

WEEKLY COURIER.

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JASPER, - - - INDIANA.

CURRENT NEWS.

WASHINGTON.

John L. Frisbie, of Michigan, has been appointed Consul at Rio Grande, Brazil.

The President has removed Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Collector of Customs at the Port of New York, and appointed Gen. E. A. Merritt, present Surveyor of the Port, in his stead. He has also removed A. B. Cornell, Naval Officer, and appointed as his successor Silas W. Burt, present Deputy Naval Officer. The deposed officials were adherents of Senator Conkling.

The President has appointed Alexander Reed, of Ohio, Receiver of Public Money at Walla Walla, Washington Territory; Elmer C. Jewett, of Missouri, Commissioner to the Paris International Exposition; Casper A. Stoltz, of Iowa, Consul at Campeachay, Mexico; Eugene Schuyler, Consul at Birmingham, England.

The War Department is of the opinion that the Indian campaign in the Northwest is not yet over, and all available troops East of the Mississippi are being forwarded to the scene of conflict as speedily as possible.

WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

The Missouri Democratic State Convention, held at Jefferson City on the 10th, nominated Hon. E. H. Norton for Supreme Judge, James E. McHenry for Register of Lands, R. D. Shannon for Superintendent of Schools, and A. M. Sevier for Railroad Commissioner. The platform adopted demands the substitution of Government legal tenders for national bank notes, such issue of Government money to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise provided by law, and to be used by the Government in the purchase and retirement of interest-bearing bonds; the unrestricted coinage of silver, and the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act.

The platform also declares its opposition to any further contraction of the currency, and to a protective tariff. The decision of the Forty-fourth Congress as to the Presidential incumbency is regarded as a finality, but that decision, it is held, should not prevent a full investigation of the alleged frauds connected with the election, and which the Electoral Commission wrongfully refused to inquire into. A liberal appropriation by the Government for the improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries is demanded, as both just and expedient.

Gen. Howard's command struck the hostiles on the 8th near the head of Butler Creek, charged upon them three times, scattering their forces, and capturing their provisions, ammunition and camp material. The fighting was quite severe, but the only casualties reported are five men wounded and 20 horses killed. The Indian loss is not known. The brunt of the battle was borne by Col. Bernard's 1st Cavalry, who are highly complimented for their bravery.

The Michigan Democratic State Convention, held at Detroit on the 10th, adopted resolutions declaring gold and silver coin to be the money of the Constitution, and that all paper currency should be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, and deprecating any further forcible reduction of the currency. The Potter Investigating Committee is endorsed. Orlando M. Barnes was nominated for Governor.

Charles Jacobs, one of the editors of the Quincy (Mich.) Greenbacker, shot himself, probably fatally, on the 8th, on account of domestic infelicity.

Two daughters of Hugh Thompson, aged 11 and 17, were drowned at Wemmer, Mich., while bathing on the 7th.

A daughter of Wm. Ryan, aged 12, living near Omro, Mich., was burned to death on the evening of the 8th, while attempting to kindle the fire with kerosene. A young man named Crook, living in an adjacent town, was also dangerously burned in the same manner.

A 6-year-old boy, son of a Steubenville (O.) saloon-keeper named John Shlaughtery, was fatally烫伤 on the 10th by the explosion of a partially filled whisky barrel.

The barrel had been standing in the heat of the sun, and it was supposed an explosive gas was generated which was ignited by a match in the hands of the boy, who, it is thought, was sitting on the barrel and perhaps threw the match into the burning hole. The little fellow died from his injuries.

At Galesburg, Ill., on the 12th, Mrs. Spalding, the divorced wife of Martin O'Connor, a well known citizen, shot him with a revolver, the ball passing near the heart and causing almost instant death. She then shot herself, fatally, it is presumed.

Severe rain storms on the 11th and 12th caused much injury to the growing crops in portions of Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio and Indiana.

By direction of the Secretary of War, a Board of Engineers and Officers is constituted to take into consideration the improvement of the low-water navigation of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and to submit a plan therefor, together with a recommendation for the most practical measures to be adopted from time to time in order to secure its earliest and most economical completion. The Board will consist of Col. F. G. Barnard, Col. Z. B. Tower, and Lieut.-Col. H. G. Wright, assisted by Col. F. H. Simpson, Maj. F. U. Farquhar, Maj. C. B. Suter and Maj. C. B. Comstock. The Board will assemble in the City of St. Louis on the 14th of August next, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Mrs. Gray, of Fort Worth, Texas, recently took her three children to the Trinity River and drowned them all and then herself. She left a note to her husband, saying she was heart-broken, and that she had been accused of a crime of which she was innocent.

Lieut. John A. Rucker was drowned in Arkansas on the 12th, while attempting to rescue a comrade, Lieut. Austin Henley, who was

also drowned. Both belonged to the Sixth Infantry, and had proved themselves to be brave and successful soldiers.

The Arkansas Greenback State Convention, held at Little Rock on the 13th, appointed a State Central Committee, authorized to place in nomination a ticket of State officers.

Mrs. Annie Stroupe, aged 25, of West Warren, O., is another victim to kerosene kindling.

General Miles had an engagement with the hostiles near Cayuse Station, about six miles from Pendleton, Oregon, on the 14th, which lasted several hours, but was without decisive result, further than to hold the latter in check until Col. Bernard came up with reinforcements, which were expected on the following day. The main body of the hostiles seemed to be in that locality, although it was reported a portion had crossed the Columbia River. The settlers in the valley had all fled to Pendleton, where fortifications had been erected and other means of defense provided.

At Chicago, on the 14th, Jeremiah Kennedy, an Irish laborer, shot his wife twice, killing her instantly, and then shot himself in the vicinity of the heart, also fatally. Poverty and domestic discord are supposed to have instigated the act.

At Adelo, Ill., on the 14th, a young lady, a daughter of Mr. J. E. Harcourt, while handling a toy pistol, accidentally shot herself, the ball passing through her lung, causing instant death.

EAST AND SOUTHEAST.

Norwich, Conn., was greatly excited on the 10th over the reported death of a woman by Asiatic cholera.

At Amsterdam, N. Y., on the 10th, a large broom factory in process of construction was blown to the ground by a hurricane, burying nine men in the ruins, three of whom were fatally injured.

A bricklayer named White was struck by lightning while working on a church tower in Forty-seventh Street, New York City, on the 10th. He fell dead to the pavement, a distance of 60 feet below.

The accounts of the late State Treasurer of Georgia, John Jones, are said to show a deficit of \$253,000, for which suit has been brought against his securities.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 11th, Mrs. Margaret Wash, aged 30, and her daughter, aged 8, were burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, which the mother was using in pouring oil on a fire in order to hasten the flames.

James A. Long (colored), son of ex-Congressman Long, is under arrest at Macon, Ga., charged with robbing the mails while acting as mail-agent.

Mike Shaw was hanged at Milledgeville, Ga., on the 12th, for wife-murder; and Hiram Fooks (colored) was on the same day hanged at Wilmington, Del., for the murder of John Tyler, also colored.

Henry Wise was hanged at Walterboro, S. C., on the 12th, for the murder of Mercer Brown, his rival in a love affair.

Thomas Ballard, known as the "King of Counterfeitors," committed suicide in the Albany (N. Y.) Penitentiary on the 11th, by stabbing himself with a shoemaker's knife.

GENERAL.

The eclipse of the sun on the 29th inst. will be total from Irkutsk, Siberia, through the western part of the British Possessions, Denver, Colorado, and northern and eastern Texas, entering the Gulf of Mexico, to disappear a little southeast of San Domingo. The exhibition will be visible as a partial eclipse over all the United States, Mexico and British America that afternoon.

Gen. Sherman has issued a general order of instruction to Army officers, in conformity with the recent act of Congress forbidding the use of the Army as a posse comitatus.

Jefferson Davis made an address at New Orleans, on the 10th, the occasion being the presentation to him of a gold badge and certificate of membership of the Association of the Army of the Tennessee. He reiterated his unshaken belief in the right of secession and the duty of a citizen to battle for the cause of the State, and charged that "every evil which has befallen our institutions is directly traceable to the perversion of the compact of the union and the usurpation of the Federal Government of undelegated powers."

The recent excessively hot weather was productive of numerous fatal cases of sunstroke in St. Louis, Cincinnati and other places.

Figures indicating the condition of the cotton crop for July, compiled by the National Department of Agriculture, are as follows: North Carolina, 81; South Carolina, 104; Georgia, 105; Florida, 100; Alabama, 102; Mississippi, 98; Louisiana, 96; Texas, 106; Arkansas, 91; Tennessee, 95. Reports of crops have been received from 304 counties of the cotton belt, of which 82 report 100, 118 above and 118 below.

Additional Congressional nominations: Illinois—Second District, J. R. Doolittle, Jr., Democrat; Sixth District, General P. J. Henderson, Republican (renominated); Rev. J. W. Haney, National-Greenback; Seventh District, Alexander Campbell, National-Greenback; Seventh District, J. P. Demmett, Republican; Missouri—Sixth District, M. H. Ritchie, National-Greenback; Indiana—Tenth District, Maj. W. H. Calkins, Republican (renominated); Ohio—Seventh District, Chas. S. Foster, Republican (renominated); Mississippi—Sixth District, Gen. J. R. Chalmers, Democrat (renominated).

FOREIGN.

Hoedel, who attempted the life of the Emperor William, has been convicted and sentenced to be beheaded.

Cyprus, the island which Turkey has just ceded to Great Britain, in return for a guarantee of protection of Turkish dominions in Asia on the part of the latter, and to which a British force has already sailed, is the most eastern of the Mediterranean islands, lying midway between Asia Minor and Syria. Its length is about 148 miles, and width—except in the northeast extremity, where it narrows to 15 miles—about 40 miles. Its area

is about 4,500 square miles, and present population 110,000, the majority of whom are Greeks, though there is a large number of Turks. It has been under the rule of the Turks for more than 300 years, having been taken by them from the Venetians. Under the Venetians the island had at one time a population of 150,000, and attained great splendor and prosperity, but has greatly declined under the Turks, though of late years its prosperity has somewhat increased. It has great natural resources, and if these were developed by an enterprising people, it might regain much of its old-time fame. Its importance to England, as a military base of operations, both for enforcing the operations of the treaty and for guarding her Indian possessions, is almost incalculable.

A telegram from Sidney, New South Wales, dated July 11, says that two tribes of natives have risen against the Government in the island of New Caledonia, and massacred 125 whites, including women and children. They have also captured two military stations.

The threatened disturbances at Montreal, Canada, on account of the proposed Orange parade on the 12th, were probably averted by the strong stand taken by the Mayor in forbidding the procession, backed up by a large force of special policemen and militia from various parts of the Dominion. The Orangemen finally consented to abandon their parade in the interest of the public peace, the Mayor assuring them protection to their homes. Several of the leaders were arrested upon warrants charging them with a contemplated breach of the peace, and were subsequently released on bail. The Orangemen and their friends complain bitterly of the action of the authorities in refusing to grant them permission and protection for their parade.

The discovery has just been made that Bishop Ravelles and other French missionaries are held confined in the capital of Corea, and are in danger of death. A call has been made for their rescue.

The Berlin Peace Congress terminated its sessions on the 13th, when the Treaty was formally signed by all the plenipotentiaries. The proceedings terminated with a grand court dinner at Whitehall Palace, at which all the plenipotentiaries were present save Beaconsfield and Gortschakoff. The Crown Prince presided.

The return of Lord Beaconsfield to London, on the 16th, was made the occasion of a general demonstration, in which leading men of both parties participated. From Charing Cross to Downing Street places of business were closed, the buildings were gaily decorated, and the streets were filled with crowds of people, who greeted the successful Plenipotentiary with enthusiastic cheers. After reaching his residence, Lord Beaconsfield, in response to repeated calls from the crowd, appeared at a window and thanked them for his reception. He said Lord Salisbury and himself had brought back peace, but a peace, he hoped, with honor, such as would satisfy the sovereign and the country.

Ten thousand English nail-makers are on a strike for an advance of 30 per cent. in wages.

THE ELECTORAL INVESTIGATION.

Proceedings of the Potter Committee.

Ex-Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, was examined before the Potter Committee on the 11th. In answer to inquiries propounded by Gen. Butler, he expressed his opinion that Packard was legally elected Governor, together with a majority of Republicans, members in both houses of the Legislature. On the face of the return the Democrats had a majority, but the Returning Board threw out enough parishes, on account of alleged intimidation, to change the result in favor of the Republicans. Gen. Butler produced tables compiled from Returning Board figures which showed that, after the Board had thrown out sufficient Democratic parishes to elect the General Assembly, it was found there were still two Hayes Electors defeated, whereupon the Returning Board threw out parishes and precincts until they had succeeded in securing a majority of Hayes Electors. witness stated, according to the figures to be correct, the finding of the Returning Board left the General Assembly Republican in both branches, and still left two Hayes Electors in the minority, while Packard's majority for Governor was 401. Gen. Butler questioned witness regarding the appointment by President Hayes of King as Collector, and asked him if he did not think the President's motive in doing so was to break up the quorum of the Supreme Court, of which King was a member, in order that Packard could not carry his case before it. Witness admitted the effect of King's appointment, but was unable to determine what motive the President was actuated.

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Gen. Grant had hesitated recognizing Gov. Packard in consequence of there having been a commission appointed to investigate the result of the Louisiana election (referring to McVeigh's Commission). The witness had been told that the returning Board threw out all the Hayes Electors defeated, and that the Hayes Electors were still two, while the Hayes Electors were 401. Gen. Butler produced tables compiled from the Returning Board figures which showed that, after the Board had thrown out sufficient Democratic parishes to elect the General Assembly, it was found there were still two Hayes Electors defeated, whereupon the Returning Board threw out parishes and precincts until they had succeeded in securing a majority of Hayes Electors. witness stated, according to the figures to be correct, the finding of the Returning Board left the General Assembly Republican in both branches, and still left two Hayes Electors in the minority, while Packard's majority for Governor was 401. Gen. Butler questioned witness regarding the appointment by President Hayes of King as Collector, and asked him if he did not think the President's motive in doing so was to break up the quorum of the Supreme Court, of which King was a member, in order that Packard could not carry his case before it. Witness admitted the effect of King's appointment, but was unable to determine what motive the President was actuated.

The examination of ex-Gov. Kellogg was further continued on the 12th. He considered Packard elected as fairly as the Hayes Electors, so far as Louisiana was concerned.

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John Clegg, Secretary of the State Senate, testified: There was no protest on the original return of Supervisor Veney, made up by the witness at Veney's request; Veney swore to the truth and brought them to the Senate, where they were another set made up by the Republicans and given the original statement. J. W. Armstrong, Andrew Duncan and Thos. Steward, all colored men of West Feliciana Parish, testified that they swore to affidavits made in the Customhouse without hearing them read, and now declared that most of the statements contained therein were untrue.

Washington in his behalf, and he had no correspondence either with Mr. or Mrs. Jenkins during the progress of the Electoral count. Witness in response to questions, stated numerous instances in which Republicans and Democrats were driven out of their parishes by Gen. Butler previous to the election of 1876, and said he would furnish the committee a list of names of persons killed, hanged and whipped for political reasons, if they so desired. He refused to reply to the question, whether or not, as Governor, he had any knowledge that no protests had been made from East or West Feliciana, other than to say that the records would show.

Gen. Butler asked witness if it was a fact that all the members of the visiting Commission, with one exception, all the members of the Returning Board, all the Supervisors (except Weber, who was killed), and Mr. Jenkins had been received with Federal arms for their part in the election or other causes. Witness replied that, with the exception of James E. Anderson, he believed all the parties designated had been appointed to office; that he believed them to be competent persons and good Republicans, and there were still others who ought to be appointed. The Committee adjourned until the 23d of July, to meet at Atlantic City, N. J.

The Louisiana Sub-Committee.

Additional evidence taken by the Sub-Committee up to the 11th, is as follows: R. T. Hobbs testified that one Wilder told him that he (Wilder) accompanied Anderson to Notary Seymour's office when the Anderson-Weber agreement was sworn to by Anderson; Weber was not present. J. F. Kelly, Supervisor of Registration in Richland Parish, testified that he delivered the returns of the parish unaccompanied by any protest, but, at the solicitation of Kellogg and others, finally was induced to make a protest; did not make oath to the affidavit published in Sherman's report, purporting to be sworn to by him. Hiram Smedley testified: Being shown by Mr. Cox the Anderson-Weber agreement, he said he saw the name of Anderson signed to that paper by J. W. Jones, Notary Public, in the parish of which Jones was a Notary Public on Exchange Alley. Jones was most of his time about my place. E. L. Weber was examined by Mr. Cox as to his testimony, given in Jackson, Miss., in 1876, before the Boutwell Committee. Mr. Cox read from the report of that committee the questions propounded and answers given by Weber at that time, asking the witness whether they were severally true or false. The witness said the statements then made were not willfully false, but from hearing and imagination; his intention was to tell the truth; thinks in most cases he told the committee the truth as understood by him at the time, but he knew now that the statements were false. Was never warned away from the parish; had no information that would justify him in making such statement. In answer to a question of Mr. Cox as to the Sherman letter, the witness said he found it in a box sent from his brother's, at Bayou Sara, to his father-in-law's warehouse, in Donaldsonville; found the letter after Mrs. Jenkins' visit; showed it to no one; tore it up at once, because it exposed his brother's wrong doing; his brother told him there were no debts for protesting the parish.

E. L. Weber was further examined on the 12th. Cross-examined by Mr. Cox in relation to his connection with the Legislature and his absence from the Packard Senate for ten days, the witness stated his object was to elect Pinchbeck United States Senator; Pinchbeck paid the witness \$1,000 for expenses. The witness then explained his return to the Packard Senate, and submitted a portion of \$10,000 of warrants on the State Treasury received from Twitchell as evidence of good faith to carry out the scheme to pass the appropriation bill of \$50,000 out of which the Asylum claims for \$10,000 held by the witness were to be paid. The witness failing to get his claims cashed, by reason of the collapse of the Packard Government, retained collaterals without being able to give any very good reason why he should retain them. The witness said 19 Senators