

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

ASHTABULA, 6.—Charles Paine, superintendent of the Lake Shore Railroad, testified that he had a list of those supposed to have been wrecked in the disaster. Some who were supposed to be missing were not on the train; others were fraudulently claimed to have been passengers. The list contains seventy-two adults and eight children supposed to be lost, and sixty-nine saved, some are marked doubtful. This list includes all known to have been on the train though many were not identified.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The following correspondence took place yesterday:

"Washington, 5.

"To Duncan J. Kenner, New Orleans:

"Wells testified, to-day, that you offered \$200,000 to change the vote for Tilden.

E. A. BURKE."

"New Orleans.

"To Burke, Washington:

"Had Wells stated the truth he should have said that he (Wells) asked for \$200,000 to count the vote of Louisiana as actually cast in the ballot boxes. I replied that I did not have the money. If deemed necessary I can come to Washington.

"(Signed) D. F. KENNER."

Just after the returning board's promulgation of the vote, Kenner met Wells in the street and said to him:

"Why, Wells, how could you do such a thing as that?"

To which Wells replied—"Why none of you would do anything for me."

"You must have been paid handsomely," said Kenner.

"You bet," answered Wells.

Kenner is one of the best known and most respected citizens of New Orleans.

The testimony of Wells before the House investigating committee was as follows—

Field—You have stated that you never altered the returns or destroyed a paper?

A.—I decline to answer the question.

Witness declined to answer any question concerning the action of the board until the House gave him his liberty and relieved him of his disability. He wanted to know whether he was a peer of any member of the committee or vassal?

Knott reminded him that the obligation of his oath required the witness to answer every question put to him unless such answer would criminate him.

Wells said there was no question that he might answer which would subject him to prosecution, but he had his construction as to what were his rights, and the committee had no right to question him when he was in duress.

Q.—Did you take part in any conspiracy to give the State to Tilden?

A.—Are you through?

Field—Mr. Stenographer, read him the question.

The stenographer read it.

Wells—Is that the finish of your question?

Tucker—This is trifling.

Chairman—Oh, Mr. Wells, answer the question or decline to answer.

Wells—Can I say a word?

Chairman—Not now.

Witness—I do not know whether I am a vassal or a peer. If a peer I should like to know it. If I am a vassal I am forced as a servant to answer your question.

Chairman—I wish, in the kindest spirit, to bring your attention to the attitude you occupy.

Witness—There is no gentleman whom I would listen to with more attention than yourself, but I must consider my duty.

Chairman—I merely wished to remind you that you are sworn to tell the truth and you must answer.

Witness—I will answer fully whenever relieved of the disability imposed by the House, which holds me in duress.

Lawrence asked witness whether he declined to answer because he feared he might render himself liable to criminal prosecution?

Witness—I do not.

Field—Will you explain what position you occupy?

Witness—Am I a vassal or peer?

Chairman—That has nothing to

do with your position. You are under an obligation to answer every question, excepting, of course, such as might tend to criminate you.

Witness—I reserve to myself the construction of my right, and the committee have no power to force me to answer questions whilst I am under the sentence of the House.

Field—You rejected 10,000 votes and upward. Were they rejected for any cause other than alleged intimidation?

Witness—I decline to answer.

Q.—Did you not know that the rejection of 10,000 votes was a part of the conspiracy to give the electoral vote to the party not entitled to it?

A.—I leave that for yourself to answer.

Q.—Did you take part in any such conspiracy?

A.—Does that conclude your question?

Chairman—Oh answer the question or not.

Tucker—We will take a vote to see if such conduct on the part of witness should be tolerated in the commission.

Chairman—The question is whether the committee will require the witness to answer?

Tucker—The sentence of reprobation should be put on witness for such answering.

Witness—Then I am a vassal.

Chairman—Keep order, sir.

Seelye remarked that it was unanimously decided this morning, so far as the authority of the committee went, that witness should answer the questions.

Lawrence and Burchard concurred with Prof. Seelye.

Field—(To chairman) Is it not a case of contempt and misdemeanor under the laws of the District of Columbia for a witness to refuse to answer questions propounded by the committee?

Chairman—It is.

Field—The witness is contumacious in the highest degree. Field then exhibited to witness a statement showing the number of votes rejected in several parishes, attested by Abell, secretary of the returning board.

Objection was made to the paper. The question being taken the objection was overruled by a strict party vote.

The statement showed that the board rejected 1,763 Kellogg and 10,280 McEnery electoral votes. Another paper was exhibited, also attested by Abell, showing that the supervisors' registration returned 76,717 Kellogg and 80,515 McEnery electoral votes.

Field interrogated witness about the papers the former had exhibited, but witness declined to answer.

Q.—Because you are under duress are you unwilling to tell the truth?

Witness—I am never unwilling to tell the truth.

Q.—Then why do you not answer?

Witness—When the contempt is removed I will answer, but not till then.

Q.—You were asked just now whether you threw out the votes for reasons which were founded on evidence satisfactory to yourself.

After further parley of a like kind, witness said, in rejecting the votes the board acted lawfully. They threw out votes for intimidation and violence. Grant Parish was thrown out because of irregularities. There was no objection to the votes on the ground that they were not actually cast. Gov. Wells stated the manner in which the evidence was gotten before the board.

He was asked if proof was presented to the board that a hundred voters voted under compulsion contrary to their judgment. He could not say how many testified to that effect.

The Indian appropriation bill, as reported from the Senate committee, is increased \$636,000 over the total sanctioned by the House, which was \$4,432,000. The principal items of increase are as follows: \$279,000 for the Sioux Indians; various tribes \$25,000; for the Sioux at Fort Peck Agency \$43,000; for the Osages \$15,000 for the support of schools.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., 6.—Eleven hundred miners, at Stanton Colliery, Mahanoy Plane, struck on account of a small reduction of pay.

SAN FRANCISCO, 6.—Dispatches from Tucson, Arizona, state that the Apaches are killing and plundering the settlers in South-eastern Arizona. Ten were killed in Sen-

orita Valley on the 4th inst., and the work is still going on.

Gov. Safford has sent a message to the legislature recounting the depredations and murders committed, dwelling on the inefficient manner in which military operations are being conducted. The troops are moving slowly, with heavy trains, and unable to reach the more mobile enemy. He recommends the legislature to memorialize the Secretary of War asking for the appointment of a body of Indian scouts to operate with the troops, or else appropriate money to raise and equip a force of whites and friendly Indians and carry on a vigorous campaign. He says as military operations have been conducted for the last six months the whole army of the United States could not subdue the hostiles in the next twelve years. While believing that a scouting party of twenty-five citizens and as many Indian auxiliaries could accomplish the work in three months, he expresses fear that under the present condition of affairs, South Eastern Arizona must be abandoned by the settlers, and the success of the hostiles liable to induce an outbreak among the reservation Indians, resulting in a general war.

NEW YORK, 7.—The World's Washington special says Wells sits on one side of the table doubled to a crooked C in his chair, with his head bent and his knees drawn. The strain of one day's examination after another has cut furrows (deep parenthetical lines) that rim his lifeless mouth. He is over seventy; born a French subject in the colonial days of his State, and his bristling hair is white on the head and chin alike, and are both aggressive. He has killed three men—two negroes and a Spanish overseer. The last he left with a knife point between his shoulders driven clear through to its hilt. Last night, in answer to a message from the sergeant-at-arms, Wells gave up two derringers, and a bowie knife three fingers broad, which he has been carrying with no murderous intent that anyone knows. Maddox sits behind Field, supplying hints and questions. Only once Wells has trusted himself off the stand. "It is either one or both of us when I get out," said Wells, and Wells is probably sincere and gifted with a good memory in these matters.

If bustle means business there should be a pretty fair share of it soon. In the lower part of the city the sidewalks of the streets in the wholesale quarters are almost impassable with boxes and bales during certain hours of the day.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The Senate sub-committee on Louisiana affairs, this morning, examined York A. Woodward, who was one of the clerks of the late returning board. He had known J. F. Littlefield several years; was at the office after the return of the returning board from supper; on the 3rd of December was with Littlefield, but did not see him making any erasures; first heard of the transfer of the votes in Vernon Parish when he came to Washington. Littlefield generally called off the figures, and could have called off false figures if he so desired. Do not know that the original returns had been carried away.

The committee on the powers and privileges of the House, this morning, recalled Louis M. Kenner of the Louisiana returning board. He was examined by Lawrence, and testified that he had no knowledge of alterations having been made in the returns from Vernon parish; he had no knowledge of any paper having been burned or otherwise destroyed; nor did he know of any proposition for receiving money for any act in connection with the electoral vote, nor the abstraction of papers; was not acquainted with Maddox; never heard of any conversation between Wells and Littlefield.

Being interrogated by Field, witness said the returning board did not feel safe, hence there was a necessity for troops to protect those who felt intimidated, but this did not affect the action of the board. Witness voted to throw out more than 10,000 Tilden votes. There were irregularities in one or two parishes; some of the voters were kept from the polls by intimidation, and others killed, and others made to vote against their wishes.

Q.—Will you now say that in your opinion 1,000 votes, cast in favor of Tilden, were cast by persons against their will owing to intimidation?

A.—I think there were 1,000 thus given.

Field—Does it not appear that a gross fraud was perpetrated as to the return from Vernon parish?

A.—It was rather bad. I should say something was done with the vote of that parish.

Q.—But was there not something grossly fraudulent?

A.—Yes.

Mr. Lawrence—As you have stated how the paper appears to you, will you state whether it appears that some person made an alteration of the return without the knowledge of the board, and then stole the paper and carried it away in order to throw suspicion on the board.

This question witness promptly answered in the affirmative.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The electoral commission, by a vote of eight against seven, have decided that no evidence can be admitted or considered by them in the Florida case, except the various electoral certificates and such evidence as shall be submitted on the question of the eligibility of Humphreys as presidential elector. The vote stood—in favor of the decision: Justices Storey, Miller and Bradley, Senators Edmunds, Morton and Frelinghuysen, and Representatives Garfield and Hoar. Against—Justices Clifford and Field, Senators Thurman and Bayard, and Representatives Payne, Hunton and Abbott.

BOSTON, 7.—Mr. Moody publishes a card announcing that contributions for the family of P. R. Bliss have ensured a liberal provision for them, and collections should cease.

TRENTON, N. J., 7.—Gov. Beadle has reprieved Ryan and Oschwald, who were sentenced to be executed on the 9th instant, until the 15th, to give an opportunity to have the case opened for review on a writ of error.

FRANKLIN, Ind., 7.—An absconding cashier of the First National Bank here, took about \$100,000 and left a note saying that they need not expect to see him again, and that Chicago speculations caused the trouble.

LAWRENCE, Ks., 7.—About six months ago Judge Pending, of Leavenworth, brought suit as informer, in the name of the United States against the Kansas Pacific Railroad for \$10,000,000 alleged fraudulent claims against the government. Judge Foster, of the United States District Court, has just decided the case in favor of the Railroad Company on demurrers to the petition.

CHEYENNE, 7.—The following is the unconfirmed report of a herder who arrived here last night. He says that on the 5th inst., while herding cattle twelve miles south of Pine Bluffs, about fifty miles southeast of this city, he came upon about 300 Cheyenne Indians who appeared to have gone into a permanent camp. The herder was on foot when he discovered the Indians and hid in the bushes till he could escape unobserved. His pony was found and taken in the Indian camp the night before last, and fifteen Indians drove off seven head of stock from Sabilles ranch, near Chugwater. The herders were chased by the Indians, but escaped.

Last week a lot of ponies were stolen from the Red Cloud Agency by white horse thieves. A party of soldiers went in pursuit, and yesterday overtook and captured two of the thieves and recovering twenty-six ponies. The third thief managed to get away.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The following dispatch has been received at the internal revenue office:

"Greensborough, N. C., 7.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington.

"Deputy Marshal Robertson, of South Carolina, reports that two men were killed and several wounded by illicit distillers, raided on by him without troops. I am hurrying to provide Major Stewart with horses so that we can stop this resistance.

"D. WAGNER,
"Revenue Agent."

The electoral commission commenced its session to-day, at 10 o'clock and continued until four. A large crowd of interested persons were at the front doors of the court room expressing great anxiety to learn the result of the deliberations. As the members of the commission came into the lobby, on their way out of the capitol, they were eagerly surrounded by their personal friends and interrogated. As the injunction of secrecy had been removed, there was no objection to

give the desired information. The following is a minute on the official record of the commission:

On motion of Justice Miller it was ordered that no evidence will be received or considered by the commission which was not submitted to the joint convention of the two Houses by the President of the Senate, with the different certificates, except such as relates to the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys, elector.

The vote was as follows—yeas, Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong, 8. Nays—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman, 7.

On motion of Abbott it was resolved that in the case of Florida this commission will receive evidence relating to the eligibility of Frederick C. Humphreys, the person named in certificate number one as elector. Yeas—Abbott, Bayard, Bradley, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman. Nays—Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong.

The secretary of the commission was instructed to inform the counsel on the respective sides that at 11 o'clock to-morrow it will be prepared to hear the argument on the question of the eligibility of Frederick C. Humphreys as elector.

Humphreys is one of the republican electors, and the question raised, as to his eligibility, is that he was, at the date of his election, a United States shipping commissioner, which is alleged to be such an office of trust or profit as to disqualify him from acting as elector, but which office the republicans assert he resigned before the election.

Objection will be made from the democratic side to counting the electoral vote of Illinois, when the two houses shall again meet in joint session to count the electoral vote. The basis for such objection is the following information received this afternoon by Hon. Wm. W. Springer—

"Springfield, February 7.

"Chaffee, a Hayes elector, was United States commissioner for the southern district of Illinois when elected. He acted as elector without resigning his office. The proof is positive. He is here and admits it, and the records show it.

"(Signed) G. W. WENDLING,
JOS. H. OBERLY,
E. L. MERRITT."

As there is only one return from Illinois, the objection to counting the vote is required to be signed by at least one senator and one member of the House, whereupon the two houses will separate for action. No votes from any of the States from which but one return has been received can be rejected except by an affirmative vote of the two houses. This case will not be subject to the electoral commission.

BROWNSVILLE, 7.—General Reuvelis and several subordinate officers are preparing with evident haste to quit Matamoras. It is understood that they will cross the Rio Grande to-night and take steam to-morrow at Brazos, Texas, for New Orleans. Although Reuvelis, for weeks past, has proclaimed that that he was acting by authority of Diaz, it is now believed that his pretended orders from Diaz were not genuine, and that after plundering all the foreign merchants he could, he flies to avoid General Canales, who is said to be on the way to take command of this frontier for the Diaz government. It is not known who will command until Canales comes, but it is feared the Cardenas banditti will come in to-morrow. There is consequently great excitement and apprehension among foreigners of their being again plundered.

SAN FRANCISCO, 7.—Advices from Tucson, Arizona, say that the legislature has passed a supplemental bill exempting the Southern Pacific Railroad from taxation for six years instead of four as by the original bill.

NEW YORK, 8.

Emma Abbott, the young songstress, made her first appearance in this country last evening, and was enthusiastically received by a large audience. Critics agree that she is the most promising American that has trod the stage for ten years.

Sheridan Sheek, proprietor of the Union Square Theatre, has forwarded his check for \$10,000 to the treasurer of the fund for the sufferers by the burning of the Brooklyn Theatre, seventy-five per cent. of the sum realized by the benefits at the theatres of this city; the remainder will go to the families of Murdoch and Burroughs.