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The Intelligencer.

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The Verdict of the People.

The results of the late elections are not to be regarded as the mere measure of the strength of political parties pitted against each other. They are of far broader and deeper significance. As between the two great parties, they prove that when the issues at stake rise above the simple contest of politicians for the emoluments of office, and involve either the life or the integrity of the nation, or any of the material interests which affect the business prosperity of the people, there is never any doubt as to the position and purposes of the Republican party. For a time the aggressive boldness of the Greenback party led some of the Republican leaders to believe that a popular wave was rising that, like a tidal flood, would sweep the country, and that the dictates of policy were to move with the current that seemed irresistible. There was a lull in the preparations for the conflict amounting to hesitancy on the part of the Republican management, that seemed like a disposition to conduct the campaign on a compromising basis. A great deal of looseness crept into the discussions of the obligations of the nation to its creditors. Demagogues in and out of the councils of the nation were instilling into the minds of the people questionable principles of morality in regard to the payment of the National debt. Conspicuous men whose experiences should have made them the leaders of the people, and who should have stood in the van in the advocacy of sound financial principles, sidled off towards an immoral standard, and with a sophistry born of indecision, tacitly favored or openly avowed the absurd theory of the irredeemable dollar, a theory which received to practice would undermine the credit of the government and destroy the property of the people.

Misled by appearances the Democratic leaders assumed the dissatisfaction of the people to be deep and wide spread, and with indecent haste formulated their platforms and nominated their candidates with a view of capturing the political elements supposed to be controlled by the crafty Butler and the blasphemous and vicious Kearney. The Republican press, however, with that unerring instinct which measures aright the patriotism and the integrity of the masses, roused itself to the necessities of the situation, and its efforts successfully called forth the latent moral strength of the Republican rank and file.

The financial question came to the front, became paramount to all others, and gave character to the contest. With the old spirit brought into play the Republican party quickly ascended the broad platform of principle, stood upon the high plane of unimpeachable honesty, and stoutly defended the sacredness of the national faith. Convinced that equivocal platforms, the machinery of political trimmers, could not impose upon the intelligence of the people, the Republican leaders took up the gauntlet thrown down by the allied advocates of inflation and repudiation, and with old time fire and bravery fought out the battle to victory.

In the contest which ended with the elections of Tuesday, success followed as the incident of a steadfast maintenance of sound principle. But the Republican party are proud to acknowledge that it was not alone a victory achieved within the narrow limits of party. It was the victory of the people, a determination of the good sense of the masses to vindicate their faith in the nations honor, an upholding of the hands of the Government in its endeavor to maintain sound principles of finance. The Republican party was but the rallying point of all the people who believed that the success of its principles could alone restore that confidence which must precede posperity. The campaign was but the combination of the conservative forces of the people, without regard to previous party affiliations, resolved to unmistakably rebuke dishonest and false financial theories.

Confident that the apparent dissatisfaction of the people meant the return of political power to Democratic hands, that party was not backward in revealing the purposes for which such power would be used. No Constitutional provision would have stood as a limit to the recklessness of their absolute control; nothing would have been sacred that barred a realization of their cherished partizan schemes. In forewarning the country of its reckless aims, the Democratic party forearmed the people, and although the next Congress will be under its control the country is relieved from the evil possibilities which threatened to follow its supremacy. The moral effect of the uprising of the people on Tuesday will overbalance the brute force of mere numbers.

It says to the politicians, in whose hands the practical management of affairs is left, that they must abandon the vagaries of Greenbackers and speculatists for the demonstrated methods of experience and science. The will of the people has been expressed in tones that no politician, however eminent, will dare to disregard. The voice of the people is the voice of warning. It means that the tide of prosperity that is setting in shall not be checked by any more financial experiments; that no more foolish platitudes about fiat money based upon the credit of the nation are wanted; it means that the business of the county shall be transacted upon the business principles that govern the business of the world in the world's markets. The politicians needed to be rebuked as they were rebuked on Tuesday, and if they are wise they will profit by the lesson.

According to the estimates of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, there will be packed in the West, during the year commencing Nov. 1, 1878, 10,000,000 hogs, which will aggregate sales to the amount of $100,000,000. This will surpass the operations of any former year in that branch of business. Hogs are now lower than at any time during the past 30 years, selling at from $2 40 to $3 per 100 pounds. It seems that, in proportion as prices have declined, foreign demand has increased, and the amounts called for shipment are now simply enormous. Foreign consumption has increased every year since exportation was begun, and it is thought the year now entered upon will record larger sales than all that have preceded. Nevertheless, the business is said to be not paying.

Out of 130 grand prizes, 2,470 gold medals, 6,400 silver medals, 10,000 bronze medals, and 10,000 honorable mentions awarded at the Paris Exposition, England takes 20 grand prizes, 231 gold, 341 silver, 459 bronze medals, and 349 honorable mentions; while her colonies carry off thee grand prizes, 59 gold, 109 silver, 280 bronze medals, and 318 honorable mentions. England also takes 20 and her colonies 13 diplomas of honor. The United States carry off grand prizes 10, diplomas of honor 50, gold medals 135, silver medals 200, bronze medals 220, and honorable mentions 150.

The New York *Tribune* says the people "have read the secret correspondence of Gramercy Park, and Tuesday's ballots tell what they think of it."

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

List of Members-Elect—How the Several State Delegations are Politically Divided.

The following is a list of the members-elect of the Forty-sixth Congress, the names of Republicans being printed in roman, Democrats in *italic*, and Greenbackers in SMALL-CAPITALS:

ALABAMA.

Dist.	Dist.
1. *Thomas H. Herndon*	5. *Thomas Williams*
2. *Hilary A. Herbert*	6. *Reverdy R. Lewis*
3. *William J. Samford*	7. *William H Forney*
4. *Charles M. Shelley*	8. *William M. Lowe*, Ind

ARKANSAS.

1. *Poindexter Dunn* 2. *William F. Slemons* 3. *Jordan E. Cravens (?)* 4. *Thomas M. Gunter*

CALIFORNIA.

[Elect four members in September, 1879.]

COLORADO.

James B. Belford

CONNECTICUT.

1. Joseph R. Hawley 2. *James Phelps* 3. John T. Wait 4. Frederick Miles

DELAWARE.

Edward L. Martin

FLORIDA.

1. *Rob't H. M. Davidson* 2. *Noble A. Hall*

GEORGIA.

1. *John C. Nicholls* 2. *William E. Smith* 3. *Philip Cook* 4. HENRY PERSONS 5. *N. J. Hammond* 6. *James H. Blount* 7. *Wm. H. Felton*, Ind 8. *Alex. H. Stevens* 9. *Joel A. Billups*

ILLINOIS.

1. William Aldrich 2. George R. Davis 3. Hiram Barber, Jr 4. John C. Sherwin 5. Robert M. A. Hawk 6. Thomas J. Henderson 7. Philip C. Hayes 8. Greenbury L. Fort 9. Thomas A. Boyd 10. Benjamin P. Marsh 11. *James W. Singleton* 12. *William M. Springer* 13. ADLAI E. STEVENSON 14. Joseph G. Cannon 15. *Albert P. Forsyth* 16. *William A. J. Sparks*

INDIANA.

1. William Hellman 2. *Thomas R. Cobb* 3. *George A. Bicknell* 4. *Jephta D. New* 5. Thomas M. Browne 6. *William R. Meyers* 7. GULEY DE LA MATYR 8. *Andrew J. Hostetler* 9. Godlove S. Orth 10. William R. Calkins 11. Calvin Cowgill 12. *Walpole G. Colerick* 13. John H. Baker

IOWA.

1. Moses McDill 2. Hiram Price 3. Thomas Updegraff 4. Nathaniel C. Deering 5. Rush Clark 6. J. B. WEAVER 7. EDW. H. GILLETTE 8. William F. Sapp 9. C. C. Carpenter

KANSAS.

1. John A. Anderson 2. Dudley C. Haskell 3. Thomas Ryan

KENTUCKY.

1. *Oscar Turner* 2. *James A. McKenzie* 3. *John W. Caldwell* 4. *J. Proctor Knott* 5. *Albert S. Willis* 6. *John G. Carlisle* 7. *Jas. C. S. Blackburn* 8. *P. B. Thompson, Jr.* 9. *Thomas Turner* 10. *Elijah C. Phister*

LOUISIANA.

1. *Randall L. Gibson* 2. *E. John Ellis* 3. *Jos. H. Acklen* 4. *Joseph R. Kean* 5. *J. Floyd King* 6. *Edward W. Robertson*

MAINE.

1. Thomas B. Reed 2. William P. Frye 3. Stephen D. Lindsey 4. GEORGE W. LADD 5. THOMPSON H. MUNCH

MARYLAND.

1. *Daniel M. Henry* 2. *J. Fred. C. Talbot* 3. *Wm. Kimmel* 4. *Robert M. McLane* 5. *Eli J. Henkle* 6. Milton G. Urner.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. William W. Crapo 2. Benjamin W. Harris 3. Walbridge A. Field 4. *Leopold Morse* 5. Silvern L. Bowman 6. George B. Loring 7. William A. Russell 8. William Claflin 9. William W. Rice 10. Amasa Norcross 11. George D. Robinson

MICHIGAN.

1. John S. Newberry 2. Edwin Willits 3. Jonas H. McGowan 4. Julius C. Burrows 5. John W. Stone 6. Mark S. Brewer 7. Omar D. Conger 8. Roswell G. Horr 9. Jay A. Hubbell

MINNESOTA.

1. Mark H. Dunnell 2. Henry Poehler 3. William D. Washburn

MISSISSIPPI.

1. *Henry L. Muldrow* 2. *Van H. Manning* 3. *Hernando D. Money* 4. *Otho R. Singleton* 5. *Charles E. Hooker* 6. *James R. Chalmers*

MISSOURI.

1. *Martin L. Clardy* 2. *Louisiana Mille* 3. *E. Graham Frost* 4. *Lowndes H. Davis* 5. *Richard P. Bland* 6. *James R. Waddill* 7. *Alfred M. Lay* 8. *Scott H. Sawyer* 9. *David Rea* 10. *Gibson F. Rothwell* 11. *John B. Clark, Jr.* 12. *William* P. Hatch 13. *Aylett H. Buckner*

NEBRASKA.

Edward K. Valentine

NEVADA.

Rollin M. Daggett. [?]

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Joshua G. Hall 2. James T. Briggs 3. Evarts W. Farr

NEW JERSEY.

1. George M. Robeson 2. HEZEKIAH B. SMITH 3. *Miles Ross* 4. *Alonzo A. Clark* 5. Charles H. Voorhis 6. John L. Blake 7. Lewis A. Brigham

NEW YORK.

1. *Jamis W. Covert* 2. *Daniel O'Reilly, Ind* 3. Simeon B. Chittenden 4. *Archibald M. Bliss* 5. *Nicholas Muller* 6. *Samuel S. Cox* 7. Edwin Einstein 8. Anson G. McCook 9. *Fernando Wood* 10. *James O'Brien, A. T* 11. Levi P. Morton 12. Nicholas Smith, (dem) 13. John H. Ketcham 14. John W. Feedon 15. *William Lounsbery* 16. John M. Bailey 17. Walter A. Wood 18. John Hammond 19. *Abram S. Hewitt* 20. *Samuel J. Tilden* 21. David Wilber 22. Warner Miller 23. Cyrus D. Prescott 24. Joseph Mason 25. Frank Hiscock 26. John H. Camp 27. Elbridge G. Lapham 28. Jeremiah W. Dwight 29. David P. Richardson 30. John Van Voorhis. 31. Richard Crowley 32. Ray V. Pierce 33. Henry Van Aernam

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. *Jesse J. Yeates* 2. James H. Harris 3. DANIEL L. RUSSELL 4. *Joseph J. Davis* 5. *Alfred M. Scales* 6. *Walter M. Steele* 7. *Robert F. Armfield* 8. *Robert B. Vance*

OHIO.

1. Benj. Butterworth. 2. Thomas L. Young 3. *John A. McMahon* 4. J. Warren Keifer 5. *Benjamin Leiper* 6. *William D. Hill* 7. *Frank Hard* 8. *Ebenezer B. Finley* 9. *George L. Converse* 10. *Thomas Ewing* 11. *Henry L. Dickey* 12. Henry S. Neal 13. *Andrew J. Warner* 14. *Gibson Atherton* 15. *George W. Geddes* 16. William McKinley, Jr 17. James Monroe 18. John T. Updegraff 19. James A. Garfield 20. Amos Townsend 21. *John Witcher*

OREGON.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. Henry H. Bingham 2. Charles O'Neill 3. Samuel J. Randall 4. William D. Kelley 5. Alfred C. Harmer 6. William Ward 7. William Godshalk 8. *Hester Clymer* 9. A. Herr Smith 10. *Robert A. Bonham* 11. Charles Albright 12. *Hendrick B. Wright* 13. *John W. Ryon* 14. John W. Killinger 15. Edward Overton, Jr 16. *Alex. G. Cofferth* 17. Jacob M. Campbell (?) 18. Horatio G. Fisher 19. *Frank E. Beltzhoover* 20. John B. Storin 21. *Morgan R. Wise* 22. Russell Errett 23. Thomas M. Bayne 24. W. S. Shallenberger 25. Harry White 26. Samuel B. Dick. 27. J. H. Ormer

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Nelson W. Aldrich 2. Latimer W. Billon

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. *John S. Richardson* 2. *M. P. O'Connor* 3. *D. Wyatt Aiken* 4. *John H. Evins* 5. *G. D. Tillman*

TENNESSEE.

1. *Robert L. Taylor* 2. L. C. Houk 3. *George G. Tidwell* 4. *Reese M. Millis* 5. *John M. Bright* 6. *John F. House* 7. *W. C. Whitthorne* 8. *John D. C. Atkins* 9. *C. K. Sisson(sic)* 10. *H. Casey Young*

TEXAS.

1. *John H. Reagan* 2. *David B. Culberson* 3. *Olin Wellborn* 4. *Roger Q. Mills* 5. *John Hancock* 6. *Gustave Schleicher*

VERMONT.

1. Charles H. Joyce 2. JAMES M. TYLER 3. BRADLEY BARLOW

VIRGINIA.

1. *R. L. T. Beale* 2. *John Goode, Jr.* 3. *Joseph E. Johnston* 4. *Joseph Jorgensen* 5. *George C. Cabell* 6. *John E. Lackey* 7. *John T. Harris* 8. *Eppa Hunton* 9. *Jesse B. Richmond*

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. *Benjamin Wilson* 2. *Benjamin F. Martin* 3. *John E. Kenna*

WISCONSIN.

1. Charles G. Williams 2. Lucien B. Caswell 3. George C. Hazleton 4. *P. V. Deuster* 5. *Edward S. Bragg* 6. *Gabriel Bouck* 7. Herman L. Humphrey 8. Theodore C. Pound

RECAPITULATION.

The foregoing list is subject to changes which may be made necessary by fuller returns. The following table gives the political division of the House compared with the present Congress:

STATES.	Whole No.	43TH CONGRESS. Rep.	Dem.	46TH CONGRESS. Rep.	Dem.	Greenback
Alabama	5	—	5	—	5	—
Arkansas	4	—	4	—	4	—
California	1	1	1	1	1	—
Colorado	1	—	1	—	1	—
Connecticut	4	1	3	3	1	—
Delaware	1	1	—	—	1	—
Florida	2	1	1	—	2	—
Georgia	9	—	9	—	9	—
Illinois	19	7	8	12	6	1
Indiana	13	9	4	6	6	1
Iowa	9	9	—	7	—	2
Kansas	3	3	—	3	—	—
Kentucky	10	—	10	—	10	—
Louisiana	6	1	5	1	3	2
Maine	4	4	—	4	—	—
Maryland	6	—	6	1	5	—
Massachusetts	11	9	2	10	1	—
Michigan	9	5	4	9	—	—
Minnesota	3	3	—	3	—	—
Mississippi	6	—	6	—	6	—
Missouri	13	4	9	—	13	—
Nebraska	1	1	—	1	—	—
Nevada	1	—	1	—	1	—
New Hampshire	3	3	—	3	—	—
New Jersey	7	3	4	4	3	1
New York	33	8	18	25	8	1
North Carolina	7	1	6	1	6	1
Ohio	20	12	8	9	11	—
Oregon	1	1	—	—	1	—
Pennsylvania	27	17	10	16	8	1
Rhode Island	2	2	—	2	—	—
South Carolina	5	3	2	—	5	—
Tennessee	10	2	8	1	9	—
Texas	6	—	6	—	6	—
Vermont	3	3	—	3	—	—
Virginia	9	1	8	1	8	—
West Virginia	3	3	—	1	2	—
Wisconsin	8	5	3	5	3	—
Total	293	137	156	136	144	11

The next House will contain ten or twelve Independent and Greenback members. They will hold the balance of power. On party questions, the Democrats, it is believed, will not be able to control more than three or four of them.

THE POWDER EXPLOIT.

An Agreed Case Proposed!

Editors Intelligencer.

There are those who say that the question, "Who was the heroine of the powder exploit, is one of no moment. In a financial point of view, perhaps not. Some persons never do attach importance to anything unless they can see money in it. Such are simply the objects of pity, and here I leave them. But, in an historic or romantic point of view, the powder question is one of some importance, and will, perhaps, become increasingly so to posterity, for generations to come. Hence I write. But how is it Mr. W. C. Brockunier puts himself in this "no moment" class? Is Saul also among the prophets? But, of course Mr. B. does attach importance to the question, as his elaborate article, of four columns, in the INTELLIGENCER of the 5th inst., sufficiently proves. Mr. B., as your readers understand, said otherwise, only for effect—that is, to make me look small and him big, like Saul. But such rhetorical arts are well understood.

Having heretofore disavowed any unkind feeling toward Mr. B., or his friends, and he not having given me credit for sincerity, my self respect forbids that I should say anything further on that point than this: that if after my disclaimer Mr. B., or any of his friends—I think most of them have too much good sense to do anything of the kind—should see fit to put themselves among the hostiles, then be it so, I have been among the hostiles before and still survive. This fact, I believe is pretty well understood in this community. If they should not do this, however, judging from the tone and temper of his late article it will be no fault of Mr. B.'s.

Without pretending to follow Mr. B., through his long and rambling discussion, of four columns length, and without attempting to reply to his half column, or more, of personalities—unrelated for and unjust, as I think—I will simply proceed to renew to him publicly, what I have sought to do privately, but without success, a proposition that we come together, in a quiet way, and get up

AN AGREED CASE,

in which the argument on each side of this question, shall be clearly and succinctly stated, and let it in this form go to the public, and down to posterity, and not in the shape of an unseemly wrangle. I am now past the time of life when men usually contend for the barren results of a bloodless victory, but dwell in that middle land, where they are more apt to rejoice in the triumphs of truth—human infirmity aside, of course. I invite Mr. B., for a short time, to this noble field of observation. Let us each, for the time being, lay aside the character of special pleader, and direct our attention to the naked question,

WHAT IS TRUTH?

If Mr. B. consent to this invitation, he will not find me among the hostiles, but ready to receive him with that courtesy which is due from one gentleman to another; and as a basis, or preparation for such an arrangement, I hereby offer for friendly discussion the following argument which Mr. B. will, of course, feel at liberty to accept, or reject, in part, or entire, as he may think best.

The propositions contained in the following series, I consider susceptible of proof, or rendered highly propable by circumstances, or may be conceded without further argument, viz: that in historical investigation, having for its object the discovery of truth, "family influence" is a subject of legitimate inquiry, and, if that inquiry be properly conducted, it should give no cause for offence; if this were not allowed, influential families would often have things all their own way; that "Withers' Chronicles of Border Warfare," was the original, or first published history of the

SEIGE OF FORT HENRY;

that so far as appears from the book itself, Mr. Withers never saw, conversed with, or wrote to Mrs. Cruger—then Mrs. Shepard; that in "Border Warfare," the account of the siege of Fort Henry, not only sparkles, but bristles with the names of different members of the Zane family; that the pregnant question still remains in all its force, 'From what source did Withers in 1832 obtain his information in regard to the powder exploit? Now there is no insinuation here. It is a direct inquiry after family bias—a thing that in itself is perfectly natural, and under some circumstances, more or less excusable. The simple question is, did this bias, if it existed, lead to any undue influence upon the publication of Mr. Withers? It impeaches the integrity of no one—neither of Withers, or the Zanes. I knew Mr. Withers personally, and I may say intimately, and am satisfied, that he would not knowingly or willingly misrepresent the facts. I have known many of the Zane family—I may say, before Mr. B. was born. My relations with some of them were very intimate, and I can speak of them in the highest terms of commendation. But Withers was a human being, and subject to its frailties; and so were the Zanes. Now, I trust, I am understood. If not, I cannot make it plainer.

Again it is submitted, that Mr. McKiernan, though an honorable gentleman, was not always careful as to his facts. He denies writing under "Zane influence," and should have the benefit of his disclaimer. Writing in 1843, he followed in the wake of Withers—a fact of which I was not aware, at the time the first edition of "Legends" was published—and, it is probable he drew largely from that source, in publishing his account of the siege. Mr. McKiernan, by his own admission, saw a number of persons, with whom he conversed, including Mrs. Cruger, none of whom, except her, had any personal knowledge of the siege, some of the others being merely "boys" at the time, and some of them, perhaps, unborn. It would seem then, that according to the laws of evidence, unless Mrs. Cruger's testimony can be successfully impeached on other grounds—it being clear, distinct, pointed, circumstantial and positive, founded on personal observation and actual participation within the fort, and at the age of 17 years—her testimony outweighs that of all the others put together, as named by Mr. Kiernan, their's being of the "hearsay" kind, a sort of evidence that in civil and criminal proceedings, is generally ruled out of court, as being in the main, utterly unreliable. Start a rumor, circulate it freely, stick to it and swear to it.

TURN RED IN THE FACE,

get angry and insult everyone that ventures to doubt it, and the chances are that in time the majority may be brought over to believe it. Mr. McKiernan does not say, nor will he say positively—as I have reason to know—that he had any conversation with Mrs. Cruger expressly on the subject of the powder exploit, or its heroine. The evidence therefore fails to show that Mrs. Cruger made a different statement in 1832 from that of 1840, and Mrs. List's testimony, as to what she heard Mrs. Cruger say in 1822, and Mrs. Tomlinson's through her, established the fact beyond a reasonable doubt that the story of Mrs. Cruger was always uniformly the same, and is in keeping with her well-known character. Mrs. List's testimony relates to a time when the mental capacity of Mrs. Cruger was sound beyond a question, and, in view of this fact, it is noteworthy that Mr. B. *forgot* to refer to Mrs. List's testimony at all. Mr. Draper, to whom Mr. McKiernan refers to as having caught Mrs. Cruger napping on the "leap" question, in 1840, is unknown I think in this community. It might have been with Mrs. Cruger a slip of the tongue. Mr. Draper, who ever he was, might have misunderstood her. Her knowledge of the "leap" was not personal, but of the powder affair it was. But Mrs. List's testimony completely covers such supposed defects as these. The writer of this article saw Mrs. Cruger several times after 1840, and for years afterwards, witnessed no such evidence of mental decay as Mr. Draper refers to, but just the reverse. It may be repeated, with emphasis, that Mrs. List's testimony as to what Mrs. Cruger said about the powder exploint, in 1822, covers any and all defects, real or supposed, of the kind above referred to. Mr. B. does not impeach the testimony of Mrs. List. Therefore, it must be received as a final settlement of the uniform consistency of Mrs. Cruger's story. It is also a perfect extinguisher upon the *ad cap* argument derived from the inquiry, "Why did not Mrs. Cruger make her statement before 1840, after most of the old pioneers had passed away?" It is proved by Mrs. List that she did relate it in 1822, and at different times afterward. If any one is in fault, therefore, it must be the friends of Elizabeth Zane herself who failed to produce, in time, the

"LONG PROMISED HISTORY."

This is very suggestive of the story of the Wolf and the Lamb about muddling the waters. Who is the wolf, and who is the lamb, in this case, it is not very difficult to see.

And finally, as to Mrs. Cruger, the attempt to foist a love story into this argument and resting upon no established basis, but upon mere rumor, shows how desperate is the cause that resorts to such flimsy subterfuges as this.

As to the remaining portion of Mr. B.'s testimony, including the statements of Messrs. Martin, Scott and Yost, not having had the honor of knowing these gentlemen personally, nor at all, further than what is derived from Mr. Brockunier himself, who, though he would not willingly misrepresent, cannot be looked upon as an impartial witness. His endorsement of these gentlemen is unsupported by other testimony. It is *ex-parte*, or subject to the charge of family bias. I am not questioning Mr. B.'s truthfulness, as he did mine, but am holding him to strict accountability as to the character of his evidence. But not wishing to unjustly discredit the testimony of his witnesses, I do not object, within proper limitations, to allow their evidence to pass at whatever valuation the public may see fit to put upon it. These restrictions are, that the public, who are the jury in this case, will bear in mind that the testimony of all of them is of the class known as "hereasy" evidence, which is, if at all, always to be received with a great deal of caution, especially after the lapse of a great many years; that the known character of the witnesses for veracity be inquired into; that the degree of bias arising from relationship be not overlooked; that it be considered that the internal evidence shows that all the parties were very willing witnesses, especially Mr. Martin, who was a son of Elizabeth Zane; that, as to the other two witnesses, it be inquired whether they were, or had been, at any time, under obligations to any of the Zane family. There are other points that I might press in this connection, but deem it best to suspend here.

The foregoing are the points to which Mr. B.'s attention is called. If Mr. B., at some future time will meet me on the basis of this article, I have but little doubt, that we shall be able to get up a settlement, which will be satisfactory to all parties; and upon which the public will be able to form a more enlightened judgment, than that which generally exists at the present day. Let the truth prevail.

J. H. MCMECHEN.

ONE AND TWO DOLLAR NOTES.

Probability that They Will be Retired From Circulation After Jan. 1—Standard Silver Dollars to be Circulated in Their Stead.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 3.—The statement telegraphed to Washington last week to some newspapers, to the effect that the further issue by the Treasury Department of $1 and $2 notes had been discontinued, is not correct. No orders whatever have been given in reference to the further issue of notes of these denominations, and all proper requisitions for them are being filled, as usual, by the Treasurer. After January 1, however, the issue of National Bank notes of the denominations of $1 and $2 will cease, and it is probable that in order to get into circulation the standard silver dollar, the issue of legal tenders of those denominations will be curtailed, if not discontinued entirely. The National Banking act provides that not more than one-sixth of the notes furnished to any National Bank shall be of less denomination than $5, and it further provides that after specie payments are resumed no association shall be furnished with notes of a less denomination than $5. Under this authority National Banks may demand, and the Secretary of the Treasury has no power to withhold, the issue of $1 and $2 notes equal to one-sixth of their authorized circulation. It is not likely, however, that the banks will make such a demand, as the amount of these denominations issued to them has always been considerably below the specified limitation. According to the last report of the Comptroller of the Currency, the amount of $1 and $2 notes issued to National banks was only about $8,000,000, or less than one-eighth of the proportion to which they are legally entitled. The small amount of these issues is attributable in part to the legal limitation, but more especially to the time and labor involved in signing them, as well as to the further fact that legal-tender notes of these denominations can be readily obtained at the Treasury.

The amount of United States one and two dollar notes outstanding on November 1, 1877, was $49,407,000, which amount was nearly equally divided between the two denominations. Including National Bank notes, the total amount of ones and twos outstanding on the date named above was $55,490,400. The act of May 31, 1872, prohibits the further retirement and cancelization of legal-tenders. But that act does not impair the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, under Sec. 3,571, Revised Statutes, to prescribe the denominations in which such notes shall be issued. The section provides that "United States notes shall be of such denominations, not less than $1, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe." With $14,000,000 standard silver dollars now in the Treasury, and the mints steadily adding a minimum of $2,000,000 per month, it is reasonably certain that after January 1st the Secretary will withdraw United States $1 and $2 notes from circulation as rapidly as a prudent regard for the public interest and the convenience of business men will warrant.

WASHINGTON.

The Anti-Resumptionists Buried Out of Sight.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—Secretary Sherman expresses the opinion that the verdict of the elections buries the anti-resumption party out of sight, and that it will not be heard of again. He says there is now no obstacle whatever to resumption.

As to the result in the South, Mr. Sherman said that it did not surprise him. He had learned during the past two weeks from different sources, in no less than three Southern States there would be no Republican members elected to the Forty-sixth Congress. The state of affairs there which has brought about such a result has contributed to the Republican triumph in the North. A United States official had written to him that he had not dared to leave the town in which he resided to make a speech in behalf of the Republicans. He went on to say that there were 5,000,000 of Republicans in the South who were practically disfranchised. Not a Single representative, unless Mr. Jorgenson, in one of the Virginia districts, should turn out to be the only exception, had been elected to represent them in Congress. Either by intimidation or by the substitution of tickets, or by other means which had been resorted to, that vast population had been deprived of a voice in Congress. He spoke of one or two prominent Southern men whom he believed were opposed to this policy, but they had proved to be powerless to prevent the existing condition of affairs. The country, said Mr. Sherman, "will not submit to that. No matter what may be said by others about the class of colored Republican voters in the South, even if they are worse than their opponents represent them, they are, nevertheless, voters under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and should be unrestricted in their right to vote." He was confident that if there had been a fair election the Republicans in the South would have elected quite enough Representatives to change the result in the lower House, as it was now reported to stand. He based this belief not only on what he had learned publicly, but from trustworthy sources of information from different portions of the South.

Lively Times in 1880.

From the St. Louis Republican (Dem.)

Those who think there will be a Democratic "walk over" in 1880 are fools or blind. It promises to be the bitterest and most desperate struggle in the annals of American politics. The party which has had twenty years' unbroken lease of power will not fall to pieces and give up the ghost at the blowing of rams' horns. It will contest every inch of ground, and die, if die it must, sword in hand and in the last ditch. If there are any first class Democratic generals, the sooner they come together in a council of war and decide where, and how the approaching battle shall be fought, the better for the party prospects. We can not win by "bull luck and awkwardness" the next time.

FAIRMONT.

New Buildings—Semi-Centennial and Reunion Service, &c., &c.

FAIRMONT, Nov. 8th, 1878.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

Our town moves on in about its usual round of duty. Two buildings, Mr. J. W. Lott's business house on Main street, and the Presbyterian Church, are in process of erection, which gives employment to quite a number of hands, and makes it appear somewhat enterprising in those localities. Mr. Lott's building is nearly ready for the roofing, and is to be completed by the first of February. It is of brick, and three stories beside basement, has stone trimmings and will be, when completed, the finest looking building in town. The brick-work on the Presbyterian Church was begun this week, and will be pushed orward as rapidly as possible in order to get it up before cold weather. Mr. G. W. L. Mayers, our scientific mechanic and builder, has the contract for both buildings, which is sufficient guarntee of the kind of work that will be done.

The members of the Methodist Protestant Church have announced a programme for a Semi-Centennial and Reunion service to be held on November 16th and 17th. Addresses relating to the history of the denomination and of the Fairmont Church will be delivered, together with reminiscences concerning early religious work in this section. Dr. E. J. Drinkhouse, editor of the *Methodist Protestant*, of Baltimore, will be present and have a leading part in the exercises. Visitors are expected from quite a number of the charges in this part of the State, and doubtless the occasion will be one of interest and profit.

Daily papers have been anxiously sought this week in order to obtain the election news. We are glad that we are within easy reach of as good papers as Wheeling sends us.

Mr. Robt. B. Lott, who has been clerk of the *Circuit Court of this county since* 1861, went to Colorado last summer for the benefit of his health, and finding that the more equable climate of that region would suit him better than our very changeable atmosphere, has decided to make Colorado his home at least for a time. He returned to his place last week and is now disposing of his property preparatory to removing with his family to Greeley. Our citizens very much regret to lose Mr. Lott and family from their midst, as they are not only highly esteemed by all, but are really useful members of society. Mr. Lott has had for some years the honor of being known as the best legal clerk in the State. The well wishes and kindest feelings of a host of friends attend him and his household in their departure from us.

"Konical Kemple is Konming" Monday night and our people are glad. C.

THE constant increase in the extent of the trans-Atlantic meat trade has given an impetus to the invention of means of preserving the meat in good condition during its long voyage. The result has been the devising of a variety of refrigerators, each thought by its inventors to be the best adapted for the purpose. The latest invention of this kind is a mechanical refrigerator patented by two Scotchmen, which is intended to take the place of the ice refrigerator, now in general use. Air is forced into suitable recesses of the refrigerator until a pressure is indicated of about thirty-eight pounds to the square inch. It is then cooled by circulating cold water around the pipes or receptacles. When the air escapes, its expansion causes a fall of temperature below the freezing point. Ice is formed on the sides of the chamber or compartment in which the meat is stored; so that really this refrigerator is combined with an ice-machine operated by steam power. It is said that the meat has been kept fresh in this receptacle for a month. Another invention of the day is one tending to increase the comfort of travelers by rail. It is almost unnecessary to say that this invention differs from the preceding in being an American device. Great Britain, whose travelers have just arrived at the luxury of the privilege of purchasing ice water at the railway stations from little boys provided with buckets and glasses, can hardly be expected to invent anything new for the benefit of travelers. It will be time enough for that when the comforts already enjoyed on this side of the water have been adopted. The invention to which reference has been made is a substitute for the ordinary lamps of railway cars by which travelers are relieved from the smell and smoke of the lamps, and from the peril of fire in case of an accident. The whole lighting apparatus, with the exception of reflectors, is outside of the car and enclosed by a fire-proof safe, which is to prevent a fire in case the car is overturned.

Democratic Frauds In South Carolina—A Sample Case.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—Private information from one of the United States Supervisors in Williamsburg county, South Carolina, the scene of Swails outrage, sets forth the methods pursued by the Democracy to secure the liberal majority already reported by telegraph. The statement in regard to one poll is doubtless a fair sample of the methods generally pursued. At this poll many Democratic tickets were doubled together. There were 535 voters who deposited tickets. The count showed 655 ballots in the box. The Democratic judges then sorted out 120 Republican votes and threw them aside, thus purging the ballot box after their method and reducing the number to the actual number of voters. An honest vote at the same precinct was given in 1876, when 385 Republican votes were cast and ninety-three Democratic. The fraud at this particular poll amounted to nearly 400.

Let Us Have Peace.

From the Baltimore American.

With the election of Tuesday a thing of the past, there is no national contest to be fought until 1880. There are nearly two years of comparative peace and rest before us. In that time the country can be applying itself to its business and industry if Congress will but refrain from tinkering at finances and tariff and meddling with laws that affect trade and manufactures. What we want most is an interval of quiet and a release from incessant partisan agitation, so that capital and industry may pursue their legitimate paths of development and progress. Fortunately there are but three months yet to be endured of the present Congress, and in that brief period it can scarcely do much of the harm of which it has shown itself to be capable if it but had a free rein.

The Mission of the Republican Party.

From the Philadelphia North American.

The result is a lesson and an exhortation. If nations desire to live they must deserved to live, and to deserve life they must be honest. If parties desire to live, they, too, must deserve to live; and to deserve life they must be honest and positive. When a party lives only to succeed, it has lived too long. The only life worth living is a life full of activities trained against whatever is false and wrong. The Republican party was ushered into existance to fulfill precisely that purpose. Whenever it has forgotten its duty it has been rebuked by defeat. And though fidelity to principle has not given it uninterrupted success, no defeat has damped its ardor so long as it fought a square fight.

IT is estimated that the wheat crop this year is not less than 400,000,000 bushels, and coincident with the extraordinary crop comes an extraordinary demand from abroad. It is, therefore, probable that the exports of wheat this year will exceed those of any previous year.

THE Springfield *Republican* sums General Butler up as "the humbug reformer, the political and financial trickster, the proctor of spoils and perquisiter, the statesman of folly." But it cannot deny that he is a humorist.

Fatal Shooting.

ST. PAUL, November 8.—A special from Pembina, Dak., to the Pioneer Press says: W. H. Anderson, Sheriff of Dallas, Tex., in pursuit of Wm. Collins of the famous band of train robbers in that region, found his man in Pembina this evening. Collins resisted and the men exchanged fire with fatal effect, both dropping dead in two minutes.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Boldest Robbery on Record.

A New York Jewelry Store Plundered in Daylight---Proprietor, Clerks and Customers Under Pistols.

Crowds on the Street Stampeded by the Thieves—The Ruffians Make Good Their Escape.

A Tale of Fraud in the Louisiana Elections.

Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars for the Arrest of the Stewart Body-Snatchers.

Election Returns from All Points.

CHARLESTON.

Court Business on the Kanawha.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., November 8.