what is become of that paper? If we can get possession of it we will make this administration hump. My own impression is that it was secured by his murderers and that it played an important part in bringing about the present state of affairs. If you can prosecute any inquiries in regard to it do so, but act carefully. Let me give you one word of advice. In case you attempt anything, for God's sake do it out of Louisiana. I would not give a nickel for you if you do not. Write me immediately. Same address, 73 H Street, N.W. If you see Griffin tell him he will hear from me soon. Regards to family.

Yours,
JAS. E. ANDERSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22.—A Palisade dispatch says: Twenty-five well-armed Indians crossed the railroad track near Argenta this morning, going north. Constant reports come in from the line of the Eureka and Palisade railroad of small parties of Indians passing north. Nearly all such are armed.

A Silver City dispatch says the Umatilla Indians have all left the reservation and that the Blue Mountains are full of them.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The surprising testimony given by Mrs. Jenks before the Potter investigating committee, yesterday, continues to be the prominent topic of comment in political circles, and its conclusion is awaited with much interest.

GALVESTON, 23.—An *Eagle* Pass special says: Generals MacKenzie and Shafter arrived here last night. Their commands will arrive tomorrow. They penetrated Mexico about 45 miles from Newtown, the place of crossing, and about 18 miles east of Gargossa, where they were met by a detachment of the Mexican army, under Col. Valdez, drawn up in line of battle. The Mexican commander inquired the purpose of his invasion, informing MacKenzie that he had orders to repel the American invasion, and that he (MacKenzie) should not proceed further. The Mexican position obstructing MacKenzie's progress, he warned them to get out of his way, saying if they did not do so by 4 o'clock that day he would shoot where the Mexicans were standing, at the same time putting his men in order for battle. At the appointed time the Americans advanced; their numbers appeared to overawe the Mexicans, who hastily withdrew to a safe distance, keeping in sight of the American troops. MacKenzie asked Valdez if he intended to obstruct the route of the Americans again, to which Valdez replied that it was his (MacKenzie's) business to guard against that. He would come again soon. Valdez offered a detachment of his force to escort the Americans to the place of crossing. MacKenzie declined the offer, saying he was able to take care of himself; however, the Mexicans saw MacKenzie safely cross the river. The Mexican force was inferior to the Americans, hence no blame should be attached to the Mexican officers for not attacking. No captures were made during the expedition. This is the American version.

ST. LOUIS, 23.—Advice from southwestern Kansas say: A terrible rain storm prevailed in that region last week.

At Wingfield, the rain which fell on Wednesday afternoon is estimated at 25 inches. The whole country is inundated, and great damage is done to crops, bridges and fences carried away, and cattle, hogs, and poultry drowned. The children of a farmer named True, living of Beaver Creek, were drowned, and Mr. Bell, living on Badger Creek, was also drowned. Considerable damage was also done by lightning.

CHICAGO, 24.—Gen. George A. Forsyth, who was dispatched to western Wisconsin to inquire into the causes of the Indian uprising, telegraphs to General Sheridan as follows: I have just visited Grantburg and Wood Lake, the places where the alleged uprising of Chip-