Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1874.

STATE NEWS.

Snow in Charlotte last Monday.

Gov. Caldwell has gone home to the mountains to his little Toddy.

The Goldsboro Messenger says:—The dwelling house of A. P. Holland, about two miles from Goldsboro, was destroyed by fire on the 18th inst.—We did not learn how the fire originated. Insurance $1,200.

The Winston Sentinel says: Mr. Crews, a school teacher in the northern part of this county, while punishing one of his scholars last week was severely stabbed by the refractory pupil. The cuts are severe but not dangerous.

The Raleigh News says: McKenzie, colored, (and very extensively colored at that) formerly a pressman of the Daily News, is now a temperance lecturer, and is said to be doing good work in the cause with the colored people.

The Raleigh News says: Erasmus Norwood, colored, convicted at —— term of Person Superior Court for the larceny of one drink of whiskey, and sentenced to four years in the State Penitentiary, was on yesterday pardoned by the Governor.

The Weldon News says: We are sorry to learn, through our correspondents, of the misfortune of Mrs. Isabela Barnett in losing her fine dwelling house by fire on Saturday night last. The building cost several thousand dollars and is a sad loss to Mrs. Barnett.

The Raleigh News says: The first sign of Christmas about the Capitol was the attempt of an attache of one of the departments yesterday to write a letter with a scraping knife or ink eraser. The heads of departments might as well suspend now till after the holidays.

The Greensboro' Patriot says: There has been a very interesting series of meetings in the Baptist Church during the last two weeks. Dr. Pritchard, of Raleigh, preached some truly excellent and very effective sermons. Last week there were three baptisms, Saturday night five, and Tuesday night one. In all, we believe, some seventeen persons have joined the church.

The Goldsboro Messenger says:—The gin house and gin on the lands of Waltman Thompson, rented by Mr. John Vincent, were destroyed by fire on last Friday night, together with about seven bales of cotton and a large quantity of cotton seed. The cotton belonged to various parties who had it stored there. The fire was the work of an incendiary. No insurance.

The Greensboro' Patriot says: The North Carolina Central Iron Company are making arrangements to run the Friendship Mine on a large scale, and have advertised for a large force of bloomers and other workmen. They will make 10,000 pounds a day which is shipped North for the special purpose of being converted into steel, this being an excellent iron for that purpose.

A correspondent of the Scotch Landmark, writing from Ringwood, in this state, under date of the 21st inst., says: Last night the large and handsome residence of Mrs. J. E. Dunn, known as Mill Brook, was burned to the ground. Mrs. Dunn is one of the most estimable and exemplary women in the county, and a lady of means and yield. Everything was burned except trunks containing some of Mrs. Burnett's and a single quilt rolled together, and discovered the fire about midnight, too late to save any of the valuable furniture. The fire is supposed to have caught from a flue. We tender Mrs. B. our heartfelt sympathy in her great loss.

The Goldsboro Messenger says:—One of the most miraculous accidents happened at Peacock's Mill, in this county a few days ago. It seems that Mr. Benj. Whitley was at the mill, when his daughter called to see him accompanied by her two year old son. While father and daughter were engaged in conversation, the little fellow having escaped their attention, fell into the mill-pond and was swiftly swept by the current toward the water wheel through which he passed. No his mother had fully realized the shocking accident. He was quietly fished out of the pond, when to the agreeable surprise of the parents, it was ascertained that he had sustained no injury.

The Oxford correspondent of the Raleigh News says: Mrs. E. J. Robards, the incomparably excellent matron at the North Carolina Orphan Asylum, states that there have been eighty-eight cases of measles among the orphans, all of whom have recovered except one case which is still in its inception, and about the result of which no apprehensions are entertained. We regret exceedingly to state that one of the little orphan girls has been attacked with typhoid fever. Her attending physician, Dr. Z. M. Paschall, has suggested every precautionary measure to prevent the spread of the disease, and his suggestions have been implicitly carried out. Her little room-mates were promptly assigned to other apartments and she will receive the best medical attention.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: As the Editor was about starting for his home in Hillsboro' with horns, pop-crackers, toys and candy for the children, the Sheriff served a *subpœna* upon him to appear before Judge Settle on the 5th of January next, to answer the complaint of Wm. N. Brown, who alleges that he is State Printer by virtue of appointment by Governor Caldwell.—The Secretary of State is a party defendant to the suit.

Brown in his suit, prays the Court to forbid the Secretary of State to give out the State Printing as the Legislature commands him to do, and the Attorney General Hargrove advises he must do. The suit is brought against the wishes of the majority of the Governor's Cabinet. Auditor Reilly refused to receive Mr. Brown's bond, which is said to have greatly angered the Governor.

A Definition of an Editor.

We have seen many definitions of many names, words and phrases, but the following of an editor, given by Josh Billings, is about the best we ever yet encountered:

An Editor is a male being whose business is to navigate a maze paper. He writes editorials, grinds out poetry, [illegible] and weddings, sorts out [illegible], keeps a waste basket, [illegible] up the "devil," steals matter, flies other peoples battles, sells his paper for a dollar and 50 cents a year, takes white beans and apple sass for pay when he can get it, raises a large family, works 19 hours out of every 24; knows no Sunday, gits damned by everybody, and once in a while whipt by somebody. He pays dues middle aged, and often broken-hearted, leaves no money, is rewarded for a life of toil with a short but free obituary puff in the nuzepapers. Exchanges please copy."

A New York City dispatch says that the retail dealers in tea coffee in that city within a day or two past have advanced the prices of these articles four to six cents per pound, in the expectation that Congress will reimpose the duty upon them. Chickory has also gone up in the same proportion, and in all three an active speculative movement is noticeable. 'Twas ever thus, and the worst of it is, that even if the tax is not put on, the advance will stick, for it takes a longer time to discover the reasons for a decline than for rise in prices.

The "Lord Massey" Case—A Singular Affair.

The arrest of the bogus "Lord Massey" at Phiadelphia on his arrival recently in a steamer from England, together with the charges made against him of receiving money under false pretences, and the singular termination of the case at West Chester, Pa., were mentioned by telegraph. Among the charges was the obtaining of a watch from Miss Single, a lady in Caleb Cope's family. Massey was also charged with making false representations and purchasing a farm from Mr. Cope. Miss Single refused to appear, and without her testimony the Alderman decided the case not made out. He discharged the Lord. Mr. Cope extended an invitation to his Lordship to accompany him to the farm he had in days gone by so fancied, which invitation was accepted, and the two, Mr. Cope and "Lord Massey," left the prison together. "Lord Massey" is now quietly resting on the farm of C. Cope.

MASSEY'S STORY OF HIMSELF.

In an interview with the reporter of the West Chester Local News "Lord Massey" is reported to have given the story of his life as follows:

"I am twenty-eight years of age; was born in Ireland, in the county of Limerick, of wealthy parents, who enjoyed a wide and influential relationship. Their names I refrain from mentioning because I do not wish to attach to them any of the reproach which I have brought upon myself. I was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and after graduating I came in possession of a considerable sum, but which, by fast living, was soon squandered, and I became penniless. In 1872 I came to work in Chester county, upon the farm of Caleb Cope, with whom I remained up to last summer, when I left him and visited Cape May. At the latter place I passed several weeks; had a good time in representing myself as "Lord Massey," and cut a heavy figure generally. The belles of that watering place all became enamored with me, and specially the ladies, and, in fact, I was courted and made a star by all the fashionables of the place.—The yachting stories, of which you have doubtless heard, are true, and are not in any way overdrawn, so far as I can learn. I purchased two $1,100 horses, with which I also had a good time; but I did not swindle any persons there, the he sses being returned to their rightful owner upon my quitting the place for Philadelphia. After leaving Cape May I returned to my warrion on the farm of Mr. Cope, but only remained there a few days, when I went to Philadelphia, and there shipped for France, which I reached in due season, and finally passed over into England, where I met Yardly Warner, of Philadelphia, who was visiting Europe in the interests of the Society of Friends. In Europe I assumed the name of Frank Cope, son of my late employer, and mingled with the Society of Friends most of my time in that country. I did not inveigle any money from the Friends, but I had a good time at their expense indirectly. Lately I have become greatly addicted to drinking, and especially during my staying in England did I indulge freely in this grade of vice. I met Mr. Warner frequently, and it was he who paid my passage fare to America, he also accompanying me. I stopped at Liverpool; he did not get aboard until just before the time for sailing. I little thought that his proposed kindness was but to lead me into the custody of the law. I did not attempt to demand any of my fellow passengers on the voyage, and I saw but little of Mr. Warner during the trip. On Friday morning a tug came alongside at Point Breeze, and the officers boarded the Pennsylvania and arrested me upon a warrant issued by Alderman Whitehead upon the charge of false pretences, with Caleb Cope as plaintiff. Upon landing at Philadelphia the dock was crowded with people, drawn thither to see me, and when I was taken to Alderman Butler's office a number of my former Cape May friends followed after to bail me in case I was arraigned for a hearing. The Alderman thought it best to have me went at once to West Chester, so in charge of two of the Philadelphia detectives, I was brought to West Chester. I had no intention of visiting Chester county, my plans being to start West from Philadelphia; but my arrest blasted all such anticipations. This cell is a dreadful place to find myself confined after so long a life of gaiety and fashion. I expect I shall be tried, found guilty, and made to suffer imprisonment in proportion to my bad acts; but I shall bear the sentence of the law as one who has but himself to blame for his trouble, and with no one to share the ignominious consequences. As for any action toward Mr. Cope I am not fearful of the results, but I predict Mr. Warner will be the principal prosecutor in the case pending against me."

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONER.

"Lord" Massey is a good-looking young man, and is evidently highly educated. His manner was decidedly nervous, but whether this was the result of his past excessive drinking or through fear of the issue at stake we could not determine. He is a most pleasant conversationalist, and we do not wonder at his having been a "lion" among the people generally wherever he has chosen to play his deceptive art. His wardrobe consists of a large, heavy English bangup overcoat, blue sack undercoat, blue pants, dark vest, band-and-white plaid shirt, and a hat of English fashion made of felt, and on the sugar-loaf style in point of shape.

The Attorney General's Wife

The following, on a subject much talked of recently, is from "Fay," one of the Washington correspondents of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*:

Observing the call you make in the *Courier-Journal* or correspondents to enlighten the reading public in regard to the sinister insinuations about Judge Williams obtaining a divorce for the lady who is now his wife, and as I have the particulars, and they contain nothing to the discredit of either party, I do not hesitate to write what I have no doubt is the truth.

Mrs. Williams' maiden name was Hughes, and she was born near St. Louis.—While still a child her parents moved to Keokuk, Iowa. At the age of fifteen Mrs. Williams did what many a foolish girl has done before and since that time—ran away and married a man of whom her parents disapproved. The husband was also too young for the responsible duties he had assumed, and before the birth of their child his wife had the most convincing proofs of his inability. She was ill and came near dying, but the kind physician who was in attendance took her home to her father's house, and there was a suit brought for a divorce. Judge Williams had known her from childhood and granted the divorce.

Mrs. Williams remained single for some years, when she again trusted her happiness into a husband's keeping and made a second mistake.

Judge Williams was also married, and the two knew nothing of each other's whereabouts for many years.—Mrs. Williams' husband was a drunkard, and they became very poor.—Then she took matters into her own hands, left her husband, and opened a school in Oregon. She taught and earned money. One day a letter came from California that her husband was dying in a hospital. Nobly she forgot all the sorrow he had caused, and she promptly responded to the call, and nursed and supplied his wants until he died. After his funeral she returned to her school, which she kept until Judge Williams, who was now a widower, proposed and married her.

This was about the time he became United States Senator. This last marriage proved happy and prosperous.—Mrs. Williams' beauty is more than common and of a rare type. Very dark hair, with very blue eyes that have long, dark lashes. Her complexion is clear and fair, features good though not regular. Her form is full, as it should be, after the heyday of youth is passed. She has beautiful neck and arms. She dresses well, though not extravagantly; for, with all the receiving she does and the invitations she accepts, I don't think any winter she has had over six expensive dresses. I know I have seen some of the old ones turned and retrimmed.—Mrs. Williams is an admirable housekeeper and manager. She is generous and hospitable. She has always taken in and understood the situation; and without intrigue, or in any other way but such as a good good wife can do without blame, she has used her best endeavors to advance her husband's interest. She has even gone further, and exerted herself to make the whole Administration popular. Second only to Mrs. Fish has she been in returning all calls and receiving all graciously.

The Orphan Asylum at Oxford, N. C.

We cheerfully give space to the following extracts from the proceedings of the Grand Lodge in regard to the Orphan Asylum at Oxford:

The design of the Orphan Asylum shall be to protect, train and educate indigent and promising orphan children, to be received between the ages of six and twelve, who have no parents, nor property, nor near relatives able to assist them. They shall not be received for a shorter time than two years. In extraordinary cases the Superintendent may receive children outside the ages specified.

The Officers of the Orphan Asylum shall be a Superintendent, a Steward, a Matron, a House Keeper, and one Teacher for each form of twenty-five children.

The Superintendent shall control every department of the Institution, according to the instructions of the Grand Lodge, receive and aid in collecting funds and supplies for its support, and make, at each Grand Communication, a full report of receipts and disbursements.

The Steward shall exercise a general oversight of the children, premises and property, and the operations of every department, keep the books, and enforce the orders of the Superintendent.

The Matron shall see that the rooms, beds, clothing and persons of the children are kept in a neat, clean and comfortable condition, and that the sick are properly attended.

The House-keeper shall, under the direction of the matron, see that the meals are properly prepared, and that nothing is lost or wasted.

The Teachers shall be prompt, faithful and efficient in the discharge of all their school room duties, and shall constantly exercise a general supervision of the manners and morals of the children.

At least four religious denominations shall be represented among the officers of the Asylum, and the representatives of all religious creeds and of all political parties shall be treated alike.

The Institution shall be conducted on the cash system, and its operations enlarged or curtailed according to the funds received.

Resolved, That one thousand dollars be appropriated out of the Treasury of this Grand Lodge, for the maintenance of the Orphan Asylum, to be drawn on the requisition of the Superintendent, approved by the Grand Master.

Resolved, That the Master of each subordinate Lodge appoint a standing committee upon raising funds for the Orphan Asylum, and require said committee to report in writing each month, and that said reports and the funds received be forwarded monthly to the Superintendent of the Asylum, and that the support of the Orphan Asylum be a regular order of business in each subordinate Lodge at each communication.

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Grand Lodge are hereby tendered to many benevolent ladies and gentlemen, to the ministers of the gospel, to the churches of various denominations, to Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Good Templars, Friends of Temperance, and other benevolent societies, whose hearty co-operation and liberal contributions have rendered timely and valuable assistance in the great work of ameliorating the condition of the orphan children of the State.

Resolved, That all benevolent societies and individuals are hereby cordially invited and requested to co-operate with us in providing funds and supplies for feeding, clothing and educating indigent and promising orphan children at the Asylum at Oxford."

"Dedikashun" of Bill Arp.

"To the married, unlucky, unloved, unpensioned, unwept, unthoughted, and rusting soldiers of the Confederate States, so called, I dedicate this book. Their unmaligned, uncomplainin patience in peace, so called, is equaled only by their untarnished and unreyfuls valor in war.

"When the patriotism and honor of our brave boys is rekognized by our Northern brethren, so called; when they draw the same pensions, and receive the same bounty land; when every dollar of back pay is voted in the bill, when the widders and orfins of our Confederit dead are lifted up on the same platform of a Nashun's justice, and when the peopul of these United States, so called; shake hands, and make frends over the green graves of their heroes, then, and not till then, will there be shore enuf lasting and unpretended peace.

"That blessed time is cuming, take courage and wait for it, ye maimed, neglected and pennyless boys; cheer up, and hope for it, ye widders and orfins of a noble band. May you all live till it happens, if it takes a thousan years.

BILL ARP.

"P. S.—If it don't cum soon, the compound interest on the back pay will brake the Government, and they know it. It's bound to cum. B. A."

"PREFASE.

"*Gentle Reader*:—One day, as I was going along, I heard a man gritin his teeth, and I saw his eyes flash fire, and he slap'd his fist in his hand like poppin wagon whips, and he was a telin another man about a fite he had.—His upper lip was all in a tremble, and the big vanes in his forred was swelled up like mackarony. He was powerful mad. I feelin' an intrust in the like of that, I stop'd and listened, and I look ed all over him to see if there wasn't blood or dirt or hair on his clothes. Well, as I dident see eny, sez I:—"Mister, whea did all that happen?" He paused and shuttin' one eye like he was a thinkin', sez he:—"Well,—it—now—been—nigh—onto—27 years ago."

"We sint that man. We hope nobody will presoom to think we carry our war heat that long. The fakt is, it aint the war our peopul is mad about nohow. It's this confounded, everlastin', abominable peace—this tail to the comet—this rabbin' the sk', off before the core gets well. * * * *

"They ve sorter let us slip back into the Union, but they've put task-masters over us, and sent carpet-baggers down to plunder us. They won't let us throw flowers on the graves of our poor boys who fell on their side of the fence. They won't give our invalid soljiers, or our widders and orfins eny penshuns. They taxed our cotton fifty millions of dollars, and their courts sed it was illegal; but they won't pay it back. If they haint got laws strong enui' to keep what they stole, they'll go to Washingtun and set and set till they hatch 'em.

"Now, if our soljiers' honor is as sakred as theirs, why don't they honor our dead? Why don't they penshun our cripples? Why don't they wipe the stain of treason from off our orfins? There's Jim Wilkins, who stood up like a man in 1861, with a heart in him as big as a meeting-house, and when in his new soljier close he cum to "support arms." I thought he was as fine a pikter of an Amerikan patriot as I ever seed. But he lost an eye and a leg at Fredericksburg, and now here he is a goin about hacked, poor and ragged, and the great American Government sees him and skerns him, and sez 'support yerself, 'you daily booger.'

General Grant is disposed of as follows:

"Never mind. These chickens will cum home to roost sum of these days. I'll bet Grant a thousan dollars agin the best bull terrier dog he's got, that if he lives 25 years he'll be set down in history as a regular eksidental bust. I'll bet there was ten thousan soljiers in the Yankee army who would have made a better fite, and a hundred thousan who would hav made a better President. Darn a general who, in time of war, trades off three men for one. Hang a President who gives his Guvernment no caracter, who won't run the macheen, who smoaks around a frolikin with hosses and dogs, and retailin old army jokes in change for sickofantic smiles.

* * * * * *

"But I don't that this is any of our business who is President. I suppose its none of our funeral, only we do sorter feel, sumtimes a larger pride in the respectability of the Amerikan Government. When furriners cums over here and is a look n around for our King, we won'd like to show 'em sumthing better than a bigger-head.

Southern Republicans Disgusted with the Virginius Settlement—Revolt in the Dominant Party Imminent.

There is a great deal of indignation felt among the leading Southern republicans at the course of the administration in the Virginius affair. A movement will be organized among them looking to the combination of their influence to take a stand by themselves, and possibly to identify their action with the party of the future, perhaps the Grangers, who have shown such strength and are still displaying great activity. It is freely said that, on account of the bungling of the Republican party and the discreditable manner in which they have acquitted themselves in the recent State campaigns and in Congress since its meeting, not one Southern State can be relied upon to be carried again by the Republican party. They feel that the silly working of the Civil Service law has brought ruin on them and shorn them of the great strength they had when patronage could be most powerfully wielded to reward their favorites and provide for the working rank and file. A strong Republican politician from North Carolina, who has been able to carry two counties in that State, having become embarrassed, came to Washington to seek government employ. He was respectfully heard, when the official whose aid was sought obsequiously handed him a copy of the "Civil Service Instructions," and told him how to proceed to undergo the examination prescribed. He left the Treasury in disgust, saying that in future he would work for some other party who would recognize his services. The repeal of the Civil Service law is loudly clamored for by the strongest workers in the Republican party, who, having bridged over a Presidential campaign, can now be dispensed with.—Washington Correspondence of N. Y. *Herald*.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Obstructions of nasal passages, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, or thick and tenacious mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. Inflamed eyes, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, ulcerations, scabs in nostrils, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, etc. Few only of above symptoms likely to be present in any case at one time.

To cure—take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery internally, to cover the blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically, as it does, upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nasal passages communicating chambers. The more I see of this odious disease, the more positive is my belief that if we would make treatment *perfectly successful* in curing it, we *must use constitutional treatment* to act through the blood, as well as a soothing and healing local application. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used warm and applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, effect cures upon "common sense", rational and scientific principles, by its mild, soothing and healing properties, to which the disease gradually yields, when the system has been put in perfect order by the use of the Golden Medical Discovery. This is the only perfectly safe, scientific and successful mode of acting upon and healing it.

So successful has the above course of treatment proven that the proprietor offers $500 reward for a case he can not cure. All the medicines d by Druggists. R. V. Pierce, M. D., Proprietor, Buffalo, N. Y. d&eod.

For Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, FERRO-PHOSPORATED ELIXIR of CALISAYA made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York, and sold by *all* druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers. 4w

Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina—Appointments by the Assistant Bishop.

Bishop Lyman may be expected to visit the following Churches and Stations at the times indicated below. At all visitations, the collections made will be appropriated to Diocesan Missions:

Franklinton,	January	17th,	1874.
Louisburg,	"	18th,	"
Kittrell's,	"	20th,	"
Oxford,	"	22nd,	"
Williamsboro',	"	24th,	"
Henderson,	"	25th,	"
Ridgeway,	"	27th,	"
Warrenton,	"	28th,	"
Gaston,	"	30th,	"
Jackson,	February	1st,	1874.
Weldon,	"	2nd,	"

Beautiful Lips

should disclose, when parted, rows of pearlers, set in cushions of raw red. Sugaloid alone, will keep the very unsullied, the selling ruddy, and the breath pure.

Brick Dust Deposit indicates kidney complaint. Check it at once. Hembold's Extract Buchu, the Diuretic *par excellence*, is a certain specific for all diseases of the urinary organs and sexual system. Dr. Hembold is the only man who ever really utilized and extracted the peculiar eminent virtues of Buchu. His preparation is as much superior to the so called "Buchu," as cresylic is to skimmed milk. In fact, it never fails. Sold by druggists. dec 25-6w

Fire in Darlington.

Yesterday morning about four o'clock a fire broke out on the square of the town of Darlington, which destroyed the store and hotel of Mr. John Floyd, the house of Mr. M. Welsh, occupied by Mr. C. Kerrigan and by Mr. John W. Williamson (the former keeping a billiard saloon, the latter a liquor, &c., establishment), the store of Mr. J. F. Early and the store of Mr. S. Marco. Loss about $23,000 with about $10,000 covered by insurance.

The fire is thought to have been accidental and originated in the building occupied by Mr. Kerrigan.—*Marion Star.*

The Grangers of Illinois have discovered that "brothers who are editors" do not make good officers of lodges, and that it is better, as a rule, to elect brothers who are not editors. This discovery will probably bring out a response from the agricultural and rural editors.

TAKE IT, TAKE IT ON AND KEEP TAKING IT; reduce the dose so that it acts as a gentle laxative, and continue it on regularly. It is a tonic, and will strengthen you. It took a long time to confirm your disease, and you can't get well in a day. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, if persisted in, will cure the most stubborn Liver Disease. There is no failure about it

THE GREAT WEST.

NUMEROUS RAILROAD STRIKES.

THE TROUBLES ACCUMULATING EVERYWHERE.

SOME SERIOUS DISTURBANCES REPORTED.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 27—Noon.—The locomotive engineers on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad have struck. The passenger trains are somewhat delayed and the freight trains are on the side tracks. The strike is an unauthorized one by the Brotherhood.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 27—Noon.—The hands on the Pan Handle, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, Chicago, Erie & Pittsburg, and Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroads, all operated by the Pennsylvania Central, have struck. Every effort is being made by the officers to supply their places. It is expected that the trains will run as usual.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27—Noon.—The engineers and firemen have struck.

Train dispatches at the offices of the Illinois Central, Northwestern & Pittsburg, and Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroads in this city during the report that the engineers and firemen on these roads have struck, and assert that there is no cause for a strike on these roads, as wages have not been reduced.

The engineers of the Great Eastern Railroad have struck as here reported.

LOUISVILLE, December 27—Noon.—The striking engineers and brakesmen did not notify the officials of the Jeffersonville, Mitchell & Indianapolis Railroad of their intended action until the trains were ready to start yesterday afternoon. After much trouble, at 3 p. m. a train was got out in charge of the Master Mechanic of the road. The strike will cause the suspension of all freight and night passenger trains. Arrangements have been made to run out daily two passenger trains in charge of engineers not belonging to the Union. Horace Scott, the General Superintendent, thinks that by Monday he will be able to resume a portion of the freight trains.

Several of the strikers told a reporter yesterday that the members of the Union of the Jeffersonville, Mitchell and Indiana Railroad sent a deputation to Pittsburg several days since which met other deputations, who together waited on Mr. McCulloch, the General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Company, and remonstrated against a reduction. He referred them back to the officials of this division, as it understood that the members of the Union on the Jeffersonville Road awaited a telegram from headquarters at Pittsburg before inaugurating a strike. A telegram was received yesterday morning and the strike commenced at 12 o'clock noon. All the trains starting out before that time were brought safely to their destination. No violence is reported.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27—Noon.—The Railroad shops have stopped so as to allow the mechanics to take the striking engineers' places. No freight trains have left since noon yesterday. The officials had no intimation of the strike until noon yesterday. Reports of attempts to throw the trains off are current. The engineers disavow any intention to interfere with the trains. They simply want wages concurrent before December 1st. The depots here and elsewhere are full of freight and passenger trains.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Night.—The Sheriffs and State police of Ohio and Indiana have given assurance that all is quiet along work, fully protected. New York, Dec. 27—Night.—Reported to have that President Scott and Manager McCulloch, of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, state that the engineers' strike is curbed and all trouble is over.

Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Rail Road and J. McCulloch, General Western Agent, left this city this morning for Philadelphia in response to despatches calling for their immediate presence on account of the engineers and firemen of a number of their Western leased lines.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 27—Night.—The train which left here on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Rail Road last night, was thrown from the track outside the city, by an open switch and was abandoned.

The regular Louisville train last night went through, but no train has arrived from Louisville since eight o'clock last night.

On the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Rail Road no trains have gone through, or arrived since 11 o'clock yesterday.

The train due here at 6 o'clock last evening is reported to be at Rosedford Junction, O.

There is a large crowd about Union Depot, but no riotous demonstration has been made as yet. The train is now ready to start for Columbus and will probably get off about noon today.

A serious disturbance is reported at Logansport this morning, but no particulars have been received.

CUBA.

THE EDGAR STUART TO SAIL FOR JAMAICA.

TWO YOUTHFUL SURVIVORS OF THE VIRGINIUS.

AGUILERA TO BE RECALLED TO ACTIVE DUTY.

THE NIGHT DISPATCHES DENY THAT THE STUART HAS CLEARED FOR JAMAICA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Noon.—Information has been received here from Baltimore that the Edgar Stuart, which has been thoroughly overhauled and put in a seen-going condition in that city, is expected to sail very shortly. She is cleared for Jamaica, taking nothing but passengers in order to avoid a suspicion of violating the neutrality laws.

A delegation of Cubans will leave Baltimore to-morrow for New-York to meet the United States steamer Jamaica, and escort to Baltimore Senors Manuel Silveiro and Amador Saco, formerly of the Edgar Stuart, who are among the survivors of the Virginius' crew. They were both officers on the Virginius and have fought in Cuba and their escape from death by the Spaniards is to be attributed to their extreme youth, Silverio being only 17 years old. After a short stay in Baltimore they will join the crew of the Edgar Stuart.

General Aguilera, Vice-President of the Cuban Republic, who has been at his residence in Baltimore for some time past, has been recalled to active duty and will possibly sail on the Edgar Stuart.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 27—Night.—Several sensational reports having been sent from this city, in regard to the fitting out of the Illibustersteamer, Edgar Stuart, for an expedition to Cuba, and it having been stated in the local press this morning that she had cleared from this port for Jamaica, the following authentic and official statement in regard to the Edgar Stuart is furnished the press: The steamer now lies at Jenkins' wharf, watched daily by the Custom officials. Her register is in the hands of the Collector of this port, and she will not be allowed to leave under any circumstances without the full knowledge and consent of the proper department at Washington.

Wentworth's Key-ring and Check combined. Sample and Circular, 25c. *Wentworth Mfg Co., 68 Fulton St., N. Y.* 1w

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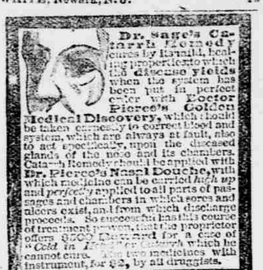

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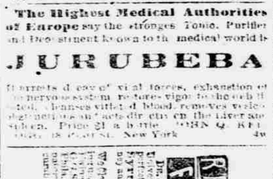

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