The Sun.
It Shines for All.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1872.

Amusements To-Day.

American Institute—Rink, Sixty-third street and Third avenue.
Booth's Theatre—The Bells.
Bowery Theatre—The Death Trap.
Dan Bryant's Minstrels—Twenty-third street.
Dry Dock Circus, &c.—Foot of Houston street, E. R.
Emerson's California Minstrels—576 Broadway.
Fifth Avenue Theatre—Diamonds.
Grand Opera House—Rip Van Winkle.
Olympic Theatre—Our Wife.
Steinway Hall—Strakosch Concerts.
St. James Theatre—San Francisco Minstrels.
Theatre Comique—Alice Adams and Jack Hark.
Tony Pastor's Opera House—Star Troupe.
Union Square Theatre—Agnes.
Wallack's Theatre—Isola.
Wood's Museum—Chow Chow. Matinee.

Terms of The Sun.

DAILY, per year, to mail subscribers	$6 00
DAILY, per week, delivered	12
SEMI-WEEKLY, per year	2 00
Ten copies to one address	18 00
Twenty copies to one address	35 00
Thirty copies to one address, and one copy to the agent, if a subscriber, of	50 00
WEEKLY, per year	1 00

ADVERTISING RATES.

ORDINARY ADVERTISEMENTS, per line	40 c.
TWO LINES	80 c.
THREE LINES	$1 20
BUSINESS NOTICES, before Marriages and Deaths, per line	75 c.
DOMESTIC NOTICES, after Marriages and Deaths, per line	50 c.
READING MATTER, with "ADV," after 1st, 2d page, per line	$1 50
READING MATTER, with "ADV," after 3d, 4th or 5th page, per line	$2 50

ADVERTISEMENTS IN WEEKLY, 50 cents per line.
ALL ADVERTISEMENTS IN SEMI-WEEKLY, per line of Agate space.
ADVERTISEMENTS IN SEMI-WEEKLY, three times for one line.
LEADED ADVERTISEMENTS charged double for the space occupied. CUTS NOT ADMITTED; if they are, they will be charged as Reading Matter, with extra charge, at the option of the advertiser.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for THE SUN will be received at our regular rates at the up-town advertisement offices 544½ West Thirty-second street, junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, and 308½ West Twenty-third street, opposite Grand Opera House, and on the east side at 511 Grand street, near East Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.

Henry Wilson also Confesses.

Like Speaker BLAINE and HENRY L. DAWES, Senator WILSON now comes to the front and confesses that OAKES AMES, his neighbor and confidential friend, and Republican member of Congress from the Second District of Massachusetts, made a true statement when he said that he had allotted to WILSON a large slice of Credit Mobilier stock. This statement of AMES, it should be remembered, is contained in two letters written by him to Col. H. S. McCOMB, and also in the following list, which Col. McCOMB copied from a list which AMES had in his pocket and showed to him at Washington on Feb. 28, 1868:

OAKES AMES's list of names, as shown today to me [H. S. McComb] for Credit Mobilier, is:

	Shares.
BLAINE of Maine	3,000
PATTERSON of New Hampshire	3,000
WILSON, Massachusetts	2,000
PAINTER (Rep.), for Quigley	3,000
S. COLFAX, Speaker	2,000
SCOFIELD and KELLEY, Pa.	2,000 each.
ELIOT, Massachusetts	3,000
DAWES, Massachusetts	2,000
FOWLER, Tennessee	2,000
BOUTWELL, Massachusetts	2,000
BINGHAM and GARFIELD, O.	2,000 each.

Mr. WILSON's confession is expressed in the following manner:

"NATICK, Sept. 13, 1872.

"*To the Editors of the Troy Whig.*

"I send you a speech of Gen. HAWLEY. His statement is correct, but I do not wish to write any more letters, and do not intend to do so if I be assailed with every crime. Since I went to the Senate, in 1855, I have made one speculation. I bought a house and lot in my town for $150, and sold it for $400. H. WILSON."

The speech of Gen. HAWLEY, to which Senator WILSON refers in the above letter, was delivered last week at Hartford, and the passage in it which he adopts as part of his explanation is the following:

"HENRY WILSON has been seventeen years in the Senate, and I defy the world to prove that he is worth $10,000 to-day. I defy the world to prove that he ever took a dollar's interest in any measure which has come before Congress. I defy the world to prove that he has a cent's interest in the Northern Pacific, Central Pacific, or Southern Pacific Railroad, or in any stocks, bonds, or contracts of any sort. I tell his slanderers to go to Washington and go among the lobby there, and canvass with the most notorious gamblers, and they will find that among the men who cannot be bought will be the name of HENRY WILSON."

Our readers will observe that this denial refers to every subject except the accusation which it professes to deny. OAKES AMES stated to Col. McCOMB that he had given WILSON a certain quantity of Credit Mobilier stock. That stock was issued in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad; and the holders of it have received in the form of dividends a great amount of Union Pacific stock and bonds as well as money. This stock, bonds, and money were given to WILSON several years ago, as OAKES AMES testifies, in the expectation that such a bribe would "produce most good to us I think"—the good coming in the form of Congressional legislation. This is the accusation against Mr. WILSON—an accusation, let it be remembered, originating altogether and exclusively with his confidential personal and political friend, neighbor, and fellow member of Congress. For nearly a fortnight after the accusation had become public WILSON pays to it no attention whatever; and finally, instead of denying it squarely, comprehensively, and manfully, and *producing the affidavit of* OAKES AMES *in support of his denial*, he brings Gen. HAWLEY of Connecticut upon the platform in a public meeting and gets him to say that he (WILSON) has *not* now a cent of interest—not in the Credit Mobilier or Union Pacific Railroad, but—"in the Northern Pacific, Central Pacific, or Southern Pacific Railroad, or in any stocks, bonds, or contracts of any sort."

Can any confession be more conclusive than this? Is this the way in which an honest man, conscious of his honesty, meets an accusation of this kind? If AMES misrepresented the facts to McCOMB, if the list in which WILSON's name figures was a lying list, all that was necessary was for him to say so and bring AMES to the witness stand and make him under oath admit that he had lied when he said that he had ever given WILSON any Credit Mobilier stock. This would have amounted to something; but after such an answer as this which Mr. WILSON has put forth, he need not say anything further. The case is established and the charge proved by his own testimony.

Besides, this confession is by no means all the evidence that confirms the assertions of OAKES AMES. They are also supported and confirmed by the pages of the *Congressional Globe*. When Senator GARRETT DAVIS moved for an investigation into the doings of the Credit Mobilier and the Union Pacific Company, and sought to limit the power of OAKES AMES and the other managers of these companies, Senator WILSON strenuously endeavored to prevent any such investigation, praising AMES as a man of character, public spirit, and enormous wealth; and when finally, on Feb. 28, 1871, at the very end of the Forty-first Congress, a surreptitious, dishonest amendment was moved to the Army Appropriation bill, directing the Treasury Department to pay to the Union Pacific Company a large sum of money which belonged to the Government, HENRY WILSON recorded his vote in favor of this amendment! These are facts which cannot be erased from the record, and the people will declare their verdict upon them in November.

The New Uniform of the Army.

But a few months ago a paragraph from a Washington correspondent, which, we believe, first appeared in the *Tribune*, attracted much attention from the surprising statements it contained with reference to the enormous quantities of army clothing stored in the Quartermaster's Department. Among other articles enumerated it was stated that there were on hand blouses alone sufficient to last for thirty years, and, if we remember rightly, blankets and trousers for twenty years.

The information upon which these statements were based was believed to be semi-official, and to have been in fact obtained from Quartermaster-General MEIGS's very office; at any rate the remarkable paragraph has never been questioned nor contradicted.

If it be true that the army is so well supplied with clothing the question arises, Why was such a radical change inaugurated as has just been directed in orders from the President? No other modifications have ever been urgently demanded by the army than new patterns for the dress coat and hat; but the Administration has gone far beyond these and effected an almost entire change of the uniform, making the stock on hand useless to the Government and necessitating its sacrifice at auction. And, incredible as it may appear, the very blouses referred to above have been entirely dispensed with and are to be superseded by a garment of precisely similar material but different pattern.

The cost to the Government of the clothing issued to each enlisted man in the army during his five years term of service amounts to $175. As a matter of course, in providing a new supply, the contracts should be made to include the entire outfit for each man in the army for at least five years. The number of enlisted men in the army as authorized by law is 30,000. The cost, then, of the new uniform for the soldiers can be arrived at by the following simple calculation:

$$30{,}000 \times \$175 = \$5{,}250{,}000.$$

Nor is this all. The uniform of the officers is also entirely changed, even to their swords. The cost of each officer's uniform will not be less than $170, though the expense will be borne by himself.

It is moreover ordered that the army shall appear in its new uniform by the 1st of December at the latest, which will require the contracts to be given out immediately—if indeed they have not long since been executed.

In view of the above, and the further significant fact that the largest manufactories of military goods both for officers and men are in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, is it not evident that the giving out of these large contracts will throw an immense power into the hands of the Administration, and that the orders referred to were issued just at this time for no other purpose?

Cotton in California.

It has been ascertained that cotton will thrive luxuriantly in some portions of California, and that alkali lands, large bodies of which have been permitted to lie uncultivated, can be made to rank among the most productive in the State by planting them with cotton. In Kern county the farmers are entering into the culture of cotton with considerable spirit, and in other parts of the State, where the climate is favorable, energetic efforts are making to establish this important textile as one of the staple productions.

In 1866 the attempt to cultivate cotton in Kern county was undertaken as an experiment, and thirty thousand pounds was raised, which was sold in San Francisco at thirty-one cents per pound. This year a large area of land in that region has been planted in cotton, with the most promising results. In less than two months from the time of planting, the fields were covered with bolls and blooms, while in the most famous cotton regions of the South it takes from three to three and a half months for the plants to reach so advanced a state of development.

A gentleman who is practically engaged in the cotton culture writes to the San Francisco *Bulletin* that he regards the valley of the Kern as superior to the famous cotton belt of the Mississippi for the growth of this staple. He believes that the yield per acre will be greater than in any of the Atlantic States, that less labor is required to cultivate it successfully, and that the growth of the plant is more rapid and uniform than anywhere else. He says that California is the only country that has ever produced an entire crop which has been classified by experts as of the uniform grade, "New Orleans middling." This gentleman has made a careful estimate of the cost of production of the growing crop, from the time of planting to its delivery for shipment, which he sets at 13¼ cents per pound. Other estimates place the cost of production much lower. An English firm in San Francisco agrees to give 22 cents per pound for all the cotton that offers of the same grade which is now produced in the State.

It appears to be fully demonstrated that cotton of a good quality can be raised in California, and the only question as to its becoming an important product there is that of procuring the labor requisite for making the crop at such rates as will leave the producer a profit. From the accounts given in the California journals it looks as if those who have undertaken its culture thus far would be well repaid for their enterprise; but whether it can be profitably cultivated on an extensive scale, it would seem, must mainly depend upon the condition of the labor supply.

How They Lie About It.

While Speaker BLAINE, Senator HENRY WILSON, and Mr. DAWES are admitting by deceitful, evasive, and absurd denials that OAKES AMES told the truth when he gave Col. McCOMB his list of members of Congress who had been bribed with Credit Mobilier stock, it is instructive to see how the GRANT organs attempt to deal with such damning testimony against these great men of their party. Here is a specimen from the disreputable *Times* of yesterday:

"DANA of THE SUN has invented some cock-and-bull story about Mr. DAWES, Speaker BLAINE, Senator WILSON, and other gentlemen of the highest character, having been bribed to support the Credit Mobilier project by a free gift of shares."

What round lying this of the debauched and brutal cockney who now edits the *Times*! Here is the sworn testimony of Col. H. S. McCOMB taken in legal proceedings before an examiner of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; here are the letters of OAKES AMES produced and verified before the same tribunal with AMES's list of Congressmen bribed, all of which AMES has now been vainly urged by party associations of his to retract and contradict; and all this testimony this silly GRANT organ thinks it may attempt to whistle aside as "some cock-and-bull story" invented by THE SUN!

If there were any doubt of the truth of OAKES AMES's and Col. McCOMB's revelations, that doubt would be removed by the manner in which they are treated by the GRANT papers.

There is a charge of murder pending in the London courts against a man for permitting himself to be shot. The circumstances of the case are extraordinary in all respects. Two young German gentlemen of respectable family visited London, and in four days managed to expend the sum of $2,000 in the pursuit of pleasure. At the end of that time, having exhausted their money, they came to the conclusion that there was nothing left to them worth living for, and agreed to die together. A few lines of farewell were written to some girls who had assisted in their revelries, after which they locked their door and stripped themselves for death. One of the young men, named PAUL MAY, stood up and the other shot him through the breast. As MAY fell to the floor, his companion finished his work by shooting himself through the heart. It so happened that MAY was not mortally wounded, but is in a fair way of recovery, and when he is convalescent he is to be taken before the authorities to stand his trial for wilfully murdering the companion who shot him, in accordance with the verdict rendered by the Coroner's jury which investigated his case, as in England, where two persons mutually agree to commit suicide together, and only one dies, the survivor is held guilty of the murder of the one who died. Some of the greatest English Judges have ruled that such is the law. The last trial of this kind occurred in the Old Bailey in 1838, when BENJAMIN ALLISON was indicted for the wilful murder of EMMA CRIPPS, a woman with whom he had been living. The two had agreed to commit suicide together, and drank three parts of a cup of laudanum each. The large quantity produced vomiting in the man, and he survived. These facts were proven on the trial, and the man was convicted of murdering the woman, and sentenced to death.

Dr. NEWMAN, the parson lobbyist, has written a letter in which he says that "he has carefully gone over all the instances of GRANT's intoxication which have been published, and in every instance the facts proved the stories false." Dr. NEWMAN's statement is indefinite. Does he mean that he was present on every occasion when GRANT is alleged to have been drunk, or that he questioned the President as to the facts, and GRANT denied having been drunk? This equivocal way of putting it is unworthy a candidate for episcopal honors. As we have before stated, the question whether GRANT gets drunk or not has no relation to the points at issue in this canvass; but if GRANT has authorized Parson NEWMAN to deny that he ever got drunk, let the denial be direct and unequivocal, and then the thousands who know the truth will know that the denial is a lie.

It appears now that the life preservers on the Metis, the straps of which broke when the passengers endeavored to use them, were the kind which the Board of Supervising Inspectors expressly requires every steamboat to carry. This being the case, the sooner the Board of Supervising Inspectors make a change in their regulations the better. A change might not serve the interests of a life-saving apparatus monopoly, but it might tend to save life.

PARDO, the new President of Peru, is the first Chief Magistrate elected by the people of that state in opposition to military influence, and his election is therefore considered as marking a new era in Peruvian history. Victorious generals and successful revolutionists have heretofore been the Presidents and dictators of one of the finest republics of South America. But the people have asserted their power, and the last of the shoulder-strapped tyrants has been burnt and his ashes scattered to the four winds, while a man distinguished in the civil walks of life has been chosen to fill a position so long disgraced. The people of Peru owe their deliverance to the press. Notwithstanding proscriptive edicts and threats of imprisonment, and in some cases actual incarceration, the editors of Lima journals persisted in denouncing every unlawful step taken by the Executive, and the very morning after GUTIERREZ had assumed the dictatorship the *South Pacific Times* appeared with an appeal to the people to rise against the tyrant. The people rose, and GUTIERREZ's bloody fate was a terrible vindication of popular supremacy and of the power of the press.

Yesterday was a gold *poker* day in Wall street. There were three parties in the shuffle—one American, one German, and one *skin* game.

The Congress of Peru has decreed the abolition of the death penalty, and fifteen years' imprisonment is to be the maximum of all punishment in that republic. In Colombia the maximum punishment, according to the Constitution, is ten years, and an article in the code provides that a convict shall have the third part of his sentence taken off if he shows signs of repentance, which of course it is not very difficult for a convict to do. But the Legislature of Colombia has still further reduced the maximum penalty by decreeing that all punishments enumerated in the penal laws shall be diminished one-third. So that for the most horrid arson or murder a criminal can be sentenced to no more than six years and four months in the penitentiary, and if he repents, his term must be diminished to four years and eighty days. This certainly seems to be carrying mercy a good deal beyond justice and security.

The crops in Western Europe this year have turned out very favorably. France, Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland have been favored with an abundant harvest, and the little land cultivated in Spain has yielded well. Italy forms an exception, and advices from Genoa are to the effect that in two-thirds of the country such a bad crop has not been seen since 1853. In Hungary, the Danubian Principalities, and Russia, the results are generally unfavorable, and the exportations from Turkey are expected to be smaller than usual.

A Swedish North Polar expedition left Tromsoe, in Norway, on the 12th of July under Professor NORDENSKIOLD. The expedition is to winter on the northernmost islets of Spitzbergen, known as the Seven Isles, whence by the aid of reindeer sledges an over-ice journey poleward will be essayed. The expedition is accompanied by a brig, which carries a house complete for the use of the party in winter while at the Seven Isles. The party is supplied with provisions for two years, three boats for ice travelling, five reindeer dogs to assist the Lapps in managing the reindeer, and a fine set of scientific instruments. The HALL expedition when last heard from was leaving the last civilized settlement in Greenland, and it is within the bounds of possibility that the two expeditions from two such distant points may be brought together.

A correspondent in Alabama writes THE SUN that the campaign has fairly begun in that State, and that in November it will show a majority for GREELEY and BROWN which will astonish the most sanguine Liberals in the North. In Alabama the colored voters are beginning to move in the right direction, and the most intelligent of them are forming GREELEY clubs in spite of the ravings of the carpet-baggers, who threaten them with slavery and death if they vote the GREELEY ticket. That GRANT will not get the undivided colored vote in Alabama has already been made manifest.

The cartoons of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* for this week are admirable. One represents Henry Wilson taking the Know-Nothing oath, and the other exhibits the comparative profits of Grant and Tweed. Momentous political truths are set forth in these pictures.

The Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, in the Sun Building, offers many substantial advantages to depositors.—Adv.

BUCKALEW'S PROSPECTS.

THE SITUATION IN PITTSBURGH IN THE LIGHT OF FACTS.

Politics in Allegheny County—The Germans Changing Front—Important Influences Operating for the Benefit of the Liberals.

Correspondence of The Sun.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 13, 1872.—Allegheny county and the greater part of southwestern Pennsylvania were originally settled by Scotch-Irish. They were a hardy, vigorous, and very intelligent race of people. Strong willed, tenacious of their opinions, they were zealous defenders of any religious faith or political doctrine they adopted. They brought their religion with them from the North of Ireland, and it was a part of their calling to uphold and defend Calvinism, as well as to hew down the forests and convert the desert places of the wilderness into smiling fields. They were

A STERN, STAID, DIGNIFIED PEOPLE.

The seeds planted by these Christian pioneers have borne good fruit. The Presbyterian church is to-day the strongest denomination in southwestern Pennsylvania.

But these stern Scotch-Irish pioneers brought with them from the old country some other notions which contrast strongly with the severity of their religious belief. They had the old Irish antipathy to excise laws. There were no teetotallers among them. Whiskey was not only the standard beverage, but was the standard of all values, the medium of exchange. The price of a day's labor, the value of a bushel of corn or of a gallon of maple molasses or a pound of salt was reckoned by gallons or fractions of a gallon of whiskey. Cut off from the markets of the East by the almost impassable Allegheny mountains, and from those of the Southwest by hostile Indians, the people of western Pennsylvania were forced by their isolated situation to convert their surplus grain into whiskey, that being the most valuable as well as the most portable shape into which they could get it. When, therefore, Congress passed an excise law placing a tax upon every still and on every gallon of whiskey produced, it was imposing a grievous burden upon these people, and they, with their characteristic unyieldingness, determined to resist with a strong hand what they considered to be an encroachment upon their rights as freemen. It was only the forbearance of Washington, and the active exertions of such men as Breckenridge, Gallatin, and Finley, who used all their persuasive powers with the people, that bloodshed was prevented. The hateful law was never executed, and was soon afterward repealed by Congress. But the people of western Pennsylvania conceived an intense hatred for Washington's Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, upon whom they charged this attempt at coercion. And they were always bitter anti-Federalists, because they believed Hamilton to be also the father of the Federal party.

I have thus briefly glanced at the early history of western Pennsylvania for the purpose of showing what

A RADICAL POLITICAL CHANGE

has taken place in this city and the county of Allegheny. In the days of the whiskey insurrection, and long after, to be a Federalist, or, as they were called then, "loyalist," was to be hated and despised in this locality. Indeed, "loyalty," in the sense in which the word was used by the great mass of the people, was confined almost exclusively to one family and its connections.

Down to the war of 1812 and later the Democratic party was largely in the ascendancy in the whole of southwestern Pennsylvania. A gradual change in the politics of this county and city began with the agitation of the tariff question. As the tide of emigration rolled westward, the population of Pittsburgh received considerable additions from the New England States. At a later day a very considerable German immigration began to pour into Allegheny county. Then followed the agitation of the slavery question, and the firm stand which the Presbyterian Church took in behalf of this righteous cause effected a wonderful change in the political sentiments of the people. The Germans here, as everywhere, are naturally lovers of liberty, and of course they became abolitionists and Republicans almost as soon as they landed in America. The German population of Allegheny county is very considerable. When it is thoroughly aroused upon any political question it will poll full 8,000 votes. From 1852-6 down to the present day this vote has been cast almost solid for the candidates of the Republican party. But the overthrow of slavery and the final and irrevocable settlement of this question by the adoption of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to a very great extent loosened the ties which bound the Germans to a once patriotic party. A few years since—I believe in 1869—they began to manifest some little independence in political matters. About the time the celebration of the centennial anniversary of Humboldt's birthday, which happened to fall on Sunday, excited a great deal of indignation on the part of the native Protestants.

A GENERAL HUE AND CRY

was raised against this so-called desecration of the Sabbath by the Germans. The entire press of Pittsburgh, religious and secular, denounced the celebration, but the Germans had independence enough to carry out all their plans, even to having a grand procession through the streets. The papers which were the most bitter in their attacks upon the Germans were the organs of the Republican party. Of course this contributed some little to stand alienating the German population from that party. About the same time, too, the temperance people began to agitate the liquor as well as the Sunday Law question. These agitators were mostly Republicans, and of high standing in the party, and so intolerant and overbearing were they that the Germans were almost actually forced to make a stand against them. In the fall of 1871 the German population of Allegheny county were ripe for a revolt—were eager for war against a party which had done all in its power to impose the first fetter upon them, and showed their independence by opposing Stanton, the Republican candidate for Auditor-General. There was no organization, no concert of action on their part whatever. What was done was the result of individual independence. The effect of their opposition will be seen by the following comparison of the vote of 1871 with that of 1869, although this is scarcely a fair comparison, for Geary, the Republican candidate for Governor in 1869, was by no means popular with the Germans:

Geary, in 1869, received 17,858 votes, while Stanton the Republican candidate for Auditor-General, received only 14,798.

This year the German Reform party has an organization of its own, has its Central Committeeman in each ward and township, and has elected an energetic chairman of its Central Committee to superintend and direct the organization. They have also a fearless and independent organ in the *Volksblatt*, a German paper of marked ability. A thorough canvass of the city and county has been made, and nothing has been left undone to thoroughly arouse their people. I have been assured by Mr. Hess, one of the most active German politicians in the county, that Buckalew will certainly receive

TWO-THIRDS OF THE ENTIRE GERMAN VOTE.

This will surely amount to over 5,000, and of itself will make a very considerable change, for not more than one-fourth of the German vote has been heretofore cast for a Democratic candidate. Unless some radical change in the policy of the Ring leaders takes place before the October election, I should not be surprised if the German vote was given almost solid for Buckalew. The Democrats and Liberal Republicans and the German Reform Republicans have agreed upon a local fusion ticket, and some of the most popular German Republicans in the city have accepted the nominations for different local offices. This movement was a politic one, and cannot fail to have a decided effect upon the vote for the State ticket.

In addition to the disaffection of the Germans there is also a very general feeling against Hartranft and Allen, the Ring candidates, on the part of the native Republicans. Well-informed politicians assure me that the Liberal Republicans, exclusive of Germans, number at least 1,500. They also have organizations of their own, and are maintaining an active fight against the Rings. The Hons. J. S. Morehead and Thomas M. Marshall are the leading spirits in this reform movement. They are both men of splendid abilities, high character, and very considerable influence. Mr. Morehead for many years represented the people of Allegheny county in Congress, and has always been very popular. He is largely interested in the manufacture of iron, his Novelty Works being one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country. He is also largely interested in the Monongahela River Slackwater Navigation Company. A forcible and experienced public speaker, with the most engaging and affable manners, he is certainly a tower of strength to the Reform movement, not only in this county, but throughout western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Marshall is one of the leading members of the Pittsburgh bar. I believe he is conceded to be the leading criminal lawyer of Pittsburgh. As a stump speaker he has few, if any, rivals in the State. A man possessed of great force of character, indomitable will and energy, he has thrown his whole soul into this fight. He is very popular, especially among the country people, and meetings at which he is billeted to speak are always largely attended.

He will certainly draw many voters away from Hartranft, who would otherwise have been doubtful if left to themselves.

A rather singular feature of the canvass here is the attitude which the religious press holds toward the Ring candidates. The *Presbyterian Banner*, the organ of the Old School Presbyterians, is waging a relentless war against the Hartranft and Mackey ticket. The *United Presbyterian* at an early stage of the canvass was quite outspoken also, but of late it has been quiet on the subject of politics. From these facts I infer that

THE PRESBYTERIAN ELEMENT,

which is very strong indeed in this community, is decidedly opposed to the continuance of the corruptionists in office. I have noticed during my visits to Fayette and Washington counties, where Presbyterians are found in great numbers, that Buckalew is very popular among them. I was very much surprised to find during a visit to Fayette county that the Ewing family, the principal members of which have always been anti-Democratic as well as bright and shining lights in the Presbyterian fold, are outspoken for Buckalew. I interpret this to mean that the strict Sabbatarians, the rigid moralists, will consistently stand by their German fellow-citizens, and zealously labor to overthrow the most corrupt and infamous ring of politicians that ever disgraced any state or people.

During my stay here I have been thrown in contact with a great many of the leading merchants, manufacturers, and business men of Pittsburgh, and I find that outside of a certain ring the business men, irrespective of past party affiliations, are heartily in sympathy with the reform movement. There is a certain set of large manufacturers, such as Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co., who are connected with Bill Phelps, the Boss Tweed of Pittsburgh, who stand by Mackey and the ring. These men have great wealth and are quite liberal, and are therefore a power not to be despised. What they may be able to do with their money, used by the unscrupulous Bob Mackey against the honest and intelligent people of Pittsburgh, remains to be seen. Mackey is a shrewd politician and an accomplished intriguer. He, of course, is responsible to his master, Simon Cameron, for the western vote of the State, and especially of his own county. Unlimited means will be placed at his command, and he knows how to use them effectively. If fraud and violence, if ballot-box stuffing and false returns can override the will of the people, you can be assured that he will leave nothing of this kind undone to insure success. It seems, however, to an unprejudiced observer that he has undertaken

A HOPELESS TASK,

for in addition to the influences already mentioned at work against him, I find that the two evening papers are waging a deadly war against him and his coadjutors. The *Evening Chronicle*, a paper having a daily circulation of from 12,000 to 15,000, and hitherto an efficient supporter of the Republican party, is doing all it can to elect Buckalew. Its editors and proprietors are men of the highest respectability, and their paper has influence alone is certainly worth something, while that of their paper ought to be immense.

The *Evening Leader* is a sprightly two-cent paper, started here about two years since, and has fought its way into a circulation equal to that of its older competitorary, the *Chronicle*. The *Leader* has always been fearless and independent, yet with a strong leaning to the Republican side of the house. It led the way in the fight against Hartranft and the rest of the Ring ticket. The older journalists shook their heads and predicted that the proprietors of the *Leader* would find it an unprofitable business fighting the regular Republican ticket in Allegheny county. The success of the *Leader* is to my mind one of the most conclusive proofs of the strength and popularity of the Reform movement in this county. Its circulation began to increase from the very day it opened on the Ring, and its advertising patronage increased likewise. The *Chronicle* people are shrewd, wide-awake business men. They saw which way the tide was running, and they quietly weeded into it. I casually dropped into their business office the other day, and while chatting with Mr. Sieberneck, the business manager, I inquired what effect their present course had upon their business. He replied that they had never, at this season of the year, been so full of advertisements, and never at the opening of the campaign had their circulation increased so rapidly as it had been doing during the past few weeks.

HOW THE FIELD LOOKS NOW.

From all that I have been able to see and hear during a stay of some duration in this city, I am satisfied that the Republican majority will be greatly diminished this fall. I believe that Hartranft's majority will be less than that of Stanton, the Republican candidate for Auditor-General last fall. Indeed, taking all the facts which I have enumerated into consideration, I cannot see how it is possible for his majority to exceed 2,500. There are a good many sanguine reformers who believe that it will be considerably less—some even claiming a small majority for Buckalew. This is possible, but not probable.

The Ring managers are laying great stress on the effect of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, which meets here on the 17th instant, and the Reformers have felt no little uneasiness in regard to this gathering. It will undoubtedly be a grand success so far as numbers are concerned, for a great many soldiers have been drawn on it by the Republican National and State Committees. There will doubtless be a great deal of enthusiasm manifested for the brave defenders of our country. The men of the rank and file who will come here to renew acquaintance with their comrades in arms will naturally be carried away with the non-sense and memories of the past. These men are not coming here in the interest of any party, for the invitations have been extended to all the soldiers of the late war irrespective of party. Indeed especial pains have been taken to convey the idea that it is merely a reunion of old comrades.

THE RING MANAGERS

calculate on their ability to carry the "rank and file" with music—old marching tunes—display of battle flags, and stirring speeches eulogizing their old commanders, especially Hartranft and Grant. They openly assert when boasting of the "great effect" this strategic movement will have on the State election, that the "soldiers and sailors" are not much given to sober thinking, but will, when the "old war feeling" is aroused, go for Hartranft with a wild hurrah. How much truth there is in this, how near correct they are in their estimate of the intelligence of our brave soldiers, I shall not be able to tell at the ballot box in October. For my part I do not believe the great mass of the late soldiers can be lead by the nose in this way by a few office-holders. I think they will find that thousands will attend and participate in the "reunion" who will be prepared to vote against the "fight over again"—the battles in which they dared death together, and then go home and vote for the man that was in favor of giving them their monthly pittance of pay in gold! I do not apprehend any serious damage to the reform cause so far as the soldier element is concerned. The dissaffection in the Republican ranks is almost entirely confined to another class of people, to the business men, the solid, substantial portion of the community. This is particularly true in Allegheny county. The marching by day and by night, the waving of banners, and the glare of torchlights, the stirring speeches, and all the clap-trap intended for effect on the vulgar throng, will make no impression on men of intelligence and independence, who have made up their minds to vote against Hartranft because they think he is dishonest and surrounded by such characters as Mackey, Kemble, and Don Cameron.

So far as the German vote is concerned this "grand gathering" will have no effect whatever. The Germans are too phlegmatic to be moved by clap-trap of this kind. And even if it should produce any slight effect upon them, Carl Schurz will be here on the 28th of the month, and one speech from him to his German fellow-citizens will be worth a thousand soldiers' conventions. SAPPHO.

The Great Bribery Record of Henry L. Dawes.

From the World.

On the 18th of December, 1867—six weeks before Mr. Oakes Ames gave his memorandum to Col. McComb—Mr. Dawes introduced into the House a joint resolution providing for a change in the time of the annual meeting of the Union Pacific Directory from October to March. Upon this resolution Mr. Washburne of Illinois spoke earnestly of the necessity of examining into the affairs of the company, and offered an amendment that the company be not allowed to charge or receive more than twice the rates of freight and fare charged and received on the principal lines between the Mississippi and the Atlantic, north of St. Louis. Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania supported this amendment, and also stated that the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Dawes "had never been before any committee." Mr. Dawes distinctly said: "I will support the proposition of Mr. Washburne in a separate bill, but not now, and as an amendment to this joint resolution." Under a suspension of the rules the joint resolution was rushed through the House, passed, and formally cinched in parliamentary style.

On the 12th of May, 1868, the House debated on a joint resolution of the House (No. 168) to regulate the tariff of freights and fares by a committee to be composed of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney-General. This joint resolution had been reported back from the committee on the Pacific Railway (two months after the date of Mr. Oakes Ames's memorandum) with a proviso added that the act should "not take effect till a continuous line should be in running order from Omaha to Sacramento." In the course of the debate Mr. Farnsworth of Illinois moved to recommit the joint resolution to the Pacific Railway Committee, with instructions to report a bill regulating the tariff of freights and fares. This was substantially Mr. Washburne's proposition of Dec. 16, 1867. Did Mr. Dawes support it as he had promised? He was present and did not vote. When a motion was finally made to strike out the clause which, by deferring the operation of the joint resolution, rendered it, and was meant to render it, nugatory and a derision, Dawes was present and did not vote. With him Bingham, Boutwell, Blaine, and Kelley abstained from supporting this honest and effective proposition. Against it plumply voted Ames, Eliot, Garfield, and Scofield.

So accumulates the inferential evidence against these bribed and bought legislators.

The Fire in the Dean Richmond.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 17.—An *attaché* of the steamboat Chrystonah says the fire in the Dean Richmond was caused by the carelessness of a porter, who entered the oil room to fill and light a lamp, and threw the match down on the floor. The steamer was headed for Rustod's Dock at Roy Hook. A canal boat lay at the dock, on which was a man and a woman, but they received warning in time and got ashore. The Dean Richmond run her guards on the canal boat, and in a few minutes the latter sunk. The passengers of the Dean Richmond were taken off by the steamer New Champion, after which she was towed in deep water by tug boats. By this time the fire was extinguished, and she passed on up the river. Nobody was seriously hurt, nor is any one missing.

Counterfeiters Caught While at Work.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—William Grower and Lewis Harker, noted counterfeiters, were arrested last night by detectives while in the act of coining counterfeit five-cent nickel pieces. Grower had just been released from the penitentiary, after serving a term for counterfeiting beer stamps.

A Laborer Beaten to Death by Ruffians.

WATERTOWN, Sept. 17.—Michael Fahey, a day laborer, was attacked last night by two ruffians named Tom Maloney and James O'Donnell, and so seriously beaten that he died. The men were all intoxicated, and it is said that the assault was unprovoked. The assailants are under arrest.

THE NEW IDEA HOMICIDE.

Justice Hogan Applauding the Killing of Edmund Wellington—Perkins Threatening Reddy the Blacksmith, &c.

Daniel Perkins, who shot Edward Wellington, alias "Indian Ned," in front of the New Idea saloon early on Saturday morning, was examined yesterday afternoon before Justice Hogan. The friends of Reddy the Blacksmith, who is held for supposed complicity in the initial acts of the drama which led to the shooting of Wellington, were in the crowded examination room in strong force, under the leadership of Tom, alias "Shang" Draper, the badger pillor.

At 2½ o'clock Capt. Clinchy and Detective Brennan took Perkins and Reddy into court. Perkins seemed unconcerned. His ponderous and faithful wife hovered continually by his side, wearing a troubled face. John Jamieson and John Brennan, boys who were in the saloon at the time of the shooting, were called up, but could give no testimony in addition to that already adduced.

Mr. William Varley was then called by Justice Hogan. In reply to a question by the Justice as to whether he had witnessed the shooting, Reddy said:

"No sir. I did not. I will tell you, Judge, all I know about the matter. I was about twenty-five feet away from the saloon when I hears a row. I starts to go to see what it was about. Before I gets there I heard a pistol shot. Then I seed a man running up Broadway in the direction of Houston street. Well, you see, Judge, thinks I to myself, that's the fellow what done the shooting. So I jis gives him the collar and hands him over to the cop. That's all I know about it, so help me God."

When Reddy took his seat Capt. Clinchy introduced Edward Smith, alias "Smitty," who was supposed to know something about the shooting. "Smitty" was there, but could not say who fired the shot. He saw and heard the pounding on the door of the saloon, and saw a hand with a pistol in it protrude from the door, but could not say to whom that hand belonged.

The heel of Wellington's boot was exhibited, and his Honor was informed that it had been kicked off by Wellington in attempting to burst Perkins's door—the offence for which Perkins shot him, as he insists, in self-defence.

"Is that all the testimony you have for the prosecution?" inquired the Justice of Capt. Clinchy.

"That is all I have been able to procure," was the Captain's reply.

Justice Hogan then said, "The evidence before me goes to prove that a carriage was waiting in front of the saloon to take the prisoner and his wife to their home at the conclusion of their day's labor. A gang of ruffians, excited by villainous whiskey, came armed with clubs, which was closed, and demanded admittance. When this was refused an assault was made on the door and it was partially battered down. The prisoner in defence of his property, and judging from the antecedents of the ruffians, probably in defence of his life, fired the shot which wounded Wellington. I never will, as long as I sit as a magistrate, commit a man who shoots another in defence of his life and his property. In my opinion, Mr. Perkins was purely justifiable in what he did, and it pleases me when I see a citizen who has the courage, the ability, and the will to defend himself against the outlaws who infest our city. The prisoner is discharged."

Then turning to the prisoner the Justice said, "I have discharged you, sir, and wish that you would come here in case that you should be wanted."

Perk