MR. KELLY AT TROY.

A Cordial Reception by Governor Robinson's Opponents.

TILDEN'S DREAD INFLUENCE.

Declining Certain Interrogatories and Answering Others.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1879.

The meeting of last night on behalf of Mr. Kelly has been the talk of the town. In its extent and enthusiasm it was unprecedented in this region, and argues that the opposition to Governor Robinson is strong and deep seated in this stronghold of the democracy. Mr. Erastus Corning said to your correspondent last evening that if there had not been a misapprehension about the time of the arrival of Mr. Kelly and his party, the meeting would have been larger than it was by 100 per cent, as preparations had been made to uniform a number of clubs, but owing to the want of time this could not be accomplished in due season. Mr. Kelly, accompanied by Mr. Erastus Corning, John H. Strahan, Maurice F. Holahan, Peter McCloskey and Mr. John B. Haskin, went out this morning to visit the Troy Ironworks, the property of Mr. Corning, which covers many acres, and is considered one of the most extensive steel and iron factories in the country. Mr. Kelly took particular interest in the hours of labor and the remuneration of the employés. In passing through the various workshops, word was sent around by some of the men that Kelly was on the premises, and the workingmen crowded about to see him.

After spending several hours in the examination of the premises of the Messrs. Corning he returned to the Delavan House, in Albany, where he received numerous representatives of the anti-Robinson democracy. He subsequently went to Troy and took up his quarters at the Troy House, where he was visited by a number of the leading democrats of that city.

MR. KELLY'S ANSWER.

In answer to the questions propounded to him in to-day's issue of the HERALD, Mr. Kelly said:—"I am doing my best to purify the democratic party and make it strong for the future, and so strong that every member of the Society shall have to produce the proper credentials to have him elected." Mr. Kelly wore a determined expression on his face. "I am trying," said he, "to purify the democratic party and to make it strong and potential, but the unfortunate circumstance is that our plans have always been thwarted by the Governor. I never have given any orders that were not with the object of benefiting the city and people of New York. I have reached the conclusion, after looking the field carefully over, that Governor Robinson will not be re-elected, and that Kelly will evoke an uncommonly large vote.

TILDEN'S INFLUENCE.

"I believe that the democratic party of this State can be made entirely free of the influences of Tilden and Robinson, and that in future our canals and prisons and the patronage of the State government must not be used for the aspirations of men who would sell out any party and accomplish its ruin for their own selfish purposes. It would be better that the democratic party should never have known these men. Tammany Hall, it must be conceded, has never sold itself to any person." Mr. Kelly said he was told before leaving New York that there were no friends of his in Troy. (A voice, "Thousands!") Those who told him that were either misinformed or else had knowingly stated an untruth. The large assemblage that he saw before him and the events that had taken place during the evening showed conclusively that he had friends in this town. The question then arose, For what purpose was he and the gentlemen with him here in Troy? They were here to appeal to the people of Troy to support democratic principles. (Great applause.) They were here for the purpose of communicating with the people of Troy and of obtaining their sympathy, and for the reason that the party to which he and the other gentlemen belonged was in danger of being destroyed by wicked modes and plans that had been conceived and put in operation by bad men for their own selfish purposes. As the papers would have informed them there had been a convention recently at Syracuse, and probably it would be superfluous for him to say anything about that convention; but there was one thing which he could properly say, and that was that it was bought by the money of a man who expected to be supported as a candidate for the Presidency of this country.

DECLINING INTERROGATORIES.

"I have been followed," continued Mr. Kelly, "around since we left home by a circular, probably issued by our enemies. This circular appeared last night in the meeting in Albany, and there were certain interrogations propounded to me. I am not going to answer them, because I don't care to occupy our time in answering such frivolous questions. There is one question, however, which I will answer, and that has a relation to the organization to which I belong in the city and county of New York. I am asked, 'What claims has Tammany Hall superior to the democracy of the State that justifies the attempt to ruin the party?' On the contrary, we are doing our best to preserve the integrity of the democratic party. I am glad to see so large a meeting. It shows that you agree with me that we need a purification of the party. Whatever the result of this campaign we will unite after it, because these men will be outside. Tammany will certainly be victorious in New York county and will thus vindicate herself in principles."

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

A TALK WITH MR. THURLOW WEED ON THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY—TILDEN OUT OF THE RACE—POSSIBILITY OF GRANT'S RENOMINATION—PROSPECTS AND RETROSPECTS.

Almost a daily visitor to the republican headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel is Mr. Thurlow Weed, the veteran journalist and politician, and among the party leaders and their aids who throng that room not one is more confident than he of republican success in this State next month, and throughout the whole country in the fall of 1880. To a HERALD reporter who engaged his attention for the better part of an hour yesterday Mr. Weed, with apparent freedom, expressed himself on the men and measures of the day. In describing the condition of politics in this State, and particularly in this city, he said he could only call it a "muddle," and of him who had done more than any one else to disturb the political waters he spoke in the following terms:—

"Mr. Kelly is a man of courage, and he is certainly making a vigorous fight. Moreover, he is a man of ability, though not in the wire-pulling way—that is, I regard him as a bulldog, politically speaking, rather than a well trained hound. And his better qualities have won him many admirers, even among those who differ from his views. In attacking Tilden over Robinson's shoulders—the only way in which he could be reached—he has struck him a fatal blow. When he attended the Democratic Convention he of course knew his own nomination to be out of the question, but he hoped that Chief Justice Church would be the man. Being disappointed, he deliberately elected Cornell, for his 'bolt' can have no other result. Even in this city I think it impossible that he can secure a majority of the democratic vote."

Turning from the campaign in this State to the broader battle field of national politics Mr. Weed gave the reporter the benefit of his views thereon.

"TILDEN CIPHERED OUT."

"In regard to the Presidential nominations," he said, "there are two facts well established. One is that Tilden will not be a powerful candidate. If Cornell is elected (as he certainly will be) Tilden would fail to get even the votes of his own State; and if Robinson were re-elected (as he certainly will not be) his (Tilden's) chances in the Democratic Convention would not be materially improved. The fact is Tilden's name does not appear on the slate; he has been 'ciphered' out. On the other hand, President Hayes is not to be considered in the race. His determination to serve but one term was too emphatically declared to be retracted. As to Grant, his nomination, I think, depends entirely on the behavior of the Confederate brigadiers at the ensuing session of Congress. Last year they forced three bills to a veto, and in each instance the President was sustained by the people. If they do the same thing this winter—if they reopen the issues of the war—General Grant's renomination is assured. His tour of the world was an excellent thing. It educated him, fitted him to rule the nation better than he ruled it a few years since, and he is too sincere a patriot to refuse the nomination if he should see his services were needed.

"But if everything goes smoothly in Congress there will be no necessity for nominating Grant, and the canvass will then be a close one between Blaine and Sherman. Conkling is a great man, but his reputation isn't national. His power doesn't extend beyond New York State, and even here he is powerful rather than popular. His strength is with politicians, not with the people. No one would deny his ability as a speaker—that was a great speech he made in Brooklyn the other night—but he hasn't Blaine's reputation in Congress. Blaine has many elements of popularity and would make a strong Presidential candidate. But then, too, Sherman has won every heart by his wise administration of the country's finances. Resumption of specie payments and the restoration of commercial prosperity have given him a strong hold upon the people. Yes, it will be a close race between Secretary Sherman and Senator Blaine."

In connection with the subject of resumption Mr. Weed had something to say on the silver question. He had always advocated bi-metallism, he declared, holding that "gold and silver were provided by Providence as the two standards of value," and were supplied in quantity sufficient to satisfy the demands of the world. For the ninety-eight cent "dollar" he holds the New York press responsible. Had it not so violently protested against silver in any shape or form, he said, Eastern Senators would not have hesitated to advocate a silver dollar worth one hundred cents. Though Senator Jones and a few others were interested in having a trade dollar containing less than a dollar's worth of silver a majority in the Senate was not. But the majority was frightened clear away from the subject by the press of New York city.

"I tried to persuade Senator Blaine to make a stand, and he promised me he would," Mr. Weed went on; "but at the last moment he backed down, and it was the only good measure from which I ever knew him to withdraw. I also brought the President to my way of thinking, but he was badgered out of it. Germany was the first to oppose silver, and now Bismarck favors it. The Governor of the Bank of England has also become its advocate. Ex-Treasurer McCulloch, who some time ago regarded me as a heretic financially, has come to be of my mind."

When asked what legislation on the silver question would probably mark this year's session of Congress Mr. Weed exclaimed, "Heaven knows!"

BAYARD THE FOREMOST DEMOCRAT.

He was next questioned as to the chances of nomination of the various democratic candidates for the Presidency.

"I would put Bayard first," was the response, "if he only represented a larger State. As it is, I still think his chances are as good as those of any other man. But of course the little State of Delaware is a heavy handicap on any one in the Presidential race. There have been several prominent candidates from that part of the world, but they have not been successful ones. For instance, there was Clayton, in Harrison's time, but his two votes couldn't carry him very far toward the White House. Bayard's greatest rival, I should say, is General Hancock. He is a man of wide popularity and would make a good fight. Thurman and Hendricks I don't count."

The reporter inquired whether or no General Ewing would be a possible candidate in the event of a democratic success in Ohio this fall. The question took Mr. Weed by surprise. He had regarded the defeat of the democrats in that State as a foregone conclusion, and consequently had thought nothing of Ewing as a rival of Bayard or Hancock.

Drifting from the politics of the present day to the period of the rebellion, Mr. Weed alluded to the "Diary of a Public Man," now current in the *North American Review*, expressing his convictions that the anonymous author (who has in some quarters been believed to be the sage of West Twelfth street himself) is ex-Senator Charles E. Stewart, of Michigan, who sat for that State just before the war.

"I am surprised," said Mr. Weed, "that the diarist should ridicule and condemn Mr. Seward for the precautions he took to prevent the assassination of Mr. Lincoln while passing through Baltimore on his way to the capital just before his inauguration. It is surprising in view of the fact that the President was actually killed by a Baltimorean only a few years after. I know beyond a doubt, and Seward knew it as well, that even at that early date a conspiracy had been formed to assassinate Lincoln, and that Baltimore was its hotbed. I was told so at the time by a prominent citizen of Baltimore, who was well acquainted with the conspirators. There can be no question that such a plot then existed, though the man who afterward carried it out was not actively engaged in its formation."

In the course of the interview above reported Mr. Weed took occasion to bewail the "personality" which is nowadays so prominent in politics. "There was always office-seeking," he observed; "but in the old times, and, as they seem to me, the better times, there was more patriotism for patriotism's sake."

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

ALL THE COMMITTEES RECEIVING FLATTERING REPORTS FROM THE INTERIOR—A BUSY DAY AT THE DIFFERENT HEADQUARTERS.

All the political headquarters wore a busy appearance yesterday. At the Democratic State Committee's rooms everything was bustle and activity. An immense amount of correspondence was opened and answered by the large force of clerks employed. This correspondence related to the progress of the campaign in the neighborhood of the respective writers, to the organization of clubs and meetings, and requests for speakers and documents. Mr. Clarkson N. Potter started in the afternoon on his stumping tour of the State, which opened by a mass meeting at Poughkeepsie last night. Mr. Potter will speak up to the close of the canvass. There was a large number of callers during the day—George W. Wolcott, of Rockland; O. W. Cutler, of Niagara; Andrew Stausson, of Tioga; Colonel E. B. Lansing and William E. Robinson, of Kings; Edwin B. Meade, Mayor Cooper and Captain Synders being among them. A despatch from Mayor Murphy, of Troy, in which city Mr. Kelly spoke last night, announced that a democratic paper there, which had been supporting Mr. Kelly had changed front and hoisted the name of Lucius Robinson at the head of its columns for Governor. A circular letter will be sent out on Monday to prominent democrats throughout the State inquiring as to the condition of the canvass in their respective localities.

THE KELLY COMMITTEE.

At the Kelly State Committee's headquarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel Mr. Augustus Schell, William H. Secor, Captain John H. Mooney and P. W. Rhodes, the secretary of the committee, were in consultation for a long time in the afternoon in regard to the work of the campaign. It was reported that an additional list of names of supporters of Mr. Kelly to the number of 2,500 had been received. These persons were scattered through the interior. Letters to the number of 200 were also said to have been received yesterday. New Kelly clubs have been organized at Courtland, Wellsville, Highland Falls and Lockport. Several visitors from the country gave encouraging reports of the outlook in the interior. This committee are sending out documents purporting to prove that in the counties in this State under the control of the Robinson-Tilden faction the State debt has been increased, while in those counties where the other branch of the democratic party has control the debt has been decreased. The circular also purports to prove that in the first named counties the democratic representation in the Legislature has steadily fallen off, while in the other counties it was maintained until last year, when, through the manipulations of Governor Robinson, it was decreased also in these counties.

THE REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

The Republican State Committee rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel resembled a post office. Documents and newspapers for campaign purposes littered the rooms in huge piles or parcels, while a dozen officials were engaged in preparing the matter for transmission through the mails. The officials in charge were jubilant over their prospects, as all the reports received from the interior pointed to the success of the republican State ticket. A large number of prominent State and local republican politicians visited the rooms during the afternoon and evening. Vice President Wheeler will open the campaign at Lowville on Thursday evening, the 23d inst.

Solon B. Smith, the chairman of the Republican County Committee, which has its headquarters in the Hoffman House, said there was no intention of any coalition between the republicans and either branch of the democratic party for local officers. He thought that three straight tickets will be run and that the total vote in this city will be over one hundred and fifty thousand.

THE NEW ROBINSON ORGANIZATION.

Messrs. William H. Wickham, Charles E. Loew, James O'Brien, Robert B. Roony and Peter Bowe, the Executive Committee of the Committee of Fifteen, were in session for several hours at the St. James Hotel, completing the work of selecting the names of ten persons in each Assembly district who are to take charge of the organization of the new Robinson party throughout the city. The names, the committee said, were selected with much care, and also that the name of no member of the Irving Hall democracy is among the number. This part of the work of the committee will be completed to-morrow, and on the evening of that day the persons agreed upon in the several Assembly districts will meet at the St. James Hotel headquarters to receive their instructions from the Executive Committee in regard to the work of organizing in the districts. It is expected that the new organization will be in thorough working order in a few days.

NATURALIZATION.

The Tammany naturalization mill at No. 17 Centre street did quite a flourishing business yesterday. The Irving Hall democrats have established a similar office at No. 6 Centre street, but the business transacted there was not so large as at the rival establishment. The least done of all three was that by the republican machine, which is at the intersection of Chatham and Pearl streets.

JOHN KELLY INDORSED.

The Tammany democrats of the Eighteenth Assembly district gathered in mass meeting last evening at Glass Hall, East Thirty-fourth street. Coroner Croker was called to the chair and a long list of vice presidents and secretaries appointed, after which resolutions indorsing the nomination of John Kelly for Governor were adopted. Addresses were made by Samuel S. Courtney, Major Quincey and William R. Roberts, in which Messrs. Tilden and Robinson were denounced. Quite a large outdoor meeting was also held, at which the following speakers, among others, were heard:—Thomas L. Feetner, Captain Thomas Feeley, Captain Hugh Coleman, Michael J. Murphy, Charles Townsend and Mr. Wilke.

AFTER THE PRIMARY.

The call ordering a general enrollment of Robinson's supporters in the Ninth ward prior to the holding of the anti-Tammany primaries, brought the Thompson and anti-Thompson factions therein into collision last Wednesday night. From all accounts there was a lively stand up and knock down fight, but only the fag ends of the story have reached publicity through the medium of a charge of assault in the Jefferson Market Police Court. It appears that the primary was held in a saloon in West street, and a Thompson man named Cooper had the chair. The secretary was Jackson Wells, an anti-Thompson man of the most pronounced stamp. Cooper "opened the ball," so to speak, by demanding the enrollment books of the secretary. The latter refused to hand them over to any one save a committee appointed to revise them. A Thompson man whisked up behind the secretary and delivered a right hander that sent him sprawling, while, with the left he grabbed the books and made for the door. But an anti-Thompson man was before him and presently the author of the *coup d'état* was lying on the floor half-stunned, while the hostile flew away with the secretary's papers. Then there was a great hubbub between the Thompsons and the anti-Thompsons and there were several of both parties whom "the subsequent proceedings interested no more," but Cooper at length called off his forces and harmony was restored. The antis, masters of the position, calmly elected as delegates for the general committee whomsoever they chose. On the following morning Thomas O'Neil, of No. 61 Bank street, who is a water inspector of the Board of Public Works, and consequently a Thompson man, went to the oyster barges owned by "Tim" Shea and "Alec" Davison, both leaders of the anti-Thompson movement, on business, he himself avers, but for purposes of intimidation it is claimed by others. Neither Shea nor Davison was there, and O'Neil went across the way, where he was accosted by John W. Dowling, William Malloy and other anti-Thompson men, who began jibing him.

"Hallo, O'Neil," said Malloy, "we downed you badly last night."

The water inspector answered sullenly, "Perhaps you did. But I've just come down here to see Alec Davison and declare myself. I can lick him or any of his heelers."

There was a whirl of dust, a confused mass, and then Thomas O'Neil was lying in the gutter with a black eye and a general sense of dissolution. He had both Dowling and Malloy arrested, and said that he had been going about his business when Dowling accused him of being one of Thompson and Kelly's heelers, and began the assault. The others maintained he had inaugurated the attack himself with a cane, and showed its marks on Dowling's hat in evidence. Then there was a clamor about a witness of O'Neil's named Darby, who had been kept away from court by the "Yazoo" process, but when he was produced yesterday afternoon it was settled that he knew little about the affair, so the case was dismissed.

GEORGE W. CURTIS' POSITION.

HE RESIGNS THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE RICHMOND COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Richmond county republicans met yesterday afternoon at Tynan's Hall, in Stapleton, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket. When it was learned that George William Curtis, chairman of the Convention, was absent, much dissatisfaction was expressed. James McNamee, the secretary, called the Convention to order, and stated that Mr. Curtis had forwarded a communication to De Witt Stafford, chairman of the General Committee, which, on permission of the Convention, would be read at Mr. Curtis' request. At this half a dozen delegates sprang to their feet at once to protest against the communication being read. On vote the letter of Mr. Curtis was read. It set forth his position and views with regard to the republican party. He said he was sorry to learn that certain articles appearing in *Harper's Weekly* had created such a feeling among the republicans throughout the State. He thought that every true republican should be governed by his own conscience, and, as to himself, he would vote for the devil if he was at the head of the ticket if his conscience taught him to do so. Mr. Curtis closed by tendering his resignation as chairman of the Convention. Upon it being moved that Mr. Curtis' resignation be accepted another stormy scene ensued, and it was only after ten minutes of sharp wrangling that a vote could be taken. The resignation was accepted. David W. Judd was elected to fill the vacancy, and in his remarks on taking his seat said:—"I stand here to-day to defend the name of our widely known citizen, the Hon. George William Curtis—(faint applause)—who, I think, has been unjustly censured by some members of our party, not only in this county, but throughout the State. In my opinion those articles which have caused this feeling were never written by Mr. Curtis."

The roll was then called, when it was discovered that some twelve delegates were absent. Nearly an hour was spent in filling the vacant places. Then, much to the surprise of many, a motion was made that the Convention adjourn until Saturday next. Upon a vote being taken the motion was carried and the Convention adjourned. One of the prominent members of the General Committee said:—"That letter from Mr. Curtis seemed to have demoralized the Convention."

STATE POLITICS.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN OPENED IN OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 11, 1879.

The republican campaign was opened in this city by a ratification meeting held at the Academy of Music this evening. The speakers were Hamilton Ward, the republican candidate for Attorney General; John C. Churchill and George B. Sloan. The meeting was large and demonstrative and the applause was frequent and hearty. The best of feeling prevailed and the republicans are awake to the importance of the election, and will, from present appearances, roll up the usual majority in this Assembly district and county for the whole republican ticket.

ARE THEY VOTERS?

ALBANY, Oct. 11, 1879.

In answer to inquiries relative to the political status of the inmates of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home, at Bath, Steuben county, as to their right to vote, Attorney General Schoonmaker has written a long opinion, fully examining the legal points and saying, "In conclusion, it is my opinion—

First—That those inmates of the Home who were residents and voters in the election district where the Home is situated at the time they became such inmates, are still legal voters in that district.

Second—That those inmates who resided in other places at the time they entered the Home, intending to remain temporarily and to return to their former places of residence at the termination of their stay in the Home, or who do not intend to make the district in which the Home is located their permanent residence, are not legal voters in said district.

Third—That those inmates who intend to make the district in which the Home is located their permanent residence, and have no intention to return at any time to reside at their former places of residence, acquire a legal residence in said district. This class of inmates who are of the age of twenty-one years, who have been citizens ten days and inhabitants of the State one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months residents of the county, and for the last thirty days residents of said election district, will be entitled to vote at any election in said district.

NEW JERSEY POLITICS.

CANDIDATES FOR SURROGATE OF MERCER COUNTY NOMINATED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TRENTON, Oct. 11, 1879.

A most exciting Democratic Convention was held here to-day to nominate a candidate for Surrogate of Mercer county. The friends of the two candidates, Alexander H. Rickey and John H. Scudder, the present incumbent, were greatly excited, and not until twenty-seven ballots had been taken, each being a tie, was the contest decided, the vote then resulting 34 for Scudder to 32 for Rickey. The city delegates then left the Convention, refusing to make the nomination unanimous. Much bad blood was shown and at one time fisticuffs were threatened. Scudder has held the office for seventeen years and this fact was the cause of the disaffection.

The Republican County Convention was also held to-day at Princessville to nominate a candidate for the office. It was a tame affair. Uriel T. Scudder secured the prize. It is now settled that the nominees of this Assembly district will be Richard A. Donnelly, democrat, and William Roberts, republican. The chances of election are in favor of the former, as the district has a democratic majority of about 200.

THE NEWARK MAYORALTY CONTEST.

The Mayoralty contest in Newark wages with greater fury than would a general election, owing to the Sunday law issue forced into it. Both sides are straining every nerve, and it is certain that a very large vote will be polled next Tuesday. The republicans are working through the churches, holding few meetings except in churches, while the democrats and liberals are holding rallies in every direction. Last night the democrats held an immense meeting at the Academy of Music. Among the audience were many German republicans and a colored club of seventy-five voters. Counsellor Guild presided and speeches were made by him, Assemblyman Dunn, of Elizabeth; Senator R. F. Rabe, of Hudson, William A. Righter, Mr. Fiedler, the candidate for Mayor; Colonel Zulich and others.

A report has been circulating in Newark to the effect that the Catholic Church authorities would take a hand in the Newark charter election fight, and in favor of the republican, or "law and order" candidate. Yesterday, Very Rev. G. H. Doane, V. G., made known the fact that nothing of the sort was contemplated. Father Doane, as a citizen, expresses himself favorable to a middle ground as between the extreme law and order and liberal factionists.

THE JACKSON DISASTER.

Investigating the Smash-Up on the Michigan Central Railroad.

CORRECTED LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Thrilling Accounts by Eye-Witnesses of the Accident.

TERROR IN THE "SLEEPERS."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

DETROIT, Oct. 11, 1879.

The smash-up on the Michigan Central Railroad at Jackson continues to excite society here. There is a widespread feeling that the disaster might easily have been averted, and the fact that the employés of the freight yard at Jackson were so indifferent to the rules of the company as to place an engine on the track at the time when the express train was due causes great indignation. It seems tolerably clear that the Michigan Central officials have already arrived at the truth of the matter. A Coroner's jury has also been investigating the unfortunate occurrence to-day, and a large number of witnesses have been examined, including some of the managers of the railroad. From the testimony which has been received here this evening, it seems the blame rests between Yardmaster Colwell, the switchman, Sawyer, and the engineer of the switch engine, Jones. Many people here are in favor of the criminal prosecution of these men. Medical men who are attending the injured at Jackson state that their patients are doing well and that nearly all will recover.

THE KILLED.

The following is the list of the killed, corrected late this evening:—

ELKINS, WILLIAM G., Lowell, Mass.
GARTLAND, MISS ANNIE, Philadelphia.
GARTLAND, MRS. MARY, Philadelphia.
GILBERT, MILTON, Detroit, engineer of the express train.
GREEN, Mrs., Leroy, Vt.
Infant daughter of Mrs. George A. Jones, Shenandoah, Pa.
MORGEON, LOUIS, Buckingham, Canada.
RICE, WILLIAM JOHN, Philadelphia.
RICE, Mrs. ELIZABETH, Philadelphia.
SMITH, C. B., Jackson, fireman of the express train.
SPARTLINE, Mrs. Catherine, Westminster, Md.
SPARTLINE, EDITH, aged 6, Westminster, Md.
SPARTLINE, MARION, aged 4, Westminster, Md.
UNKNOWN MAN, evidently a Canadian, twenty-five years old, five feet six inches in height, short black hair, smooth face, and dressed in gray checkered suit.
UNKNOWN MAN, supposed to be a sailor. He has on one arm the initials "G. E. R.," and a device with the words "Faith, Hope and Charity."

THE INJURED.

There were thirty-two persons injured, who have given names and addresses as follows:—

BENJAMIN, DELBERT M., Jersey City Heights, N. J.; head, lungs and hip injured, not seriously.
BENNETT, A. A., baggageman, Detroit; badly cut and bruised.
BRINNY, WILLIAM, Galt, Ont.; leg bruised.
BUGGY, WILLIAM, of Troy, Vt.; right leg and thigh crushed; was going to California.
BURNS, HENRY, Newfoundland, Pa.
BURROWS, HENRY, Newfoundland, Pa.; head cut.
CARLISLE, M. D., express messenger, Detroit; collar bone broken.
CARTER, REUBEN, of England; hands cut, left thigh broken; going to Gardner, Ill.
CLEMENT, THOMAS, Lockport, N. Y.; arm and head badly cut, severely bruised on head and back.
CUNNINGHAM, GEORGE A., Janesville, Wis.; left arm broken in two places.
DESMAISONAIR, HERMIS, Anger, Ont.
DESMAISONAIR, PALMOT, Anger, Ont.
FINN, DANIEL, Chicago; head cut and bruised.
HAND, OVID, Covert, Seneca county, N. Y.
HART, Mrs. B. B., Clinton, Iowa; head cut severly.
HOFFMAN, LEOPOLD, Randolph, Mass.; cut on head and foot; going to St. Paul.
JEFFRIES, JOHN, Newark, N. J.; head crushed; will probably die.
JONES, ALLEN, aged six years, Shenandoah, Pa.; slightly injured.
JONES, Mrs. GEORGE A., of Shenandoah, Pa.; cut and bruises on head and left side; one of her children, as shown elsewhere, was killed.
LONG, H. C., Alcona, Iowa; not seriously hurt.
MURCHIE, WILLIAM, Inverness, Ont.
NEILL, ROBERT, Wellington, Canada; injured on back and body.
PARNELL, E. J., Bangor, Mich., leg broken.
PARNELL, Mrs. E. J., Bangor Mich., left leg broken.
PUNNELL, Mrs. J. F., St. Paul; head cut.
RICE, WILLIE, Philadelphia, aged four years; leg broken and face cut; recovery doubtful. His father, mother and sister were killed.
ROGERS, ARTHUR, Philadelphia; cut and bruised; injuries not considered dangerous.
SCHLINGHEYDE, AUGUST, from Hamburg, Germany, *en route* to San Francisco.
SPARTLINE, S. M., Philadelphia; cut on head and hurt internally.
STEELE, Mrs. A. M., Detroit; leg sprained and body bruised.
WARREN, Mrs. R. J., Gaines, Mich.; bruised about back and shoulders.
WHITMORE, MAY (granddaughter of Thomas Clement), Lockport, N. Y.; slightly injured.

ARRIVAL OF SOME OF THE SURVIVORS AT CHICAGO—STATEMENTS OF PASSENGERS DESCRIPTIVE OF THE DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT JACKSON—DISTRESSING SCENES DESCRIBED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11, 1879.

There is still considerable excitement here concerning yesterday's railroad disaster. An immense crowd gathered at the station last night to receive the special train by which the survivors were brought here. When the train arrived the reception of the passengers was enthusiastic. It seemed as if nearly every one was met by from one to twenty friends. At least five hundred people, including a hundred ladies, thronged the platform in the depot. Every person on the train, whether great or small, was given a reception by waiting friends—all except the poor immigrants; they were taken charge of by Mr. J. Harvey, who came on the special train in charge of the baggage, and were escorted across the street to a hotel, where comfortable quarters were provided for them. They certainly looked as though they needed rest and care. Nearly every woman carried a babe and was surrounded by a group of small children, while the men were loaded down with bundles and baggage of every description. They will remain in this city only as long as is necessary to adjust the damages they may have sustained. A larger part of the baggage destroyed belonged to this class of passengers. Its destruction was due first to the fact that it was not so well secured or so well cased, and second, because it happened to be all stored together in a part of the car that suffered most damage. Every scrap of baggage that could be found was brought on here, and to-day an effort will be made to determine the loss of each one as nearly as possible. The company expresses the intention of paying every cent at once. H. C. Wentworth, the passenger agent, says the day's work will cost the company $100,000 at the lowest estimate.

STATEMENT OF A PASSENGER.

Mr. C. O. Parsons, of Boston, stated that he left the sleeper in connection with a friend. When he first climbed through the window of the telescoped car he could scarcely find room for his foot, so thick were the bodies of the dead and wounded. The groans of the poor, mangled sufferers were horrible. Children were calling for parents and in the inky blackness of the wrecked car mothers could be heard crying for their children, husbands calling for their wives and wives for their husbands. The horror of the position cannot be depicted. The body of one little girl was handed out whose head had been literally smashed to a pulp, the brains protruding from the gaping wounds. A little boy was passed through the window by Mr. Parsons, who was also terribly smashed. Mr. Fry, of Albion, Mich., lifted by main strength an iron bar that confined several men, who, although alive, were unable to help themselves. Six men were thus reached, and three dead bodies were in the same manner pulled from the cars. One poor fellow died of strangulation, an iron bar having pinned him to the ground; the bar lay across his throat, but so great was its weight that it was impossible to rescue him. Mr. Parsons says the man breathed his last within six inches of his (Parsons') face. When taken out the body was found uninjured.

EXTRICATING WILLIE RICE.

After getting out the dead and wounded who were wedged in between the telescoped cars Mr. Parsons went to the forward end of the wreck to assist in taking out any persons who might be buried beneath the pile of broken timber and bent iron rods which at this point were terribly suggestive of dead and mangled human forms. One of the saddest features of the accident was here developed—a family consisting of father, mother and one little boy, four years of age, were found crushed beneath the pile of splintered timber. Husband and wife were dead. The mother's arm was clasped so tightly about her child that the little one could not be extricated from this veritable embrace of death for several minutes. The little fellow was finally gotten out of the wreck after two hours' labor, when it was found that one of his legs was broken. He acted like a little hero. Dr. McLaughlin, of Jackson, took him to the Hibbard House and tenderly dressed his wounds. The man's name was ascertained to be Rice, and the family were on their way from Philadelphia to Chicago.

Mr. Parsons pathetically referred to an instance of a like nature. A child less than a year old was, while nursing, torn from its mother's breast, and the bodies of both were found in the wreck. Conductor Ladd and Mr. Fry, of Albion, were tireless in their efforts to do all in their power to assist the victims of what it would seem was the result of criminal carelessness on the part of somebody.

WHAT THE WAGNER CONDUCTOR STATES.

The conductor of the Wagner sleepers on the doomed train came with his cars made up as a special train, arriving in this city at nine o'clock. The particulars of the Jackson accident, so far as seen by him, were given as follows:—My train was made up of three Wagner sleepers, the St. Nicholas, Fort Wayne and Dexter, with forty passengers. We did not get away from Detroit until about half-past ten o'clock, being fifty minutes behind time, and ran like the devil—all of forty-five miles an hour—to make up, until pulling into Jackson yard, when we slacked up to twenty-five miles. I was in the rear coach, the Dexter, that is shackled at Detroit for Grand Rapids, and somewhat drowsing, when I felt a slight shock as though the engine had reversed. Many a time I have felt a harder jar from common causes, but I noticed the train came to a stand very quickly, and I stepped out to see what was the trouble. There was a brakeman hurrying past with a light, and he said in answer to my hollos of "What is the matter?" that the train was smashed up. I jumped off and ran ahead, and saw the terrible sight. Engines lay side by side, up against the bank; the boilers together, as you would lay your fingers. Both cabs were off, and I noticed that one steam box was stripped, the steam escaping from the vent with a shrill roar. Baggage and smoking cars were forced together a little, but not much, while the two next cars completely telescoped. I never saw anything like it, they being jammed through each other. It was horrible beyond any words of description or imagination. The first car was well filled with emigrants, and their groans, cries and shrieks made me sick. I did not stay long, as I had my own cars to look after and could give no assistance there. It was right in the village, occupied by road employés, and more than a thousand people seemed to be helping. The engineer of our train was Mat Gilbert, and the fireman Smith. I did not know the latter's first name. Both men were killed outright. Gilbert had both legs cut off and his bowels torn out. I can't bear to think of it, as I saw him lying with his hot life's blood shining in the glare of the many flaring lamps. Smith was cut and torn beyond recognition. I went back and found many of my passengers not even awakened, and they were a good deal vexed at being hastily aroused. I threw out bedding, towels and mattresses as fast as could be done with the help of the porters. From the little looking around I saw there was a siding right there, with a freight train on it. Our wrecked cars lay upon them, and after a while the freights were cleared and our cars shifted. My cars were made into a special and came right along, so I could not look into things much more. As I understand it, the blame is between the engineer of the switch engine and the yard master.

TERROR IN A SLEEPING CAR.

Mr. William B. Clapp, who, with his wife, occupied a middle berth in the first sleeper, was first apprised of the disaster by being violently dumped from his contracted couch upon the floor. "I gathered myself," said Mr. Clapp, "into a standing posture as soon as possible, but was unable, for five minutes or so, to make an exit from the car, owing to the confusion. Upon reaching the platform the scene revealed was indeed a sickening one. The cries of agony from the wounded and dying, the hissing steam from the engines beneath the débris, the crushed timbers and the flickering lights gave the scene a weird and horrible appearance. The lady inmates of the sleepers who had scrambled from their couches and had the horrible spectacle and its enormity suddenly revealed to their vision alternated their sobs with prayers to be removed from the ghastly sight. A little later, when the men became sufficiently self-possessed to begin extricating the victims, the scene was one appalling to the strongest, and in many instances sickening. The first of the victims to whom my attention was directed was a flaxen-haired little girl of perhaps five years. The right side of her face had been cut away as if severed by some sharp instrument, while the child's limbs were tightly wedged in the débris. A short distance removed from this sickening sight was noticed a mass of some six human beings jammed and disfigured almost beyond recognition, with arms and limbs in their nakedness protruding in the last quivers of death. Still a little further along were the bodies of the fireman and engineer of the express train under a mountain of splintered wood and warped iron. "For the sake of a mother save the child!" came the husky voice of a young woman as she drew the attention of a group of onlookers to a little boy wedged in among the wreck a few yards off, who cried piteously to be liberated, while its mangled head and shoulders swayed in its struggle for life. Of course such scenes as these unfitted the strongest heart for the work needed. As the morning wore on, however, the passengers, the railroad hands and those attracted to the scene entered upon the work of extricating the unfortunate ones. The ordeal was one I hope never to pass through again.

A CLERGYMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Rev. Neal McDermitt, a Presbyterian minister, of Guelph, Canada, who was on his way to Elmira, Ill., related his experience of the accident. He said:—"I was in the third car at the time. Our train was late and was going probably forty miles an hour. The front cars of the train were full of passengers, most of whom were French Canadians *en route* for the pinery region. The car in which I sat was filled with passengers—men, women and children. All at once it was dark, and I could see, on looking around, about a dozen men, all the rest being buried in the débris. The car was literally smashed to kindling wood, and the pieces were used to make fire with later. I received several slight wounds and must have been stunned. This car suffered the worst of any, sixteen (?) of its inmates being killed. The yard engine and tender with two of the cars attached were so mixed with the engines, express, baggage and three passenger cars of the express train that it would be almost impossible to know to which train the pieces belonged. I did not in any way feel the shock at the time, and at first did not know what had occurred."

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER.

A JOURNALIST'S OPINION OF THE HERALD, AND WHAT ITS ENTERPRISE REPRESENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 11, 1879.

The Puleston banquet last night is the talk of the town to-day. It unfortunately began at such a late hour that the speeches were hardly under way before midnight, and, as a consequence, several of the last speakers were called on so long after midnight that their words could not be forwarded. One of the most clever and characteristic of these last addresses was delivered by Colonel Alexander McClure. It contained so much that is worthy of quotation that I venture to supplement my despatch of last night by a brief abstract of the closing portion. After speaking on the subject of the interrelation of Anglo-American commercial interests the Colonel took up the subject of "The Newspaper Press"—the toast to which he had been asked to respond. He said:—"In every country the newspaper press is typical of its people, its progress. The English press is typical of the conservative principles of England. It has fought the battle there for its own freedom and the freedom of the people. It is not so very many years since the elder Walter was imprisoned for comments which the London *Times* made upon the official conduct of English statesmen. The press of this country is representative of the progressive civilization which is found here. Mr. Puleston, a newspaper man himself, is too well informed to be told that we have in the United States the great international newspaper of the world. (Cheers.) It is even unnecessary, I see, to say that I refer to the NEW YORK HERALD. (Great and prolonged applause.)

While the English journals are editorially great they fall far short of the high ideal which the HERALD has set up for us and taught us to expect. Though founded by a Scotchman, all its attributes of greatness are distinctively American. Indeed, I cannot find words sufficient to express the pride which I, as