The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

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THE Baltimore *Sun* sends us its comprehensive and well arranged almanac for 1880, containing, in addition to local matters, a large amount of general information of interest to the public.

Garfield Nominated.

We are sure that the Republican readers of the INTELLIGENCER throughout eastern Ohio, and also on this side of the river, will be greatly pleased to read in this morning's dispatches that Gen. Garfield was nominated at Columbus last night for U. S. Senator, by acclamation. No Republican in Ohio deserved this honor more, and no selection could reflect more honor on the party or the State. General Garfield is a noble man in his make up, physically and mentally, and has made his own way in life from a very humble start. He is yet in his prime, being under fifty years of age, and yet no man in Congress has studied the public issues of the last twenty years more profoundly, or expounded them more clearly than the General. Especially is this true of financial questions. His speeches in the campaign of '76, particularly his Boston speech, and again last year, were very striking, and attracted the attention of thinking men everywhere. He is a fine specimen of the "Scholar in Politics," and inasmuch as he is not a man who will ever relax his efforts as a diligent student and hard worker in committee, he will, with advancing years, take high rank as a Senator. Even the Cincinnati Enquirer, of yesterday, Democratic as it is, claims that the Senatorship falls upon a commanding figure when it falls upon Garfield. It says of him, that

"He is the recognized leader of the Republican minority in the House of Representatives. Though a partisan, he is capable of some fairness. He is not a man of wealth, and never will be. It is, perhaps, fortunate for him that his competitor are not men of large wealth. Garfield's strength is personal and peculiarly among the people. He lifted himself, unaided, from the humblest paths to the position in the history of the country which he now holds. He is a studious man, with a strong leaning toward scholarship. He hasn't the face of a scholar, but he has the impulses of one. He will never have so much culture as to prevent his longing for more, and he will never have so much as to mar the sturdy common sense by means of which he has journeyed to an eminence few have reached."

A Memento of the old Times.

In 1855, Henry A. Wise was a candidate for Governor of Virginia. He came to Wheeling in that canvass and made a well remembered speech at the Court House. He was a terrible old talker, and labored to create the impression on the public mind that no such valorous individual as himself ever before threatened his opponents. He was another Bob Toombs, and, like Toombs, played out ingloriously in the great struggle, when at last it came. We find in a newspaper the following extract from one of the speeches he was in the habit of making in the days referred to. Placed side by side with his inglorious record in the war, it reads like a burlesque. It serves to "point a moral and adorn a tale" of the olden times in this State—those good old times when the Democratic party was the party of slavery and State rights, and when no citizen who opposed those ideas had any particular rights that a Democratic candidate for Governor felt bound to respect.

"If you place me with your sword in hand by that great pillar of Virginia sovereignty, I promise you to bear and forbear to the last extremity. I will suffer much, suffer long, suffer almost anything but dishonor. But it is in my estimation with the union of the States as it is with the union of matrimony—you may suffer almost anything but dishonor; but when honor is touched the union must be dissolved. (Loud and prolonged cheers). I will not say that; I take back the words. I will not allow myself to contemplate a dissolution of the Union. No; we will try to save it. But when the worst comes to worst, if compelled to draw the sword of Virginia, I will draw it; and by the gods of the State and her holy altars, if I am compelled to draw it, I shall flesh it or it shall pierce my body. (Enthusiastic cheering). And I tell you more, we have got Abolitionists in this State. If I should have to move, some of the first I fear, against whom I should have to move, would be some within our own limits. But if forced to fight I will not confine myself to the State of Virginia. My motto will be

"Woe to the coward that ever he was born,
That did not draw the sword before he blew the horn."

The man who made this speech sleeps in an unhonored grave, and his name will only be rescued from oblivion from its accidental association with the hanging of old John Brown. The men whom he threatened to exterminate in Virginia because of their anti-slavery principles lived to see this bombastes, who had thus poured out so many vials of wrath upon them, a spared monument of the triumphant anti-slavery sentiment of the nation. Time is the great destroyer of that which is wrong and the great vindicator of that which is right. "Ever the right comes uppermost, and ever is justice done."

General Grant's Letter.

We publish this morning the letter that General Grant wrote in 1875 to General Harry White, of Pennsylvania, when the idea of a third term began to be seriously discussed by certain Republican newspapers. The letter, it will be observed, did not commit General Grant, even at that early day, against becoming a third term candidate. It is a very guarded letter, and probably if the General was called on to-day to write an other letter, explanatory of his present position on third termism, he would simply copy the substance of this one and reaffirm it. If in 1875, when the movement for a third term was new and weak, and unpopular as compared with its present proportions, the General was thus guarded and non-committal, what would he say to-day in the midst of his "boom?" Like the cautious man that he is, he would simply say, I have said my say, and I have nothing to add.

As showing what the rank and file of the Republican party thought of the third term movement in 1875, we may refer to the platform of the New York Republican State Convention of that year, wherein it was declared in the eighth resolution, after a motion to strike it out had been negatived amid great applause, that

"Recognizing as conclusive the President's public declaration that he is not a candidate for renomination, and with sincerest gratitude for his services, we declare our unalterable opposition to the election of any candidate for a third time."

This resolution was the earnest and determined expression of the great Republican party of New York State in 1875, as it was also of the vast majority of the Republicans of the Northern States. The fact that the official followers of Roscoe Conkling in New York could not suppress this declaration of hostility to a third term in 1875, added to the fact that in the election this fall there were 20,000 Republicans in that State who refused to vote for Cornell, the Republican nominee for Governor, because he was recognized as Conkling's man, and indirectly as a third term representative, is a warning that every man who is now clamoring for the nomination of General Grant should heed.

The present is not the first time that a boom before a nomination may prove to be a very different thing from a boom after a nomination. Henry Clay was the idol of his party in 1844, as much, and more, than is General Grant to-day, and he was nominated amidst a great boom and hurrah. The anti-slavery party of the United States was then in its infancy, and its membership was largely in sympathy with the Whig party. The Whig leaders, Horace Greeley among them, believed that this small party would be sure, as between Clay, who was so nearly right on every question, and Polk, who was so nearly wrong on all, especially on the acquision of more slave territory, would come in during the canvass and vote for Clay, notwithstanding they had declared against Clay's record on the slavery question. The Whig leaders made a great mistake in this expectation. The anti-slavery men of New York State in 1844 were the progenitors of the men who refused to compromise with Conklingism and third termism in 1879, and although their candidate, James G. Birney, cast but 15,812 votes in that State, and but 62,300 in all the North, yet his vote gave the 36 electoral votes of New York and the 5 votes of Michigan to Polk and elected him President.

It takes but a very few votes to smash a large sized boom if they are cast in doubtful States, and New York is to-day a very doubtful State. "History is philosophy teaching by example," and the wise King of Israel long ago told us that "the thing that hath been is that which shall be." Before therefore the Camerons and Conklings, and other place hunters, persist, for their selfish purposes, in forcing General Grant's nomination on the Republican party, they should study well the lesson of the defeat of the great Whig party in 1844—only four years after it had swept the country as if by a whirlwind.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

BELLAIRE.

The election for councilman, in the second ward, to fill the place of Brown, resigned, took place Monday. The candidates were John B. Haney and Patrick Whelan. Patrick Whelan, proprietor of the saloon just below Braidon's livery stable, was elected, by twenty-six majority.

Wm. Weber, of St. Clairsville, was in town Tuesday; possibly looking out for a chance when we build our new court house.

Some slag is being broken up on Belmont street. That street is supposed to be macadamized; but this weather knocks the bottom out of anything.

Dr. Dundass preached at the Presbyterian Church Monday evening. He is an old school-mate of Rev. John Hattery's.

Fletcher Young was in town Tuesday looking around among acquaintances here.

The action of the school board Monday evening leaves the same books in the school that have been used heretofore. The change was made to Appleton's series, first, then that action was reconsidered, and finally an effort was made Monday night to have McGuffy's New Series used. As it stands now McGuffy's old series will still be used.

Locals are scarce, but there are signs of a clear day, which would be a fact worth chronicling. R. C. F.

BRIDGEPORT.

Some sales of Etna mill stock have been made at a little above par.

To improve or not to improve—that will be the question at our next town election. Whether it were better to bear the streets and alleys of ungauged fathoms, or take up arms against a sea of mud, and thus opposing end it.

This soft weather is hard on the new railroad. They are unable to get over it at all.

George Heinlein, the musician, left for Columbus last Monday.

Wesley Frazier returned yesterday from Columbus after a fortnights visit.

Last night at, "early lamp lighting," Miss Annie James, of Kirkwood, while lighting a gasoline lamp, let the top fall to the floor. In stooping to pick it up with the lamp in her hand, a stream of oil running from it became ignited from the burning wick on the floor and ran like a flash into the lamp. She had the presence of mind to throw the whole business into the yard. No damage, save a burned hand and considerable lung trouble.

The meetings at the Kirkwood M. E. Church this week are slimly attended. On Tuesday evening Mr. Goudy opened the meeting with a prayer to two other men. "But where two or more of you are assembled together, etc."

A land slide on the hill near the La Belle glass house, has moved the La Belle Company's ice house some three feet from off its foundation, caved in the side toward the hill and threatens to topple it over onto the C. & P. track.

Sale of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

AKRON, January 6.—The Atlantic and Great Western railroad was sold at noon to-day by Gen. J. H. Devereux, of Cleveland, Special Master Commissioner, under the foreclosure of the proceedings, in Summit county, of the Court of Common Pleas, and in similar courts in Pennsylvania and New York. The road was bid off by R. G. Ralston and S. A. Strong, of New York, purchasing commission for the English bond holders under the re-organization of the scheme for six million dollars, its minimum appraisement, under its organization. The road will be reduced to the standard guage.

HOW WILL IT END?

Matters in Maine Approaching a Crisis—The Nonest Men who Refuse Counted-in Certificates—To-Day will Witness the Sequel of the Contest.

BOSTON, January 6.—A *Herald* special from Augusta, Maine, mentions rumors that the Republicans intend to capture the State by arresting five Senators.

Petitions to admit the twelve counted-out members from Rockland, Bath, Saco, Portland and Lewiston were presented to the Governor and Council this forenoon, and a hearing was appointed for this afternoon. The attempt to influence Mr. Voder, of Farmington, counted in, to abandon his position of refusing his certificate failed. He declines to participate in the proceedings of the legislature.

Veasie was labored with Monday, but still adheres to his determination to keep away from the legislature. Three other Fusion members are known positively to refuse certificates, and one or two are detained home by sickness. The remainder are here participating in various caucuses, but it is not known whether all will take part in the organization.

Hobson, the counted-in Senator from Lincoln, says he intends to do what is right and follow out the Greenback policy. He should take his seat and immediately move for a committee to investigate the election in Lincoln county. While he thought the votes thrown for Andrew R. Smith and Andrew R. Y. were for the same person he was satisfied that he (Hobson) was entitled to his seat on the ground of fraud, intimidation and bribery.

Fifty extra men were placed in the State House this morning about 10 o'clock. It is stated that one hundred more armed men were placed there to-night.

General Chamberlain announces a partial organization of the State militia. The headquarters of the first division are established in Augusta.

Gen. Chamberlain has taken charge of the police force at the State house, and the guns from the Bangor Arsenal have been packed away in boxes. Both parties hold their caucuses this evening. Thomas B. Swan, Democratic member elect of the House from Minot, has written a letter to the chairman of Democatic and Greenback caucus that he will not participate in an organization of the House until it shall be fully determined to obey the mandate of the court.

The Governor did not agree with the committee who waited on him to-day, that no preparations were needed at the Capitol for preventing a disturbance. There were no indications as to what course would be pursued.

Moses Harriman, of Kennebunk, a fusionist, announces that he will not participate in the action of the House till legal members are seated.

CAUCUS OF FUSION MEMBERS.

A caucus of the Fusion members of the Senate was held this evening. John D. Lawson, of Waldo, a member of the last House from Freedom, was nominated for President of the Senate, and John C. Talbot, of East Machias, was nominated for Speaker of the House.

A hearing was had before the Governor and Council this afternoon on a petition for the admission of twelve Republican Representatives from five cities. A. A. Straut appeared for the Portland Representatives, and claimed that they should have had the original certificates, but all doubt had now been removed by the opinion of the court, and in behalf of all the Representatives he would waive the usual twenty days' notice. He asked for the certificates that they might participate in the organization of the legislature.

The Governor informed the gentlemen that it was a matter for the consideration of Council. The matter was referred to a committee of Council, who subsequently informed Mr. Straut that they would report to-morrow morning. In this appeal to the Governor the committee, asking for the removal of the arms from the State House, said: "Never before in our history has an armed man been seen within the walls of a building devoted by our fathers to order, law and peace. It is a great public scandal that at the very portals of a building they consecrated armed sentinels should be pacing, and that passwords, inspections and signals are requisite to admission within its walls. Free laws cannot be enacted under the presence of an armed force, and it is cruel mockery to ask the legislature of Maine to assemble with such surroundings."

To-day has been a day of excitement, rumors and discomfort, and there are very few of all the crowd here who know definitely what the results of all the caucussing and the committee will be. The whole State has emptied its politicians into this little city, and the weather has been disagreeable enough to keep all in doors who are not obliged to go out. The lobbies of the Augusta House on Capital Hill, which is the centre of interest, has been crowded all day. The Republicans are largely in the majority, and all the leading men of the party are here, and those who are arranging the programmes have been busy enough.

It is understood that the arms will be removed from the State House to-night. General Chamberlain has called on the Superintendent of the State buildings to report to him forthwith the number of men employed as guards at the State House, by whose order they were enlisted, for what purpose, and out of what fund they are to be paid. They are already discharged, and to-morrow the State House will be guarded only by civilians and police.

LATER DISPATCHES.

The Latest Phase of the Situation—Alleged Republican Bribery.

AUGUSTA, January 6.—The Republicans nominated Joseph A. Locke, of Cumberland, for President of the Senate and Geo. C. Weeks, of Augusta, for Speaker of the House.

Council to-day refused to confirm the nomination of Col. A. W. Wildes as Railroad Commissioner. The order for issuing tickets for admission to the State House to-morrow proved extremely offensive, and has been rescinded. Care will be taken, however, to prevent crowding, so that business can be transacted.

The contest to-morrow will be of great interest, although nothing like an outbreak is contemplated. The Fusionists are very reticent about their plan of operations, their effort being to conceal it. They avow that they will not show their hand to the enemy. They have held three caucusses to-day, and steadily profess their ability to organize both houses to-morrow.

So far as the Senate is concerned this is an undisputed fact, but they cannot rally a quorum in the House, and it is the purpose of the Republicans to hold the advantage gained by the breakage in the quorum. It is positively known that four Fusionists have refused to act in the organization, namely: Voder, Spraul, Snow and Harriman.

Mr. Swan, of Minot, is said to have renewed his allegiance to the Fusionists. This will leave seventy-four Fusionists, two less than a quorum, and as the Republicans will absent themselves this will render the transaction of business impossible.

It is hinted that the Fusionists will disregard the requirements of a quorum and proceed to business with the number they may have, but this is not generally believed. The Republicans held a caucus to-night, every member-elect being present, whether counted or counted out, and the absent ones will reach here to-morrow. There was also great enthusiasm and entire harmony on the line of action to be pursued.

PORTLAND, January 6.—In the press dispatches this afternoon a letter appeared signed by Thomas B. Swan, of Minot, saying he would not act with the Fusionists. The following affidavits, which will appear in the *Morning Argus* are self-explanatory:

AUGUSTA, January 6.

I, Thomas B. Swan, of Minot, hereby on oath make the following statement:

On the evening of January 5, I was informed by a reliable person that he had been offered $1,000 by one of the agents of the Republican party to resign his position as Representative to the Legislature of Maine, and not to act with the Greenback or Democratic party. I therefore consulted with the leading members of the Greenback party, and informed them that I would have it hinted to said agent that my resignation could be effected with money, and if I was offered $1,000 I would take it and sign the papers that they should request, and then expose their plans to defeat the will of the people by bribery. The party whom they endeavored to bribe on the evening of the 5th, informed the said agent I could be purchased, and half-past ten o'clock on the 6th, was appointed for me to be at the court house, and sign the resignation and other papers. I went there at the time appointed and met the said agent, whose name I now suppress. A trade was made and said agent paid me $1,000 in cash. Said agent informed me they had got three or four more to remain away from the House of Representatives so we could not have a quorum present. I was required to copy in my own hand the papers which they had prepared before I came to said Court House for my signature. I have the $1,000 in my possession and have shown it to several parties.

[Signed] THOMAS B. SWAN.

AUGUSTA, January 6, 1880.

Personally appeared before me Thomas B. Swan, and made oath that the above affidavit by him is true.

[Signed] E. H. GROVE, J. P.

BOSTON, January 6.—Dispatches from Augusta, received here late to-night, say that Governor Garcelon has issued a general order turning over all the property of the State to Major General Chamberlain for its protection. The dispatches also assert the probability of the election of a Fusionist as President of the Senate, who will become acting Governor at the expiration of Garcelon's term of service.

A HORRIBLE HOLACAUST.

A Woman and Her Three Children Consumed by Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 6.—About 8 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a two story frame building on Union, between Powell and Mason streets, occupied by Daniel Hoskins, wife and five children. Hoskins and his eldest son had gone to their work, and Mrs. Hoskins, after breakfast, went to her home, the second floor front, and lay down with Eddie, aged 4 years, her daughter Annie, aged 19, and a baby sister, still sleeping, in the back chamber. Thomas, a second son, who was in the lower part of the house, heard his mother cry "help! fire!" and running up stairs found the way barred by flames. An alarm was instantly given, but before the engines arrived, the house was almost entirely consumed, and the bodies of Mrs. Hoskins, Annie, Eddie and the infant were found in the ruins. The origin of the fire is unknown.

GARFIELD'S GREATNESS.

He is Named as Thurman's Successor by the Republican Caucus of the Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., January 6.—The Republican Senatorial caucus was held to-night and General James A. Garfield was nominated for United States Senator by acclamation. Major Townsend, of Athens, presented Garfield's name, which was seconded by Peter Stryker, of Cincinnati, who withdrew the name of Stanley Matthews in favor of Garfield. Benj. Eggleston, of Cincinnati, withdrew the name of Alphonzo Taft, and ex-Gov. Wm. Dennison sent a note to the caucus withdrawing his own name. General Garfield is in Cleveland.

Seymour and Hendricks.

CLEVELAND, O., January 5.—Interviews with many leading Democrats of the city were had to-day by a *Leader* representative in relation to their preferences for President. An examination of these expressions of opinion show that the Democrats of Cleveland have very little interest at the present time in the matter. Of those seen, the majority preferred Seymour, with Hendricks or some other Western man for second place. Several want Bayard, and a number prefer Thurman, but not one was out and out for Tilden. The talks show that Sammy's stock has fallen very much during the last twelve months.

Railroad Accidents.

ELIZABETH, N. J., January 6.—A locomotive and four freight cars of a train on the Long Branch Railroad fell through a 50 feet draw at the wood bridge this morning. The wreck took fire and six cars of the train burned. The engineer was slightly hurt. The draw of the bridge had been left open. Loss, $40,000. The accident was occasioned by the bridgeman mistaking the time of the train and incorrect signal lights.

GALESBURG, ILL., January 6.—A terrible collision occurred at Gales' hollow, last night, on the Burlington branch of the C., B. & Q. R. R., one stock train ran into another going the same direction and caused a general wreck. Two stock men are known to be killed and others possibly in the ruins. The responsibility for the affair cannot now be located.

Bishop Haven's Funeral.

BOSTON, January 6.—The funeral of Bishop Haven took place to-day. After short services at his late residence, the remains were taken to Pleasant M. E. Church. Nearly every minister of the Methodist denomination, in New England, was present, besides many from different sections of the country. The decorations of the Church were elaborate, and the floral contributions unusually fine. Bishop Foster read the burial service, offered prayer and delivered an address on the life and character of the deceased.

Explosion in an Oil Works.

NEW YORK, January 6.—An explosion of a still in Lombard & Ayre's oil works, foot of 66th street, North River, set the building on fire, and fatally burned Jas. Reilly, a workman, and seriously burned another, James Eagen.

A FRESH egg has a limelike surface; stale eggs are glossy and smooth of shell.

WASHINGTON.

Report of the Hot Springs Commissioners—Prospects for Financial Legislation at the Present Session of Congress—The Grant Boom on the Wane.

STAR POSTAL ROUTES.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—The Committee on Appropriations received this morning a voluminous batch of documents from Second Assistant Postmaster General Brady relative to the star routes.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

The House Committee on Commerce this morning agreed to reopen discussion upon the inter-State commerce bill, and at the request of several leading railroads will give a hearing commencing Tuesday next.

OURAY WANTS TO BRING HIS WIFE.

Secretary Schurz to-day received a telegram from General Hatch, saying that Ouray desired to bring his wife with him to Washington, and inquiring whether the request should be granted. The Secretary replied in the affirmative.

THE UTE PROBLEM.

Secretary Schurz to-night received a telegram from Gen. Hatch, dated Alamosa, January 6, stating that he would leave for Denver, en route for Washington, on the morning of the 7th, accompanied by the Indians mentioned in his dispatch of the 4th inst. Secretary Schurz expects *the party to arrive at Washington on Sunday night.* The Secretary is inclined to believe that as a result of this visit of Ouray and his party, all the Indians demanded will be surrendered.

GRANT BOOM REACTION.

The anti-Grant feeling, particularly in the North, is being felt here in a marked degree within the past few days. The Grant men are becoming alarmed. They disclaim any intention to force the nomination of Grant if against the better judgment of the party. A well known Ohio Republican who has just arrived in the city, who lately ran for Congress in the Fourteenth District, says that if Grant is nominated the Democrats will almost certainly carry Ohio. Such testimony as this and much of the same sort, heard here lately, is having a damaging effect on the third term boom. Ohio is regarded as essential to Republican success, and Ohio Republicans are in a situation to make themselves heard.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

There is much speculation as to the probabilities of financial legislation, but the best opinion is that nothing of importance will be done in this direction. It will be remembered that several resolutions bearing on this subject were introduced in the House before recess and referred to the Banking and Currency Committee, including two by members of that committee, Price, of Iowa, and Fort, of Illinois, both in favor of the "let-well-enough-alone" policy. Mr. Price was especially desirous to have to have the House make such a declaration without delay, and sought to secure action on his resolution by the committee.

Judge Buckner, chairman of the committee, expresses the opinion that the resolution will never be reported, and Mr. Price himself fears that such will be the case. Judge Buckner is as strongly opposed to financial legislation at this session as Price, but he thinks the best way to avoid agitation is for the committee to make no report. Price believes that his resolution would receive a majority in each party and be carried by two-thirds if it could be brought before the House. Both Buckner and Price are confident that no measure looking toward depriving greenbacks of their legal-tender quality can pass Congress.

REPORT OF THE HOT SPRINGS' COMMISSIONERS.

Secretary Schurz sent to the Senate to-day a copy of the final report of the Hot Springs Commissioners, together with a schedule showing the names of the parties in whose favor awards were made and a list of the persons to whom certificates were issued for the property condemned, amounting in aggregate to $74,695. The report is accompanied by a copy of a communication filed with the Commissioners, which contains charges against the Chief Clerk of the Commissioners, and questions of the fairness of the award in several cases. The Commissioners say that they found it impossible to investigate the accusations against their clerk and finish their work within the time required by law.

Secretary Schurz, in his letter to the President of the Senate, which accompanied the report, in referring to these charges, says: As the Department has not the power to compel attendance of witnesses, or the production of papers, nor means at its disposal to conduct an investigation of the charges made, I have deemed it my duty to lay the matter before your honorable body for such action as may be judged advisable. Referring to the property condemned by the Commissioners, the Secretary says that no provision has been made for the payment of those certificates, and suggests that they be made receivable in payment for lands at the Hot Springs. Under existing laws it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, within thirty days after the Commissioners shall have filed their report, to instruct the United States land officers at the Little Rock land district, to allow said lands to be entered as provided by law. The time within which instructions are to be forwarded to locate the land will expire on January 14.

Money for the Relief of Ireland Must Go Through Certain Channels.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—Archbishop Wood, of this city, will take a lot of wind out of the sails of Charles Stewart Parnell. The Home Ruler is to address the Philadelphians in the Academy of Music Saturday evening for the purpose of winning their practical interest in his double cause of raising money for the relief of the famishing people of Ireland and for establishing the Land League. The Archbishop, although neither bigoted or illbred, would not like to see the credit of raising money among the Catholics of his Archdiocese go to Parnell, who is a Presbyterian. His Grace, therefore, issues a circular, dated "Feast of the Epiphany," which will be published to-morrow. He says:

"A cry of distress has reached us from across the waters. Present destitution afflicts and probable famine threatens a large portion of our brethren in the faith. We have aided them more than once—are we not ready to help them again? Who can doubt our ability and good will? We, therefore, suggest to our reverend brethren of the clergy the selection of a day, at their convenience, for a collection for the suffering poor in Ireland. The collection should be completed between now and Mid-Lent. The sums as fast as collected might be sent by the representative pastors to such parts of Ireland as they have reason to know are suffering, and are likely to suffer. We shall be happy ourselves to receive contributions and to remit them promptly to those places where we are reliably informed the wants of the poor are most urgent and pressing."

PERU'S PLIGHT.

Flight of President Prado—Wants to Buy War Vessels—Hopelessness of the Peruvian Cause.

PANAMA, January 6.—The steamer Hayti, just arrived from the South Coast, brings as a passenger General Mariana Ignacio Prado, President of Peru, who, accompanied by several Peruvian naval officers, goes to Europe viz New York. General Prado embarked on the steamer at Callao in a clandestine manner and under an assumed name. There was no special excitement in Lima, no disorders or revolutions in progress or in immediate contemplation, that could justify his hasty and secret departure. His explanation is that his mission was decided upon at the last moment, and on account of the excitable character of the Lima populace judged it better for him to depart quietly. He says the object of his visit to Europe is to hasten the purchase of a new iron-clad, or several, if he can obtain them, which is doubtful for several reasons. The Peruvian exchequer is not in a condition to pay for a powerful vessel which would be a match for three Chilian Ironclads, and there is also standing in the way of his success, universal disinclination of the European powers to supply a belligerent with war vessels. It is more than probable that Prado has secretly left a country which would soon be dangerous to him, and his flight is a practical admission of the hopelessness of the Peruvian cause. There have been no fresh encounters since the arrival of the last mail. Bundia's army was closely pursued by the Chilian cavalry, and was within forty miles of Arica, and has no doubt arrived at that place. Peru then will have under arms at that place about 11,000 men, with which force the new Commander-in-Chief proposes to re-conquer Tarapaca. The Chilians hold it in force and they have over 11,000 men in districts, and operations against them will be excessively difficult and doubtful in their result. Tarapaca may, under present circumstances, be considered as practically lost to Peru. The blockade is being extended and the port of Ilo is guarded by a Chilian vessel. The Blancoencladas and Loa are cruising north of Callao, and the other day chased the Peruvian transport Limena, which had 1,000 soldiers on board, destined to join the reserve force in Lima.

The Chilian-armed transport Amazonas is also cruising between Panama and Callao, and all three of those vessels may be expected to arrive at this port at an early date. The Amazonas when last seen was at Baltenilla, on the coast of Ecuador, looking for a torpedo launch, which put into an Ecudorian port out of coal. The launch was on the way to Callia in charge of two Peruvian officers, and it is quite probable that Capt. Thomson, of the Amazonas will sink or capture her wherever found. The launch has already cost the Peruvian government a large amount and her chances of arrival at Callao or of her employment during the remainder of the war are not very bright.

PATTI'S LIBATIONS.

Testimony in Her Libel Suit Against the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Jan. 6.—Depositions in the suit of Carlotta Patti against the *Post-Dispatch* of St. Louis have been taken here the past two days for the defense, and have disclosed a good deal of evidence against the sobriety of Patti on the occasion of her concert here.

McCall, a hackman, testified that he took Patti from East Leavenworth to her hotel in Leavenworth, and from the hotel to the theatre, and back again to the hotel after the concert. He swore it took three or four men to get her into the hack at the theatre after the concert, and as many to take her out of it on arrival at the hotel. He could not swear positively that Patti was drunk, but was of the opinion that she was intoxicated.

Jos. F. Brua, owner of a Mansion Saloon, testified he sent two brandy toddies at different times to Patti during the concert. They were as hot and strong as he could make them. They were ordered by an old Italian attached to the troupe, who said they were for Patti, and who took them to the theatre himself. Brua further swore that every one of the concert audience that visited his saloon that night, spoke of Patti as being drunk.

J. H. Brooks, janitor of the theatre, testified to seeing four glasses of liquor brought into the theatre during the evening, two of them he knew were hot Scotch whisky. He brought one himself by order of Demurk, Patti's husband, who told him to have it made stronger than the one which he had before ordered. Witness considered this particular drink a "bouncer" on account of its strength. These four drinks were placed on a table, at which Patti sat when not singing. He saw her drink them and thought she was very drunk; believed the amount of liquor she drank that evening would make any ordinary man drunk.

Prof. Carl Hoffman, one of the leading musicians of the city and State agent of the Chickering pianos, testified that he heard Patti attempt to sing on the night in question. He thought she acted very strangely; considered her singing a farce; was disgusted with the whole performance and telegraphed Chickering & Co. to cancel their contract with the Patti troupe on the ground that he thought it would injure them to have a piano with such a company.

LAND MEETINGS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, January 6.—A great land agitation meeting was held at Riverstown, on the borders of Sligo, Ireland. Ten thousand peasantry were present.

At a meeting to-day of the Dublin Mansion House Committee for the relief of the distress in Ireland, it was announced that the fund now amounts £2,800. It was resolved to send telegrams to the Mayor of Melbourne and the Mayors of the principal towns in England and Scotland and of a number of cities and towns in America making urgent appeal for help.

Senator Houston's Successor.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., January 6.—Gov. Cobb fills the vacancy in the U.S. Senate, caused by the death of Senator Houston, by appointing Luke Pryor, of Athens. He has never been an office holder, always declining, but is a lawyer of great ability, and was a law partner of Senator Houston. Election by the Legislature in November next.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—1 A. M.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, north and east winds, partly cloudy, cooler weather, rising barometer, followed in the west by southeast winds.

For the Lakes, northeast winds, rising barometer, cooler, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain or snow, followed in the west by warmer southeast winds.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LOOKS WARLIKE.

LONDON, January 6.—The *Daily Telegraph* vouches for the trustworthiness of the communication dated Koenigsburg, December 31st, asserting that the distribution of the Russian army, shows that they are striking a convergance towards the western portion of the Empire, and that the Russian effective forces are being increased in far greater proportions than can be justified by the object of filling up the vacancies left by the late Russo-Turkish war. Within the past few weeks a strong force has already quartered in the western Provinces, and has been increased by four divisions of infantry and one cavalry. This raises the force along the western frontier to nearly one half of the entire Russian army on a peace footing.

Extensive measures of re-organizations and improvement in all departments of the service are being pushed forward. The greatest activity also prevails in increasing means of communication and providing halting places; military railways are being constructed, deliveries of supplies for arsenals, building materials, uniforms, etc., being made on a vast scale, with scarcely any attempt at concealment, the arming of the frontier fortresses being effected with the utmost promptitude.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—A correspondent says: It is remarkable that the Russian troops are again permitted to speak of the impending war against Austria and Germany. The coming campaign is the talk of the day in the military coffee houses of Kieff, Kamieniec, Podolsk, Sebitomeer and other garrison towns near the Austrian frontier.

MEXICO.

RIO GRANDE CITY, Jan. 6.—Rumors of a revolution in the State of Durange, Mexico, have reached here, the particulars of which, however, are meagre. Some time since General Trevino was ordered from Montery to suppress the insurrection in that State, and news was received yesterday that he had been defeated by revolutionists. He was calling for assistance all the available troops at Monterey. The government is raising troops at Mier by conscription. A young American from here was forced into ranks despite his protest. He succeeded in escaping and arrived here last night. The general opinion is that this revolution will be general, as it is well planned and understood throughout the greater part of Mexico, and will have gained immense proportion by the first of March. The Rio Grande border will be the scene of no small part of this revolt.

CUBA.

HAVANA, January 6.—The insurrectionary chiefs Belizaria Iseralto, and Vemigio Almagaele, who recently surrendered, departed for Spain yesterday.

Heavy detachments of troops have been sent to Santiago de Cuba to operate against the mullato chief Gullerman, now the only chief of any importance remaining in arms.

The *Voz de Cuba* emphatically denies the rumor that Macco and Vicente Garcia have landed on the Island.

EFFECT OF GERMANY'S PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

LONDON, January 6.—A dispatch from Berlin says: The new German protective tariff has already had a marked effect, especially on the price of breadstuffs. Wheat is now 33½ per cent higher than when the tariff bill passed; rye 55 per cent higher, barley 25 per cent and oats 40 per cent. German shipping trade has appreciably declined in consequence of the tariff.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 6.—The report is confirmed that concessions have been made to the Polish press, liberating it from a preliminary censorship.

It is stated that when General Kauffman recently visited Livadea he asked permission from the Czar for Abdul Rohman, Afghan pretender, to leave the country, but it was refused.

FRANCE.

PARIS, January 6.—The flood in the Seine, at this point, has decreased considerably, and traffic over the bridges has been resumed. The destruction of property is now represented to be insignificant. Reports from the provinces of damage by floods are, however, still serious.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 6.—It has been agreed between the British Ambassador and the Porte, that the Mohamedan priest, Asmed Tewfik, shall be removed to Island having a christian population. The affair is now completely arranged.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The fund instituted by the Lord Mayor of London for the relief of the distress in Ireland amounts to £5,000.

The latest official bulletin from Cannes, January 4, announces that all the symptoms in the illness of the Empress of Russia are increasingly unfavorable.

River News.

The marks last evening indicated 21 feet and rising. Reports from above show that there is a prospect of a big rise here.

The Salt Valley and the Katie Stockdale passed down yesterday.

The Batchelor left for Pittsburgh yesterday morning.

The daily packets are making their usual trips.

The Andes left for Cincinnati last evening with a good trip.

A Bridgeport teamster met with bad luck yesterday afternoon on the levee. He had loaded his wagon with a number of barrels of molasses, and when about to start the chain holding them in broke, letting the barrels out. Two were smashed, their contents spreading over a good space on the wharf, while three rolled into the river, but were saved after a struggle for them.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

ROWLESBURG, Jan. 6.—8 P. M.—Cheat river very high. It has been raining all day.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FAIRMONT, Jan. 6.—8 P. M.—Weather—raining. River 12 feet 6 inches and stationary.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—Weather clear and partly cloudy. Thermometer 75°.

EVANSVILLE, January 6. — Weather clear. Mercury 67°. River 28 9-10 feet and rising.

PITTSBURGH, January 6.—River 16 feet 1 inch and rising. Weather cloudy and rainy.

CAIRO, January 6.—River 34 feet 5 inches and falling. Weather clear. Thermometer 64°.

LOUISVILLE, January 6.—River has risen 14 feet 9 inches in the canal and 12 feet 9 inches on the falls. Weather warm and clear.

CINCINNATI, January 6.—River 39 feet 3 inches and rising. Weather clear and warm. Arrived: Pittsburgh, Paducat. Departed: Fashion, Henderson; St. Lawrence, Wheeling; Goff, Memphis; Kyle, New Orleans.

In vain the eyes are filled with light;
In vain the cheek with beauty glows,
Unless the teeth are pure and white,
Unless the breath is like the rose;
And SOZODONT alone supplies
These beauties that we all so prize.
MWFAW

THE WICKED WORLD.

The Infirmity of the Human Race, as Set Forth in the Crimes Committed by Those Under the Patronage of the Devil.

HAIGH'S WICKEDNESS.

NEW YORK, January 6.—Receiver White, of the Grocers' Bank, says that $125,000 worth of forged paper has been discovered. The Receiver did not believe that business would ever be resumed by the institution. In answer to the question, Will any compromise be accepted from Haigh? he replied, "No. The offence I have charged him with is a criminal one, and against the people. The case is in their hands now, and Haigh will be vigorously prosecuted." The Board of Directors will meet this evening. Haigh has been admitted to bail in the sum of $25,000.

TRAIN WRECKERS.

BUFFALO, January 6.—Two unsuccessful attempts were made to wreck a train on the New York Central road, between Niagraa Falls and Tonarranda, by placing rails and ties on the track. The locomotive brushed aside one of the obstructions and the train was brought to a stand-still as it reached the other. No arrests.

DEALING IN STATE BONDS.

NEW YORK, January 6.—William E. Gilbert, a young man, was arrested to-day in Wall street, having been pointed out by Edwin R. Kirk as the person who sold him a five thousand dollar bond, stolen sometime ago from Politah Richard, of Philadelphia, and since altered.

SHOT BY AN UNKNOWN PARTY.

MEMPHIS, January 6.—At Sardis, Miss., last Saturday night, John Harris, Deputy Sheriff of Panola county, while seated in his office, was shot and mortally wounded by an unknown party. A scandal is said to be at the bottom of the affair.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 6.—John M. Cary, a prominent citizen of Rushville, Ind., committed suicide this morning. He waded into a mill race to the depth of three fe