

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

The Intelligencer.

Published by J. M. Latham, at the office of the Intelligencer, No. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

Mr. Latham is having trouble with his... as Census Supervisor, if true...

OUR SWISS IMMIGRANTS.

What is Being Done to Induce Colonies from Switzerland to Locate in West Virginia.

Frequent mention has been made in these columns of the Swiss colonists who have settled in various parts of this State, and the efforts that have been made to secure locations equally satisfactory or preferable, for such others as were inclined to settle among us. A reporter for this journal met Dr. E. D. Ludwig at the Capitol yesterday, and knowing him to be specially interested in this direction, took advantage of the opportunity to ascertain the situation and prospects of the emigration movement from abroad, so far as this State was concerned.

Wool Growers Meeting.

Mr. Latham had a call yesterday from Mr. A. D. Hughes, of Jackson county, W. Va., the president of the West Virginia wool growers association, and who is one of the leading spirits in the movement for the formation of a State Association of Wool Growers with a view to giving this important industry a wider and more permanent foothold in our State. He had been spending several days in Brooke county, and Washington county, Pa., and had just returned from a meeting of the committee appointed by the Parkersburg convention to draft an address to the wool growers and sheep breeders of the State. This committee consisted of himself and Messrs. George Hudson, J. D. Whitman and Samuel A. Cockayne. They met at the home of Mr. Hudson, in Brooke county, and proceeded to the work of preparing said address. Mr. Hughes is to give upon the following subject: "Wool growers and sheep-breeders' associations, and their objects." The State of West Virginia as a wool-growers' State, and the inducements it offers to its wool-growers. Mr. Hudson is to give upon the following subject: "The importance of using pure bred rams."

THE RIVER RAILROAD.

See Note Public's Answer.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 24, 1880.

The object of my letter was not to provoke a newspaper controversy, but to controvert statements that had been published that we were opposed to the building of the W. & P. R. R. I acknowledge a mistake in my letter as to the distance between the points mentioned. It should have read "eighteen miles from Martinsburg to the foot of the reach." Mr. B. is true that it is twenty-six miles from Martinsburg to the foot of the reach, and that the distance from the foot of the reach to the mouth of the river is twenty-six miles. I know of one on the river, and "asserting a thing to be true does not make it true and what he says is true." It seems they had two points in

view. As to the difference between the routes to St. Marys it is twenty-six miles by the river, and Mr. Pugh and Wm. I. Boreman, both of Middlebourne, the latter the father of K. S. B., thereby having the advantage in age and knowledge, admitted Wm. Gillespie of our place, that it was six miles farther via Middlebourne to St. Marys from Martinsburg than by the river. We claim it is more—the hills not considered. The rest of his letter could be easily refuted, and being satisfied what either of us might say will not detract from the road and furnish rolling stock, and that the corporations are better posted as to the merits of the rival routes, with this I will leave the field to Mr. K. S. B.

Respectfully, P. B. B.

LAW AND ORDER.

WHEELING, January 25.

Reply to "A Law Abiding Citizen."

There is little in the reply of "A Law Abiding Citizen" to my communication of last week (so kindly republished by him in to-day's issue), that calls for a reply. He seems almost willing to concede to us the right to put our names to a petition, but is deterred from giving his full consent to our exercise of this right, secured to all American citizens by the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States, from a fear that we may "meddle too much" with public affairs. He adds his opinion that when they do so "against the sentiments of the people they ought to be restricted to their own business and bidden to abstain from everlasting agitation." What does this mean? Are we to be "restricted" and "bidden" by the "sentiments of the people"? The Constitution excepting ministers from the protection of the first amendment? Surely no citizen of free America can entertain such an opinion. Possibly he means that we should not "meddle" with the affairs of this country. They do not know anything about the titles of lands here, the prices of commodities they need, or the exact rights to which they are entitled under this Government. Hence, until they learn these things they are exposed to the danger of being misled by those who better understand their neighbors and there are always some people in every community who are ready to take an advantage of such opportunities. To such an extent has this been carried that the Swiss government has now at the State of Virginia, in several cantons, warning people against parties, considered irresponsible and unsafe, who have sought to induce colonies to purchase land and emigrate hither. What I am trying to do is to induce the people to have hitherto kept good many settlers from abroad out of this State. Of the 125,000 emigrants who landed at Castle Garden last year, but 600 went South. The balance spread over the Northern States, and such as are now at Kansas, Minnesota, and other Western States, none of which, if the situation was really understood, present the same attractions to the Swiss that this State hold out.

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Washington County Instructs for the Maine Man with Much Enthusiasm.

WASHINGTON, Pa., January 25.—The Republican County Convention, which assembled here at noon to-day, selected Hon. Jonathan Allison as Senatorial, and Hon. John H. Ewing, Hon. George V. Lawrence and Hon. John N. McDonald as Representative delegates to the State Convention. The county committee, in the call for the convention, asked the several districts to instruct their delegates as to their preference for President, and the delegates called the vote stood 116 for Blaine, 15 for Grant, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The delegates to the State Convention were instructed to support Mr. Blaine delegates to the Chicago Convention. The grand boom is "busted" by Blaine's birthplace.

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Nominations and Confirmations Yesterday—Readjustment of Postmaster Salaries—A New Method of Appointing Supervisors of Election, as Proposed by Congressman Springer.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—The President has nominated Pascal P. Kiddier to be Collector of Customs of the District of Dunkirk, New York; Rynd E. Lawder, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Fourth District of Missouri; John Cook, of Illinois, to be Agent of the Land Office at Rapid Agency, Dakota; Milo D. Hays, of Michigan, United States Agent of Miquis Pueblo Agency, Arizona; Luther Harrison, of Pennsylvania, Principal Clerk on private land claims of the General Land Office.

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MAINE.

All Quiet on the Kennebec—A Peaceful Solution Looked for Soon.

THE COURT WILL ADVISE.

BOSTON, January 25.—The Herald's August special says: The Supreme Court will at Bangor decide upon the advisability of considering the Fusionists' statement. The Fusion State met with seven members this morning and took a recess until 4 o'clock.

THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME.

The Republican programme as outlined this morning, is, after hearing what the Supreme Court has to say regarding the Fusionist statement, to have the Governor issue a proclamation commanding the dispersion of the Fusionist government, and if any one persists in exercising administrative or legislative functions to arrest him immediately. It is probable the Governor will give the Fusionists not over twenty-four hours.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The House Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic has appointed a subcommittee to consider the feasibility of Congress creating a commission on the subject. A commission was advocated by Hiram Price, of Iowa, and Aaron M. Powell, of Ohio, and a quorum to-day, the first since its organization.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: To be Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to Great Britain; John W. Foster, of Indiana, to Russia; Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, to Spain; Philip H. Morgan, of Louisiana, to Mexico. To be United States Consul, Lewis Richmond, of Rhode Island, to Belfast.

POSTMASTER'S SALARIES.

The House Committee on Postoffice and Postroads agreed to report favorably the bill providing that the Postmaster General shall readjust in accordance with the act of June 12, 1879, the salaries of postmasters of the third, fourth and fifth classes, whose salaries have not heretofore been readjusted, who made direct official application or sworn returns of the receipts and business for readjustment, and whose quarterly reports have been rendered for readjustment subsequent to the law of 1879, such readjustments to date from the beginning of the quarter succeeding that in which such applications or sworn receipts were made.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Supreme Court decision, No. 21, E. J. & W. Worthington, administrators, etc., vs. Martha W. Mason, in error, to the Circuit Court of the United States for the western district of Arkansas. This was a suit brought by the defendant in error to the natural daughter of Eliza Worthington, deceased, to recover compensation for services rendered for readjustment during his life time in fulfillment of an alleged promise made by him to her before her death. The defendant in error recovered a verdict and judgment for \$12,000 dollars. The judgment is here affirmed on the ground that the record shows no error of which the court can take notice.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

A bill was introduced in the House to-day amendatory of the United States election laws. It provides that before the appointment of supervisors of elections is made the Circuit Court shall cause notice of the petition of citizens requesting that the appointment of such supervisors be served on the candidates of three different political parties casting the greatest number of votes at the election for Representatives in Congress, and also that an equal number of appointments for each voting precinct be made on the recommendation of each candidate.

RECALLS ALL LAWS AND PARTS OF LAWS.

It recalls all laws and parts of laws which authorize any officer of the United States to arrest any person for violating any United States election law without a warrant issued in pursuance of the amendment. The bill provides that nothing in the provision of any law on this subject shall be construed to authorize any supervisor of election, or any United States marshal to interfere in any manner with the rights of judges or inspectors of elections.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

PITTSBURGH, January 25.—The coal miners' strike of the past two weeks in this section is virtually ended as far as the river miners are concerned, the miners resuming at the old wages of 31 cents per bushel, but it is reported that they are to hold a meeting of delegates on Wednesday, and if two-thirds of the miners are in favor of a strike they will be out by Saturday again for 41 cents. The railroad miners are still out except in a few cases, though operators claim that they will all be in by Monday next; that the action of the river miners has weakened the strike of the railroad miners. Mills and factories depending on the coal supply are not expected to be in operation until the strike of the railroad miners is over. The strike of the railroad miners is stronger to-day than ever it was, and that the miners show no signs of weakening.

CUBA.

HAVANA, January 25.—This being the birthday of Mrs. Grant, Gen. Calleja and other party will dine with the General. After dinner a few families known already to Gen. Grant will spend the evening at the Palace. General Grant has accepted an invitation to visit the San Diego mineral baths.

THE MORNING HOUR.

During the past week repeated shocks of earthquake were felt in Vulto, Abajo district, and being particularly heavy at San Cristobal. Advances from the latter place indicated the Government to send a body of the engineer corps. According to the latest intelligence all the public buildings at San Cristobal are in ruins. Seventeen men of the civil guard were wounded by the falling of buildings on the night of the 23d inst.

THE INSURGENT CHIEFS.

The insurgent chiefs Carrillo and Serrano Sanches were recently defeated in Ciego, Villas district, leaving four dead and some wounded behind them. Among the latter was Lieut. Col. Vidal Piche.

A DECIDED BOOM IN IOWA.

Des Moines, January 25.—A canvass of the State Senate, completed to-day, resulted: Blaine, 31; Grant, 3; Sherman, 2; Edmunds, 2; Washington, 1; Garfield, 1; each. The Democrats elected 2 for Tillden, 3 for Seymour, 1 for Thurman, 1 for David Davis; the Greenbackers, 2 for Ben Butler. The total canvass of the Legislature shows Blaine 94, Grant 14.

A PRISON IN FLAMES.

Destruction of a Wing of the Kings County, New York, Penitentiary—Damage \$300,000—Insurance \$255,000.

NEW YORK, January 25.—The shoe shop in Kings County Penitentiary, Brooklyn, took fire to-day in the loft. As soon as the flames were discovered the prisoners were ordered to quit work and fall into line, even while all the machinery was in full operation, for the engineer in the lower part of the building was ignorant of the fire above. The prisoners had been at work about two hours, and were promptly marched back to the prison. Many were ignorant of any fire in the building. The shoe shop is isolated from the penitentiary, and stands about 500 feet north of it, but is surrounded by high stone walls.

ONE OF THE SHORT-TERM PRISONERS.

One of the short-term prisoners, who simply had themselves sent up for the purpose of passing the winter, was called to aid the keepers to extinguish the fire. The alarm had been sent out. In the meantime the flames spread so rapidly that the keepers found their efforts to check them useless and turned their attention to saving the made up stock, which they threw out of the windows. The Bay State Shoe and Leather Company leased the prison labor, they are, therefore, the owners of all the stock, fixtures and machinery, and the loss falls on the company.

THE FIREDEPARTMENT HURRIED TO THE SCENE.

The fire department hurried to the scene, also police reserves of neighboring precincts and a mounted squad. The prisoners were overjoyed, especially the women, at the prospect of a season of idleness, and were thrown out of the building. Though the building was constructed of stone, there was so much wood work about it that the flames found plenty of fuel, and volumes of smoke and flame were soon pouring from the windows. The firemen worked to great advantage, but in spite of their efforts the building, which was three stories high, was entirely burned, nothing being left at noon but the walls. It was erected ten years ago, and cost the county about \$100,000, notwithstanding the fact that some of the work was done by prisoners.

THE BUILDING WAS NOT INSURED.

The building was not insured, as the county never insured its property. Special provisions had been made to guard against fire, and there was plenty of hose, but there was not force enough to throw the water to the third story. The Bay State Shoe and Leather Co. had a very large stock on hand, and they estimate their loss at \$200,000. There were about 200 women and girls employed from the outside, and these were thrown out of employment. Chas. H. Bixby, fireman, was on a ladder, when some timber fell and injured him severely. It is said the fire broke out in two places, but the prisoners deny that there were two fires. The insurance is \$255,000, and is distributed among 50 companies.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BRIGHT ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, January 25.—No. Bright in his speech at Birmingham Saturday suggested that Parliament appoint a commission to go to Dublin, with power to sell farms of the landlords to the tenants who are willing to buy them, and to advance three times the amount of the purchase price, the principal and interest to be repaid in 30 years from such measure. Bright said he believed it would meet the wants and satisfy the desires of the Irish people. The commission is to assist the tenants to purchase the farms, and to advance three times the amount of the purchase price, the principal and interest to be repaid in 30 years from such measure. Bright said he believed it would meet the wants and satisfy the desires of the Irish people. The commission is to assist the tenants to purchase the farms, and to advance three times the amount of the purchase price, the principal and interest to be repaid in 30 years from such measure.

ITALY.

LONDON, January 25.—A dispatch from Rome says Dr. Gerard Small, a physician belonging to the Anglo-American Colony in Rome, was recently assailed in his house by two men, who robbed and left him plained and left stranded. The doctor is now out of danger. The assailants have been arrested.

RUSSIA.

BERLIN, January 25.—On the 25th anniversary of the Czar's accession to the Imperial throne of Russia, the Prince of Wales and the German Princes related to the Emperor, will visit St. Petersburg with their numerous suites. It is expected that Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, nephew of Emperor William, will represent Germany on the occasion. All German residents of which the Czar is honorary commander, will send deputations to St. Petersburg.

SPAIN.

MADRID, January 25.—In Congress to-day Premier Canovas Del Castillo reiterated the declaration that he did not intend to offend the minority of the Chamber of Deputies by referring to the scene in the Chamber on the 10th of December, and it is believed that the minority in consequence of this declaration will shortly return to their seats.

FEELING FOR PUBLIC OPINION.

LONDON, January 25.—The dispatch from Calcutta, referring to the scheme for the withdrawal of the