BUTLER ON POLITICS.

Careful Review of the Forces Arrayed.

TILDEN AND THE DEMOCRACY.

How the Southern Phalanx Will Be Broken.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S ADVANTAGE.

The Gubernatorial Claimant Still Hopeful for Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Nov. 8, 1879.

Since his fourth defeat in the gubernatorial race, which occurred last Tuesday, General Butler has kept remarkably quiet. Beyond answering a few desultory questions by asking others or by telling stories he has granted no interviews, and outside of his personal and political friends has expressed no opinions on the disastrous result. But to-day he succumbed to the interviewer and dictated a formal statement of his views to a representative of his Boston organ, the *Globe*. After a short preliminary conversation, in which the subject of the General's health, about which much has been said lately, was mentioned, he said:—

"As you refer to the false report of my sickness I wish you would say, so that the newspaper press can read it, that while I am careless as to that personally—whether they reported me sick or well—yet they should remember that I have friends and relatives at a great distance from me who are interested in my health, and that such false reports give them great uneasiness and trouble, as well as myself in contradicting them by telegraph. I am willing that they should say anything in the world that they choose if they will not spread false stories of my health—stories which annoy and grieve those who have an interest in me.

THE SIZE OF LONG'S VOTE.

"In regard to the latter part of your question I have no sort of objection to stating to you or to anybody my views of the result of the election. I am surprised at the large vote of Mr. Long, because it is some twenty thousand more than was claimed for him by any canvass that was made. The highest claim I saw made in a newspaper was 112,000 votes. I was informed that the canvass actually showed for him 105,000."

"How do you account for the size of his vote?"

"All those canvasses were based on the proposition that Adams was to get 25,000 votes. Some three thousand or four thousand men that voted for Talbot last year voted for me. Those who could not be swerved from what they believed to be democracy voted for Adams as they did for Abbott with a singular closeness. The rest voted for Mr. Long."

"You think, then, that some ten thousand to fifteen thousand so called democrats who voted for the republican candidate last year have voted for the republican candidate this year?"

"I believe so."

NEARLY ALL THAT HE EXPECTED.

"Was your own vote about what you expected?"

"Quite what I expected, except in the city of Boston. I supposed the vote there would have been larger in numbers, if there was not a larger plurality. I lost a considerable number of votes in Gloucester and Rockport by the sailing of the mackerel fleet, and also some in Provincetown. Otherwise my vote was all I expected. Before the election, in the calculations of the republican committee, as also in the published reports, it was claimed that Mr. Long and I would fall off equally, maintaining the same relative positions, and that that would elect Mr. Long. The official result will show that my vote fell off less than one thousand and his more than ten thousand."

TILDEN AND THE PRESIDENCY.

"What does the result of the vote on Tuesday signify in the politics of the State?"

"It signifies that my election was supposed by the Faneuil Hall democrats to injure Mr. Tilden's chances for the nomination for the Presidency, and hence the action of that class of so-called democrats who look to Mr. Tilden to give them national office. That bubble, however, is burst, and Mr. Tilden, in my judgment, stands less chance of being elected President than he does of being struck by lightning in the coming winter. The democracy will hardly push the choice of a man for the Presidency the second time who had not the courage and ability to take his seat when elected to it. In my younger days it was not accustomed to such leadership. The election in New York has settled that, if nothing else."

THE FANEUIL HALL DEMOCRATS.

"What will be the effect of the election in this State upon the Faneuil Hall democrats, or, rather, upon that organization?"

"I have seen what Judge Abbott says. He attended one national democratic convention. I attended all, from 1845 to 1860 inclusive, and I know that the democratic party need votes more than they do office-holders. They always have enough candidates for office. They need the rank and file and not captains, colonels and brigadier generals without men and without the means of raising any."

"You think, then, that there will be no question but what the next national convention will recognize the delegates chosen at Worcester and those chosen by the people in their respective districts, and not the batch of delegates chosen by the Faneuil Hall Convention?"

"If they don't there will be no question as to the result of such management in the election. For nearly fifty years the democracy of Massachusetts has chosen its delegates by districts, except the Senatorial districts. Mr. Tilden or his fuglemen ordered it otherwise last year by the resolution introduced in the Faneuil Hall Convention, and the order was obeyed. That is not democracy."

DEMOCRACY STRENGTHENED.

"Is the democratic party nationally stronger or weaker for the defeat of Mr. Tilden in New York?"

"Stronger."

"Why?"

"Because he represented nothing that wasn't equally represented by the republican party. He represented the wealth, the monopolies, the special privileges, the banking and currency interests of Wall street. On that class of questions the republican party can beat him and give him six to ten in the game, for they have become, from necessity of administration during the war and since, the chosen guardians of all that class of interests. The democratic party north and west of Albany in New York and west of the Alleghanies in the country are in an entirely different way of thinking from Mr. Tilden, and they never will vote for him again, even if he were nominated."

NO CHANCE IN 1880.

"Do you agree with the opinion which has been so generally expressed that the democratic party has no chance next year in view of the results in Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio, California and New York?"

"I agree that the democratic party, under its present leadership, going in the same direction, hasn't any chance. It has no chance, because I fail to find any distinctive difference in the principles held unanimously by the members of the democratic party from those of the leaders of the republican party, for whose candidate the lieutenants and captains of the democratic party in Massachusetts voted, and whom they have attempted to elect in the past two years. If you say the tariff, then the democratic leaders in Pennsylvania are tariff men; if you say the finance question, both parties are split in two upon that question by the backbone of the Alleghenies; if you say on the question of protection of citizens in their rights by the general government, the democratic party doubts whether it ought to be done. Most of the democratic leaders are afraid to say that it ought to be done, and Hayes' administration is afraid to do it. If you speak of foreign policy, there is no question between the democrats and republicans upon that. It took them four months in the special session of Congress to get up an issue last summer on which they could divide, and that was the question of putting troops at the polls, when there were no troops to put there, and it was wholly an immaterial question; and, further than that, neither party claimed that the presence of troops at the polls had ever influenced 1,000 votes. If you say universal suffrage, the democracy are against it in the South and the republicans are in favor of it in the South and against it in the North. On the question of internal improvements, the democrats are as anxious to vote improvements for their rivers and harbors as are the republicans for theirs. Upon the granting of special privileges, so that you can make yourself rich by watering stocks of railroads, a charge has been made by Mr. Field that our last democratic Presidential candidate watered the stock of the elevated railroad to a worse extent than any such performance has ever been carried in the United States, but Mr. Tilden returns the charge upon Mr. Lield, and I believe them both."

NO ISSUE BETWEEN THE PARTIES.

"Is there any issue, then, which does to-day divide the two parties?"

"No. The leaders of the two parties are together in their interests and habits of thought on every issue, and the rank and file of the two parties are also together, if they could only break away from party ties."

"Is there any line of policy which, in your opinion, would lead the democratic party to success if pursued by them?"

"Far be it from me to undertake or to advise, even what shall be the policy to be pursued by the democratic party. I have said that the democratic party as at present organized is practically dead, but true democracy is not dead and will resume its place in the future government of the country, for this country is either to be a democracy or an empire. The people will never submit to an oligarchy, especially a moneyed one, having no other merit but the fortunes filched by special legislation from the people."

"You think, then, any party which will place itself in line with the people will succeed?"

"The whole history of the country has shown it. The democratic party was ruined by its support of the institution of slavery, which institution was not in consonance with the feelings, the wishes, the belief or the sense of justice of the people, and was only sustained so many years because of the constitutional obligation to do so. That is now out of the way, and very soon all of the evils growing out of it will fade away, and when that is done nobody doubts that true democracy will resume its sway in our government, except those who believe in imperialism."

SOUTHERN FEELING.

"Do you believe that the people of the South, as a people, are to-day disloyal or in favor either of secession or the restoration of slavery?"

"I don't believe that the people of the South are in favor of the restoration of slavery, for they have seen by free labor a greater amount of product of cotton, tobacco and sugar than ever under the system of slavery. They see now what the North learned early that slave labor was not profitable and was wholly inconsistent with republican institutions. Nor do I believe that there is any considerable body of men in the South that desire secession. I think all reflecting men agree that that question is settled in this country, certainly forcible secession."

"Is there, then, any advantage to be gained by keeping alive the spirit of sectionalism which has existed in this country since the war?"

"A great advantage to the party which can keep in power by so doing, without disadvantage to the country. No man deprecates and deplores more than I do the spirit of lawlessness, the disregard of human life, whether of white or of black, the resort to force in conducting civil controversies, which have shown themselves in some parts of the South, and no one would go further than I would to bring such mob violence to an end."

SHOTGUN RULE.

"Do you believe that the disturbance at the South since the war has been greater than what might have been expected from the social revolution, the civil war and the political chicanery which have been practiced in that section since the war? In other words, isn't it true that what happened at the South would have happened almost anywhere where human nature had been subjected to the same circumstances?"

"I should express my idea, perhaps, in different words. No country has ever settled down immediately after a long civil war without the deleterious effects of the disbandment of armies upon it except the Northern States of the Union. That is the wonder of the contemporary statesmen of the world and will be the theme of admiration of the future historian. The peculiar organization of society in the South, the irritation produced by the loss of so large a portion of their property by the result of the war, the disbandment of an army largely composed of uneducated, untrained young men, whose only teaching during their latter youth has been the lawlessness of the camp and the only law respected by them the military order, the presence of a race deemed the dominant race to have been their property and inferiors suddenly made their equals and cases their superiors in political right and the force of the action of what was consid[illegible] dominant race substantially a foreign [illegible] has hardly a parallel in history. [illegible] difficult to say what might have bee[illegible] that has happened ought not to [illegible] been a surprise to the thin[illegible] politician. We can see now [illegible] wrong and evil might have [illegible] curbed and more alleviated [illegible] became the source of poli[illegible] ties. A solid South sus[illegible] evils and political wrong[illegible] blood of the other."

A GOO[illegible]

"How much long[illegible] ism in political life.

"It will vanish aft[illegible] the democracy of the North [illegible] be an element before them. The [illegible] a work-ing to that end. One very [illegible] that the state of lawlessness is in[illegible] business interests of the South. [illegible] preventing the influx of capital there and entirely stopping the flow of emigration except in the single State of Texas, where there has been less of it, in fact, than in any other and where emigration is equal to that of any agricultural section of the West or North. I mean to give no *ex cathedra* opinion when I say that it will end in 1881. My reason for so believing is that the census of 1880 will show that political power has passed from the East and South to the West. Many of the Western States will double their ratio of representation as well in the Electoral College as in the House. New York and the seaboard will lose in like ratio. The South will lose, so that instead of having 138 out of 369 electoral votes it will hardly have the proportion of one-third, if more than one-quarter, the only gain being in Texas, which it is not substantially different in popular composition from Kansas, so that the South will cease to be so large a factor for one side, and the divisions in politics hereafter between parties will be questions upon which the South will divide alike with the North."

THE BUTLER PARTY.

"To return to Massachusetts. It has been asserted and is being reiterated almost daily in the Boston *Herald* that the party which has supported you in this State for two years cannot be held together; in other words, that it is not a party based in any sense on principles nor bound together by general interests?"

"On the contrary, it is the only homogenous party in the State—*i. e.*, where the head of the party and the rank and file are in perfect unison. It is not held together. It comes together by community of interest, by a unity of ideas and a common purpose to establish its platform of principles."

"That platform, of course, is the one upon which you stood last year and this, General Butler?"

"Yes, and upon which I shall continue to stand so long as I take any part in politics."

"And you believe that the people of Massachusetts are united, or at least that part of them which has supported you on that platform?"

"Entirely so, and I assume that as the whole people of the State are indoctrined with it and understand it the majority will come to it. Massachusetts, in my judgment, is to be among the first States and will come and stand firmly upon this platform of true democracy. This result will be brought about by the two heads of the old parties coming together and the two tails of the old parties coming together. The tails are the longest."

NOT CALLED UPON TO GO TO CONGRESS.

"I see it is said you are to run for Congress, General?"

"I served ten years in Congress, giving to the public so much of my life in that direction that I don't feel called upon to devote any more in that way, and if I change my mind I shall have no occasion to move to Boston. There are four districts which gave a plurality of their votes for me in the last election."

"Have not the people of Massachusetts who supported you this year good reason to believe that they can carry at least four of the Congressional districts in this State next year, General?"

"They can do it easily, if the same fight is made, and I wish to add, respecting my running for Congress, that if I ever change my mind and determine to do so the first notice of it will not appear, I opine, in the Boston *Journal*, *Advertiser* or *Transcript*.

SENATOR CONKLING IN TOWN.

Senator Roscoe Conkling is in this city, taking a rest to enable him to argue an important case before the Supreme Court in Washington next week. His health has been very poor of late, and his leaving home even under the greatest pressure of business has excited the surprise of many who had been led to believe that he is still very ill. On election day he was suffering so much that only the most intimate friends of the family were allowed to see him at his residence in Utica. He is now, however, steadily improving, and though he exhibits evidence of the ravages of his recent illness he is still able to attend to his ordinary business. Yesterday morning, after breakfast, his private secretary says, he, in company with ex-Collector Arthur and one or two other gentlemen, went down town to transact some business. During the evening he remained in his room, receiving such of his friends as called on him. He retired early. His health, though far from being what they would wish, is not so bad as to cause serious anxiety to his friends. The Senator will probably leave for Washington to-morrow morning.

IS IT ARSENIC AGAIN?

MERIDEN, Conn., Nov. 8, 1879.

By direction of the Prosecuting Attorney a post-mortem examination was made to-day of the remains of James D. Long, who died mysteriously in this city last Tuesday night. He was found wandering in the street in an apparently dazed condition, and two men, supposing he was drunk, laid him away in a barn, where he was found dead some hours later. The only wound found being a slight bruise on the head, suspicions were excited that he might have been poisoned. Drs. P. A. and T. B. Jewett, of New Haven, made an examination this afternoon, assisted by Meriden physicians. No apparent cause of death being noticeable, the stomach, liver, spleen and brain were dissected and taken to the Yale Medical College, where they will be analyzed by Professor White, who made the analyses of Mary Stannard's stomach, in the Hayden case. The case is exciting great attention here, owing to its mystery, although the deceased was a man of no prominence in the community.

OBITUARY.

MRS. MARGARET L. EATON.

The death of Mrs. Margaret L. Eaton, widow of General John Henry Eaton, Secretary of War in the first Cabinet of President Jackson, which occurred yesterday at Washington, D. C., removes one of the last survivors among the actors in a famous episode of our national history and recalls the fierce passions which stirred Washington society to its depths nearly fifty years ago. The deceased lady has, indeed, a double claim to be classed as one of the most famous of American women by virtue of another curious episode in her married life, less known to the public, which occurred just before the outbreak of our civil war. Mrs. Eaton's maiden name was Margaret L. O'Neil. She was born in one of the Southern States in 1796, and was consequently in her eighty-fourth year. Her father was a gentleman of wealth and good social position, and she received an unusually good education for that early period. She was endowed with high personal beauty, and had a singular fascination of manner, which, combined with great strength of will, ambition and perseverance, enabled her to become a reigning belle and at a later period the real queen of society at the federal court. Her first husband, by whom she had several children, was Mr. Timberlake, a purser in the United States navy. The nuptials were celebrated with *éclat*, and the father of Miss O'Neil presented her, on her wedding day, with a well furnished house at Washington. Mr. Timberlake was an intimate personal friend of Major John Henry Eaton, Senator from Tennessee from 1818 to 1829, known as the most trusted companion of General Jackson, of whom he had published an elaborate biography in 1824, at the time of the first Presidential campaign in which the "hero of New Orleans" was a candidate. It has been stated that Purser Timberlake had a presentiment of early death and had expressed the hope that his young widow might become the wife of his friend, Major, afterward General, Eaton. Be this as it may, the second marriage took place in 1828, but a few months before the inauguration of General Jackson. Uncharitable rumors were in circulation in Washington concerning the relations between Eaton and Mrs. Timberlake, and the former consulted General Jackson about the expediency of silencing them by marriage. General Jackson, whose chivalrous nature in respect to women cannot be called in question, warmly advised that step and became so devoted a friend and admirer of Mrs. Eaton that he, too, was accused by his adversaries of maintaining improper relations with the lady. General Eaton had rendered notable services during the electoral campaign and was rewarded with a seat in the Cabinet as Secretary of War, less on account of any personal aptitude than because Jackson wanted "to have a friend about him upon whom he could rely," as he stated to Mr. James A. Hamilton, then the chief of his "kitchen cabinet." The other members of Jackson's Cabinet were Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State; Samuel D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury; John Branch, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy; John McPherson Berrien, of Georgia, Attorney General, and William T. Barry, of Kentucky, Postmaster General. In the opinion of Mr. James A. Hamilton, as given in his "Reminiscences," this was "the most intellectual Cabinet we have ever had." The entrance of General Eaton into the Cabinet nominally gave his wife the social status of which she had long been ambitious and the advantages of which she was in nowise willing to forego. But, as already mentioned, scandal had been busy with her name, coupling it with that of the President himself, and the wives of the other members of the Cabinet declined to associate with Mrs. Eaton upon equal [illegible]s. From them the social stigma was caught up [illegible] wives of the foreign Ministers in Washington. [illegible]rrel was doubtless fanned by the unques[illegible] superiority in beauty on the part of Mrs. [illegible] the ladies of the Cabinet, with [illegible] instincts of their sex, compelled [illegible]pective husbands to espouse their own [illegible] for more than a year Washington was [illegible]atre of a social warfare, of which Mrs. Eaton [illegible]e centre and the cause. There were endless [illegible]erings and several angry scenes between Mrs. [illegible]ton and her rivals. From the boudoir the contest was transferred to the council chamber of the nation. The secretaries of General Jackson submissively obeyed the behests of their better halves, and an open and violent feud sprung up in the White House. This circumstance was coincident in time with the celebrated rupture between Jackson and his Vice President, John C. Calhoun. The latter was a shrewd politician, and, whatever may have been his own opinion about the matter, was certainly quite alive to the political capital to be made from the Eaton scandal. It is alleged that he took an active part in promoting this crisis, and there is no doubt that his agency was believed by Jackson. As a consequence "Old Hickory" peremptorily demanded of his Secretaries the recognition of the social status of Mrs. Eaton, and was refused by all of them except Mr. Van Buren. As a compromise, it was suggested that her public status should be conceded, while each lady should act as she chose in regard to private recognition. General Jackson wrote a very plain spoken note on the subject to Vice President Calhoun, but only elicited from him the diplomatic reply that it was a "ladies' quarrel," with which men could not successfully interfere, adding that "the laws of the ladies were like the laws of the Medes and Persians, and admitted neither of argument nor of amendment." On the receipt of this epistle "Old Hickory" determined to act at once. He sent for Mr. Van Buren, the head of his Cabinet and the only one who had been complaisant to his views. He requested Mr. Van Buren as a personal favor to send in his resignation, a step which would necessarily entail that of the other members of the Cabinet. Mr. Van Buren complied April 7, 1831, and was soon recompensed with the appointment of Minister to England, and proceeded to his post, but in the following winter was rejected by the Senate. Returning home with a capital grievance, he was by the desire of Jackson chosen Vice President the following year in place of the obnoxious Calhoun, and thus this "ladies' quarrel" placed him upon the high road to the attainment of the Presidency. Of course the real reason for the Cabinet crisis was not allowed to transpire in the official documents. The retiring Secretaries placed their action simply on the ground of compliance with the President's desire, while General Eaton, who withdrew with the rest, placed his upon the ground of original disinclination to take the place and a previous determination to quit it at the first suitable moment. The semblance of good feeling was kept up by Jackson, who wrote a complimentary letter to each of the retiring Ministers, placing his acceptance of their resignations on the ground of a determination to reorganize the Cabinet. General Eaton was appointed two or three years later Governor of Florida Territory, and in 1836 Minister to Spain. In the Spanish capital Mrs. Eaton is said to have become a social favorite, and to have shone with great brilliancy at the court of the youthful Isabella. She also became a noted belle in London and Paris. Returning to Washington in 1840, she resided there very quietly until the death of her husband in November, 1856. She was left with a large estate and the custody of five grandchildren, two of them being the offspring of a daughter who married a Mr. Randolph, of the celebrated Virginian family of that name. A year later she made the acquaintance of an Italian dancing master named Antonio Buchignani (or Bourganini), who was then a partner of the well known Professor Martini, at Washington, and was giving lessons to the two Randolph children. He is said to have come to America as a pedler of images, and was not much above twenty years of age. Notwithstanding the disparity of age and social position, the Italian adventurer soon married Mrs. General Eaton, a step which was of course followed by social ostracism. For a year the happy couple lived in complete isolation, but the adventurer showed himself such a model of gentlemanly deportment that he was gradually taken into favor by influential persons at Washington, and in 1858, through the influence of several Senators, was actually appointed one of the librarians of Congress. This position he held for two years. Subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Buchignani resided in New York until 1866. In the meantime he was assiduously plotting to obtain control of his wife's estate, and, by means of a general power of attorney, succeeded in getting possession of $73,000. Meanwhile he had gained the affections of his wife's granddaughter, Miss Emily Randolph, then aged seventeen years, and one fine day in May, 1866, he sailed for Europe with his youthful paramour and the money, leaving for the deserted wife a cynical letter of explanation. Buchignani and Miss Randolph proceeded to Lucca, Italy, and for several years lived there in great style. But his ill gotten money was ultimately lost in speculation and he decamped with his paramour to Montreal, where they established a small business. Meanwhile the aged and despoiled wife was supported by a son who held a post in the Customs House of this city. In September, 1868, Buchignani had the hardihood to come to New York, ostensibly to collect a sum of $15,000. The deserted wife had him arrested at a hotel in Chambers street, and brought before Justice Ledwith. Buchignani admitted all the charges on being confronted with the lady he had so deeply injured, and was adjudged to pay her a weekly allowance of $8. Failing to give security he was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. On September 10, 1868, he was discharged, a wealthy lawyer of this city having entered into bonds for the payment of the weekly stipend. Buchignani was shortly afterward arrested for the abduction of Miss Eaton Randolph and was prosecuted before Justice Dodge. The suit, however, was compromised and the defendant returned to Montreal, where he probably still resides. He has had two children by his paramour. For several years past the former Mrs. Eaton has resided at Washington in the most complete retirement. Few of the multitudes of persons to whom her name and fame in olden time is a household word were aware that the heroine of the Cabinet crisis of 1831 was still living, and the announcement of her death will awaken strange memories on the part of those who knew her in other days.

SIR GEORGE BUCKLEY MATHEW, K. C. M. G.

Mail advices from England announce the death in London, on October 22, of Sir George Buckley Mathew, a diplomatist well known and highly esteemed in America, and connected by a recent marriage with a prominent family of this city. Sir George was born in 1807, and entered the army in his eighteenth year as ensign in the Fifty-second foot. He served in several other regiments, including the Coldstream and Grenadier Guards, from which he retired in 1841 with the rank of captain. He had meanwhile entered Parliament in 1835, for Athlone, and sat for Shaftesbury from 1837 until 1841. He became Governor of the Bahama Islands in 1844, and was for several years Consul at Charleston, at Philadelphia and at Odessa; was sent to Mexico in 1858 as Secretary of Legation, and shortly afterward was appointed Chargé d'Affaires in that Republic, whence he was transferred in 1861 as Plenipotentiary to Central America. He was soon promoted to the Legation at Bogota, went to Buenos Ayres in 1866, and to Rio Janeiro in 1867, retiring from the latter post early in the present year. He was knighted but a few months ago. In 1875 he married as his third wife a daughter of Mr. J. W. Girard, of this city, where he leaves many warm friends.

JOHN M'INTYRE.

Alderman McIntyre, of the Eighth ward, Brooklyn, died shortly after four o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 145 Twenty-third street. Deceased had been suffering from pneumonia for the past ten days. He was born in Ireland in 1836, and came to the United States when a mere child. He learned the trade of steel plate printing, and was for many years employed as foreman of a large establishment in that branch of business in Dey street, this city. He was a member of the old volunteer Fire Department, and was foreman of Putnam Engine Company No. 21. He always took an active part in local democratic politics, and represented his ward in the Common Council from 1873 until 1875. In 1877 he again presented himself before the people of the Eighth ward as candidate for Alderman, and was elected by a majority of one over his opponent, Arnott. He was a candidate again this year, and was re-elected by a plurality of twenty-five. A meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, at which resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased were adopted, and it was resolved that the Council attend the funeral, which will take place on Monday afternoon.

OLIVER WHITE, M. D.

Dr. Oliver White died yesterday at his residence, No. 52 West Twelfth street. He was a son of Dr. Ebenezer White, who was noted for the professional aid which he charitably gave to "tories" and "rebels" alike in Westchester county during the Revolutionary War. Dr. Oliver White acquired his knowledge of medicine in the office of his father and at Yale College, and was licensed to practice by the State Medical Society of Connecticut in 1831. In 1865 he was one of the Censors of the New York Medical Society and was one of the promoters of its adoption of the "Code of Ethics." He was one of the original Fellows of the New York Academy of Medicine, and served as its president during one term; he was also for a time presiding officer of the New York County Medical Society. He was a manager of the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men for over twenty years, and was consulting physician to the Presbyterian Hospital. Latterly he presided over the medical board of that institution. He was also a trustee of the New York Dispensary. He devoted his life to general practice, and was noted for his charitable disposition and professional devotion.

JACOB SHARP.

Mr. Jacob Sharp, of Belvidere, N. J., a widely known democratic politician, died yesterday afternoon, aged sixty-one years. He had been Associate Judge of the county, member of the State Assembly, Sheriff of the county, and was Engrossing Clerk of the State Legislature of 1876. He was a candidate in 1876 for the State Senate, but was defeated in the election. He was a man of considerable ability and was, socially, most companionable. He was known throughout the State as a skilful lobbyist.

EVERETT A. WESLYEAN.

Mr. Everett A. Weslyean, a member of Haverly's Minstrel Troupe, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning in the Planters' House, St. Louis. The cause of his death was heart disease, and it occurred not many hours after he had trod the boards in his customary impersonations. Mr. Weslyean's wife and parents reside in Rochester, whither his remains will be sent by his brother Masons of St. Louis.

CAPTAIN HENRY HAMLIN.

It is announced in a telegram from Albany that Captain Henry Hamlin, of the United States Marine Service, died there yesterday. His illness was very brief. Captain Hamlin recently commanded the famous revenue cutter Grant. His immediate family bereaved by his loss consists of a wife and one child.

JOSEPH M. BLAKE.

Mr. Joseph M. Blake, one of the oldest members of the Rhode Island Bar, formerly Attorney General of that State, died yesterday morning at Bristol.

ZECHMAN'S SECOND TRIAL.

THE MAN WHO FIRST PLOTTED THE DROWNING OF RABER—HOW THE INSURANCE WAS TO BE COLLECTED—OTHER CRIMES CHARGED AGAINST WISE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LEBANON, Pa., Nov. 8, 1879.

Henry F. Wise, one of the four persons who plotted the murder of Joseph Raber for the $10,000 insurance on his life, was on the witness stand nearly all day and was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by the defendant's counsel. Wise was convicted with Israel Brandt, Josiah Hummel, Frank Stichler and Charles Drews, all accused of the murder of Raber. Wise, according to his testimony to-day, proposed to turn State's evidence, but his counsel, now representing Zechman, who is on trial the second time, dissuaded him, on the ground that the Commonwealth would not accept the proposition. Wise admitted that he was in the original plot to drown Raber in a millpond, but, that project having been abandoned, he resolved to have nothing further to do with the contemplated crime for two reasons—he pitied the old man and was afraid that he would be punished. A fear of the law was the prevailing cause of his change of feeling.

ZECHMAN'S TREACHERY.

He testified to having had several conversations with Zechman and the other conspirators, in which the murder of Raber was discussed, the accused taking an active part in the deliberations. When Brandt expressed a fear that difficulty would be experienced in luring the intended victim to the pond selected for the drowning Zechman remarked that he could manage that part of the proceedings successfully. Raber was induced to accompany Drews and his son-in-law, Joseph Peters, to the water ostensibly for fishing purposes. But Drews was inadequate to the emergency and the old man's life was saved for the time being. Subsequently, on the Sunday before the Saturday of the crime, Zechman came to him and requested that he visit Drews and urge him to put Raber out of the way before the lapse of another week. Wise testified that he undertook the mission and while communicating to the man selected to commit the murder the desires of Zechman, he advised Drews not to kill the old man. The next day Zechman urged him to use his influence with Drews to have Raber drowned. The following Saturday, in the evening, the dead body of Raber was found in Indiantown Creek, a short distance from the residences of Brandt and Drews. For his services, Brandt had promised the murderer $500 and a portion of the insurance money.

THE MODUS OPERANDI.

The following is the evidence of Wise relative to the plot to drown Raber:—

After Brandt had expressed a doubt as to whether Raber could be induced to go fishing, "Oh! I have old Joe in a good tune just now; when we are ready once I can easy get him up; I'll tell him that my wife is hungry for a mess of fish, and he will go along, but then we must be careful so he gets no marks;" we were talking about old Joe Raber; Brandt said he could easily do that; that he could catch him by the pant legs, throw him into the water, and hold him there until he was drowned; this was to take place in Kitsmiller's pond; Brandt said that after he was drowned one of them would come down to me and Zechman and let us know, and Zechman should then go for the coroner; before this we had a conversation on the dance floor; this was soon after we had started this thing; George Zechman, Josiah Hummel, Israel Brandt and myself were together at this time; I wanted to go West to hunt a place to move to; Raber was to be drowned while I was out West; that was made out between us; when I found a place I was to write to my wife; on the receipt of that letter Zechman was to send me a telegram informing me that Raber was drowned and I was to make information to the Westerville (Ohio) Company on my way home; I was to throw off a few hundred dollars to get the money sooner; I had agreed to do this.

CHARGES AGAINST WISE.

As Wise has been a very disreputable fellow the defence assailed his character. It was shown, while the witness was under cross-examination, that he had an insurance on his mother, and the defence endeavored to show that he had choked his mother and that in apprehension that he would kill her for the money she had induced him to abandon the insurance. The witness sternly denied that he had made the assault described, and said the insurance had been withdrawn because the company was unreliable. Colonel Gobin, who defended Zechman and Wise at the previous trial, expresses the conviction that Wise had intended to murder his mother, and that, if given an opportunity, he could prove that he burned his house and barn at different times to get the insurance. This afternoon he proposed to show that Wise was an organizer of crime, and that he had participated in all kinds of offences, from chicken stealing to highway robbery, but the Court did not consider the questions that had been arranged to be put to him relevant. It was also proposed to show that Wise had written a letter, at the bottom of which was a coffin, threatening death to a certain person in a coal mine. The letter was exhibited to the witness, who admitted that the handwriting was similar to his, but declared that it was not his. He said that he knew who wrote the letter, but that he would not name him under a pledge of secrecy.

THE ELECTIONS

Democratic Apprehension of Foul Play in the New York State Returns.

THE VOTE IN VIRGINIA AND MISSISSIPPI.

The politicians of all parties and factions were busy yesterday in discussing the many rumors of fraud alleged to have been committed by some of the inspectors in various districts. There appeared to be a unanimity of sentiment among the more intelligent political manipulators that tampering with the returns was pretty general throughout the city on election night and since that time, although some republicans scouted the idea of there being any fraud. It must be said, however, that some of the supporters of Mr. Cornell have an interest in denying charges of fraud, because the anti-Tammany leaders declare that, if a fraudulent count of the votes was made in any instance, it was consummated by the united efforts of the Tammanyites and republicans. The air of mystery and general uncertainty that has prevailed ever since the election in regard to the fate of the candidates on the democratic State ticket, except Mr. Robinson, is pointed at by the latter's supporters as tending to show that the republicans are endeavoring to so handle and arrange the returns from the interior counties in the State as to secure the election of all the republican State officers, with the possible exception of Mr. Soulé. A gentleman of influence and prominence in the anti-Tammany organization shed some light on this subject last night in conversation with a HERALD reporter.

"You may rely upon what I tell you," he said. "The most persistent endeavors to secure the election of Hoskins and other republicans have been made. In some of the more strongly Conkling counties in the State all the election machinery is under the entire control of republicans. All the inspectors and other officers are, in many instances, adherents of that party, and would do anything they were ordered to do. If no attempt was made to change the result of the popular will, why were the country returns kept back to the last minute? If you will glance at the returns from the different parts of the State you will find that those thus far received come most generally from democratic sections. Now why do the republicans keep back the returns from sections known to be favorable to them, if it is not to manipulate them in some way?"

"How could the returns be altered?"

"It's the easiest thing in the world to change the result away out in the interior of the State. As I said before, there are many places where all the election offices are held by republicans. Suppose the party managers in this city find out from returns already on hand that 2,000 votes are wanted in order to secure the election of Lieutenant-Governor or other officers. All they have to do is to select five or more known republican counties from which returns have not been received and telegraph to those having charge of these counties to so arrange the official statement of votes given as to place in the aggregate 2,000 votes to the republican side of the column. That is all that has to be done. But this whole matter will be investigated, and that very soon."

At the republican headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel the greatest confidence was yesterday expressed that the entire republican State ticket had been elected, even including Mr. Soulé, the candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor. It was conceded, however, that he would not run as well as some of the other candidates, on account of the popularity of Horatio Seymour, Jr., who ran against him.

ALDERMEN AND ASSEMBLYMEN.

The candidates for Aldermen and Assemblymen who were defeated by very small majorities were nearly all occupied yesterday in making general charges of fraud against inspectors, who were alleged to have been in the employ of the successful aspirants for these offices. When the Board of County Canvassers assemble on Tuesday next it is probable that they will be fairly deluged with protests of one kind or another, but all in the main relating to allegations about fraudulent counts of votes having been made. It is claimed that the loosest possible system was employed in receiving the returns of the inspectors and poll clerks. In one instance, which is vouched for by a well known city official, an election officer handed in a return two days after election day.

"Why did you not hand in these sooner?" inquired the official.

"Well," was the reply, "I had an attack of pneumonia, and I kept the returns until I got better."

It must be added in this connection that the returns handed in by this officer were uncovered and unsealed. Any alterations, it is claimed, could have been made with the greatest ease. Other instances of this character have come under the notice of city officials, and they will probably all be investigated. Mayor Cooper yesterday sent a communication to the Police Commissioners, in which he informed them that the returns from thirty districts in the city were missing. They had not been handed in to him as required by law. The matter will be officially investigated.

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST "DOCTORING" THE RETURNS.

ALBANY, Nov. 8, 1879.

Owing to the belief here among some democrats that the delay in counting the election returns in various western counties of the State is simply for the purpose of "doctoring" them to elect republicans, most of the democratic State nominees have, it is understood, joined in a despatch to friends in each county asking their personal attendance at the counting of the vote by the boards of supervisors of the counties. The gentlemen addressed are among the most distinguished democrats in the State. Among them are Dewitt C. West, Judge Henderson, of Chautauqua; David Gray, of Buffalo; Senator Raines, of Rochester; E. M. Holbrook, of Ogdensburg, and Stephen P. Arnott, of Chemung. It is believed by the State officials that the supervision of such gentlemen as these may prevent any miscounting. The *Journal's* table of returns on the State ticket this evening elects Potter by seventy-three majority, but the editorials express hope for Hoskins, and confidence in the election of the balance of the republican ticket.

The *Express* (republican) to-night makes Hoskins' apparent majority 427.

THE BROOKLYN VOTE ON THE STATE TICKET.

Full returns have now been made by the canvassers of the 172 election districts of Brooklyn to the Board of Police. The subjoined shows the total vote given in the city for State offices:—

For Governor—Robinson, dem., 41,899; Cornell, rep., 31,509; Kelly, Tam. dem., 5,617.

For Lieutenant Governor—Hoskins, rep., 34,264; Potter, dem., 44,845.

For Comptroller—Wadsworth, rep., 34,822; Olcott, dem., 44,424.

For Secretary of State—Carr, rep., 34,519; Beach, dem., 44,802.

For Treasurer—Wendell, rep., 34,545; Mackin, dem., 44,843.

For Engineer—Soule, rep., 32,566; Seymour, dem., 45,909.

For Attorney General—Ward, rep., 34,556; Schoonmaker, dem., 44,671.

THE RESULT IN SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Complete returns of Suffolk county give Cornell 31; Hoskins, 537; Soule, 513; Ward, 525; Carr, 522; Wadsworth, 518; Wendell, 520; J. Birdsall, rep., Senate, 1,179; E. A. Carpenter, rep., Assembly, 1,630 majorities.

ONONDAGA'S REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 8, 1879.

Onondaga county complete gives Cornell 4,783 majority; Hoskins, 4,117; Carr, 4,170; Wadsworth, 4,189; Wendell, 4,202; Ward, 4,193, and Soule, 4,370.

ERIE COUNTY VOTE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1879.

The total returns of Erie county give votes for Cornell, 20,149; Robinson, 17,103; Kelly, 233. Majorities—Hoskins, 3,357; Carr, 3,385; Wadsworth, 3,431; Wendell, 3,485; Ward, 3,382; Soule, 2,878; State Senator Benjamin H. Williams, 3,458.

KELLY'S VOTE IN RENSSELAER COUNTY.

The latest returns from Rensselaer county place Kelly's vote upward of 1,100.

SENATOR HOGAN'S MAJORITY.

Senator Hogan's district, which comprises Richmond county (Staten Island) as well as part of New York, returned him by 6,000 majority, instead of 4,000 as reported.

WAR ON TAMMANY—DISSATISFACTION AMONG THE MEMBERS—A REFORM DEMANDED—ANTI-TAMMANY SPEAKS.

The meetings of the Tammany Committee on Organization are usually confined to business of an executive character, but on Wednesday night last the members were disposed to be unruly. After the transaction of some routine business Alderman Roberts, the defeated candidate for Sheriff, asked leave to speak.