

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

PHILADELPHIA, 2.—This afternoon two men entered the office of Grant & Aulls, brokers, and while one drew the attention of the clerk to the quotations of stocks the other seized a package containing twelve \$1,000 bonds, numbering from 093,396 to 093,407, inclusive, United States 4 1/2% new issue, and escaped.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., 2.—The Missouri River at this point is higher than at any time since 1844, being 17 feet four inches above the low water mark. Considerable damage was done to-day to the iron bridge spanning the river at this point. The bridge is impassable. The damage can be repaired in a few days.

WASHINGTON, 2.—A letter was shown Weber which he identified as written by himself. He said: "Gentlemen of the committee, I object to the consideration of this letter or its publication as any part of the record. If published it will place me in a very false position with the people down there, and I ask the committee to refuse to allow it to be read for that reason. The statement I have made in there is not in accordance with facts. I would like to say a word or two more about this matter, that at the time I wrote this letter what I wrote was given to me as facts, but since then I have ascertained that I was misinformed." Witness said he now knew the statements he made in that letter were based on misinformation and were false. The statements were made for political effect, he believing the letter would be published in the north and create a feeling in favor of Packard. He wrote a similar letter to Governor Kellogg, and writing such letters was the stock-in-trade of the Packard people to get up a feeling regarding outrages, and get the support of the administration. Cox said Nathan Cole, member of Congress from St. Louis, handed him the letter.

Witness said he believed personal, and not political enemies murdered his brother. Had seen Sherman's autograph in an album. Witness desired to read a statement on this point, but was not allowed. He had seen Sherman writing in the New Orleans Custom House on the 15th or 16th of November, Garfield, Hale, Stoughton, and other being present. He saw some of the writing, as he was among them and talked with Sherman. Adjourned.

The committee, to-morrow, adjourns to the 11th inst., and then, after a short session, will, it is reported to-night, adjourn till September, and complete the examination of Weber in New Orleans.

MEMPHIS, 2.—Another body was found in the wreck of the *Capitol City*, this afternoon, badly burned. Twenty bags of government mail were destroyed, and all the freight, consisting of 26 bales of cotton, 200 sacks of cotton seed, etc., were lost. All the goods stored in the elevator were burned. It is estimated that the total loss will reach a quarter of a million.

HAT CREEK, Wyo., 2.—The coach from Deadwood, with six passengers, was attacked last night by road agents at Whoop-Up, 65 miles south of Deadwood. Only two road agents came in view and after placing the passengers in line and robbing four of them of various amounts of money, together with two gold watches, they advanced to Daniel Finn, a passenger, who drew his revolver, shooting one robber in the neighborhood of the groin. The robber fell on his knee, rallied, and as Finn was about to fire again, he (Finn) was shot by an accomplice of the robber, who laid in ambush. The ball entered at the left side of the nose and passing through the mouth, came out in front of the right ear, inflicting a painful but not serious wound. The robbers then retreated, firing several shots, and wounding S. E. Smith in the leg below the knee, and A. Liberman in the thigh. Both are flesh wounds. The coach arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening. The wounded were made comfortable and are now en route to Cheyenne. About eight highway men are supposed to have participated in the affair. Wm. Ward, division superintendent, together with some reliable men, are now in pursuit of the robbers.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.—A Winne-mucca dispatch says: Chief Natchez and his cousin Jerry, interpreter came in yesterday. They state that the number of hostiles do not

exceed thirty lodges of Bannacks, Eagle Eye's band of Weysars, and a party of Snakes, some of whom were determined to escape at the first opportunity. About 300 of the warriors are well armed and some 200 others have poor guns and bows and arrows.

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—The official election returns have been received from all except seven counties, besides San Francisco, in which the official canvass is not yet complete. The counties yet to be heard from will give non-partisan majorities. The result of the count shows, beyond doubt, that the non-partisans have elected all their 32 delegates at large, and probably 54 county delegates, though they may lose one of that number. The Kearneyites elect 51, and possibly 52 county delegates; the republicans eight, democrats seven. The non-partisans will thus have a majority in the convention of 17 or 20 over all the others. It must also be remembered that the republicans and democrats elected represent the conservative element. It is also true that a number of the delegates from the interior on the workingmen's ticket are not in sympathy with what is known as Kearneyism, and the same may be said of some of the city delegation. The revolutionary element will form a small minority in the convention.

WASHINGTON, 3.—In the testimony of Weber, the following was given: Witness said on the evening of the 20th of November, while passing by Moreau's restaurant on Canal Street, New Orleans, he noticed his brother, D. A. Weber, and James E. Anderson in there talking with Secretary Sherman; was not within hearing distance, and did not know what transpired, but they were there together at a table, one on each side of Sherman. Packard told me a few days before the election that if he and Hayes did not get any votes in East and West Feliciana he was going to be governor and Hayes was going to be President. He said this in the presence of Mr. Armistead, Mr. Duncan, and others whom I do not now remember. He said the best way to dispose of the democratic majority was to throw out the vote of the county; that that was a better way than making a republican canvass, and I know of my personal knowledge that Kellogg employed L. B. Jenks to keep James E. Anderson away from the parish and prevent his holding an election. I have a letter from L. B. Jenks, dated New Orleans, October 26th, 1876, in which he states that Pitkin requested him to hunt up Anderson and to prevent his coming to East Feliciana to hold an election. Jenks afterwards stated that he had been endeavoring to keep Anderson away, but had failed, and Anderson would go up and hold the election. He told me that Kellogg, Packard, Pitkin and others had given him money to prevent Anderson's going up, and that they wanted him to go down town and get Anderson drunk so as to prevent his coming. There were between 400 and 500 democratic votes lost in East Feliciana, because of the failure of Anderson to come up there and register them. I had a conversation with General Garfield, Mr. Sherman and others, whom I do not remember; but I know it was generally understood that they were advising the stretching of the powers of the returning board to the utmost extent in the same direction that they were stretched in 1874, when they proved successful. Witness said that Mrs. Jenks came to his house and stated that she knew of the existence of the Sherman letter and was in search of it and would pay well for it. She stated how valuable it would be for us if I could get Mrs. D. A. Weber to consent to her looking over the papers in her possession, as she was certain it would be found. Witness testified, according to his best knowledge and belief, that after the election the republican leaders acknowledged that they were beaten, but their hopes were revived and they were induced to make a fight by the assurances given them by the visiting statesmen that the coming administration would sustain them in whatever action they might take, and upon that the returning board went to work and threw out other parishes, in some cases without affidavits being filed.

Mr. J. P. Harns of New Orleans, once stated that General Anderson wanted to see me and I called on him; he said he wanted Harris and I summoned before the committee for the purpose of contradicting

James E. Anderson's statement. I told him I had already been used as a tool by them and I did not propose to be used again. I told him that if I took any part in the matter at all, the only thing I could do was to corroborate Anderson in many of his statements. He replied that he was astounded by my remark and could not understand it, knowing how my brother was killed. I told him that had nothing to do with the testimony I should give and left him. Since I have been here I met Mr. Husted, formerly an officeholder in the parish of East Baton Rouge. I did not recognize him at first, but he introduced himself to me. Captain Tom Jenks was present. The next day he called at my room. He met me at the Rigg's House and told how near he was to Mr. Sherman and stated Mr. Sherman felt very kindly towards me and would be glad to have a brief interview with me. I considered that an improper approach on his part, and I made no response and walked away. I have not called on Mr. Sherman.

Q.—Have you ever had any other conversation with anybody? A.—I had a conversation with Captain Thomas Jenks before he testified, easily last week. He spoke to me in this way: "You know, Weber, if you testify with us in this case we can be provided for down there. We can get nice appointments in the custom house and everything will be all right so far as we are concerned." I considered that as an approach, and I told him I was not an applicant for any position, and would not have one under any circumstances. The witness then produced the following letter, written to Mrs. D. A. Weber by James E. Anderson:

"NORTH AMERICAN" OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA. My Dear Madam—You are probably aware that a warm friendship, existing between your husband and myself, remained unbroken till his untimely death. You are also aware, no doubt, that we acted together in the election matter of 1876, and that a letter assuring us that we should be protected and provided for, was given us by Mr. Sherman. Had the promise made us at that time been fulfilled, your husband would not have been compelled to return home and to certain death. The man who made these promises occupies to-day, one of the most prominent places in the gift of the man whose name is stained by your husband's blood. They not only deny the existence of the document, but that either your husband or myself was known to them or that they had ever heard of us. Some days since a party arrived in Washington and claimed that she could produce the letter in question. Is this correct? If so, can you tell me where it can be found and on what conditions it can be obtained?

In justice to myself and the memory of Mr. Weber it should be produced, and there will never be a more opportune time than the present. Let me hear from you at the earliest practicable moment. E. L. will give you all the information you desire. Remember me kindly to him. JAMES E. ANDERSON. The witness said: I have the original of that letter which I will file with the committee. The committee adjourned till the 10th.

PITTSBURG, 4.—A terrific wind and rain storm washed away the line of the Alleghany Valley Railroad in several places, and houses on the low lands were inundated. Several heavy washes occurred on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, and it is reported that several persons were drowned. The wind upset many houses and laid waste fields of grain. The most serious accident yet reported occurred at a German Lutheran picnic, at Ross Grove, on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, a few miles up the Alleghany, where a large tree fell on a party, who had fled to it for shelter, instantly killing 10 and seriously injuring 15, some of whom it is feared, will die. Lightning struck the Vesta oil works of Lockhart, Frew & Co., at Negley's Run, and they were entirely destroyed. A stable at East Liberty was struck by lightning, and three horses burned.

PORTLAND, Oregon, 4.—The following was received here from Pendleton from N. A. Connoyer, Indian agent, on Monday night: Some of

the Umatillas have just arrived in haste. The Snakes were within 60 miles of this place, killing all they met. It is feared that some Indian families are killed.

Two Indian runners arrived this evening. They report a fight at Camas prairie. They say a number of Indians and whites were killed. The Umatilla Indians are fighting against the Snakes. These two Indian runners came to get the Columbia River Indians to look out for the hostiles. The hostiles are expected to try to cross the Columbia River. They are going to try to stop them. Settlers are coming in here.

Scott's, July 3.—A man has arrived from Rock Creek stating that a friendly Indian notified the settlers to leave immediately if they wished to save their lives. One man has been killed by the Indians. Walla Walla, 3, 11 30 p.m.—The sheriff of Umatilla county reached here this morning, having left the scene of the present hostilities last night, about 10 o'clock. From the Umatillas and Major Connoyer he learned that upon the first appearance of the Bannocks, they offered to barter their plunder, consisting of 2,000 horses and merchandise for their assistance, promising also not to disturb or molest any of the property belonging to the Umatillas. In addition, the Bannocks stated that whether they received assistance or not they proposed to fight their way to the Columbia river; that they were determined to cross that stream; and that when once across they would not require any assistance. The Umatillas declined to accept the offers, when the Bannocks opened fire. The Umatillas numbered about 60, of these only 30 were armed. Connoyer reported two of his men killed. The location of the fight is about 40 miles from Pendleton.

Later—a stage that left Pendleton at six o'clock this evening, has just reached here, and brings intelligence of a courier at that point, who reports that the Umatillas had been defeated, and were falling back towards the reservation. NEW YORK, 5.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Dispatches from the frontier, received at headquarters this evening, increase apprehensions of the government in regard to a very serious summer's campaign with the Indians. Orders have been sent to the different commands on the seaboard, directing detachments to proceed forthwith to Fort Leavenworth, to receive further instructions regarding their destination. Army officers say at no time since the extension of the settlements west of the Mississippi river has the situation in the Indian country been fraught with so much peril. It is not improbable that a call for volunteers from the threatened States and Territories will be made.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The interior department desires the publication of the following verbatim extract from the instructions issued by Secretary Schurz to the Sioux Commissioner on the 28th ult: If there be any difference of opinion as to choice of location, you will keep in mind that the Indian choice is to be respected, and that it is most important to keep perfect faith with them in the performance of all promises made to them, and that this will be the invariable rule of the government in its treatment with the Indian tribes.

Disaffection among Okanagan Indians is denied. Nearly the whole tribe is camped at the Catholic Mission, together with a delegation from neighboring tribes, all attending the feast of Corpus Christi.

NEW ORLEANS, 5.—The Potter sub-committee met at 11 a.m. Fawcitty, clerk of the circuit court and United States commissioner, testified. He thinks most of the affidavits before the returning board were attested by him; superintended their preparation as supervisor of elections; his office is a repository for these papers; the original affidavits were borrowed from time to time by republican counsel. Some of them had not been returned; brought here all the protests, affidavits, etc., made before me, also some that I discovered among them, a few days ago, which I thought should have been on file in the secretary of States office. The papers were delivered to the committee, and include the original protest of D. A. Weber, with interlineations, which witness thought were evidently made after the original draft, being in a differ-

ent ink and hand-writing. Ad-journed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 5.—The storm which swept over this city and vicinity yesterday afternoon proves to have been the most destructive one in loss of life and property that has occurred here for several years. In the city several houses were struck by lightning, and the flood of water did great damage, but no lives were lost. In the rural districts the greatest losses occurred. Houses and bridges were washed away and crops greatly damaged. At Sandy Creek, a village twelve miles above this city, the water rose to a depth of four feet and carried everything before it. The house of Abner Connor, containing himself, wife and child, Ira Long, a man named Eoyd and a stranger who had stopped during the storm, was carried away and all were drowned. The bodies of Connor, wife and child and Eoyd were recovered this morning. The killed and wounded at the disaster at Ross Grove picnic yesterday are as follows: Mrs. Conrad Reithmiller and child, Willard Prager, 15 years old, Herman Prager, 8 years old, Ludwig Waltz and Mrs. Stoevner. Wounded—Five of Mr. Reithmiller's children, one young lady 18 year's old, none fatal but seriously; Lizzie Crafts, 18 years old, seriously; three children of Mrs. Burgund of Sharpburg, one of these is fatally injured and two others have legs broken; John Sentz, 22 years old; George Sentz, 13 years old; Michael Schrumm, of Sharpburg; Miss Annie Gaisler, probably fatally; Miss Lizzie Burgund, fatally; Rev. Charles Weltz was injured by a branch of a tree and has been unconscious since.

NEW YORK 5.—A Henley special says of the defeat of Shoewacomettes, that it was first believed they had given up through exhaustion, but it seems, when in the most exciting part of the race, the captain of the "Shoes" called for a spurt, and the men failed to respond at that moment; in fact, Joseph Nadeau gave out. He was suddenly taken sick, and was unable to make any further efforts. It was afterwards learned that Nadeau had been sick for some days past.

SAN FRANCISCO, 5.—Susanville, Modoc County, California, 5: Eight families from Surprise Valley have just arrived in town. The Indians have been within eight miles of the valley. They stole stock and took the contents of the cabins. Friendly Piutes have warned the settlers that the hostiles were coming to take the valley. The hostiles crossed John Day River near Camp Lester on Sunday, June 30, and are now in Fox valley. The indications are that the hostiles will cross Snake River near the mouth of the Grande Ronde, keeping in their journey under cover of the forests of the Blue Mountains country, through which the troops have followed them. If Wheaton has received the orders sent him, he will be ready with all his force to encounter the hostiles as they emerge from the mountains. The citizens skirmished with the Indians on Saturday, June 29th, and one man was killed. On Sunday the Indians murdered two men in this valley, and burned three houses. Bernard presses them so close that they had not time to depredate further. By order of Brigadier-General Howard, Howard will move slowly, to give Wheaton time to get into position. There will be no fight for some days—not till Wheaton is ready to intercept them.

NEW YORK, 6.—The *Tribune's* Geneva, Switzerland, special says: At a supper given in honor of Vera Sassulitch, last night, at which she sat at the right of Henri Rochefort, she made a speech in which she declared that she had given herself, body and soul, to the cause of revolution, and that in her opinion its triumph was not distant. The Russian people, she said, were fast becoming undeceived. The blood that had been spilled in the late war was the last that would be shed in combats instigated by the ambition of princes. The next combat would be that of the people against kings. Other speeches at the supper were of a violent character. The municipal authorities here are uneasy at the presence of Miss Sassulitch, and they have intimated to her that her early departure would be agreeable to them.

The correspondent further adds: Vera Sassulitch arrived at Geneva, in disguise, two days ago. She relates an extraordinary story respecting her adventures, after her acquittal at St. Petersburg upon the