

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 14.—In the continuation of the examination of Mr. Roberts, he said: We were well prepared for trouble. We had determined that, come what might, we would have no collision with United States troops. It was determined not to recognize the Packard government at all. There is in the minds of the people of Louisiana the idea that neither Kellogg nor Packard were elected governor, although Kellogg served four years. We had determined to take the State government by armed force from those who held it by forms of law. The people of the State and the courts recognized the Nicholls government. The Packard government only held the State house and some six acres in the vicinity thereof. The militia amounted to 3,000, all of whom were true to Nicholls.

By General Butler—Then with Packard with only 75 men and Nicholls 3,000 to oppose him, it took a solemn commission of four prominent republicans and one prominent democrat 15 days to tread him down?

A.—Yes, sir; I understand Kellogg's credentials for the Senate were laid on the table by Hoar, Dawes and Burnside voting with the democrats. The only assurances we received that Packard's government would be let down easy were from Matthews, Foster, Garfield, Dennison and Evarts.

Mr. Leete was recalled. In the census of 1875 it was deemed advisable to swell the census of the colored people as high as possible, so that the basis of registration could be as high, as every colored man was understood to be a republican. The democrats ignored that census as a fraud. Witness was told to find a large republican census, meaning a large colored contingent. They told me, said the witness, to find them this, no matter how I did it. I refused. Only the lowest count was taken in my parish, which showed an increase of whites and decrease of colored people.

J. E. Anderson was recalled by Potter, who handed him the following letter which he identified as having received from P. B. Darrell. The letters S., M. and H. in the letter he said meant Sherman, Matthews and Harlan.

MORGAN CITY, LA.,  
May, 12th, 1878.

"Private."

My Dear Sir—I have your favor of a late date and am pleased to hear from you. Marks has my passes to use coming home, but will send them to you as soon as they get there. I hope he will be appointed, but don't expect it, nor anything else that is decent from Hayes for Louisiana. His policy appears to be to send Packard away and turn over everything else to our enemies in the party, who will ensure a democratic success next Fall. For myself, in my district, I prefer to have such people against me. If I conclude to run, I can be elected without patronage, and prefer it. I suppose M. did what he could, but they evidently don't think you will do anything. Your letter, taken with your sworn evidence, implicating M. and H., is valuable, use it discreetly, but don't spare them, as, except M—, they are the most unmitigated scoundrels I ever met—a miserable, hypocritical, psalm-singing, cold-blooded set, whom it would be doing the country a kindness to expose. Write me fully but be discreet. Send the papers to Mrs. D. if you can without trouble. Am glad Laura is better. We both send love to her. Write often.

Truly, etc.,  
P. B. DARRELL.

To James E. Anderson, Philadelphia, Penn.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Fifteen hundred pounds of tobacco have been found secreted under the floor of the issue house at Crow Creek agency. Livingston reported that there were but 3,000 pounds at the agency and 8,000 pounds have been already discovered—more than one-eighth of the whole amount issued annually to all the Indians. It is not known whether Livingston applied for additional supplies of tobacco this year, but he did apply for the usual amount of drugs, when he had enough on hand to last 15 years.

CHICAGO, 14.—Official information is received that Lieut. Wallace of Fort Missoula, has overtaken the

marauding band of Nez Percés, numbering about 20, who have been plundering their way from Canada to Idaho, and has punished them severely, killing six and wounding three, and killing or capturing most of their ponies. He had only a handful of men in his command, but used them to excellent advantage.

Mrs. B. J. Sweet, widow of the late General Sweet, and mother of Miss Ada Sweet, the pension agent here, was struck by the locomotive of a train at Lombard, on the Northwestern Railroad, this morning, thrown several feet and instantly killed. She leaves a family of four children. A coroner's inquest exonerated the railroad company.

NEW ORLEANS, 14.—The extraordinary increase of new cases of yellow fever reported by the board of health up to noon to-day has been the all-absorbing topic of conversation this afternoon. Reports are sought in vain for explanation. The true report includes two days from the Charity Hospital, but that only adds seven or eight cases which should have been reported, and leaves 156 or 157 cases that have occurred during the past 24 hours. So far, but few cases have occurred in the third or fifth districts. Of the deaths reported nine are under 20 years, and of these six were natives of New Orleans.

Memphis, 14.—The following has been received by the Associate Press here: At Grenada, Miss., owing to the sickness of the mayor and councilmen, the undersigned have been appointed by the citizens of Grenada, at a general meeting, to receive and distribute whatever pecuniary aid can be obtained for those suffering from yellow fever in Grenada. The disease is here in its most malignant form, and the sick are so numerous and destitute as to make it utterly impossible for Grenada, unassisted, to relieve or move them. Assistance from the charitable is respectfully solicited, and the press are asked to copy this dispatch generally. It is signed by Robert Miller and R. S. Kingoold, M. D., and Health Officer Thomas Walton.

NEW YORK, 15.

John A. Leete, of New Orleans, continued his testimony before the Potter investigating committee, to-day. He said: When Anderson called on me, after coming from East Feliciana, he told me he had carried out the programme, as was well understood between Kellogg, Anderson and myself. The programme was to keep the colored republicans from voting. Each man had a programme of his own. It was thought best to exclude the colored republican vote, so that the returning board could throw out the whole democratic vote of the parish if necessary. The republican party was demoralized there and would have been beaten. Anderson went back to East Feliciana and a peaceable election was held. Anderson told me that he did not mean to make any protest until he found out "where the land lay." Kellogg urged me to do what I could to get Anderson to make a protest. The attention of the whole country was being concentrated on Louisiana, and Kellogg said it was highly important to get a protest out of Anderson before some of Tilden's emissaries arrived there and bought him up. I advised Anderson not to make any protest at all. Anderson and I agreed that the republican party was defeated, and we were sorry for Hayes, but glad Packard was defeated. We agreed, however, that though defeated, the republicans would get in. In an interview with Kellogg, he said that no matter what Anderson would do, he would count the State for Hayes. We agreed to Kellogg's plan to count in Hayes. I knew very well that Sherman and the visiting statesmen had come down to steal the State. I knew they were after Anderson's protest, so that, after committing himself, he could not go over to the democrats without perjury himself. There was a glorious prospect for Anderson, and I know that he could get anything he demanded for his protest, which would cause the vote of East Feliciana, for Tilden, to be thrown out. I think that even without Anderson's protest they would have thrown out the vote.

A Columbia, S. C. dispatch says: It is reported that Gov. Hampton has forwarded to the governor of Ohio a requisition asking for the extradition of ex-Gov. A. K. Scott, who lives in Napoleon. He is charged with having bought a majority of the votes of members of

the legislature during the session of 1871-2, in order to defeat his own impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, and in order to raise the money to buy the votes, he issued a fraudulent warrant on the treasurer in the names of imaginary persons, to the amount of \$100,000.

The Tribune says: The settlement of the rates on California freights, to be charged hereafter by the Union Pacific road, has been left to general freight agent Vining of the Union Pacific, and general freight agent Stubbs, of the Central Pacific, both of whom are now at San Francisco.

Governor Stanford, of California, who is also president of the Central Pacific road, sent a dispatch to President Dillon, recognizing the right of the latter to make such terms on the west bound freight as he saw fit, but suggesting that instead of advance upon the classes of goods mentioned in the circular of July 29th, a reduction would be better, and earnestly advising the withdrawal of the circular.

A director of the Union Pacific road said, yesterday, "The circular advancing the freight rates to California, on first class goods, from \$6 to \$12, was issued to prevent a certain class of San Francisco merchants from taking undue advantage of the railroad company by shipping silks and other fine goods in cases marked domestics, and to avoid accommodating at low rates another class of merchants who do most of their business by ship and steamer, only patronizing the railroads when compelled to do so."

Since the circular was issued, our agents have entered into a large number of annual contracts for all freight to be shipped by leading houses in San Francisco and New York at satisfactory rates.

We have made contracts with two large New York firms, which will pay us at least \$250,000 a year on freight account, and they receive rates below the old \$6 schedule. Where long time contracts are made at either end of the continent, the Union Pacific Company does not pretend to demand increased rates.

GRENADE, Miss., 15.—Sixteen experienced nurses, in charge of Dr. Mandeville and Veagie, arrived this morning, from New Orleans. The nurses were quickly assigned to afflicted families. The type of the disease is pronounced malignant, and is spreading. There are 10 or 11 new cases. None of the old cases have as yet recovered.

CAPE MAY, N. J., 15.—Prof. Baxter, professor of elocution at the Harvard College, was drowned this morning, while swimming out beyond his depth. The body has not yet been recovered.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 15.—The following has been received here from Grenada, Miss.:

To the Mayor of Wilmington:

Help us to pay nurses and bury the dead. Our town is a grave yard. We need help. The mayor is dying, and I am the only officer left.

(Signed) E. D. A. MOLTON,  
City marshal, acting mayor.

Immediately on receipt of the above telegram, a board of aldermen of this city convened in session, and made an appropriation for the Grenada sufferers, and appointed a committee of seven to solicit contributions from citizens. It is thought that a liberal sum will be raised.

MEMPHIS, 15.—The following telegram was sent, this morning, to Hon. G. W. McCrary, Secretary of War, Washington.

Death is making rapid strides through our streets. Towns have quarantined against us. Can you not order 1,000 tents in which to remove the poor.

(Signed) R. A. PATTERSON,  
Collector Internal Revenue.  
R. A. THOMPSON,  
Postmaster.

NEW YORK, 15.—The testimony of John A. Leete continued as follows: They would manufacture a lot of affidavits, just for moral appearance, you know. Kellogg wanted me to manufacture affidavits, but I refused. I never did wrong in my life, and sacrificed many opportunities to keep within the dictates of my conscience. (Great laughter.) I thought by working Anderson I should get enough evidence out of him to expose the whole thing and make a sensation and my fortune. I can't say what I would have done if some one had offered me \$100,000 to keep quiet, and the high moral statesman had come pressing around me to keep my mouth shut. (Laugh-

ter.) When Anderson told me he had signed the protest and got no money for it, I told him the visiting statesmen and Kellogg would leave him in the mud. I told him that of he had held out with his protest he could get documents from those visiting statesmen that would make them his slaves for the remainder of their political lives. About this time Anderson began jumping around and threatening to whip Pitkin, Kellogg and everybody else. Kellogg and others called on me one day and said, "Come, old fellow, I want to introduce you to the visiting statesmen." The statesmen admired the hall in the naval office, and then they edged toward the affidavit mill. I told Kellogg I would not go to such a lot of frauds. I was afraid if I not them they might get something out of me. My desk in the Custom House was a sort of political Mecca, where all Louisiana statesmen gathered. Anderson told me that he and Weber had an interview with Sherman and that Sherman had promised them everything. I told Anderson he was an unmitigated lunatic to believe in anything but a written contract. He said he was promised the naval office and I told him he would never get it, and he has not. (Laughter.) Another day he called on me and said, "I've got it!" I replied: "What have you got? More taffy?" He said: "No, sir; I've got them fixed." He pulled out a letter and said it was from John Sherman. It was a letter giving him the naval office. He showed me Sherman's name at the foot of the letter but refused to let me see the remainder of the letter. I had a talk with Darrall and Kellogg about the letter. Kellogg said the letter was only a general one and non-committal. Kellogg and I considered the count of the votes finished before it was begun. (Laughter.) I spoke to Darrall about the Sherman letter and he said it gave no grip to Anderson on the statesman. They had a hold on him, however, on his protest if he had opened his mouth for the democrats. They could produce his sworn protest and have him up for perjury. The bulldozers were plentiful and would shoot a white man or black man to get an office. E. C. Butler, Anderson's clerk, was one of these. I had a difficulty with him in Vermillion parish and tried to kill him, but failed; he is dead now, however. Warmouth admitted the State would be lost by 25,000 votes. He said to me confidentially, "These visiting statesmen are a lot of frauds and have come down here to steal the State and they will steal it, too."

After some further testimony of like character, the witness was cross-examined by Gen. Butler. He said he was intimately acquainted with all the politicians of Louisiana and in his judgment they were the most complete set of rascals he ever met; that Cassanave of the returning board, was the most honest of the lot. Witness was then questioned as to his standard of honesty and becoming a little nettled at the manner of questioning, said he purposed answering when, how, and where he chose. The witness then submitted a copy of his paper, in which he published his prediction that the election of 1878 would turn on Louisiana. Several extracts from the paper were read to the committee. Several letters of Anderson's to witness were placed in evidence after being read; but after they showed terms of intimacy between them, witness complained that he was not allowed to make a full statement of his record to the committee. Potter said they only wanted his testimony. Adjourned.

A tug boat exploded, this morning, off Staten Island, and Captain Murphy and engineer Gillen have died of their injuries. Four of the deck hands were fearfully scalded.

CAIRO, 15.—The board of health, this afternoon resolved to prohibit the entrance to the city of all passenger and freight trains from the south after to-night, thus placing embargo on the travel and shipments of any kind from that direction. Steamers from below will not be permitted to land or send passengers ashore.

VICKSBURG, 15.—The health officer reports two new cases of yellow fever in the city to-day.

LITTLE ROCK, 15.—The board of health met, to-day, and determined to establish a quarantine on the Memphis road at Hopefield, thus preventing the running of trains entirely. The St. Louis I. M. and S. Railroad agreed to stop the run-

ning of trains between Columbus and Poplar Bluffs, a health officer to be stationed at Belmont, Mo., to examine all trains coming south from St. Louis. Quarantine officers are also to be stationed in Texas to examine trains coming this way. Steamboats and stages between this city and Pine Bluff are stopped. The Memphis train stopped last night at the county line not being permitted to come to the city. Over 100 Memphians are prevented from entering the city. Several came in on foot and to-day were ordered out. There is no signs of fever and every precaution is being taken. No epidemic ever reaches this city and everybody is confident fever will not reach here at this time. Considerable excitement prevails among all classes.

MEMPHIS, 15.—Thirty-three cases of fever and six deaths are reported from 9 o'clock last night to 9 tonight. The Memphis and Grenada and M. & L. railroads have stopped running their trains. Nearly all the towns in all directions are quarantined against us. Several of the largest business houses in the city will close to-morrow and remain closed till after the frost. Gaston's and the Commercial Hotels closed to-day. The Howards have organized and sent out 20 nurses to-day. The Masons and Odd Fellows have gone to work and are doing much good.

NEW ORLEANS, 15.—A Grenada, Miss., special says: Last night was fearful on yellow fever victims. Deaths during the last 24 hours are the largest since its appearance. Ten or twelve new cases. Great excitement during the day. Many are flying from the town. The population is now reduced to not over 300. Total number of deaths, 45. The number of cases down is estimated at 150. New Orleans physicians pronounce it of the most virulent type. The distress is too fearful to contemplate.

SACRAMENTO, 15.—This morning Wm. G. English was fatally shot in the back with a shotgun by Henry Caulfield. English was putting up a fence on land claimed by Caulfield. The latter is a notorious desperado; has been indicted 23 times, mostly for murderous attempts; has been wounded often, several times desperately; had three revolver balls put into him once, lungs penetrated twice and head split open with an axe, besides getting an eye knocked out with a club.

Troy Dye, public administrator of Sacramento County, has made a full confession concerning the recent murder of A. M. Tullis, on Grand Island. He confesses to have instigated the murder for the purpose of getting control of the estate of deceased. He implicates as the perpetrator of the deed, Edward Anderson, a Swede, formerly in his employ, and another party, name not yet ascertained. Anderson has also made a confession corroborating that of Dye. Anderson was to receive \$8,000 for the job. They had previously tried to kill Tullis by poison. They had also discussed the murder of other citizens. The details are replete with cold-blooded cruelty. Dye has heretofore borne a good reputation in the community, and his connection with the affair has created the utmost surprise and excitement.

The steamship City of Sydney brings news of the abandonment of the British bark Kedar, from Bernard Inlet, with lumber, to Melbourne, near the Friendly Islands, off Cook's Island, April 3rd. A hurricane swept the sea over the bark, making a complete wreck. In this condition the crew remained on board 50 days, when they made a raft, and, weak and famishing, managed to reach land. Their sufferings from want of food and water were great, but only one perished. The remainder were taken to New Zealand on a coasting vessel.

A Eureka, Nevada, dispatch says: The town was visited this evening by a freshet caused by the heavy rains in the mountains. The flood swept down the ravines on which the town is built, carrying away everything, and destroying stables, outbuildings, etc. One man is supposed to be lost. Damage considerable, but since a similar visitation four years ago most of the buildings are raised above the level of the water, and escaped destruction, though the lower floors were flooded.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., 16.—John Teneyck (colored) was hanged here this morning, for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Stillman, at Sheffield, on the 29th of November last. He