

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 4.

The *Star*, this evening, publishes the following, which there is good reason to believe was furnished or inspired by one of the outside agents of the six companies now in Washington, and which may, therefore, be considered a fair indication of what aid can be expected from the Chinese in procuring a modification of the Burlingame treaty. The mission of the Chinese embassy to this country is said to be to protect the rights of the Peking government in case any legislation is attempted to reverse the Burlingame treaty, so as to give this government some control of the matter of the Chinese immigration. The Chinese have an idea, founded upon demands made by a congressman from the Pacific Coast, that to bring the control of immigration solely within the power of the United States is virtually to prohibit it. It is believed that if such action is insisted upon by Congress, China will take measures to prohibit American immigration to the same extent that Chinese immigration is prohibited in the United States. To guard well the interests of China in this respect is said to be the specific duty of Chen Lan Pin and his suite in coming to the United States.

NEW ORLEANS, 4.—The mortality report for the week ending at 6 p.m., Sunday, shows 193 deaths against 310 the previous week, and 69 of yellow fever against 177 the preceding week.

CHICAGO, 4.—James Donahoe, recently arrested in Detroit and brought here on a charge of swindling Henry Helberg out of \$500, and who is out on bail, succeeded in kidnapping Helberg, who was the principal witness against him. This is the second attempt to kidnap Helberg.

The schooner *George P. Morris*, from Chicago to Buffalo, worth \$10,000, is reported to have gone down on the upper coast of Michigan with all on board, namely, the captain, mate, cook, and the cook's son. She met a terrific gale and is a total loss. The cargo was grain worth about \$5,000.

LITTLE ROCK, 4.—Carter McClellan, a prominent colored politician, was shot and killed by another colored man, a few days ago, near Pine Bluff. No particulars.

Captain L. Q. C. Elliott, a prominent citizen of Ouachita county, was shot and instantly killed by John Quillen on Saturday. Cause, criminal intimacy between Elliott and a sister of Quillen's.

DUBUQUE, 4.—Two weeks ago, Jennie Coyle and her infant child, living with her brothers on a farm near Fort Dodge, disappeared, and no trace of them was found till yesterday, when the bodies of both were discovered in a well. The supposition is that it was a suicide, as she lived unhappily.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—On Friday night the Irish citizens held a mass meeting at Union Hall, to denounce the utterances of Col. F. A. Bee, as published in the *Washington Post*. T. F. O'Malley Baines, the Irish exile, who took a prominent part in the proceedings refused to allow Wm. Wellock, vice-president of the Workingmen's party, to speak, on the ground that he was an Englishman and had no business at the meeting. At the San Lots, yesterday, Wellock denounced Baines as a Fenian renegade and a traitor to his country. To-morrow Baines will publish in the morning papers a card, demanding that Wellock retract his language or name his time and place for a hostile meeting to settle the affair.

NEW YORK, 5.

Three United States commissioners are holding court, to-day, and their rooms are crowded. A number of persons were arrested on charges of attempting to vote illegally; most of them were discharged on giving bonds and promising not to attempt to vote. One of the men arrested was a roundsman of the police and in uniform. Another pays \$3,600 taxes. Chief Supervisor of elections Davenport, has instructed his deputies to count and canvass all the votes in one box before they permit the State officers to open any other box. He says they can only be arrested under national authority and will receive the amplest support and protection. He also orders the arrest, without warrant, of any election officer found, during the counting of the votes, engaged in any illegal act

which can have an effect upon the canvass.

At Tammany Hall, it was announced, as early as 10 o'clock, that Commissioner Davenport, who is also a United States Chief Supervisor of elections, had caused the arrest of about 300 voters on the 1868 naturalization papers, and was holding them in \$2,000 bail each. Tammany men and the anti-Tammanyites are working zealously, and are favored by good weather.

The creditors of Slate, Woodman & Co., blank book manufacturers, have accepted a composition of 30 cents on the dollar, extending over two years. The liabilities of the firm were \$207,000.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., 5.—In a bale of jute thrown into the gutter in the paper mills of Wilkinson Bros. & Co., in Birmingham, late yesterday afternoon, was a piece of iron, which, coming in contact with the knives, ignited the jute. The fire spread rapidly, and in a very short time all the buildings were destroyed; also Morgan Curtis' house and part of the saw mill. The loss will be about \$200,000; insurance \$25,000.

NEW ORLEANS, 5.—The weather is clear and pleasant. Deaths, 9; new cases reported, 52.

Memphis, 5.—From six o'clock last night until noon to-day, undertakers report orders for nine interments.

HARTFORD, Conn., 5.—Indications are that a large vote will be polled. So far the greenback vote is not equal to that of last month.

CHICAGO, 5.—News has been received that the propeller *City of Montreal*, supposed to have been lost because of her pilot house having drifted ashore on the east coast of Lake Michigan, has been seen, minus some rigging and equipment, safe at the Manitowish.

The dead body of D. B. Abrahams, proprietor of a livery stable on West Lake Street, was found, last night, lying in the middle of the road, near Jackson and Green. From a letter on his person, it is believed to be a case of suicide, although possibly murder.

CHICAGO, 5.—The *Journal's* Washington special says: Joseph H. Brauley, whose appointment to a seat on the district supreme bench is asked for by the democratic element, was an active sympathizer with the south during the rebellion, and acted as counsel for John H. Surratt, when the latter was tried for being engaged in the conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln. He took offense at some remarks made by Judge Fisher, who presided at the trial, and sent him a challenge to fight a duel, and when Fisher declined to hold any communication with Bradley, the latter assaulted Fisher as he was leaving the court room, for which Bradley was disbarred from practicing before any of the district courts for several years. His appointment on the bench now would be very offensive to the republicans and the class of citizens who did not sympathize with the rebel cause.

BOSTON, 5.—Hull, to which is attached the tradition "As goes Hull so goes the State," gives Talbot 34, Butler 21, Abbott 1, Miner nothing. Last year Hull gave Gaston 26, Rice 16; Cohasset gives Talbot 201, Butler 63, Abbott 18, Miner 10. Last year Cohasset gave Rice 93, Gaston 45.

At 2 o'clock the republicans claim that Talbot is receiving a far larger vote than anticipated.

The *Journal* says: The indications from all towns are most cheering for the republicans, and that Butler will not only be beaten but buried beneath an overwhelming majority.

Providence, R. I., 5.—The election proceeds with spirit. Nelson A. Aldrich, republican, will have a large majority in this district. The greenback vote is insignificant. There will be a sharp contest in the western district.

Memphis, 5.—The election is passing off quietly, but little interest is manifested. The vote will be light.

New York, 5.—Election day is being a legal holiday. The banks, exchanges, business places generally and offices, national, State and municipal, are closed. Down town is very quiet. A large vote is expected.

Chicago, 5.—Public exchanges and offices are generally closed, and business is largely suspended. The day opens fair, but is now clouding up. The probability is that the vote will be large and the contests close for all offices. No forecast possible.

The *Journal's* Des Moines special says: So far as positively known, congressional elections will be held to-day in the second and ninth districts, and possibly a few friends of Weaver and Gillett, in the sixth and seventh will vote.

A Davenport special says: A curious election is being held there. The people met this morning, elected their own judges and clerks, opened the polls and proceeded to vote for Hiram Price, republican, for Congress, almost unanimously. The same thing is being done in Muscatine County.

Philadelphia, 5.—The election in this city is progressing quietly, the early vote being larger than the average. A large republican vote is being polled in the first, second and third congressional districts. In the fourth district Kelly's name is being scratched considerably.

Baltimore, 5.—The city marshal reports the election proceeding quietly. At the opening of the polls, this morning, a slight disturbance occurred at the third precinct, between the judges of the election and a United States supervisor of election, in regard to the custody of the ballot box. During the wrangle over the ballot box, a pistol shot was fired, and Deputy Marshal Wright was struck in the side, the pistol ball making a slight wound. The police arrested Murphy, the democratic judge of election, the United States deputy marshal, and a citizen named Busey, who were released on bail. In other wards five judges of election have been arrested by order of the supervisors. In these cases the judges refused to admit United States deputy marshals into the room. A full vote is being polled.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 4.—The short time movement is gradually extending in the mills of Burnley, where there will soon be 350,000 spindles and 6,000 to 7,000 looms operated on short time. The India mill, the largest in Darwen, has stopped. The railway companies in the cotton districts are discharging employes and reducing wages because of the stagnation in traffic.

Colonel Lindsay, financial secretary of the war department, in a speech at Abingdon, yesterday, said that England's ultimatum informed the Ameer that the Russian embassy must withdraw and that he must not enter into a Russian alliance but must preserve a neutral attitude.

Calcutta, 4.—Information has been received from Simla, to the effect that the Ameer, in his recent reply, said he had been anxious for the British friendship, but that the British policy changed with each new viceroy. The Ameer declares that he is open to make a new treaty; that he is not bound by any Russian alliance, and did not invite the Russian embassy to Calcutta.

Simla, 4.—It is reported that Thero Ali is at Jellalabad, determined to attack the British forces near Khyber Pass and Quetta, unless the British take initiative.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a leading editorial article, says that the United States should choose this precise moment to publish what seems, from a telegraphic summary, to be a rather threatening dispatch addressed by Secretary Evarts to the American minister Welsh, and which can scarcely be regarded as accidental. All the world can see that we have on our hands just now as much as we can well deal with, and a really friendly power, with a grievance like that, whilst holding to its position, would refrain from casting matter in an irritating way before the public until our affairs had assumed a more peaceful aspect. At any rate, this is what, according to the admirers of the *Alabama* arbitration, we might certainly have expected from America. The truth is, that while the very party with which the bargain was made still holds office in the United States, the first opportunity is seized to make a point against us just when it is reckoned that other difficulties will cause us to give way. Nothing else was to be expected, and for our part, we are inclined to thank Evarts for showing our countrymen that nations, generally, are no more inclined to forego their advantages over one another in the nineteenth century than in the eighteenth, seventeenth, sixteenth or first. Let sentimentalists blame Evarts, for he has disappointed them, not us. American newspapers of all shades of political opinion, without giving

a moment's consideration, (let us hope) to the fact that the quarrel has nothing whatever to do with the award of the \$5,500,000, made in favor of Canada at Halifax, come forward at once, with the contention that this money, due and long overdue to us, must not be paid until and unless this new difference is settled in the way they think right. Nine million dollars of the *Alabama* indemnity remain without any reasonable claimant, and here are \$5,500,000 more to be retained. We should have supposed that the Americans could scarcely afford to recall attention to the various matters relating to the Washington treaty, and the manner in which its provisions have been carried out. But then we, too, have a little sentiment about us, for in truth the whole story is one of continued attempt at evasion, and evasion of a somewhat shabby kind, and curiously enough advantage was taken of local regulations—the local regulations of the State of New York—to avoid compliance with one of the most important stipulations of the treaty in favor of Canadian shipping. Therefore, Lord Salisbury has open to him some very pertinent retorts. But two wrongs do not make a right, and if it appears that the Newfoundlanders, who do not form part of the Dominion, had no right to take the law into their own hands, in view of the arrangements entered into on their behalf, of course, compensation will have to be made. When, however, the Americans argue that the whole fishery question may have to be reopened, we are at liberty to disregard what they say, or we might answer that if so some other points would have to be reconsidered at the same time. Thus it would be at least arguable on the part of Canadians, that very serious claims of monstrous injuries inflicted by the American citizens on British subjects during the Fenian raids, should again be put forward. Since, according to the every recognized principle of international law, the United States were, to the fullest extent, responsible for those outrages. We mention that, however, only to show how troublesome it is to go too far back in such matters and mix up questions which ought to be kept separate. It may be possible that Lord Salisbury has taken up a false position with respect to the local or other rights of Newfoundland, though, since he had all the facts before him and the knowledge that he was dealing with a very thorny question, we may fairly hope that he has not done so. But, in any case, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that whatever discredit there may be in this talk of keeping the money back or suddenly springing diplomatic mines at an awkward time, it is not ours.

THE MILES CASE AGAIN.

SWORN STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF WITNESS.

(From the Salt Lake Herald of Nov. 5th.)

SALT LAKE CITY,
Utah, U. S. A.,
Nov. 4, 1878.

To the Editor of the Salt Lake Herald:

Dear Sir: In the interests of justice, I trust you will allow the following communication a space in the columns of your wide-spread and valuable paper. Several articles have appeared in the *Tribune* lately, in which I am accused of saying and doing things that my faith as a Latter-day Saint would neither allow me to say nor do.

In an article which appeared in that paper some few days ago, headed "Sanctified Rape," I am accused of having said, "I was a very poor Mormon before I entered that place, (referring to the Endowment House,) but after going through the indecent mummeries of Adam and Eve, I found that all Mormonism had left me."

Permit a deeply slandered woman to deny most emphatically ever having uttered such sentiments. It was also stated that I was dragged back to Mr. Cannon's on the evening of the reception at his house. Permit me to deny that also. I was requested to return and I did so.

In another article in the same paper headed "Ladies and Justice," it was stated that I had been decoyed from my home in London, brought here, rushed through an unnatural ceremony with two other women, taken to the house

of Angus M. Cannon, and there cruelly outraged in the name of religion. Permit me to deny these statements also as being totally untrue.

The facts of the case are briefly these: In the exercise of my agency and of my own free will and choice, I joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the autumn of 1876, came here some few weeks ago, because I believed in the divinity of what the world call Mormonism, and on Thursday, October 24th, I was married in the Endowment house to the defendant in the "Miles polygamy case." Before being married, I was asked the question whether I took part in the ceremony of my own free will and choice, to which I gave my unqualified assent. In justice to Mr. Cannon, in whose house I have stayed, and also to my husband, it is incumbent upon me to state that neither of them, although they have been accused of doing so, have at any time restrained me of my liberty, or treated me in any other way than I should be treated as a responsible being.

Public opinion having manifested itself in a most marked manner against me, I would like, in order that I may explain myself to my real friends, to deny under oath that during the whole course of the trial I have ever spoken deridingly of the sacred ordinances of the holy house of God. I have been tempted to do so, to renounce my faith, to leave my husband, and to say and do things which I never had either inclination or intention to do. Some of the proposals which have been made to me since I left my husband are unfit to detail to the public, and had I submitted to them, would have placed me not only beyond the pale of forgiveness from the authorities of the church to which I belong and from my husband, but they would also have placed me in such a position that I should have despaired of receiving forgiveness from Almighty God. In justice to the United States Marshal, Mr. Shaughnessy, and his wife, with whom I stayed a few days, I must state that they treated me very kindly and respectfully. In justice to the authorities of the Church, and to my husband permit me to state that no coercion of any kind, has at any time been brought to bear upon me, but on the contrary, I have been treated with the utmost kindness and consideration.

My motives for acting as I have done are these: While in England I was made acquainted by my husband with the nature of the complications which had arisen in his private affairs, and I was always afraid that he would at some future time take another wife. Seeing the two Misses Spencer at Mr. Cannon's house on the evening of my marriage, I was afraid during the day he had married them, and I said and did things which I am sorry for, and which were misconstrued (by pretended friends, whose names I will furnish if called upon) into a wish on my part to be alienated from my brethren and sisters and my husband.

I have since come to the conclusion, that individuals who strive to separate a woman from her God, her religion, her husband, and her true friends, are enemies of the worst kind. My husband has never informed me that he had another wife, and outside my own suspicion, I have no knowledge that he has one. I have heard him most emphatically deny that he married the girls of whom I was jealous.

In an account of an interview that is said to have taken place a day or two ago, I am made to state things that I never said, and which are entirely untrue; and the few items which I did furnish in answer to incessant importunities from different people at different times and places, and also the facts from my own evidence in the case have been so mixed up with base falsehoods that it is impossible for any one but myself to distinguish between truth on the one hand and falsehood on the other. It is equally impossible for anyone but myself to distinguish between items that I furnished myself, or highly seasoned and specially prepared paragraphs, the result of the too fertile brain of the venacious (?) reporter who is said to have interviewed me. I was requested to write a history of my life and to furnish the editor of the *Tribune* with the facts of the case, (I presume for sensational purposes.) Feeling sorry for the unenviable notoriety that the case