

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 13.—The examination of Roberts was continued. He detailed at length conversations he had at various times before the matter was definitely settled with Mr. Lamar and others. Witness said that from conversations with various republican leaders he understood if Louisiana and South Carolina were counted for Hayes the government of those states would be given to the democrats. They proceeded on this assurance and the assurance was carried out. General Butler observed that such assurances seemed to be of much the nature of a bargain. Witness said he was offered the position of naval officer, but recommended that it be given to a "nigger." He would not take any such position where he would be obliged to take care of Kenner of the returning board. General Grant's order, known as the Sniffer order, was issued a short time before he went out of office, at the urgent solicitation of republicans. When he left New Orleans to call on Governor Hayes he believed the returning board would declare Packard elected. In that conversation Hayes told him he did not want the presidential office except he got it fairly. General Comley was present at the time Hayes said his letter of acceptance was not a mere empty form of words, but he intended to live up to it in its broadest spirit and intended to treat the people of the south with fairness and justice. He said nothing as to which state government he would recognize in Louisiana. He understood "fairness and justice" to mean the withdrawal of troops and the election of the person receiving the highest vote. He believed Hayes to be a well-meaning, honest man.

General Butler cross-examined witness as to whether he did not understand "justice and fairness" to mean a recognition of the democratic government. He replied that Hayes made no pledges of any kind and witness was left to infer what these words meant. General Butler tried to show that they implied a bargain. Witness admitted that when relating his talk with Hayes to his friends, he accompanied the information with statements that he understood Louisiana was to be saved. An article in old-time, regular bloody shirt style published in the *Ohio State Journal*, and given as Hayes' sentiments towards the South, created great excitement until it was proved that Governor Hayes held no such opinions and never authorized the article.

General Butler—Had you any doubt that Hayes understood that he was pledging himself to you that your State would be placed in the hands of the democracy if he was elected President?

A long discussion ensued between Gen. Butler and Mr. Hiscock as to the question. Witness replied that he understood from Hayes' manner and conversation that the Nicholls government would be given a chance to establish itself. Adjourned.

ATMISON, Kansas, 13.—One of the boldest and most daring train robberies that ever occurred in the west took place about 130 this morning, a mile below Winthrop Junction, opposite this city. As train No. 4 on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railway, southward, left Winthrop Junction, Conductor Brown noticed four men get on the platform between the baggage car and the first coach. Not thinking anything wrong, at the usual time he left the baggage car and started to go through the train. The first persons he met were the four men standing on the platform. As he stepped on the platform the acting leader pulled out two revolvers, and holding them on him, ordered him back into the baggage car, at the same time ordering him to hold up his hands. Baggage man Griffith and Mather were treated in the same way. Frank Baxter, express agent, was sitting in a chair in the lighted end of the car, his bills in his lap and the express safe open beside him, busy with his work. He had not noticed the scene that was being enacted in the car. His first knowledge of the danger was a revolver thrust in his face and he was ordered to hold up his hands. The leader of the gang then stepped up to his safe and deliberately transferred the money, about \$5,100, to a sack they had with them. Conductor Brown was

then asked if he had any money, and he replied he had not. With their pistols in his face they ordered him to stop the train. Having no other alternative, he pulled the bell rope. As the train slowed up the four men backed out of the car, still covering the others with their pistols, and disappearing in the darkness. No swearing was indulged in and the entire work was done in less than five minutes. The train was filled with passengers, but none knew of the robbery until the robbers had escaped. The thieves were cool and collected, showing no signs of timidity and went at the work like experienced hands. None were masked. The following is a description obtained: A heavy large man, six feet high, weight 200, light mustache, light chin whiskers, brown hair, broad red face and a broad brim slouch hat. The one who went through the safe was a tall man, wore a slouched hat and had on a light coat reaching below his knees. The other two were of medium stature, rather stout built, dressed in dark clothing and wearing slouch hats. They were about 24 or 25 years of age. No clue.

CHICAGO, 13.—Charles N. Hume, aged 28, Chicago agent for the Boston manufacturers of shade rollers, put a bullet through his brain this morning, his mother and brother being in the room at the time. He died some five hours after. Hume had been sick for some weeks but was recovering and had just read a letter presumably from his divorced wife when he committed the act which ended his life. He has been to Kansas City, Denver and San Francisco in search of health and returning from the latter place was taken sick here and becoming moody and distressed at his condition, took the quickest route out of his earthly troubles.

LOUISVILLE, 13.—The *John D. Porter* landed here last night with several cases of yellow fever on board. The health officers visited the craft to-day, which moved on up the river. No alarm felt here.

At Grenada there have been seven deaths and eight new cases from yellow fever in the last 24 hours, while the disease is fearfully on the increase. The city is in a filthy condition, and there are fully 100 inhabitants down with the fever. Great distress.

A later dispatch from Port Eads reports six new cases since yesterday and two deaths.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., 13.—At a conference this afternoon, between the committee appointed by the Blacksmiths and Machinists' Union and Manager Merrill, of the St. Paul Railroad, the latter presented a written statement in substance that the company would re-open their shops to-morrow, and take back those who wished to return at the wages paid them at the time they quit work on Saturday, provided the Union would withdraw its protest. The committee reported to the Union that Mr. Merrill had assured them that no reduction would be made. The protest was then withdrawn. The matter is thus amicably settled and the men will all return to work to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, 13.—Wool is quiet and firm. California fine and medium, 20 @ 25, coarse 18 @ 22.

CHEYENNE, 13.—A violent hail-storm passed over this city this afternoon, destroying nearly all the glass on the south side of several streets. The hail stones measured from five to six inches in circumference. Fort Laramie was also visited with the same storm and the same result.

SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—A Sacramento dispatch says: The sheriff has arrested Troy Dye, public administrator of the county, on a charge of being implicated in the recent murder of the wealthy farmer T. M. Tullis, of Grand Island. Clark, business partner of Dye, is also arrested. There is strong circumstantial evidence against the prisoners. The motive is alleged to be a desire to administer the estate of Tullis.

NEW YORK, 14.—The *World's* Washington special on Mexican matters, says: It is acknowledged that there is as much danger of a disturbance of the friendly relations between the two countries now as at any time since the resignation of Diaz, and the danger is constantly increasing. The State department does not anticipate a collision between the regular Mexican troops and the United States soldiers, but fears are entertained that the "rural guards," as Diaz terms the armed citizens of Mexico, having

no regard for the central government, are doing everything in their power to bring on hostilities. If a conflict should occur between the United States soldiers engaged in carrying out the President's orders concerning the pursuit of raiders and border ruffians, it might result in a Mexican demonstration against the United States, which Diaz would be forced to sanction.

The *Tribune* says: The shoe-makers of this city are determined to aid their fellow-workmen, who are now on strike in Chicago, by forwarding remittances from time to time so long as the strike continues. They urge the Chicago men to hold out even against the threat of introducing Chinese labor. Men in this city say it may not be long before they have the same contest here, and that they will then require pecuniary aid.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: A number of colored families will leave this city about the last of this month for the west, where they will settle. The Western Emigration Society, (colored organization,) formed here about five months ago, expects to send west shortly about 1,000 persons. The number is daily increasing, and includes mechanics, school teachers and clergymen.

The Potter Congressional Committee continued its investigations this morning. Col. Wm. H. Roberts, of the New Orleans *Times* testified that he was familiar with what was going on, saw all of the visiting statesmen at New Orleans. They were not consulted about his visit to Ohio. He merely mentioned to Stevenson, Matthews, and Sherman that the situation of white people in the State was desperate. We had been defeated by the returning board in 1872, and again in 1874, and we were afraid of being defeated again in 1876, and the people were beginning to think an election was utterly useless.

NEW ORLEANS, 14.—A special to the *Times*, from Grenada, says: Only about 700 white citizens remain in Grenada; of those 135 have the fever. Twenty-six deaths have occurred.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—The Chinese six companies pronounce the dispatches from Chicago, in reference to the employment of Chinese shoemakers, as untrue in every particular. They declare they never as yet contracted or let the labor of one of their countrymen, neither have they power or desire to do so. They have had no communication with Chicago, nor is anyone authorized to act for them in procurement of laborers. They declare further: that their countrymen earn here from \$25 to \$40 per month at shoemaking, and that \$30 per month would not induce one of them to go to Chicago.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 13.—Thomas Forbes, arrested on the steamer *Adriatic*, is held for extradition on a charge of forgery. He would have been taken ashore at Queenstown but for the illness of his wife.

Nubar Pasha, summoned by the Khedive to assist in carrying out the reforms of the administration in Egypt, has sailed for Alexandria, bearing important projects of reform sanctioned by England and France.

A Berlin dispatch says: Prince Bismarck has instructed the German attaché at Constantinople to inform the Porte that a continuance of its ambiguous policy would risk the existence of Turkey in Europe.

In the House of Commons, to night, the Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, in a reply to an interrogatory stated that it was impossible for the government to say where the Russian forces in Central Asia were stationed. The government were quite willing to take the responsibility of sending a mission to Cabul, as it could not regard with indifference what had been passing in Central Asia during the last two months.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out that it was always understood that England had greater interest in Afghanistan than had Russia, and was therefore bound to send thither a mission of equal weight and influence with that of Russia.

The under secretary for India, when introducing the Indian budget, gave the official estimate of the number of deaths from famine in India at 1,850,000. Nevertheless there was a large number of spectators present. Her Majesty the Queen,

in the royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, passed through the fleet of broadside ships, turret ships, sloops of war, gunboats, and torpedo boats, number in all 24. The men-of-war were drawn up in line, but no evolutions were attempted.

OTTAWA, 13.—Thomas Birch was shot in the forehead by Union men. Being pressed by Britons the former took refuge in the bishop's palace, which was stoned, one of the missiles striking Father Bonwillon. When returning from the depot a Union man attacked with stones a Briton named Mooney, on St. Patrick Street. La Roque, 60 years of age, was struck in the face with a stone. There is a number of Montreal Britons in town.

The parties arrested last night were before the police magistrate, to-day, and remanded till Monday. An attempt to renew the disturbance to-day was speedily stopped by the police.

The streets were crowded, to-night, and much excitement prevailed, which the occasional discharge of a revolver only increased. Fully 1,000 Orange Young Britons and Orange men gathered in their hall, resolved to escort their visiting Montreal brethren to the train. An equal number of their opponents were at the Catholic Union Hall, as firmly resolved to prevent the march. The mayor and leading Orangemen endeavored to persuade the Young Britons to leave by the Chandiere station, but without avail. Finally the railway authorities sent word to the Britons that they would not allow the Montreal delegation to board the train at the lower depot unless the order became responsible for any damage that might result. The Montreal men then agreed to embark at Chandiere station, and at 10.15 left the Windsor in an omnibus while a salute was fired, and cheers given by the excited crowd, which the police was endeavoring to disperse.

SIMCOE, Ont., 13.—A freight train on the Great Western Railway ran off the track, to-day, near this station, precipitating 11 cars down the embankment, and the whole became a complete wreck.

LONDON, 14.—Mehemet Ali Pasha took ample orders to Bosnia to send the Turkish regular troops to Dalmatia for embarkation to Constantinople.

The Sultan's ratification of the treaty of Berlin has arrived.

A Vienna telegram says: General Philippovich and the Grand Duke of Wurtemberg have effected a junction, and are reported marching on Serajevo, which, it is believed, the insurgents will evacuate. It is also reported that the insurgents have evacuated Senitz. It was their main body which was defeated at Scheptsche. The twentieth Austrian was obliged to retreat because the insurgents had received large reinforcements. In consequence of this occurring close to the Servian frontier, a report is current that a corps will be sent to watch Serbia with orders to advance into the country at the first sign of bad faith.

OTTAWA, 14, 12 o'clock.—No disturbances have as yet occurred. The Orangemen have dispersed, but the Catholics, numbering over 3,000, are still on the streets in the vicinity of St. Patrick's Hall. One of the leaders having stated that it was their intention to march to the upper town and demolish the residences of prominent Orangemen, Mayor Bangs ordered out the foot guards. They are under command of Col. Ross, and are now stationed at the head of Sussex Street awaiting orders.

Speeches were made by the Catholic leaders, some of whom advised the crowd to act in an orderly manner, and not fight until they were attacked, and others encouraged them to march through the upper town and have revenge for last night's proceedings. These inflammatory speeches excited them, and at one time it was thought the advice would be acted upon. A start was really made, but Storrs and Lefebvre finally succeeded in making the crowd alter their determination.

The Union men are all wearing handkerchiefs around their arms, and are armed with hardwood sticks. They intend remaining until 5 o'clock in the morning, a rumor having been set afloat that the Britons would burn down the cathedral.

1 a.m.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock a prominent Orange leader, named John Holt, ventured down Sussex Street, in the vicinity of the Rev. House, a short distance from

where the Union men are stationed, when he was pounced upon by the mob and badly beaten. He escaped down Clarence Street, and was subsequently removed to the Conqueror station, where his wounds were dressed. They are of a dangerous character. The crowd shows no signs of dispersing.

2 a.m.—The military are now extending in line across Sussex Street, about six blocks from the Unionists, who are still talking loudly among themselves. The mayor went down and promised the crowd that if they would go home he would guarantee no one would disturb them, and if any damage was done after they left he would pay for it himself.

This was satisfactory to most of the crowd, and Alderman Storrs, who was one of those in charge of the Unionists, had almost persuaded them to go home, when a young lawyer, named Kehoe, president of the union, told them the mayor's offer was not worth anything, and changed the feelings of the crowd to such an extent that they refused to hear any more from the mayor, and decided to remain until daylight. Fears are entertained that they may yet come in collision with the military.

2.30 a.m.—The union men are still on Sussex Street, and likely to remain till daybreak. The gang are now marching up and down the street armed with pitchforks, and singing, "We'll hang Mayor Bangs to a sour apple tree." Kehoe's conduct is generally condemned.

A crowd of union men paraded the lower town till daybreak. The military were kept on duty at the bridges till after they had dispersed. There is not much excitement this morning, but further trouble is expected to-night.

[For the DESERT NEWS.]

## INFIDELITY.

BY CHARLES W. STAYNER.

Chapter VIII.—*Infidel Logic—The Age of Progress—The Sacredness of Honest Convictions.*

Is it not strange in the extreme that some who in other matters, such as business or politics, would never think of deciding on a point without thoroughly investigating all sides of the subject, will allow themselves to be prejudiced against the Scriptures without even reading them. They will listen complacently to those who revile against the Bible and denounce religion in every form. The same parties who swallow all that Voltaire or Paine may say, without question, would scorn a man as one-sided bigot who confided in the statement of one "sent of God," no matter what might be the means of his conversion. If an infidel writer give an erroneous translation or rendering of a passage of Scripture, it is considered by this class, as a matter of course, the truthful and correct one. His ingenious interpolations are regarded as all straight. A writer's wit, no matter how obtuse, is highly appreciated if the subject attacked be only a prophet, a patriarch or any lover of religion; and logic seems to be sound the denounces revelation from heaven. To say that religious leaders are "cunning knaves" and their followers "slaves and dupes," has been a trick of unbelieving writers and orators, till it has become hackneyed; but to follow with implicit confidence, the course marked out by an infidel, because he denounces and reviles things sacred is considered "independence of character." It is "blind obedience" to worship God, to exercise charity, to support an organization that encourages temperate habits, industrious pursuits, a regard for its members as brethren, and the elements of a virtuous life, because forsooth its followers have a hope beyond the grave, and believe in the immortal part of man is defined for a higher sphere than this. Let a man but acknowledge his faith in an after life, and no matter what his arguments may be he is "contemptible zealot," and however virtuous his life may be in consequence of his belief, no sensible person can regard him as a sound man. To be natural and free from bias, we must, in the estimation of this element, be adamant against all religious impressions. To be fashionable we must ignore even facts, if they have the least tendency to convince us of any