

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE LOUISIANA INQUIRY.

The Potter Sub-Committee still at Work—Jenks shown to be a Defaulter to a Large Amount.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—The Potter sub-committee met at 11 o'clock. D. J. Wedge, of East Feliciana, testified: Was chairman of the democratic parish campaign committee; detailed the occurrences in connection with Anderson's departure from the parish and the efforts to secure his return to complete the registration; under the law the registration closes nine days before the election; Anderson did not return until three or four days before the election; there were over 400 democratic voters unregistered; know Captain DeGray, a prominent republican, who was consulted by the negroes as to their course; DeGray in a conversation told the witness before the election that it was the purpose of the republicans to have no ticket in the field, so that the parish could be thrown out; DeGray refused to vote, saying it was no use, that it was all a farce. The witness stated that Anderson, after completing the returns, refused to sign them, but promised he would sign them when he got to Baton Rouge on his way to the city; if some of us were going with him he came to Baton Rouge, where the justice of the peace, Anderson said it was not necessary to make any protest, as the election was peaceful and quiet. After signing the return I paid Anderson between \$200 and \$300.

Cross-examined by Mr. Reed.—The witness paid Anderson the amount of his voucher, or bill, on the parish treasury, which was insolvent. My object was to get Anderson to complete his work, as he was hard to manage, and for that reason I went to Baton Rouge with him. He refused to sign the returns in Clinton, and we promised to cash his warrant for fear he would not complete his work without such payment. We paid him out of the campaign funds; did not consider there was anything wrong in making such payment; would not have paid Anderson for the purpose of inducing him to do wrong; heard Anderson say that Colonel Patton furnished him transportation from New Orleans to Bayou Sara. My impression is that Anderson had forfeited his legal right to payment by his scampish action in leaving the parish before completing the registration.

To Mr. Stenger: We made application to Governor Kellogg under sections 22 and 23 of the election law to have some one appointed in Anderson's place when he had refused to perform his duty as supervisor. Mr. Stenger read the sections of law giving the governor authority to remove for cause. The witness said in 1874 the negroes voted almost solidly for the republicans, and in 1875 they voted the democratic ticket.

Thomas McWilliams (colored) testified: Lived in East Feliciana up to 1876; belonged to the republican party; know Captain DeGray; considered him a leading republican of the parish; he told me to inform our friends there was no use voting, that the vote would be thrown out; he had known me a republican.

To Mr. Reed: It was well known I had joined the democrats; told Captain DeGray so after we had talked about the election. John DeLee, of East Feliciana, testified: In 1876 voted the democratic ticket, in 1874 voted a mixed ticket. Prior to the election in 1876 DeGray spoke to me about acting as a constable on the day of election; before the election I saw DeGray and Campbell; they told me there would be no republican ticket in the parish, that "it's" was the programme agreed on down below (meaning New Orleans); know that DeGray was in the habit of consulting prominent republicans in New Orleans. He was really the head of the republican party in the parish.

To Mr. Reed: Was present when Packard and Lewis made speeches in the parish; the republican speech was made to take back what he had said.

Here a discussion between the members of the committee arose as to whether or not the question of intimidation should be gone into. Decided in the negative.

John S. Lancer, of East Feliciana, testified: Is a planter and clerk of the district court; know the leaders of the republican party; from conversations with them I inferred they would not put a ticket in the field; had a conversation with Anderson, who wanted his friend Nash put on the ticket for congress; Anderson said if this were done the election would be all right; otherwise it would not. The warrant cast for Anderson afterwards fell into my hands and was paid into the parish treasury at its face value for taxes. The witness in response to a question submitted a copy of the indictment found by the grand jury May 20, 1872, against Thomas H. Jenks, for being a public enemy as tax collector. The record shows this indictment was nolle prossed May 22, of the same year, and the indictment, which was similarly disposed of. There is a civil proceeding against Jenks for the amount of the deficit. I find no indictment against L. B. Jenks.

To Mr. Reed: The records of the court do not show that any warrant was issued for Jenks and he may not have known of his indictment.

John DeLee recalled by Mr. Stenger.—In 1874 the republican majority was about eight hundred, but in our parish several democrats were elected to parish offices. There was a split in the parish, but the republican state ticket received about eight hundred majority.

Jesse Harrison, colored, of East Feliciana, testified: Prince Jones, who lives at Jackson, told me Captain Butler, republican, before the election came to his house and advised him not to go out on election day unless he wanted to vote the democratic ticket.

At 2 p. m. the committee adjourned till 11 to-morrow.

REED RETIRES.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—The Hon. T. B. Reed, of Maine, the republican member of the Potters sub-committee, left this afternoon, via Mobile, for home. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, is expected to arrive here to-morrow to take Mr. Reed's place in the committee.

POTTER PROSPECTS.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Representative Springer says the Potter committee will not require more than one, or possibly two weeks to conclude their examination here, when the work will be transferred to New Orleans. All papers will be sent here. Senator Kellogg will testify here, and there are several more witnesses in the Florida case. Potter, Hunton, Butler, Hiscock and Springer are expected Wednesday.

THE INDIAN UPRISING.

A Terrible Defeat for the Whites—Captain Sperry's Force Wiped Out—Pursuit of the Hostiles.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Governor Chadwick, who is now at Umatilla, telegraphs here under date of the 7th, as follows: "The volunteers under Captain Sperry, 50 strong, were defeated at Willow Springs, 30 miles south of Pendleton, yesterday. Sperry is killed and nearly all his command killed or wounded. We can hear of but seven left."

PORLAND, Oregon, July 7.—The following dispatch was received here from N. B. S. not dated July 6: "The stages from Canyon City report the hostiles strongly fortified 25 miles from Canyon City waiting to give Howard battle. Howard's forces were expected up to engage the hostiles on the morning of the 5th. There are about 1,600 Indians all told; supposed to be 1,000 armed."

Governor Chadwick telegraphed from Umatilla the 6th: "Arrived here to-day. Have here probably forty men for service." A letter from Colonel Livermore, of Pendleton, dated the 5th, says that a scout returned to Pendleton and reported that a full force of Snakes were encamped on Comas prairie; that a company of volunteers, numbering about forty, left on the 5th, under Captain Sperry, in search of the encampment. There was one company of infantry and one of cavalry in camp near Pendleton, and two more companies of cavalry expected on the 6th.

THE SITUATION AT PILOT ROCK.

A letter from Mr. Turner, dated the 6th, states that 100 volunteers are at Pilot Rock, about 18 miles from Comas prairie, having scouts out, and will remain until the soldiers go northward. If these reports are correct we will hear in a day or two of the result. The following dispatch, dated July 5, was also received from the headquarters of the department of Columbia, from Major Livermore, from Wheaton. Second Infantry, Walla Walla—General Howard directs me to say you will immediately hire a steamboat, equip it with artillery and patrol the Columbia river in order to intercept Indians who may still remain in the country. The present location of the Indians is on the north fork of John Day river, near the mouth of Granite creek. If they continue moving northward they will strike the Columbia river somewhere between the mouth of the Willamette and, however, turn eastward, passing by the head of McKay's creek, and keep to the left of Grand Ronde. You will keep a bright outlook in order to strike them as soon as they get into the valley, and will follow on the trail. Dunford has been ordered from Malheur to report to Grover. Englehart has been ordered from Boise, and is making his way northward. The stages from the coast and are sealing horses and moving with them. The trail indicates a very large number of Indians with about 1,000 horses.

(Signed) COLONEL MASON.

A CRISIS EXPECTED.

Two scouts have just arrived from General Howard's headquarters with a dispatch from Colonel Mason to General Wheaton. General Howard was 20 miles from Comas prairie this morning and would move on to-day. Howard told the scouts that the Indians would cross the Columbia between Lewiston and Dalles, possibly go out by Grand Ronde. Bernard is with Howard. Major Trask, who has command of the companies from Walla Walla, which are now reported to be near Comas prairie, having all left Pendleton for Pilot Rock, on Birch creek. This point is about 15 miles from Pendleton and 18 miles from Comas prairie, where the Indians are in force about a thousand. It looks as if we were near a crisis.

A Umatilla courier from Portland, July 7, says the following dispatches have been received there addressed to Governor Chadwick: "We are in great danger here from Indians. Our troops that went to the front from here—50 strong—were attacked to-day at Willow Springs, and from those who got in there must be one-half if not two-thirds killed. Of those who are in, three men are wounded, and they reported several others wounded before they got out. We have about 300 men here and not half of them are armed. A hundred soldiers left here this afternoon to the relief of our men."

AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—An official dispatch states the Umatilla Indians fought 400 hostile Snakes all day July 2, killing 30 and losing two.

NEWS FROM THE UMATILLA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—A Portland dispatch says the following dispatch was just received here from Governor Chadwick: "Umatilla, July 8, 10:30 a. m.—Major Kress at 2 o'clock this morning went down the river on the steamer Spokane to Coyote station, 15 miles below this place. Two miles this side of the station he found the hostile Indians crossing with a train of 100 horses. He ran upon them, and some of the horses returned to the Oregon side, others crossed the river. The major made an attack on the Indian camp, and destroyed it and everything about it, including all the canoes. A number of saddle blankets and traps of Indian work were found at the camp. Squads of hostile Indians had been in sight all morning with stock. Some are out. General Howard was at Pilot Rock yesterday undoubtably moving this way. One small band of Indians with about 80 head of horses passed down the opposite side and in sight of this place this morning to join the hostiles that crossed below. A friendly Indian stated that the hostiles were divided into three parties; two would go below the landing and one above, but he would not tell where they would cross. They are scattering to gather in the renegade Indians for fighting a protracted campaign. Major Kress is now patrolling the river. I shall communicate with General Howard to-day."

"GRIS" ON THE ROAD.

He Makes a Discovery—Bob Ingersoll's Father.

A. Minor Griswold, of the Cincinnati Saturday Night, who has been rustication in this vicinity lately, writes to his paper as follows:

I made a discovery at the little village where I have been stopping for a few days—Hampton, Oneida County, New York—my native village, in fact. It is this: The Rev. John Ingersoll, father of Bob Ingersoll, preached there during Robert's youth—from 1836 to 1838. The noted infidel was five or six years old then. The family resided in the old parsonage who resided there family well. "The Rev. John Ingersoll married me," said Colonel A. Buell, "and I remember Bob like a book. A wide-awake little chap he was, too. I made his acquaintance when he lectured in Utica recently, and I asked him, if he remembered his living in Hampton. He said he did, though not very distinctly."

The elder Ingersoll was represented as a man of pure outward life, not unsuccessful as a revival preacher, but coarse, rough, overbearing and sour, creating at home a peculiarly forbidding atmosphere, as connected with his family and religious discipline. He married his second wife about the time he came to Hampton, Robert's mother having died. This second wife was said to have been a lady of culture and excellent character, but she only lived with him about a year, and as soon after the birth of a child as she could bear the fatigues, her brother came for her, and carried the mother, child, and her properties to her native home.

"I remember," said an old lady with whom I conversed upon the subject, "as well though it was but yesterday, when her brother came for her; and I now have lost her things, and the lady and child, and die away. And I felt like going over and giving old John Ingersoll a piece of my mind as ever I had to eat!"

"You remember Bob, too?"

"It's forty years ago, but I can almost see him now, playing in the front yard over there. A good natured, chubby little fellow was, with curly hair. And when he wandered out of the gate into the street, his father would come to the door and cry 'Baw-bee!'"

The elder Ingersoll, besides being of a sour, morose and most unlovely disposition at home, is said to have been given to uncontrollable fits of anger. There is a story in Hampton to the effect that he once got mad at his horse, and knocked him down with a blow of his fist upon the temple, killing the beast instantly. In 1868 the elder Ingersoll removed to Illinois, where he married a third wife, a widow, who also left him in less than a year. Whether the experience of these two fleeing wives produced in their mind a settled conviction that there was no worse hell than this life affords, I am not prepared to say. These cases are all examples of the extreme秉性 of the man. In this instance Mr. Ingersoll was suspended from the ministry for a while, but the sentence was revoked, and he continued to preach for a spell longer. He died not many years ago, but Bob we always have with us."

The trade in other states has also mate-

AGRICULTURAL.

Interesting Notes Around the Farm.

Be shy of patent, high-priced implements of all kinds.

Many farmers in Indiana have planted from four to six acres each in artichokes for hogs.

If farmers would dress their land better they would soon be able to dress their families.

Everybody should keep this important truth fully engraven on his mind—a poor tool or a poor team is always dear at any price, and is one of the sure signs of mismanagement and poverty of soul.

Men who have farmed for eighty years almost universally testify that they learned more of the business in the last forty than in the first forty of their lives. And yet many think it is easy to learn farming.

President Wilder, of the American pomological society, says he should never use tar of any kind as protection against mice without first wrapping the stem of the tree in cloth or other material to keep the tar from contact with the bark.

Cases frequently occur where a man who is too lazy to farm quits and becomes a very successful preacher. But it never occurs where he is too indolent to preach that he ever becomes a successful farmer. That rule will not work both ways.

Salt in the Garden.—If cabbages do not head properly, pinch of salt to each head will be beneficial; or better, give them a slight watering at night with weak brine—say one table spoonful of salt to one gallon of water. This may be repeated later in the season. A single watering with quite weak brine is also excellent for watermelons, but at the time the fruit is setting.

A well known horticultural editor says the objections against watering when the sun shines on the plants is a purely theoretical one, and appears only in the writings of those who have but little experience. Nevertheless, the evening is the proper time for watering when the best results in the conservation of moisture are expected. Actual experience has taught that plants wilting from the effect of heat should be shaded as well as watered. Experience has also taught that superficial waterings do but little good. The water given should reach the roots of the plants. The great objection to watering under a hot sun is that the evaporation is so strong that much of the water given is quickly evaporated.

With the larger animals the periods of gestation vary materially. "Age appears to have some influence on the duration of gestation, but males are carried longer in the womb than females is not borne out by our observations. In the case of mares the variation is greatest, and with cows next, decreasing as we descend the scale of sizes and periods. The longest and shortest periods of gestation and incubation given in the annexed table are of rare occurrence:

Average. Known limits.

Days. Days.

Animals.	Average.	Known limits.
Mare.	340	320 to 419
Cow.	276	215 to 329
Ewe.	154	141 to 161
Sheep.	122	101 to 123
Goat.	156	120 to 168
Bitch.	64	55 to 67
Cat.	50	47 to 50
Pig.	28	20 to 35
Turkey.	20	18 to 22
Hen.	21	18 to 24
Swan.	35	35 to 42
Goose.	30	28 to 34
Pigeon.	28	26 to 36
Pea Hen.	28	27 to 35
Pigeon.	16	15 to 17

The first literary effort of Flavius Josephus Cook has been made public by his old teacher. It is upon the subject of the "Old Cow," and compares the hungry laborers clamorous for work to the gathering of flies about a sugar hoghead. The bondholders and monopolists can not with prudence, during these threatening times, add insult to injury, and they had better pull down their lamp posts or suppress their preacher, for the one suggests the other.

There is very little to be said by way of criticism of the production, except that it bears evidence of the writer's inexperience. His information is correct, but his way of putting it betrays the fact that it was written before he had become erudite and competent. Doubtless he meant to say that the female of the bovine genus is a benevolent mammal; that this ruminant quadruped is possessed of corneous protuberances, projecting from the occiput, that her vision is binocular, and that she yields an edible and nutritious lacteal exudation; that she is quadruped and herbivorous, assimilating her food in both the succulent and excreted state; that some of them chromatically correspond to the seventh color of the spectrum, and that they are endowed with caudal appendages of exaggerated longitudinality.

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