

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WEST POINT, N. Y., 16.—The hearing in the Fitzjohn Porter case was resumed in the Academy Library to-day. The first witness called was Chas. O. Williams, aide-de-camp of the rebel general, Jones. He is now a lawyer at Richmond, Va. He testified, as have the other witnesses, as to Longstreet's position in front of Porter, on the 29th, and gave details. He also corroborated other witnesses in saying it was only artillery firing on the 29th, except that Hood had several fights near sundown, but he made no reference to any general engagements. In reply to General Schofield, he said the principal firing was the artillery when Hood and Evans were engaged. Mr. Wilcox, of Washington, commanding a division of Longstreet's corps, and numbering about 5,000, was the next witness, and testified that his troops were in excellent condition on the 28th of August. His division did not fire a shot that day, which showed that there could not have been a combined engagement as was emphatically stated by Pope in his dispatch to Halleck. Robert Thompson, President of the Philadelphia Railroad Company, who was lieutenant colonel of the 15th regiment of volunteers, Patterson's brigade, Hooker's division, testified that the night of the 27th of August was a very dark one, and it would have been very difficult to make a march from Warrington Junction to Bristol, starting at 3 o'clock in the morning. This evidence was introduced to corroborate other witnesses whose testimony thus far has inclined to back up Porter, in his delay in responding to Pope's orders to march at 1 o'clock that night. He thought nothing could be gained by starting before daylight. He did not know of a general engagement on the 29th. When he was cross-examined he said that if he had received orders to march at 1 o'clock on the night of the 29th he would have tried it, for he always obeyed orders.

A communication was received from Col. Marshall, of Baltimore, making some comparatively un-

NEW ORLEANS, 16.—Before the Potter sub-committee, to-day, testimony was taken tending to show that certain supervisors had made false returns; that the returns were altered to favor the republican candidates and that the affidavits sworn to by some persons regarding intimidation were prepared in the custom house and never read by those who signed them. The witness denied the substance of most of the affidavits when read to them by members of the committee, saying they never would have signed the documents had they known what they contained. Some witnesses swore to having joined the democratic clubs before the election and to knowing of many other colored persons who did the same thing.

CHICAGO, 16.—Reports from points throughout the northwest give accounts of the terrible effects of the heat. In Dewitt, Iowa, Charles Hecker and H. Rolif, Germans, died from the effects of the heat. At Galesburg, Illinois, several deaths and many cases of sunstroke are reported. At Des Moines, Captain James May, of Rock Island, well known in political circles there and at Washington, lies in a critical condition from the effects of a sunstroke yesterday. At Bloomington, Michael O'Neil, Mollie Hogan, Jesse Passwater, and an unknown laborer, were struck by the sun and soon died. Twenty other cases, none fatal are reported to-day, and horses suffer terribly. These are but isolated cases, taken at random, for nearly every town in this section has one or more cases to report. Thermometer has ranged from 90° to 110°.

A *Tribune's* Sioux City special says: That at 8.30 this evening, the weather suddenly changed, the wind began blowing from the north, and the thermometer dropped twenty degrees in two hours.

ST. LOUIS, 16.—There has been a slight diminution of the heat this afternoon, caused by a fine breeze, with some invigorating qualities in it, yet the mercury has ranged high, reaching 100 degrees in many places. The cases of sunstroke have also decreased, there having been but 22 at the city dispensary up to six o'clock this evening, and but four deaths.

Mr. Cook, Asst. Supt. at the Mor-

gue, who has been on continuous duty day and night, since Friday, succumbed to the heat at noon, and lay in an unconscious state for several hours. His condition was regarded as very critical, but he was finally restored to consciousness, and sent to the hospital. Ed. Kewman, a barkeeper, a very bad case, was sent to the hospital, where he will probably die. Among the cases not treated at the dispensary were Dan Dooley, who died at his home; Mary Fortune was found dead in her bed this morning; Elizabeth Bachrig died at her residence after medical treatment; James Ryan, cousin of Bishop Ryan, died at his residence without medical attendance; the wife and daughter of Prof. Malmene, the well known musician, were prostrated at their home, and at last accounts were in a critical condition; J. D. Voerster, father of the well known Dr. Voerster, was found dead in his bed this morning; Solomon Egan fell on the street and was taken to the dispensary in a very dangerous condition, having convulsions. Twenty-four bodies, which had been at the Morgue, yesterday, without being claimed, were buried in Potter's Field late last night. They were terribly swollen and discolored, and presented a most horrible sight.

The whole number of burial permits issued, to-day, were 49, of which 28 were persons whose death was caused by the heat. This is but a trifle over one-half of the death rate yesterday. The heat, this afternoon, was more moderate, and to-night there is a fine breeze, which has cooled the atmosphere considerably. The whole number of cases treated at the dispensary, to-day, were about 30.

PHILADELPHIA, 17.—Wool continues in good demand, at 20 @ 25 for fine and medium California, and 18 @ 20 for coarse.

MILWAUKEE, 16.—A special from Lacrosse, Wisconsin, says: Dispatches received there, to-day and yesterday, from various points along the line of the Southern Minnesota Railroad, show that the severe rain and wind storms, with the intense heat of the past week, have reduced the prospects of the wheat and oat crops about one-half.

DENVER, Col., 16.—Negotiations were concluded, to-day, by which the Hon. W. A. H. Loveland has become sole owner and proprietor of the *Rocky Mountain News*, which will issue hereafter as a democratic paper.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16.—A Portland dispatch says: The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Wheaton, dated Umatilla agency, 15th: The hostiles are reported to be moving from their position near the head waters of McKay's Creek. I send Forsythe with a cavalry column in quick pursuit and will follow him with Miles' column.

McBean, the Indian interpreter, with the Umatilla scouts, are now fighting the Bannacks. Raiding parties and the Snake Chief Egan are reported killed.

A gentleman who arrived here from Yakima Valley, brings the following news concerning the state of affairs at the agency: There are 2,000 Simcoes there, commanded by Chief Joseph Squires, but he has little or no influence with the tribe. They have a few arms and no ammunition and even if so inclined, could not offer the hostiles battle. Thus far they are peaceably disposed and Agent Wilbur apprehends no danger from them, although some of the renegade and disaffected Indians have been missing of late.

Chief Moses, with all his Quin tallies are camped in Kittitas Valley, and the settlers are afraid they may conclude to commit depredations, in consequence of which they are seeking the protection of the towns.

Yakima City, on the boundary of the Simcoe reservation, is full of people. Last Wednesday, thirty hostile Bannacks and Snakes crossed the lower end of the reservation, stealing and driving away stock. They shot at a boy on horseback, who returned the fire, killing one of the redskins. He escaped by hard riding.

Boise city dispatch: It is not true that the Umatillas have joined the hostiles. On the other hand, 100 warriors have joined Col. Forsythe and fought the hostiles yesterday, and brought in twenty-two scalps and 300 horses.

NEW YORK, 17.—The *Tribune* says: Reviewing its Washington

dispatch, that it is ascertained that Chairman Potter will probably not go to New Orleans. The work at Atlantic City may require a fortnight and the sub-committee in Louisiana will be likely to have returned by that time. The visiting statesmen are to be examined at Atlantic City. The report of the committee may not be made until next March.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The opinions at the War Department with regard to the Indian war have again faced about. The troubles in the north-west are now spoken of as wearing a serious aspect. The fact that the War Department opinions are generally about one day behind those expressed in the newspapers, leads to the suspicion that the former are now original. Sherman is now hastening to forward to the west all the troops available for that purpose. Garrison on the seaboard have been withdrawn, and heavy artillery regiments have been armed and drilled as infantry, and are en route to the seat of war. An official list of the stations of the troops shows that, to-day, there is only one regiment east of the Missouri, the 18th infantry. It is intended to order that west also. Official reports show that heavy artillery detachments, armed with muskets, are performing effective service.

The *Tribune* has the following: The notice given by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., of its intention to cancel the contract for freight and passenger traffic with the U. P. R. Co., was discussed at the office of the latter, yesterday. Joseph Richardson, one of the directors of the railroad company, said that such notice had been received during the absence from city of President Dillon. He denied that the Union Pacific Co. owed anything like \$3,000 to the Panama Railroad and Pacific Mail jointly, and he said Dillon stated a few weeks ago that the amount of indebtedness was small. Richardson claimed that the Pacific Mail would be the greater sufferer by cancelling the contract, and he believed that the Union Pacific Co. could get along very well without any alliance with the Pacific Mail.

Mr. Ham, after conferring with President Dillon, said: It is true that the Pacific Mail directors have given us notice of their desire to cancel the contract entered into two years ago. We do not anticipate any trouble over the matter, and the probability is that the differences will be amicably settled in a few days, and the contract be continued in force. Dillon is a peaceable man, but if he is forced to fight he will do so. It is to the interest of both companies to settle the dispute in a friendly way.

James Gordon Bennett and Miss J. Bennett, his sister, arrived here to-day, on the steamer *St. Laurent*, from Havre.

ST. LOUIS, 17.—The heat has been so great the past few days that almost every one has become alarmed, and hundreds of mechanics and laborers have ceased to work. A number of manufacturing establishments of the city are closed, and many others running on short time, to ease their employees. Several builders and roofers have refused to allow their men to work at all until a change in the weather takes place. The city has also stopped some of its public works and some are carried on only at night, in order to save the men from sickness or almost certain death.

Several livery stable owners refuse to hire horses until sundown or late in the afternoon. One stable lost five horses on Sunday, valued at \$1,000, and others have suffered similar losses.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., 17.—Gen. John McNeal, inspector of Indian affairs, in company with H. W. Jones, Indian agent, arrived yesterday, from the Indian Territory, for the purpose of removing Chief Joseph's band of Nez Perces prisoners now in camp at Fort Leavenworth to the Qua Paw Indian agency about 18 miles south from Baxter Springs, and adjoining the territory now occupied by the Modocs. The removal will take place in a few days. Two companies, C & K, of the 23d Infantry, under command of Lieut. Col. R. Dodge, will leave Fort Leavenworth next Saturday for Fort Hayes. The detachment will be joined at Fort Hayes by company B, now en route from Fort Dodge. On their arrival Lt. Col. Dodge will assume command of the post.

The weather has been extremely hot for several days. Fourteen

cases of sunstroke occurred between Saturday and Monday evening, six resulting fatally. The air is cooler, however, and the impression is that the most dangerous part of the hot season is past.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The Attorney General has sustained the view taken by the Second Asst. Postmaster General that the law passed at the last session of congress, authorizing the payments by the Post Office Department directly to sub-contractors for carrying mails, is applicable to contracts existing at the date of the enactment of the law, as well as to those of subsequent issue.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—Mrs. Timothy Lynch died yesterday from wounds inflicted with a jack knife, by her husband, last Saturday, in a fit of drunken frenzy. Both parties are sexagenarians. The murderer was a wood sawyer.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 16.—An official dispatch from the Marquis of Salisbury to the ministers who remained in London, dated Berlin, July, 12th, is published. Lord Salisbury says: Modifications at the congress are very large, and affect almost all the articles of the treaty. They have recovered a large territory for the sultan and tend to assure the stability and independence of Turkey. The dispatch combats the allegation that the government had abandoned the policy indicated in Lord Salisbury's circular of April 1st. For this purpose it compares, point by point, the policy indicated by the circular with the decisions adopted by the congress. The comparison shows that the object of the British policy, namely, the prevention of Russian preponderance, has been substantially obtained. Lord Salisbury especially points to the fact that the pecuniary indemnity has been altogether excluded from the treaty of Berlin, the congress having declined to revise the arrangement which, being no infraction of the treaty of Paris, it was within the competence of independent powers to conclude. The result of the declaration made by the Russians in the congress, that they would neither claim territory in lieu of the indemnity nor prejudice the claims of other creditors, is that the payment of the indemnity is postponed to an indefinitely remote period. Salisbury concludes: Whether use will be made of this, probably the last opportunity obtained for Turkey by the interposition of the powers, and particularly by England, depends on the sincerity with which the Turkish statesmen now address themselves to the duties of a good government.

MONTREAL, 16.—The publication of the correspondence that took place between Mayor Beaudry and Hon. MacKenzie prior to the 12th, has caused a sensation. The following are the salient points in the premier's letters; writing under date of June 18, he says:

"I feel very great anxiety about the maintenance of peace in Montreal, and would be glad to know what measures you propose to adopt to secure the preservation of order that day. It is to be regretted that any portion of the community should feel it desirable to have party processions. Of course, I would much prefer, in this case, if the parties interested felt disposed to dispense with their procession. They, however, are disposed to claim the right which all persons possess, of appearing this way in the public streets. I cannot help thinking that it would be a wise course for the authorities of the city to make known, in the exercise of such a right, they will be protected. I feel quite certain, if you felt at liberty to adopt the course I have indicated, that you would have no strangers in your city on that day, and the intensity of public interest which centres upon the possible events of the day may be relaxed, and the proceedings be looked upon as ordinary proceedings, which often take place on such occasions in other localities. In any case I will be glad to hear from you at the earliest convenience, if disposed to consider my representation or advice."

The mayor replies, June 21st, in acknowledging the imminent danger to the peace of the city, but says: It will proceed from a large number of persons who declared their intention of coming from other provinces to impose upon a large portion of the citizens of Montreal a demonstration most dis-

tasteful to them. In such emergency he asked protection from the federal authorities against the attacks from outside. With regard to giving the Orange procession protection, he says: "If, as pretended, they form a legal society like any other in the habit of walking in the streets, of course they are entitled to protection, but if they have not the same character, if, on the contrary, they are prohibited by positive statute, then what would be the justification of the magistrates, justices of the peace, or other officials who would undertake to countenance their proceedings? In connection with this he quotes the acts upon which he relies for believing the Orange society an illegal combination. In conclusion, he asks for the opinion of the law officers of the crown and advice as to how he should act if his interpretation of the law is correct.

On the 3rd inst. the premier replied: "It makes no difference whatever in regard to the legal or moral obligations imposed on the local or provincial authorities, if there should be any rioting, where the rioters may come from, as magistrates of another province they cannot follow their citizens into the province of Quebec, and the federal government has no power whatever, under the law, to interfere with the execution of the laws in provinces relating to the preservation of peace."

MacKenzie next informs the Mayor that it is the local authorities who are empowered to enforce the Blake act and not the federal government. It is the law officers of the provincial government who must be applied to for an opinion as to the interpretation of the statutes, but he says: "I do not think it material whether your interpretation of the statutes in question be correct or not, even in the event of the Orange Association being, as you designate it, an illegal confederacy, that would in no way relieve you as mayor, and magistrates and peace officers of the city from the protection of them individually as citizens. Individuals, who happen to belong to the association in question, have the same right to assemble together for the purpose of walking in public procession that any other parties have. This would not interfere with any prosecution instituted by the local authorities for belonging to an illegal combination, and the imposition of any penalty provided by such acts. Their general rights as citizens remain, however, intact, and it is the absolute right of every person to walk the public streets, and this may be exercised by them individually or together; and the mere fact that every person, in a collection of persons walking together, happens to belong to an illegal association or to several illegal associations, does not render unlawful, his act of walking the public streets alone or in company, and there is no act, that I am aware of, prohibiting such procession walking. I cannot help, therefore, urging you, with all the energy I possess, to lose no time in making the most vigorous preparations in your power for maintaining the public peace. I feel confident that if you, or yourself and other magistrates combined, intimate in some way to the public that parties in exercise of their rights will be protected, you will have no interruption from a distance, and you have the power, under this act, to require all parties coming by trains to the city some days before the 12th, to be searched and disarmed, as well as to disarm all parties in the city itself who are likely to cause trouble. If known that such vigorous steps are to be taken by yourself and magistracy of the city, I have no doubt you will get over the occasion without any difficulty."

"I have also to ask that you should consider what force may be necessary, and make a requisition either upon the lieutenant general in command at Ottawa or on the deputy adjutant general, as you please, at as early a day as possible, and I will see that the troops immediately in the pay of the dominion, as well as some other volunteer regiments, are available for the preservation of peace."

A. MACKENZIE.
LONDON, 17.—After reaching his residence, Lord Beaconsfield, in response to repeated calls from the crowd, appeared at the window and thanked them for his reception. He said Lord Salisbury and himself had brought back peace; but a peace, he hoped, with honor, such as would satisfy his sovereign and his country.