

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

The Intelligencer

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THE MINERS' STRIKE.

The Situation Critical—The Charleston City Guards Called On to Protect Those Miners who are Willing to Work.

HUNTINGTON, January 12. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

There has been no change to-day in the status of affairs at Hawk's Nest, so far as the miners are concerned.

Mr. Page, the owner of the mine at that place, returned from Pittsburgh on yesterday, and finding that his men were willing to resume work, but were intimidated by the officers of the Knights of Labor, as is alleged, he resolved to bring this state of disorder to an end by calling upon the authorities of the State for aid and assistance.

By a requisition upon the Aid-de Camp of the Governor, residing at Charleston, for the military, who at once ordered Major Appleton to repair forthwith to Hawk's Nest with the Charleston City Guards, armed and equipped for efficient service, if necessary.

The Guards left Charleston on the east bound, No. 1, express train, and will reach their destination and set out for work about 6 o'clock.

So soon as they arrive steps will be taken at once by Mr. Page to introduce his men to their old quarters in the mine with a view to active operations in their line of employment, in defiance of all interference by outsiders.

Matters are now in such shape that all opposition to resuming work at that mine, upon the part of the Knights, must cease or the consequences of their unlawful interference will fall upon their own heads.

From present appearances the issue will be joined in this case to-morrow for good or for evil.

It is to be hoped that wise counsels may prevail, and that all the difficulties may be settled without further disorder, and above all without bloodshed.

It is suspected here that the disturbers are receiving a degree of encouragement, altogether unjustifiable, from interested parties, who find it unprofitable to themselves to have any operator in the valley able to mine his coal at thirty-eight and forty cents per ton, when others are obliged to pay fifty-five cents for the same work.

J. G. B.

Chicago Pork Packers' Strike.

CHICAGO, January 12.—A meeting of the Union men was held at the stock yards to-day, lasting several hours.

A committee was appointed to wait on the packers and ask permission to retain their membership in the Union in case they went to work.

There was a decided majority in favor of ending the strike one way or another. There were about 600 at the meeting.

If their request is granted, all will immediately attempt to get work. It is, however, altogether improbable that the packers will give any of them employment until they take the iron-clad agreement. This will effectively break up the Union.

There was no conference between the workers' committee and the packers this evening. The latter refused to make any agreement with the Union representatives, but announced that they would employ the comparatively few men they now need, provided they take the iron-clad pledge that they do not wish to belong to a Union.

It is estimated if the receipts of hogs become very large that perhaps half of the strikers will be able to find work, otherwise only the most expert cutters and trimmers will be in demand.

Allegheny County Miners' Strike.

PITTSBURGH, January 12.—A general strike was ordered this morning among all the miners of Allegheny county, to secure a uniform rate of 34 cents per bushel for all coal mined.

It was expected that the miners located along the Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers would join with those along the railroad in demanding an advance, but as yet the strike is mainly confined to the railroad mines, though the miners' association claims that the strike will become general.

The indications are that the demand for the river operators will resist the demand as they have an over supply of coal in the lower markets. The railroad operators, who supply local consumption, will probably yield.

MISSISSIPPI.

Senator Lamar has a Paralytic Stroke—Barksdale's Chances.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 12.—A special to the Intelligencer from Jackson, Mississippi, says that Senator Lamar was stricken with paralysis last night. Considerable uneasiness is felt as to his condition.

His attending physicians pronounce his case hopeful. The Democratic caucus is now in session. The first ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows: Barksdale 55, Singleton 40, Walball 38, George 11, Fourth ballot—Barksdale 55, Walball 39, Singleton 40, George 11.

A Horrible Death.

FOSTROURG, Jan. 12. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

Mrs. James Schiller, aged twenty-six years, met with a terrible death last evening. She was handling a lamp filled with kerosene oil, when the lamp exploded, and the oil flying over her person, she was burned to death before assistance could reach her. She leaves a child six weeks old.

B.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 12. SENATE.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting an estimate of \$79,404 for the construction of officers' quarters at Omaha, and recommending an appropriation therefor. Referred.

Mr. Dawes presented a petition of the executors of the estate of Oakes Ames and others, asking for the refunding of certain moneys paid by them into the United States Treasury.

Mr. Thurman, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported with amendments House bill to provide for Circuit and District Courts of the United States at Columbus, Ohio. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Kirkwood, from the Committee on Pensions, reported favorably on Senate bill for an increase of pensions of totally disabled soldiers and sailors. Placed on the calendar.

A number of bills were introduced and referred.

They are for prevention of cruelty to animals in transportation, on motion of Mr. Thurman was laid over till Monday next, and the Senate committee's amendments to the military academy appropriation bill were considered. The bill finally passed.

It was then the order of the day for Executive session, and when the doors were opened adjourned.

HOUSE.

A number of bills were introduced and referred.

Mr. Warner offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report when and under what conditions the United States Treasury became a member of the New York Clearing House, and whether the Clearing House accepts the Treasury certificates payable in silver coin in the settlement of balances, or whether the settlement of balances in standard silver dollars or certificates is prohibited by the rules of the Clearing House.

Mr. Harman moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven to inquire into the method and manner of paying pensions, arrears of pensions, bounty and back pay to soldiers and ascertain whether any irregularities exist in the payment of the same, and to investigate any subject of complaint which may be lodged with them as to the payment, rejection or appropriation of any person's bounty or back pay, with a view to the enactment of such legislation as may correct existing defects and protect the pensioner in his rights.

Mr. Garfield hoped the resolution would be allowed to be over for a week, as the pensioners are now in a state of great anxiety and would not seriously embarrass the pension office in its present payment of pensions.

The resolution was adopted; yeas, 183; nays, 60.

Mr. Hatch moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for the importation of salt free of duty. It provides that no duty shall be levied or collected directly or indirectly on the importation of salt brought into any part of the United States, but that salt, in the form of a bulk or in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages, may be imported free of duty. This act is to take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. Conger immediately moved that the bill be passed.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was lost—yeas 115, nays 115, not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. The result was received with laughter and applause on the Republican side.

Mr. Morton presented a memorial of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, the Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad Company, the Colorado Central Railroad Company, Utah Northern Railroad Company, Denver Pacific Railroad Company, and others, asking for a reduction of duty on steel rails from 28 to 10 per cent. The petition was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Cox presented a petition of the manufacturers and merchants of New York City requesting \$200,000,000 active capital, for the enactment of the law to give effect to treaty obligations as to trade marks. Referred.

Mr. Hancock presented a petition of the examination of a memorial, for the location in Annapolis, of a monument to the memory of Baron De Kalb. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Facts About a Noted Washington County Man.

WASHINGTON, Pa., January 10.—Alexander Blair, a citizen well-known to the people of Washington, is now in jail for dealing in the "ardent" without authority and in violation of the liquor law.

Some remarks dropped about the length of time Alex. had been a law-breaker, and what he had probably cost the county, led us to go to the records and examine the career of Citizen Blair "officially," as presented in the quarter sessions record of Washington county.

The examination we find that he has been arraigned before the honorable court thirty-eight times, thirty-six times for violation of the liquor law, once for malicious mischief and once for surety of the peace. The first offense is entered to No. 2, February 18, 1845, and the last one to No. 3, October term, 1879, making thirty-four years and eight months, that the aforesaid has attended strictly to his business. He pleaded guilty fifteen times, was tried by a jury and found guilty nine times, and was sentenced to the State Prison eleven times, once for a non-suit, which was ignored, except one case, which was ignored by the grand jury. Fines were imposed on him to the amount of \$3,500, of which probably \$200,000 has been paid.

Confronting the time of the court and jury, what was paid to witnesses and officers, and what it required to board him in jail the amount expended by Washington county to suppress this man's law-breaking, is a matter of fact, and is a matter of fact, and is a matter of fact.

Notwithstanding the fact that courts and juries have been winking away at him these long, long years, he is with us, his eyes undimmed and his natural strength not much abated, ready to attend to the spirit world, and his people, until the dark river is at his feet and his mission fully performed. A.

Southern Industry.

ATLANTA, January 11.—The planters of the Cotton States are much exercised over an invention, by which the cotton is converted into thread as it comes from the gin. Large orders were sent out for them in this State, and it is claimed that just as great a revolution will be wrought by it in handling the fleecy staple as was accomplished by the use of the gin, patented by Eli Whitney, of Connecticut, in 1794.

By St. Louis, January 11.—The manufacture of woolen goods in this region is attracting the attention of capitalists. The factory here has been very prosperous and other others are talked of. The whole coast line between Mobile and New Orleans presents rare inducements for this industry. The supply of wool is abundant and of fine quality. Living in comparison with the East, the wool is of a better quality. Factories and fruit culture are being established. It is indicated as most profitable pursuits.

THE MASTER STROKE.

Lamson's Usurpation of the Government of Maine.

Not Recognized by Acting Governor Chamberlin.

The Republicans Capture the State House.

Which is Similar to the Dutch Taking Holland.

Gen. Chamberlin Refuses to Turn Them Out.

They Organize Both Houses, and will Hold the Fort.

Until the Supreme Court is Heard From.

CHAMBERLIN HAS SOMETHING TO SAY.

AUGUSTA, January 12.—It having been announced that James D. Lamson, President of Senate would this morning assume the duties of Governor, Gen. Chamberlin states that he shall positively refuse to recognize his claims to that position, and furthermore will recognize no one as Governor who shall be chosen by the Legislature as at present organized.

CHAMBERLIN'S MANIFESTO.

AUGUSTA, January 12.—General Chamberlin issued the following order: HEADQUARTERS OF 1ST DIV. M. M. AUGUSTA, Jan. 12, 1880.

General Order No. 3: I. The attention of all military organizations now in the service of the State and all men liable to military duty in this State is directed to the following orders: STATE OF MAINE, ADM'T-GEN'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, JANUARY 5.

General Order No. 12: I. The several counties in this State are constituted into the First Division of the Militia of Maine.

II. Major General Joshua L. Chamberlin is assigned to command the First Division.

III. The commanding officers of all the military organizations accepted into the service of the State are required to report to him, that he may be advised and directed accordingly. By order of the Governor and Commander in Chief.

[Signed] S. D. LEAVITT, Adj-Gen.

STATE OF MAINE, ADM'T-GEN'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, JANUARY 5.

General Order No. 45: I. Major General Joshua L. Chamberlin is hereby authorized and directed to protect the public property and institutions of the State until my successor is duly qualified. [Signed] ALONZO GARCELON, Governor.

II. I am now discharging the duties thus devolved upon me in protecting the public property and institutions of the State, until a Governor is legally elected and sworn in.

III. Particular attention is called to the law rendering it unlawful for any body of men, other than a regularly organized corps of militia, without authority expressly given to associate themselves together as a military organization, or to parade in public with arms.

IV. All persons and organizations will take notice accordingly, and all authorized military organizations will understand that they are to report to me for orders and that they are otherwise ordered by or through me. [Signed] JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLIN, Major General.

Official, FRANK E. NYE, Major and A. A. G.

THE SUPREME DIFFICULTY.

BOZON, January 12.—The Journal's Augusta special of last evening says: "A few of the Republican members or claimants left the city to-day. Every man except one or two is on hand. The question whether the committee on gubernatorial votes will report, and whether Governor-elect will attempt to recognize the authority of the committee, is now in the air. The general opinion is that they will not presume to elect a Governor as the House is at present constituted. It is rumored that leading Fusionists made to-day overtures to the committee, and that they were told that the admission of the members elected of the disfranchised cities and towns of Farmington and Skowhegan would insure the attendance of the Republicans. This would add fourteen to the sixty-two members.

The committee find that six persons received votes for Governor—Davis, Smith, Garcelon, Bradbury, Chamberlin and Greenleaf. The first four would be the names from which to elect a Governor. The fifth, Chamberlin, is a Republican. Thus if the House should be Republican and the Senate Fusionist, a Fusion Governor would be elected. A quorum certified would give the Republicans a majority of one.

The Republicans feel greatly relieved that the arms in the State House are returned to the arsenal, and consider it a great move toward a peaceable solution of the difficulties.

WHY THE GALLERIES WERE NOT OCCUPIED.

It is reported and believed by a large number of persons, that the reason the galleries were not allowed to be occupied Friday, was that orders to allow certain armed men to be concealed in the State armory, in case of an attempt of the Republicans to capture the hall, as the Fusionists feared to come down by the front cut, and enter the south gallery with loaded muskets and command the Representatives hall. The finding of the muskets loaded and cartridge boxes filled, shows that bloody work was contemplated. Both parties keep their movements very close from all outside members and claimants, and especially do they avoid making any disclosures to newspaper correspondents.

LAMSON SWORN IN.

AUGUSTA, January 12.—On assembling of the Senate this morning President Lamson sent a letter announcing that he had assumed the duties of Governor. Senator Ellis, of Waldo, was chosen President pro tem. The Committee on Gubernatorial Votes reported the whole number of votes 128,807, necessary for a choice 69,405. Daniel F. Davis had 68,770; Joseph L. Smith 47,647; Alonzo Garcelon 21,845; and Bradbury 263, the remainder scattering. Constitution candidates are D. F. Davis, Jos. L. Smith, Alonzo Garcelon and John Bradbury.

ACROSS THE OCEAN.

A New Factor in the Afghan Problem—Russia Explains Her Military Movements—The Increased Distress in Ireland.

IRELAND'S DISTRESS INCREASING.

LONDON, January 12.—Correspondents of the Press Association report that the distress in Ireland is increasing. Five hundred people of Skelbegh District, county Limerick, are on the verge of starvation. They to-day proceeded in a body to the Crom and obtained four cart loads of bread by an urgent representation of their extremity. The streets of Cork are patrolled by mounted police. The magistrates of that city passed a resolution urging great activity in suppressing the demonstrations parading the nature of bread riots, and asking for the appointment of additional police.

At a meeting at Birkenhead yesterday, the Mayor presiding, it was resolved to raise a subscription for the Dutchess of Marlborough fund.

David, Daley, Killen and Brennan to-day received notices commanding them to appear before the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, the 16th inst.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The Russian budget for 1880 shows the excess balance between the income and expenditure of the Empire, each being 600,000,000 roubles.

Particular attention is being paid here to the development of affairs in France. It was hoped that time would bring the national antipathies and that they might be altogether avoided, but this hope has been much shaken by recent events in France. The new French cabinet and particularly the Premier de Freycinet is mistrusted. The latter being regarded as the probable successor of the late Le Nord, of Brussels, discussing German immigration says: "We doubt whether Germany will ever be in a position to contend with English and American influences in the Pacific, a state confined with the probabilities of the Baltic and possessing only two ports on the North sea, cannot counter balance in those remote regions the influence of America."

AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, January 12.—A dispatch from Candahar says: The leader of the Herat troops has been decoyed into the city and is now being held in the city. The Herat have reached here confirming the announcement that Abdul Rahman Kahn, pretender to the Afghan throne, had arrived at Balkh. The Russian press and continental correspondents freely discuss the probabilities of the British occupation of Herat.

A correspondent at Kabul telegraphs as follows: Last week I mentioned that the fortress of Fazine was held in our interest by the British. Mr. H. B. Moss Kahn, who has also obtained entrance. The fact of Ghazne having opened its gates to receive him indicates that the nomination of this child as the Ameer may prove the difficulty in the way of a speedy tranquility.

RUSSIA'S REASONS.

BERLIN, January 12.—Russia has been questioned relative to the concentration of troops in Poland, and has replied as there is no longer any danger of collision with Turkey, the regiments hitherto stationed in Crimea and Bessarabia are merely withdrawn to Poland as a more convenient district.

ITALY.

ROME, January 12.—Sad accounts are given of the condition of the population in the Northern Provinces, former Kingdom of Naples, where the fever is epidemic over large districts. In a population of 53,000, the sick amount to 53,000, and died from July to December, 1879, numbered 3,423.

SPAIN.

MADRID, January 12.—The Abolition Society has placarded the city with the petition recently addressed to the Cortes for the immediate and complete abolition of slavery in all Spanish possessions. It was signed by many Republicans and some liberal West India Deputies.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, January 12.—The largest cotton mill at Bradford, Sutcliffe & Sons owners, has been burned. Loss estimated at about £70,000. One workman was killed.

Superstition Would Not Cure Him—A Victim to Voodooism.

NEW ALBANY, January 10.—To-day, W. Johnson, the colored barber in this city who has been under Voodoo treatment for his ailments, yielded up the ghost. Deceased was a good citizen, and a man of more than ordinary intelligence. But with the superstition of his race still inhering, he believed in Voodooism, and when he came to lie down upon a bed of sickness, and despaired of cure by the treatment of a regular physician, he sent over to procure a Voodoo doctor, who promised an ability to charm away illness and absorb all diseases from his patient through his fingers. This Voodoo doctor is a venerable looking specimen of the genus African. He is about seventy years of age, of dark copper color, his face covered with wrinkles, and his eyes lying close down upon the bonds, and his general appearance strikingly hideous. Upon each finger he wore half a dozen or more brass and steel and silver rings. His ears were pierced and filled with silver, and although he looks more like a resurrected mummy than the venerable negro which he is. To the Gazette's correspondent he said, in answer to his questions: "Kin I cure de sick by layin my han's on 'em? Lor' honey, yes I've cured more'n a thousand. It's in de family to be doctors, and we'st for to go every place. Yes, dere's a charm in dem frogs and lizards and snake skins and alligator's scales. Dey aya cure. I can go in de woods and bring de pisenest serpent. I wistles up, and dey has to come to me. My ole massa will be a million I can do it. Telly you de fac, massa. Of course Mr. Johnson's got well. 'Sease can't stay 'bout where I. I robs 'em erind my han's, den de sease goes out and cums in dee rings, and I frow it off. Yes, massa, dis comes from de Lord. I jis can't help it."

But Mr. Johnson, after a fair trial of the Voodooist, and undergoing his manipulations, gyrations, and other "pollyfoxing," laid down in death, proving how even a Voodoo doctor may sometimes be mistaken, and how death cares no color for superstition.

A Lady in the Case.

FOUR MORTS, Ky., January 12.—A special to the Intelligencer says: Last night, at Wern City, Charles L. Wallace, a young lawyer, was waylaid, shot and mortally wounded while passing along the street. Wallace refuses to give any account of the shooting or information regarding its cause. It is stated, however, that there is a lady in the case and the assassination last night was the result of a conflict for her hand.

WASHINGTON.

THE STAR POSTAL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—Gen. Brady, Second Assistant P. M. General, appeared before the special committee of the House Committee on Appropriation, this morning, and submitted a reply to a letter of the Committee asking for information, giving tabulated statements of all details of the growth of the Star service, the expense of the same, the increase of the service, and consequent increase of expense.

Gen. Brady stated that the length upon the General operations of the department, and the laws affecting and regulating the same. He stated that the increased cost of the Star service in the past year was \$1,700,000, of this \$452,000 being upon 3,300 new routes established by the department in pursuance to the law, authorizing and directing the same, and the balance 1,268,000 on routes already established.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed G. B. Corkhill, U. S. Attorney of the District of Columbia; U. S. Attorney, Chas. S. Varian, District of Nevada; Jno. K. Valentine, Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

THE POSTOFFICE BLACK LIST.

Postmaster General Key to-day transmitted to Congress the records of the Post-office Department, respecting the extent to which lottery companies use the mails.

The records show that six different companies were interested. Of these the Department informed that the Kentucky State Lottery Company does not secure the holders of tickets by depositing bonds with the State Treasurer as claimed. The case against the Commonwealth Distribution Company rests upon the same kind of evidence as that against the Kentucky State Lottery Company. It is not deemed compatible with public interests to submit the evidence on which the Postmaster General acted in the Louisiana State Lottery case, there being a suit pending.

The next case mentioned is that of Edgar W. Jones, alias Union Publishing Co., alias Magnetic Watch Co., of Ashland, Mass., and having several other aliases, under which he sent through the mails, in 1878, \$20,000 circular advertisements of obscene books, and a "genuine Swiss magnetic time keeper," which was in fact a brass compass of no value.

The next case is that of H. D. Pallen, alias National Banking Company, 79 Nassau street, New York. This so-called company, with flaming circulars, offered to sell what they called "bonds" on Havana, Kentucky and Louisiana lotteries at half regular rates for tickets, and to add extra prizes to drawings.

The Texas Gift Contest Association, of Dennison, Texas, is spoken of as one of the most successful swindles disclosed by the department records. Its receipts were about \$100,000. The report of special agent Edgerton states that the managers of the contest divided the days' receipts among themselves every evening, and that the tags representing the unsold numbers were placed in a wheel at the drawing and the prizes announced for them, thus enabling the managers to manipulate the cash.

Mr. Key concludes by calling attention to the firms under the title of the Denver Land Company and the Kansas Land Company, and denounces them in the strongest terms.

A BROKEN BELL WIRE.

A Narrow Escape From Death.

BOSTON, January 12.—The sudden breaking of the bell wire on board of the steamer Lancaster came near resulting in a terrible disaster to the passenger train on the New York and New England Railroad.

The Lancaster, a large iron vessel heavily loaded with coal, had passed Congress street draw and was approaching the railroad bridge, when the pilot rang to stop the engine. The wire broke, the engineer failed to receive the signal, and the vessel kept on, striking the bridge with great force. The timbers were badly twisted, the bolt which locks the draw when closed was broken and the railroad tracks upon which the bridge was bent about eight inches.

The passenger train was approaching, and while a train's length from the break the engineer noticed the disconnected rails, reversed the engine and applied the air brake, bringing the train of cars to a stop about fifteen feet from the edge of the wreck.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Trouble Between the Mexicans and New Mexico Indians.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—A telegram bearing the date of Mesquero Agency, New Mexico, January 8, via Mesilla, New Mexico, has been received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, announcing serious trouble between Mexicans and Indians. The agency employes and property are reported to be in danger.

The Secretary