

The Daily Journal.

ESTABLISHED, 1851.

WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1877.

PRICE \$6 00.

THE TELEGRAMS.

WELLS AS A WITNESS—PERSISTENTLY IRASCIBLE—HE IS A "BELL-DOZING ARSENAL."

GRAND VIZIER OF TURKEY FLOTING TREASON—HE IS BANISHED.

Commission Will Report Thursday.

\$110,000 Appropriated for the Cape Fear River.

Noon Reports.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—D. F. Kenner of New Orleans telegraphs in contradiction of Wells' testimony that Kenner had offered Wells \$200,000 to change the vote for Eldon. That Wells asked Kenner for that sum to count the vote as actually cast. Kenner replied that he did not have the money.

In the Senate Mr. Allison, from the committee on appropriation, reported back the Indian appropriation bill with sundry amendments, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration as soon as possible.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee on finance, reported favorably on the House bill authorizing the commissioners of the Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company to buy in certain real and other property and to sell the same at public or private sale, which was discussed at some length and laid aside.

The cross examination of Wells contained the following: Question—Did you say in the course of your conversation with E. O. Barnett that you had determined to make a statement to Governor Nicholls?

Answer—It is a most infamous lie.

Q.—Do you mean to say the question is a most infamous lie?

A.—I say the substance of the question is a lie.

Q.—If you would answer my question in the way a witness should answer it would be better.

A.—I will not ask your advice how I shall answer a question. Finally the witness answered no. He proceeded to deny everything touching the Maddox and Littlefield matter, but on questions outside of these and Vernon parish questions he refused to answer.

Q.—Did you say to Barrett or Kennedy you would make a clean breast of it?

A.—It is an infamous lie.

Gov. Wells looks weary this morning. Mr. Able before Howe's committee, testified that he did not see Littlefield after the Vernon parish returns but Littlefield told him of it. The commission is in private session.

The judiciary committee has concluded to amend the rules of the House, whereby the recess may break the legislative day and thus avoid amending the electoral bill.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 6.—A dispatch dated Tongue River, Montana Territory, Jan. 19th says: General Miles has had another severe fight with Indians and has gained another signal victory over them. The Indians consisted of bands of Cheyennes and Ogallalas under Crazy Horse and numbered between 600 and 800 lodges. The battle was contested on very rough and broken ground where it would have been impossible for cavalry to ride. The Indians were entirely on foot and charged the troops repeatedly. Our officers and men displayed the greatest coolness and courage and poured deadly volleys into the ranks of braves. For more than five hours the fight raged so terribly as ever was witnessed on the battlefield. Heavy snow storms prevailed during a portion of the fight. Miles lost six killed and 6 wounded. Gen. Miles surrounded the Indians into Wolf mountains as far as his limited supplies would permit. The command was returned to this post in good condition considering the terrible hardships it has endured.

A St. John's New Foundland dispatch gives the following additional particulars of the wreck steamer Geo. Washington. She went ashore probably on the night of 22d, little above half mile west from Mistaken Point and eight miles southwest from Cape Race. Loss of steamer remained undiscovered by the inhabitants of the coast till 25th. Men from shore being towed by ropes seventy fathoms over cliff found part of thirteen human bodies which they buried. Features not recognized. One body marked in India ink with letters "J. H. T. & B." All on board the steamer when she sunk were undoubtedly lost. No valuable property saved.

Mail advices state that twenty-two lives were lost by the recent sinking of Glos, India, of the steamer Ambassador after collision with American ship Geo. F. Manson.

Morrill's condition is serious. He has been off duty for ten days.

Senator Bruce is not disposed to sign the Mississippi objection to the electoral vote. His idea is that while it is useless it may be damaging to the colored people.

The investigating committee developed nothing new to-day beyond the negative confirmation of the questionable transaction by the Louisiana returning board.

Wells is described by the official reporters as persistently irascible. It is worth coming to Washington to see the struggle between Field and Wells.

The commissioner, it is said, resolved this forenoon not to adjourn until they reached a decision. They have since adjourned.

It is now thought the case will not be presented to the joint session until Thursday.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Another Russian guboot, "The Gornast," arrived yesterday from Vladivostok, making the eighth now here.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—A committee of New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia brokers, president Geo. S. Coe, presiding, discussed the financial condition of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee without action. The committee adjourned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel Feb. 14th, when interested parties will be heard.

FOREIGN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 6.—Midhat Pasha, Grand Vizier, has been deposed and ordered to leave Constantinople. The Turkish Ministry has been organized throughout. Edhem Pasha, an ultra Turk is Grand Vizier.

HALIFAX, Feb. 6.—The steamer George Washington is a total wreck at Cape Race and all on board lost. Fourteen bodies were recovered. She had two passengers. The crew were all from New York and vicinity. The steamer George Cromwell, of the same line, is also missing.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—A formidable Russian iron-clad squadron will enter the Mediterranean in the spring, Grand Duke Constantine commanding and Admiral Poppoff chief of staff.

Night Reports.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—HOUSE.—The deficiency bill was considered to-day. It appropriates \$500,000 for pensions.

SENATE.—Oatesby Jones of Alabama, petitioned for the removal of political disabilities.

The bill appropriating \$500,000 for Eads' jettes was placed on the calendar with advice to report.

Stanford of Virginia, was appointed a member of the committee on claims.

The vote on passing the bill abolishing the police board, the President's veto notwithstanding, failed by a vote of 33 to 22. Not a two-thirds vote.

The Senate then adjourned.

The adverse report in the Eads appropriation bill holds that the Secretary of War's warrant for half a million bonds should be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury without further action by Congress.

The river and harbor bill appropriates for the Cape Fear River \$110,000; Savannah harbor, \$45,000; mouth of the Mississippi, \$100,000; Galveston harbor, \$100,000; Little Kanawha, \$5,000; Roanoke river, \$3,000; Tombigbee and Warrior rivers, \$15,000; Galveston ship canal, \$28,000; Sabine's pass, \$20,000; Quachita, \$4,000; Red river raft, \$35,000; Brunswick, Ga., harbor, \$5,000; Tennessee river, \$200,000; Coosa river, \$30,000; Great Kanawha, \$100,000; Hell Gate, \$200,000.

The German minister prints a statement to the effect that all German honorary consuls in the United States are to be withdrawn. He says only the inland consuls are to be abolished, and they will be replaced by two or three paid consuls, at St. Louis, Chicago and probably Cincinnati. Consuls at Southern harbors will not be disturbed.

The Star says: "It is stated that J. Madison Wells, president of the returning board of Louisiana, had taken from his possession in his rooms in the capitol yesterday, two revolvers, a thong-knife and a rifle cane. Quite an imposing 'bell-dozing arsenal.'"

Robeson and Morrill were absent from the Cabinet meeting to-day.

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Our narrative now brings us to 1711 and '12. Up to this time the whites and Indians had been living together in unbroken peace, for forty-five years, save with the occasional infractions of peace which were easily remedied by the usual amity and good will were everywhere prevalent. This was the beginning of the Tuscarora war, which was not the result of bad treatment on the part of the whites toward them. History now, in the clearer light of the present day, points to Thomas Cary as the author of all these troubles. This man Cary had been appointed Governor by Johnson in 1706, and was removed because of his incompetency and turbulence. He was succeeded by Glover. Between these two parties there was continual strife. There were two sets of officers in every department, each deriving his authority from the different Governors. The Quakers, who by the way seem to have been entirely different from the peaceable and industrious people who settled in Pennsylvania, were believed to be at the bottom of all this disorder. Cary was in arrears to the government for taxes collected, and was otherwise rebellious and turbulent. In 1710 Hyde took charge of the government and called together the Assembly in 1711. They attempted to take charge and attacked Hyde, but being sided by Virginia militia, who arrived in time to quell the trouble, the 28th of July, 1712. The Hyde Assembly was now adjourned. The Indians were promised great possessions if they would rebel against the Hyde government, and a wide-spread conspiracy was at once matured, to murder simultaneously all the whites in the province. The new moon was to be the time for the work of butchery