

# Terre Haute Weekly Gazette.

VOL. 9.—NO. 94.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1878.

Whole No. 101.

## INVESTIGATION.

The Sub-Committee in Session at New Orleans.

The Frauds in the Parish of East Feliciana the Center of Attention.

A Large number of Witnesses, Both White and Black, tell What They Know About It.

New Orleans, July 8.—The Potter sub committee met at 11 o'clock.

D. J. WEDGE,

of East Feliciana, testified that he was chairman of the Democratic parish campaign committee, and detailed the occurrences in connection with Anderson's departure from the parish and efforts to secure his return to complete the registration under the law registration classes 9 days before the election. Anderson did not return until 3 or 4 days before the election. There were about 400 Democrat votes unregistered. Know Capt. Degray, a prominent Republican, who was consulted by the negroes as to their course. Degray in conversation told them and 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.

Witness stated that Anderson, after he completed 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 would go with him in a carriage, where he signed them under oath before a Justice of the Peace. Anderson said it was not necessary to make any protest as the election was peaceful and quiet, and after signing the return, I paid Anderson between two and three hundred dollars. Cross examined by Mr. Reed. The witness paid Anderson the amount of his voucher or bills to the parish to the treasury, which was insolvent. My object was to get Anderson to complete his work he was hard to manage and for that reason I went to Baton Rouge with him to sign the returns in Clinton. We promised to cash his warrant for fear he would not complete his work without such payment, paid him out of campaign funds, did not consider that there was anything wrong in making such payment, would not have paid Anderson for the purpose of inducing him to do wrong. I heard Anderson say to Col. Patton, to furnish 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 applications to Gov. 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 sections of law giving the governor authority to remove, for the cause. The witness said in 1874 the negroes voted almost solidly for the Republicans, and in 1876 they voted the Democratic ticket.

THOS. MCWILLIAMS,

colored, testified that he lives in East Feliciana; up to '76 belonged to the Republican party; knew Capt. 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. I told Capt. Degray so, after we had talked about the election.

JOHN D. LEE,

of East Feliciana, testified that in 1876 he voted the Democratic ticket, and in 1874, voted the mixed ticket. Prior to the election in 1876, Degray spoke to me about acting as constable on the day of election. Before the election I saw Degray and Campbell, and they told me there would be no Republican ticket in the Parish; that this was the programme agreed upon down below—meaning New Orleans. I knew that Degray was in the habit of consulting with prominent Republicans in New Orleans. He was really the head of the Republican party in the Parish.

By Mr. Reed: Was you present when Packard and Lewis made speeches in the parish, when the Republican speaker 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 L. LANCER

of East Feliciana testified:

I am clerk of the district court. Knew the leaders of the party. From conversations with them I inferred they would not put a ticket in the field. I had a conversation with Anderson, who wanted his friend Nash, nominated for Congress. Anderson said if this was done the election would be all right, otherwise it would not. The warrant, cashed for Anderson, afterwards fell into my hands, and was paid into the parish treasury at its full value, for taxes.

The witness in response to a question submitted a copy of the indictment found by the grand jury, May 20th, 1872, against Thos. H. Jenks for embezzlement of \$10,000 as tax collector. The record shows this indictment was nolle passed, May 22nd of same year, also another indictment which was similarly disposed of. There is civil proceeding against Jenks for the amount of the defect. I find no indictment agains 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.

RECALLED.

John De Lee recalled by Mr. Stenger: In 1874 the Republican's majority was about 800, but in our parish several Democrats were elected to the parish offices. There was a split in the parish, but the Republican state ticket received about 800 majority.

JESSIE HARRISON,

colored, of East Feliciana, testified that Prince Johns, who lives at Jackson, told me, that Capt. 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 o'clock the committee adjourned till 11 to-morrow.

New Orleans, July 9.—The Potter sub committee went into session to-day present, Messrs. Stenger, Blackburn, and Cox.

GEORGE L. SMITH,

collector of customs, in answer to questions by Stenger, gave the date of his appointment, and of his predecessor, also submitted a list of regular employees, showing all persons employed or discharged since Judge King's appointment, also the books, showing the laborers, employed in warehouse and other departments at 25 cents per day. There are 40 persons so employed.

[The object of the convention in calling for a list of customs and employees probably is to get the name of Simpson's friend, who witnessed the bribery of a member of the returning board.]

Recess till 3 o'clock p.m.

## A WAR REMINISCENCE.

### THE TESTIMONY OF GENERAL LONGSTREET IN THE FITZ JOHN PORTER CASE.

West Point, N. Y., July 10.—General Longstreet was a witness in the case of Fitz John Porter yesterday. He testified that Gen. Jackson's force on the 28th of August was about 22,000 men, and he was east of Thoroughfare gap, and Longstreet was at Thoroughfare gap with 25,000 men divided into divisions of three brigades each. They were two battalions of artillery and several batteries, but there was no regular artillery organization. The troops were in fine condition. His troops were marching to the support of Jackson on the afternoon of the 28th. Three brigades got through Hopewell gap that night, and the federal forces on the east of the gap abandoned their position. The witness and troops then took the direct road to Gainesville and then straight to Jackson's command, marching three miles an hour, after artillery firing was heard, reaching a supporting distance to Jackson about 9 A.M. General Hood's troops were deployed at once, Kemper's three brigades thrown in the direction of Manassas Gap railroad, and other troops were in supporting distance. There was no cavalry with Longstreet, but all the cavalry of the army was with Jackson. All of witness's troops were in position by 11 o'clock. The troops under Anderson were along the Warrenton pike, 4,000 and 5,000 strong, and joined Longstreet's forces at dark. He knew of no terrific battle raging that day from daylight till after dark. If there had been he would have known it. General Lee's plan was for Longstreet to bring on an engagement, and the latter asked time to make a reconnaissance, which he did and deemed the plan hazardous from seeing large numbers of troops in front of him, which he afterwards learned were those of General Porter and McDowell. Because of the woods in front of him he thought his position a good one for defence. In view of the impenetrable woods it would have been very hazardous for General Porter to take his command around the road to Groyton, and if he had attempted it his force would have been broken up. Gen. Porter's position checked the forces of the witness till it was too late. If Gen. Porter had attacked that day any time after 12 o'clock, the forces of witness would have annihilated him, for the federal lines were then too much extended and disjointed. The battle on the 30th was brought about by an attack on Jackson. The witness saw heavy masses of troops pressing the latter, and instead of obeying an order from General Lee to reinforce Jackson, the witness placed batteries in position and poured an enfilading fire against the troops. They fell back three times, when he finally charged and dispersed them, following till 10 p.m. If Porter had made an attack on the 29th he could have held him without drawing from the rest of the army.

## CUBA.

### MILITARY MATTERS—TOBACCO.

Havana, July 10.—King Alfonso has created General Martinez Campos, a Knight of the Golden Fleece, and elevated General Jouvelier to the rank of Captain General of the army.

Three commissioners representing tobacco raisers, manufacturers and merchants respectively, will be elected to report within a fortnight, whether it is expedient that export duties on leaf tobacco should be raised, and those on manufactured tobacco reduced, and to indicate what proportion of duties both classes ought to pay, with a view of harmonizing the interests of producers, manufacturers and dealers.

## THE SUB COMMITTEE.

Washington July 10.—Potter, Hunton, Springer and Hiscock, of the Louisiana and Florida committee met to-day, but General Butler being absent they postponed taking testimony till this afternoon.

## DIED AT HIS POST.

Buffalo, July 10.—Arthur A. Poole, a fireman, was instantly killed by a collision of a hose cart and truck wagon, in going to a fire.

## OBITUARY.

New York, July 10.—Maj. A. H. Sibley, age sixty, died in the New York hotel this morning. He was a resident of Detroit.

## OVER THE OCEAN.

### THE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

### THE DECISION IN THE CONGRESS IN REGARD TO AUSTRIA AND BATOUm.

### A BITTER FEELING OVER THE ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

## WARLIKE.

London, July 9.—An order has been received from the Royal Arsenal to cancel the demand for 40,000,000 cartridges remaining on the books of the department. There are various other evidences that the extraordinary activity which prevailed in the government establishments during the last three months is about to decline.

London, July 9.—The Times says:

The expectation that money will be cheap, tends to induce fresh speculators to come forward, and the upward movement may be renewed. Many new loans are talked about in addition to the Russian loan for £40,000,000. There is a great loan mentioned, and sundry loans for Austria, Hungary, Turkey and Spain, while the railway and other projects may be expected to creep up in large numbers. Portugal comes with the second portion of her loan, which refused to float the entire last year.

The first installment of the French railroad loans is also expected in by the end of the present month, and its approach seems to be heralded by extreme activity in, and by high prices of French rents.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, under the Secretary for the foreign department, in answer to a question of Wm. Edward Evister, a liberal, said: "The English ratification of the convention with Turkey was sent to Constantinople some time ago and everything is settled." Baring, one of the second Secretaries of the Constantinople legation has taken firman to Cyprus. We have not yet, said Baring, had official notification that the convention has been formally ratified by the powers.

Berlin, July 8.—It is believed the congress has decided that while Austria receives Batoum as a free port, the territory principally inhabited by Lazis, is excepted from Russian control. In return for this conclusion, the British plenipotentiaries accepted substitution of the expression, "essentially commercial" instead "exclusively commercial" as applied to Batoum.

Much controversy has been proceeding on the subject of San Jak, of Softa, between Russian and Austrian military delegates to the latter proposing strategic line, reducing the territory of the San Jak, nearly one half.

It is understood that Count Schouvaloff has retained the territory which the military committee proposed to away from San Jak.

## A SENSATION,

London, July 9.—A Berlin correspondent says: Considerable sensation was created here by the news of the Anglo-Turkish alliance and cession of the Cyprus. There is a feeling that the oriental question has entered upon a new and decisive stage, and that the remodeling process will continue after the Berlin meeting is over.

## STATU QUO.

Some diplomats have no hesitation in saying that the European and African domains of the port are less likely to remain in *statu quo* for protection, specially awarded to Levant. The first move it is thought will be made by the Roman Catholic, Albanians, on the confines of Bosnia and Herzegovina, who desire to be incorporated by Austria. In such case, Italy is expected to occupy Albania and to offer to exchange it for South Tyrol. No little curiosity is felt respecting the action of France and Russia in the immediate future.

## SUICIDE IN THE SEINE.

London, July 9.—A Paris dispatch says Robert Carter, an American merchant of Rue Auber, whose body was found in the Seine last week, committed suicide in consequence of ill health.

## NOT SATISFIED.

London, July 9.—A Paris dispatch says: The arrangement between England and Turkey, especially the acquisition of Cyprus is not favorably received by public opinion here. Some newspapers are very bitter against it.

## TURKEY'S DOWNTOWN.

Vienna, July 10.—A Berlin correspondent says: The arrangement between England and Turkey, especially the acquisition of Cyprus is not favorably received by public opinion here. Some newspapers are very bitter against it.

## THE ANGLO-TURKISH TREATY.

London, July 10.—A Berlin correspondent says: The date for the publication of the Anglo-Turkish treaty is supposed to have been selected with a view to avoid ulterior complications. If Berlin peace is signed by Russia, with the knowledge of the existence of the Anglo-Turkish treaty, the latter treaty cannot hereafter be alleged by Russia as the reason for impugning the validity of the Berlin instrument. Whereas, should Russia now decline to adhere to the Berlin treaty, unless modified to suit the position which supervened since the publication of the Anglo-Turkish treaty, she must prepare for the troubles she wished to avoid, when going to Berlin.

## THE CYPRUS TREATY.

It is understood the French government are going to ask, or already have asked Russia, whether she does not prefer abandoning the idea of the Asiatic annexation, rather than see the Cyprus treaty carried into effect. Should this question be negatived, France, it is

thought, may adopt a more active policy. London, July 10.—A Constantinople dispatch says:

Fawcett returned from Lagos, and reports intense suffering among the population south of the Rhodope mountains. He enumerates horrors perpetrated by the Bulgarians and Cossacks, and sometimes by the regular Russian soldiers, whose design seems to be the extermination, or dispersion of the Mussulmans and Christians. In Demodice district, 53 villages have been plundered and burnt by Russian and Bulgarian troops within the last two months. Twenty-three villages have been equally laid waste, and burned in the district of Haskieva, and in the Philepolis district, twelve villages have been burnt. In numerous villages, there has been wanton destruction, attended by deeds of unheard of barbarity. Cases of men and women deliberately burnt alive have been frequent. The violation of the young has also been very frequent.

Nothing more horrible, than the particulars of this report, can be imagined. Its veracity rests upon the official authority of one of the most respected of her majesty's servants, and of men employed by him, upon his conviction,

of their perfect trustworthiness. Fawcett intends to lay his report before the English, Austrian and French ambassador, with the view of sending out a commission of inquiry to endeavor to put an end to these excesses which disgrace humanity.

Berlin, July 9.—The congress, in to-day's sitting, disposed of several additional frontier questions of a minor character, and arrived at a satisfactory settlement relative to Batoum. The report is confirmed that the raising of the fortifications of Batoum, has not been formally broached in the congress. It is stated that a special understanding will be entered into on this subject. The question as to fortifications on the land side will not be discussed; so, in that respect, Russia will be unrestricted. It is declared in high Russian circles that this settlement of the Batoum question was arranged at a private interview between Lord Beaconsfield and Prince Gortschakoff, this morning. The settlement leaves the Lazi territory under Turkish control. It is also declared that at the same interview, Lord Beaconsfield fully and frankly defended the Anglo-Turkish convention. Prince Gortschakoff replied that Russia saw nothing objectionable in the convention, as she entertained no projects for aggrandizement on the coast of Asiatic Turkey. He perceived no difference between England's occupation of Cyprus and her occupation of Malta. He would always be pleased with everything tending to strengthen England's road to India, because it is calculated to promote the prosperity of the whole world.

Gortschakoff and Beaconsfield then shook hands, a pledge of new relations between the two powers.

## INDEPENDENCE DECLARED.

Belgrade, July 9.—Prince Milan has issued a proclamation declaring the independence of Servia.

## THE FORCE OF OCCUPATION.

London, July 10.—The morning journals announce, in official form, that Sir Garnet Wolsey will sail on Saturday,

for Cyprus. He will take with him a brigade of British troops from Malta, in addition to the Indian contingent.

## THE UNION JACK HOISTED ON CYPRUS.

London, July 10.—It is believed that the British flag was hoisted at Cypress, by Lord John Hay, commander of the channel squadron, who had sealed orders to that effect, to be opened on the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch.

## STILL UNSETTLED.

London, July 10.—Special dispatches from Berlin state that the Batoum question is still unsettled, Russia and England having failed to agree respecting the exact boundaries. Russians have also revived the question touching the fortifications and it is believed that they desire to gain time. A later telegram from Berlin, contrary to an arrangement between Lord Beaconsfield and Prince Gortschakoff, claimed that Turkey should retain Alti as a portion of the Lazi territory. The subject was immediately referred to a committee, who arranged a compromise, which, however, cedes Alti to Russia. The affair then seems to be virtually settled.

A correspondent says the Czar does not view the acquisition of Cyprus as

Gortschakoff does.

## PRESS COMMENTS.

London, July 4.—London papers, excepting The News, comment favorably on the Anglo-Turkish treaty.

## THE TIMES

says: "Although the transformation of Batoum into a free port is a small guarantee for commercial interests, which would otherwise be threatened, Russia has successfully insisted on the retention of her more than important conquests in Armenia. Lord Salisbury argues that this successful conquest will have a dangerous tendency, and create a sense of instability of the Ottoman power throughout Syria, Asia Minor and Mesopotamia. In plain words, The Times says, the czar would begin to be recognized as the natural heir of the sultan. Lord Salisbury continues: "It is impossible for her majesty's government to accept, without making an effort to avert it, the effect which such a state of feeling would produce upon regions where the political condition deeply concerns the oriental interests of England. This sentence, adds The Times, contains the turning point of the ministerial policy, and upon agreement or disagreement with the conviction it expresses must depend the judgement of the country upon the