The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street

We had a pleasant call yesterday from Mr. B. Peters, editor and proprietor of the Brooklyn *Daily Times*, who, in company with his wife, is visiting his mother-in-law, Mrs. Thos. Pollock, at her home on the Island. We are glad to hear of the continued prosperity of the admirable journal which he conducts. He has recently made a considerable addition to his establishment in order to accommodate his large and growing business.

Wheat was selling at 95 cents here yesterday. At Washington, Pa., prices were as follows: Wheat 90, corn 40, and oats 35.

The Wayne *Advocate* calls for the passage of a law that will prescribe severe penalties against carrying concealed weapons in this State.

The Government commences paying its January interest without rebate to-day. There will be a mint of money paid out by the Treasury for interest and principal in the next few days, and also by dividend paying corporations.

We received a pleasant letter yesterday from Mr. S. T. Armstrong, formerly of Moundsville, now a resident of Denver, Colorado. Mr. A. once represented Marshall county in the Legislature, but like many of our West Virginia friends he thought he could see a more congenial field in the far West.

The business men of Washington say there has been no such trade for years as there has been this holiday season. Everybody seems to be pleased at what has been done, and the prospect is still cheering.—*Washington, Pa., Reporter.*

The same state of things can be reported in regard to the holiday trade of this city. It was extraordinary, and the "prospect is still cheering."

We have been requested to call attention to a circular in regard to illuminating oils just issued by the Supervisor of Oils for the State of Ohio. The statute to which it calls attention prescribes severe penalties for selling or using any oil made from petroleum that has not been inspected and branded under the direction of the Supervisor.

Some of our West Virginia exchanges are still urging appropriations by the Legislature this winter for public improvements. They take no account of the Constitutional difficulties we have pointed out to them. They will find these a serious obstacle if the appropriations come up for discussion, and still more so if the question comes into court.

The West Union (Deddridge county) *Record* calls upon the Legislature to pass an act this winter establishing the whipping post as a means of punishment for crime in this State. It looks upon such an institution as very effective for the prevention of crime. It contends that

"It is sanctioned by the highest authority—the Bible—and nothing would have a tendency to break up crimes so rapidly."

At a meeting of the stockholders of the People's National Bank, of Charleston, S. C., last Wednesday, it was decided to reduce the capital stock from $750,000 to $500,000 (it having been reduced to that figure from $1,000,000 in 1877), and in announcing the reasons therefor the President said:

"It is a deplorable fact that the limited demand for money at Charleston, caused to a large extent from want of industry and from too high taxes on capital, make it almost impossible for a bank with $750,000 to earn a dividend; and if the interest of the stockholders alone was to be considered and not the fact likewise that a bank is created for public good—to give tone to the credit of the place in which it is located and to benefit the community at large—it would be best to reduce the capital at once to the minimum amount allowed by law, which is $200,000 in a city containing over 50,000 inhabitants.

This is a worse showing for Charleston than any correspondent from the North has yet made. And yet we believe Charleston will overcome the petty prejudices and false business notions that at present impede her progress. Things sometimes have to get worse before they get better.

The daily newspapers of this city are beset with complaints from their subscribers along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio and Central Ohio roads in regard to the running of trains. It looks to these subscribers as if the winter schedule had been arranged with the least possible eye to the accommodation of the public in the matter of mail deliveries. It looks to the newspaper publishers a good deal the same way. One thing certain, the schedule could not have been arranged more inconveniently and annoyingly for the readers and publishers of the Wheeling papers than it has been. There is no mail east over the line until 9 o'clock in the morning, and no train west until 9:35. But unseasonable as are these hours of departure, the schedule time of arrival is still more inconvenient for the business interests of the city. For some time past no passenger train has been arriving here until some time in the afternoon, and its mails have not been delivered until the next morning, at which time they have been delivered along with the mail matter arriving during the night. The arrangement has annoyed and inconvenienced merchants who would like to get their letters and fill their orders on the same day. It has also annoyed and inconvenienced people who desire to come here in the forenoon and return home in afternoon. This applies to the people along both the main line and the Central Ohio division. They are practically discouraged from coming to this city by the present running of the trains.

It seems strange that the B. & O. management should be fated to always stir up so much friction on this end of the line; but so it is, and hence there always has been and always will be a feeling of alienation and antagonism toward the company among the people of this region, and therefore it is that they are not disposed to patronize the line any more than they can help.

APPALLING ARRAY

OF MURDEROUS ASSAULTS AND FATAL CASUALTIES.

Death in the Mine and on the Rail—Fatal Explosion—By His Own Hand—Intoxicated Man Gets Too Much Cold Water—Murderer Lynched, and Another Sentenced to Death.

FRIGHTFUL FATE.

Fearful Collision Near Charlotte, N. C.—Several Passengers Killed and one Slowly Roasted to Death, the Bystanders Hearing his Shrieks of Agony but Unable to Offer Aid.

Charlotte, N. C., December 27.—A frightful railroad disaster occurred this morning on the Air Line Railroad five hundred yards beyond the Paw Creek trestle, nine miles from this city. Two freight trains left Charlotte yesterday morning in sections, one about fifteen minutes behind the other. On an up grade, just beyond the Paw Creek trestle, fourteen cars of the forward train broke loose and stopped after running a short distance. In the rear car were the flagman, Bob Griffith, of this city, and six passengers, three of whom were colored. When the detached cars stopped flagman Griffith at once jumped off, and having told the train men to notify the passengers that they had broken loose from the remainder of the train, immediately started back to signal the second section. He had not gone far before he heard the approaching train, and then realized the fact that he could proceed no farther because of the trestle, which is 150 yards wide and very heavy. He waved a flag as the engine in charge of Engineer Wisenberry came in sight, and the engineer expressed his recognition of it by immediately blowing down brakes, but his train was heavy and he was nearing the bottom of one of the biggest grades on the road, hence it was impossible to stop. As soon as he realized this fact, and before crossing the tressel, he reversed his engine and continued to blow on the breaks. Realizing the catastrophe, he left his seat, and standing in front of the fire-box, with his hand on the lever, awaited the shock. It came, and he was partially knocked down by a stick of wood from the tender, but was otherwise unhurt, though almost entirely shut in by the mass of debris which was thrown against the engine. His life was probably saved by the fact that the rear of the tender was thrown to one side, thus deviating the full momentum of the train from the engine, to the side of a cut, against which the shattered cars were piled in an inextricable mass. What occurred in the cut is obtained from the statement made by Theo. H. Gaither, of this city, who was a passenger and who miraculously escaped death, though seriously injured, having had several of his ribs broken. There were six passengers, beside the flagman. The train which ran into them had caught up with them at Wood Station, a few miles back, and, hence, when its coming was announced no one felt apprehensive. A flagman had been sent back as an addditional precaution, and hence no attention was paid to the approaching train. It was upon them before they knew it. Gaither remembers that he and Phillip S. Whisnant started to get out, but before he had passed the middle of the car he was knocked down; he managed, with the assistance of a colored man, to extricate himself by lifting the whole top of the car off of the other passengers. Phillip S. Whisnant, of this city; Charles Sellers, whose parents live in Pinhook, and a negro named Ned Stroad were all killed. The cars telescoped each other and were piled in the greatest confusion. The mass caught fire, and the remnants of the cars, including that in which were the passengers, were destroyed. At least one of them was burned alive. The charred remains were recovered after several hours, but could not be recognized. The head, feet and hands were entirely burned off.

SNYDER'S SIN.

He Kills the Parents of the Girl He Loves—Neighbors Take His Punishment Out of the Law's Hands.

Allentown, Pa., December 27.—Jacob Goggel and wife, residing four miles from Bethlehem, were found dead in bed this morning, their heads having been nearly severed from thier bodies. A bloody axe was found in the apartment and the walls were splashed with blood. Joseph Snyder, who boarded with Goggel, was believed to be the murderer.

Joseph Snyder, aged twenty-four, the murderer of Jacob and Anna Gogel, near Bethlehem, was found in a neighboring barn under some straw this morning at 9 o'clock. He was immediately taken back to the house of his victims and questioned as to the murder. He was cool and collected. He was interrogated by Rev. Mr. Brendele, of Bethlehem, and at once confessed having committed the crime, telling the story with great deliberation. He was in love with the eldest daughter of the Goglee, aged sixteen, but was opposed by her parents. He believed by killing them all opposition would be removed to his suit. He had scarcely confessed before a rope was taken from one of the beds and was placed around his neck and he was dragged outside the house and hung to a large chestnut tree. After being suspended twenty minutes he was cut down by the poorhouse authorities and taken to that institution, where it was found death was caused by strangulation. The officers of the law made a vain endeavor to restrain the fury of the mob, Detective Yoke, of Bethlehem, firing at one of the ringleaders without effect. Several thousand people visited the scene of the tragedy during the day.

Another Fatal Explosion.

Newburgport, Mass., December 27.—A boiler exploded at noon, at E. P. Dodge's shoe factory, killing engineer Jas. Huntington, of Boston; Daniel Bridges, stock-fitter; John R. Bailey, heeler, and Chas. Heeling. The establishment of Smith's heeling factory and the boiler house were nearly demolished. The boiler was thrown 200 yards into Green street, breaking thousands of panes of glass in the vicinity. Several men were slightly injured and a fireman is reported missing. Had help been at work the loss of life would have been terrible.

Important Witnesses Killed.

London, Ont., December 27.—The five persons killed on Saturday, while crossing the railroad track near Clendenberry, were all witnesses in the great Bidduleph murder trial, and were to be again called upon to give testimony in that case on the 24th of next month. The prisoners, six in number, who are still in jail here, were greatly excited when they heard of the accident, as the parties were witnesses in their behalf.

Suicide of a Southern Merchant.

New York, December 28.—Felix Heyman, aged thirty-five, a merchant of Savannah, Ga., killed himself to-day. Heyman had been sick in Bellevue Hospital, but returned to his hotel a few days ago.

ALEXANDRIA AFFAIR.

A Warm Time Looked For With Police Officers.

Steubenville, December 27.—Dr. Will Schooley, one of the parties in the Schooley scrape at Alexandria, Christmas eve, came to this city this morning and filed an affidavit for the arrest of J. B. Henry and George Buckingham, the other parties, charging them with assault to kill. Officers left this city this afternoon to bring Henry in. Buckingham is still in a critical condition so they cannot bring him in. A warm time is apprehended, as the friends of Henry and Buckingham, who were in the city this morning, left to prepare for the officers as soon as they learned what was on foot.

LATER.

Jas. B. Henry was arrested to-day at New Alexandria by Marshall Cahill and Constable Conley. Your correspondent accompanied the officers to Alexandria. Henry says he is from Wheeling and that his mother lives there. He gets his mail under the name of James A. Clark. It was Henry who started the row Christmas Eve. He is arrested on a charge of assault with intent to kill. Dr. Schooley will probably be arrested to-morrow for murder, as Buckingham will hardly live over night. Some sensational developments are expected at the preliminary hearing.

The Storm on the Atlantic Coast.

New York, December 27.—The storm on the Atlantic Coast raged for seventy-two hours. The summer residences at Monmoth Beach are damaged to the extent of $40,000. The roads about Long Branch are blocaded with snow. Some drifts are ten feet deep. The bluff bulkheads and the porticos of the hotels are carried away. At Coney Island the sea swept away the Plaza of the Oriental hotel, and carried off about 200 feet of bulkhead. At the Manhatan beach hotel the iron pier remains in tact, but some of the outlying bath houses were smashed into kindling wood.

Tramps Suffocated by Gas.

Richmond, December 27.—Within the past 48 hours four tramps have been found in a dying condition from being suffocated by the gas of a lime kiln in the lower part of the city, where such characters are in the habit of spending their nights. Two of those mentioned have died.

During an altercation Friday, in Halifax county, between Marian Wimbish, a white boy, aged 17, and a negro boy about the possession of an ax, the negro attempted to assault Wimblish with a hoe, when the latter dealt him a blow on the neck with the ax, almost severing the head from the body. The negro died in ten minutes.

A Disputed Responsibility.

Cincinnati, December 27.—A dispatch from Gallatin, Tenn., reports the murder of Geo. Martin, in Robinson county. Mr. and Mrs. Hester are under arrest. Mr. Hester says that while he and Martin were at work in a field Mrs. Hester came to them, and when Martin made some jocular allusion to a divorce suit recently filed by Hester, she drew a revolver and shot him dead. Mrs. Hester says her husband did the killing and that Hester and Martin conspired to ruin her reputation. She is but twenty years old, only married a year ago, and is very handsome.

An Unnatural Crime.

Utica, N. Y., December 27.—Henry Ostrander, aged 29, shot and killed his brother, George Hyman Ostrander, aged 26, at their home near Camden, this county. Henry was jealous because his little sister Carrie was caressing his brother. He spit tobacco juice in her face, and George warned him to stop. Henry shot George through the eye, killing him instantly. Henry says George had his pistol half cocked, but he was too quick for him. He says George was trying to ruin the whole family.

A Most Fearful Fate.

Council Bluffs, Ia., December 27.—A *Nonpareil* special from Logan, Harrison county, says: Last evening John McKinney, an old citizen of that place, retired to his room taking with him a bucket of red-hot coals to warm the room. Some hours later his body was found on the floor burned to a crisp and the clothing entirely burned off. It is supposed he suffocated from the gas rising from the bucket and lost his senses.

Terrible Fate of Three Miners.

Richmond, December 27.—Three miners working in the Union Coal Company's bank, Chesterfield county, were caught by the caving of a portion of the mine on Friday last and killed. The accident occurred at a late hour, while all the miners, except those mentioned, were out of the shaft, otherwise the loss of life would have been very great. The victims were colored, and all leave large families.

To Be Hanged.

St. Louis, December 27.—Thaddeus Baber, for killing his mistress, Lizzie Schuendler, and her mother about a year ago, and Joe Banks, a negro, for murdering his wife on the 28th of last March, were sentenced by Judge Laughlin, of the Criminal Court, to-day, to be hanged in this city on the 11th of next February. Both cases will be appealed.

Prize-Fighters Arrested.

Cincinnati, O., December 27.—John Sullivan and Prof. Donaldson, who had a glove fight on Friday night, were before the Police Court to-day on a charge of engaging in a prize-fight. The examination was postponed until Wednesday. The men claim that they only had a boxing match with gloves.

Killed by a Freight Train.

Pittsburgh, December 27.—Larry McCune, a laborer employed by a firm of contractors on the Pennsylvania railroad, was struck by a freight engine near Greensburg, at six o'clock this morning, and instantly killed. Deceased was about fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and family.

Fatal Collision on the M. & O. Road.

New Orleans, December 27.—A collision occurred Sunday morning between a South bound passenger and a freight train at the State line, on the Mobile and Ohio road. The two engineers and two firemen were killed and several others fatally injured.

Fatal Spree.

Chicago, December 27.—Bridget Twinning, in a drunken spree this evening, over-turned a lamp at her home on the West Side, and was burned so that she cannot live.

New Way to Pay Old Debts.

Columbus, Ga., December 27.—At Neal's Landing, Florida, Saturday night, James Ransom, a negro, killed Walter Justice, white, who dunned him for a debt.

Fatal Snow.

Red Bank, N. J., December 27.—Two men lost their lives during the snow storm in this section.

THE DAY'S DOINGS.

DEATH OF REV. DR. CHAPIN, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Fierce Storms in the East and Intense Cold in the West—Aquatic Affairs—Free Trade Folly—Senatorial Statements—A Democratic Official—Other Topics.

DEATH OF A NOTED DIVINE.

Dr. Edwin Chapin, a Universalist Preacher, and Horace Greeley's Pastor.

New York, December 27.—Rev. Dr. Edwin Chapin is dead. The friends of Dr. Chapin have known for some time that there was no hope of his recovery, but the intelligence of his death will, nevertheless, be received with regret.

Dr. Chapin was born in Union, a village in Washington county, N. Y., on the 29th of December, 1814. His parents were natives of New England, and while he was in his boyhood they removed to Bennington, Vt. He received his academic education at Bennington Seminary, and returned to this State, beginning to study for the bar in a lawyer's office in Troy. Without completing his legal studies he soon removed to Utica, where he became assistant editor of the *Magazine and Advocate* that was then the leading journal of the Universalist denomination.

In 1837, when twenty-three years of age, he was ordained in Utica to the Universalist ministry. He immediately began preaching, and accepted a call to become pastor of the Independent Christian Church, of Richmond, Va., a society composed both of Universalists and Unitarians. In 1840 he accepted charge of the Universalist Church in Charleston, Mass. Six years later he accepted a call from the School Street Universalist Church, Boston, becoming the colleague of Hosea Ballou. In 1848 Dr. Chapin came to this city to assume the pastorate of the Fourth Universalist Society, which he has ever since retained. Among his friends and parishoners was Horace Greely, whose funeral services took place in his church. Dr. Chapin leaves a wife, two sons and a daughter.

MARSHAL FITZSIMMONS.

Charges Against Him Sustained by a Special Agent's Report.

Washington, December 27.—About the only thorough Democrat appointed to office in the South by the present administration was United States Marshal Fitzsimmons, of Georgia. This officer has repeatedly had charges of maladministration preferred against him, and has frequently been investigated. Until the last investigation just completed, Mr. Fritzsimmons has always been vindicated. A special agent of the Department of Justice was sent to Atlanta a few days ago to investigate certain new charges against the officer to the effect that he had not yet paid his deputies, the amount due being, as it is claimed, about $5,000. The special agent has reported to the Department that the charges are sustained upon investigation. The report awaits action by the President and Attorney-General. In the meantime it is stated that no more money will be allowed Fitzsimmons until the matter is finally settled.

SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Opposition to the Re-election of Jones and Beck.

Washington, December 27.—The Florida Legislature will, on the 4th of January next, proceed to the election of a successor to Senator Jones. It is thought that the Senator will be returned beyond a doubt. A little fight, however, has been organized against him because he is not a native of the State and springs from no prominent family. Senator Jones is a native of Ireland, and went to Florida in 1855. He worked his way up, for a time laboring at a carpenter bench by the side of a slave. Senator Beck finds that he is being opposed for a re-election to the Senate on pretty much the same grounds. He is a native of Scotland, and the argument is being used against him that it is time he should make way for a Kentuckian to the manor born, that he has held his position long enough. Representative Carlisle and judge Lindsay are said to be his most formidable competitors for the Senatorship.

A BIG MAIL.

Nearly 700,000 Pieces for Distribution in New York.

New York, December 27.—For the first time in the history of the mail service of this city a portion of the mail in down town business districts had to be delivered in carriages. The accumulation of Saturday and Sunday, including the mails of an ocean steamer, gave 189 pounds to each carrier. Two carriers accompanied a carriage, one to deliver and one to watch the matter. To-day's distribution of mail is said to be the largest ever on this continent. Between 600,000 and 700,000 letters, newspapers and packages were on hand last night for distribution in the lower part of the city. Many thousands of Christmas cards, American and foreign, were in the mails this season. They were even more plentiful than valentines in February.

FREE TRADE CRUSADE.

Frank Hurd Outlines a Plan to be Adopted by Anti-Tariff Men.

Washington, December 27. — Frank Hurd thus outlines the purposes of the anti-tariff Democrats in and out of Congress: "It is designed to have conferences of the leading tariff reformers in the two Houses to lay down a plan for action. Democratic free trade leagues will be formed all over the country. While we will not refuse co-operation with Republican leagues, such as that formed under Mr. Beecher in Brooklyn, still our object will chiefly be to educate the Democratic sentiment to the sturdy advocacy of the great principles which the Democratic party has maintained on the subject."

What "Old Probs" is Giving us.

Chicago, December 27.—The cold wave which struck Manitoba yesterday, sending the mercury to 40 degrees below, and which reached this city early this morning, has been growing in intensity all day, although the sun shone brightly to-day for the first time in a fortnight. At midnight the thermometer registers 13 degrees below, and at the present rate will reach 20 degrees below before morning. It is by far the coldest spell of the season, but an absence of wind and a clear sky make it less trying than weather which is not so vigorous.

Reports received from points west and north show that the weather is generally colder there than in Chicago. In many places the thermometer marked 14 to 20 degrees below zero during the day and evening.

Louisville, December 27.—The temperature here has been falling rapidly all day, and at midnight is at eight degrees and still falling. A brisk west wind with flurries of snow has prevailed during the day, but to-night the sky is clear. There has been a fall of 26 degrees in the past twenty-four hours.

THE ABBOTT COMPANY.

Mrs. Seguin Explains Her Side of the Trouble In It.

Indianapolis, December 27.—Zelda Seguin-Wallace has finally allowed herself to be interviewed on the subject of the troubles between herself and the Abbott company. She says the contract binding her to sing with Abbott three years was a catch contract, the terms of which were not made known to her until long after she signed, and to secure which dishonorable means were used by Morrissey, the manager. Afterward her salary was reduced in order to spare her late husband's professional pride, as it was suggested to cut his stipend, but after his death Wetherill refused to pay her the sum originally stipulated for her own services. Mrs. Wallace felt that her reputation was being injured by remaining with a company whose standard of excellence was so low as the present Abbott troupe, and the management, she says, is too niggardly and parsimonious for any self-respecting artist to calmly endure. She denies the statements of Wetherill and Morrissey, in a recently published interview, that Wallace is the cause of the trouble, and says she had determined to get her release from the company before she knew him. While admitting that Miss Abbott is a warm-hearted woman, for whom she entertains the kindest feelings, Mrs. Wallace says that she is jealous of her (Wallace's) success and popularity, and cannot bear to see any one else receive favorable notice. For the future, Mrs. Wallace says her plans are not yet matured. She has several tempting offers, but will first devote her energies to secure an honorable release from the Abbott management, claiming that she is entitled to that by reason of their failure to perform the stipulations of the contract.

AFFAIRS OF THE OARSMEN.

Hanlan Left to Paddle His Own Canoe—Departure of Ward and Hawthorne—Courtney and Shaw, Etc.

Boston, December 27.—The London correspondent of the *Herald* of this city writes that the sudden departure of David Ward and George Hawthorne from England, leaving Hanlan to paddle his own canoe, has excited no little commotion in boating and club circles.

Ward made Hanlan a present of $500 and the champion wrote a letter, which was published, expressing regret at losing his friends. The only excuse that Ward gave was that he and Hawthorne, the latter Hanlan's trainer, were called home by cable on important business.

The correspondent says all sorts of rumors are afloat, and a well known boating man of Putney says he can reveal something which will be startling if told. Meanwhile Hanlan has chummed with Wallace Ross, whom he has taken as a trainer, and John Bright, of Tyneside, is engaged to take Hawthorne's place in looking after Hanlan's boats.

Laycock has changed the rig of his boat and is using Riley's oars, having discontinued his long inboard leverage.

Col. A. D. Shaw denies that Courtney has anything to say about him which will reflect on him as a man or in his official capacity, and dares him to make the disclosures Courtney threatens. The correspondent, who is none other than the editor of the London *Sportsman*, says there are some people in England who claim to have letters that will be read with interest when published.

West Virginia Senatorial Question.

Correspondence Pittsburgh Telegraph.

Wheeling, December 27.—A gentleman conversant with the Senatorship from this State says there is a great deal of noise about the contest for that prize, but that there is no trouble about the result. The avowed candidates are Johnson N. Camden, of Parkersburg, Henry M. Mathews, of Lewisburg, the present Governor of the State, and Frank Hereford, the Senator whose term expires on the fourth of March.

Among others mentioned for the place are Congressmen Ben Wilson, of the First District, ex Governor Price and Charles James Faulkner, Buchanan's Minister to France. The State is divided in sentiment and interest into two sections, traversed by the Baltimore & Ohio and the Chesapeake & Ohio railroads. The Chesapeake & Ohio traverses the Third Congressional district, lying along the southern border, and this section claims one of the Senators, Senator Davis, who holds over, being from the Second district, and living at Piedmont, on the Baltimore & Ohio. Governor Mathews lives in Greenbrier county, the wealthiest in the southern portion of the State.

Senator Hereford lived in the adjoining county of Monroe, which is a fairly productive county, mostly devoted to grazing. Hereford is undoubtedly the greatest accident in American politics. He was elected to Congress by an accident, and foisted into the Senate by a still greater accident. He was elected to fill the unexpired term of Allen T. Caperton, and, fortunately for him, an election occurred at the same time. The old Confederate element raised the question of disloyalty to the Confederacy against Henry G. Davis, who was a Union man, and then held a seat in the Senate of the United States. Ex-Governor Price represented the rebel sentiment in Hereford's locality, and Faulkner in the northern section of the State. Davis was acceptable to the Republicans in the Legislature, and to rebuke the Confederates entered into an arrangement with the Democratic supporters of Davis to elect the latter, and Hereford slipped in under this agreement along with Davis. Hereford's career in the Senate has given him no strength in the State, and he stands no chance of a re-election.

Mathews is a weak man who has made a passable Governor. He is stronger than Hereford in his district, but too weak to be even a dangerous candidate.

Camden is from the First Congressional District, and has in his canvass to encounter the prejudice of locatian. He was cheated out of the Senatorship when Caperton was elected by a confederate combination, and was not a candidate when Hereford was elected. The Democratic party owes him more than any single man in the State, for he did more to break the Republican hold on the State than anybody else, except Senator Davis. The First and Second Congressional districts furnish the majority of the members of the Legislature, and they are practically solid for Camden. He has besides quite a following in the Third District. He is a very wealthy man. He is President of the Camden Oil Company, an offshoot of the Standard, and its largest branch. He is also a heavy stockholder in the Standard. He was formerly a lawyer. He is a strong man with a good heart and level head. He is more acceptable to the Republicans than Hereford or Mathews, and if by any chance the vote should be close between him and any other candidate they will support Camden. He and Davis are the wealthiest men in the State and have strong business and social relations. If Camden be elected it will go far to elevate the representation of West Virginia in Congress.

Beet Sugar.

Montreal, December 27.—A French firm intend to erect five beet root sugar factories. This province will turn out two and a quarter million pounds of sugar annually.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A DISCOURSE ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION THERE.

What is the Matter and What is the Remedy?—Some Frank Declarations by Prominent Southerners—What an Observant Visitor Thinks About the Prospects.

Mobile, Ala., December 23, 1880.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

I have been in the South considerably during the last two or three years, and have spent the last two or three weeks in Mississippi, Louisiana and this State. During this time I have conversed freely with representative Southern men on the outlook for the South politically, socially and physically, for the purpose of getting at the inwardness of the problem which now concerns the country more than any other, viz: How are race feuds and sectional strifes to be buried, and the entire country to be united in the bonds of friendship, prosperity, love and Union? I say that this is the greatest of all the questions for our Government, which, by the way, is yet only an experiment in the New World, to solve; and I mean it, for it is true.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees to each State a Republican form of Government; and at the same time it guarantees protection, in life, liberty and property, to every citizen of every State. Is it true that every State today has, in reality, a Republican form of Government? and, is it true that every citizen is protected in all his rights as such, especially the right to a free ballot and a fair count? If these things are not true, and I am prepared to show that they are not, then what is to be done by the Government? In short, what is the duty of the hour, and what are we to expect in relation thereto from the incoming National administration?

There are about five States south of the Ohio river which have a majority of negro voters; and I assert it as a fact derived from personal knowledge, that ninety-nine-hundreths of the negro population in the South, if let alone and not unduly influenced, are Republican, and at every National election will vote the Republican ticket. And yet in the face of this fact not one single State in the South is in the control of the Republican party; and, what is stranger than all, the results of the recent elections in these States show an actual fall off in the total of the votes polled of nearly 700,000. No one down here pretends to claim that these hundreds of thousands of voters have left the South. They are still here, but they did not vote. Why? I answer, and I answer knowingly, they were afraid to vote the Republican ticket, and they would not vote for Hancock and the Democracy. Is this the kind of protection which the Constitution of our fathers guarantees to each citizen of the Republic? If not, then how long is this state of affairs to continue, and how long is the organic law, of the land to remain inoperative? I have recently put this question squarely to prominent Democrats, down here, and they all have the same stereotyped answer, and it is this: "We, the white people of the South—the intelligence and the owners of the property of the South, mean to run the machine. We will hold the offices, and if we can't do it one way, we can another." But some one will say these people do not talk in any such manner. I say they do, and if any one does not believe it let him come down here and see for himself.

Senator Hamburg Butler, of South Carolina, in a recently published interview, spoke for the entire South when he said: "It is no longer a question of politics with us. We have simply one proposition staring us in the face, and it is well the people of the North should understand it. We are resolved that the illiterate lower classes of our State shall not rule. We have had all the experiments in that direction that we propose to have, and we intend to use every means, fair or otherwise, to prevent such rule." Here it is in plain English. "We," the Bourbons of the South have decided that the illiterate people down here shall not rule, and "we," the Bourbons, are to be the judges of this "illiteracy," and so far as heard from no man has ever been regarded as *literate* unless he votes the Democratic ticket.

I have in my mind two parishes in Louisiana which I recently went through and carefully inquired about the methods and magnitude of Democratic bulldozing. Either of them has not less than 2,000 Republican majority, and yet every local office is filled by a Democrat. I asked how this thing is done. The answer is, "in various ways." With such overwhelming majorities it seems impossible that they could be overcome. One of the most common ways is for a gang of bulldozers to visit each polling place where the Republican majorities are large, and at night as the vote is counting, at the muzzle of a shot-gun, demand that the box and its contents be handed over. Of course they are handed over. I have had numerous instances of this kind narrated to me by bulldozed election officers, some of whom were Democrats. Another way, and now the most common in the "black belts" of Louisiana and Mississippi, is when a Republican is elected to an office which requires a bond, and most local offices do, for the Democrats to refuse to go on his bond; and if, per chance, he makes up a good bond, then the court, which, under the law, approves, simply refuses in an arbitrary manner to approve that bond, and thus declares the office vacant, and the Governor, who is a Democrat, appoints a Democrat to fill the vacancy. Another way is for armed men to call upon an officeholder and present their pistols and a resignation at the same time, and ask a man to take his choice. Of course he resigns on the spot, and then he is sworn to keep his mouth shut under the peril of his life. But some fastidious reader may say this is not true. I say it is, and have in my possession affidavits of at least twenty men who swore that five officeholders, all Republicans, in a Louisiana parish, were forced to resign in broad day light in the manner stated. Another very common way to get rid of a Radical officeholder, is to send him anonymous notes, one after another, advising him to resign, or some night his life would be taken, and he would never know what hurt him. These are some of the ways that Democrats manage to get control of the offices in counties which on the count show actual Republican majorities of 2,000 and upwards.

The National Democratic Platform of 1880 declared that the Democracy of the nation were in favor of a free ballot and a fair count; but the local Democrats of the South laugh at such nonsense, and declare boldly that they intend to rule the South, or die trying. Men up North cannot get the true inwardness of the matter. To get the milk out of the cocoa nut they must come down here and crack it. In all my interviews with planters and plantation bosses, I have never failed to elicit from them the one universal conclusion, quietly and candidly expressed, that "we," the white people, and the Democrats of the South, "are going to rule, if a few negroes do have to die now and then to carry out the determination."

I could point out several Congressmen-elect from Southern districts, in the black belts of several of these Southern States, who hold certificates of election as the result of crimes most terrible and damning. The election north of the Ohio river was carried, in my opinion, on the one great principle, which was the leading issue in the campaign, that every citizen of this republic hereafter shall be entitled to one vote, and that that vote shall be counted for the party or parties intended by the voter. If this were true, and I aver that it is, will the XLVIIth Congress of the United States have the backbone to refuse to allow such men as I have referred to above, to disgrace the nation by sitting as members of so honorable a body? I believe that it will do its duty, and in doing so it will no doubt send back for new elections every one of those bulldozing members, and keep sending them back until it is satisfied that a fair election has been held. This is the way, and the only way, in my opinion, that we can ever have a fair, square election in the black belts of the Southern States.

But how are these race feuds to be allayed, and how are the aristocratic, bull-headed Democrats of the South to be learned to deal with common fairness toward the colored voters of the South. It is a fact, a fixed fact, that the negro is a voter, and is going to continue as such, I hope, forever; and it is a fact also that the white brother down here says he (the negro) can vote as much as he pleases, provided he does not vote against the interests of the Democratic white brother. But the people of the North, as I understand it, have decided that this thing must stop. Now, what is to be done? The answer to my mind is as plain as the way to school: Let the better classes of the Southern people divide and become the allies, or leaders, of the colored citizens. If this course were pursued by the Democrats down here the negroes would very soon cease to be the adherents and followers of but one political party. Such a course would separate them and they would divide up between the two great parties of the country. When this state of affairs comes to pass, then, and not before, the five Southern States which have negro majorities will cease to be threatened with negro domination, which the white aristocrat considers worse than death. In such a case the control of the State and local governments will fall into the hands, in all cases, of those who are fitted by education and experience to manage them.

But you ask, how is this division of the more cultured and better classes of the people to be accomplished? I answer, first, by developing new State and local issues; and second, by the encouragement of the more prominent citizens to divide on National questions. It cannot be denied that hitherto the pressure has been to keep all the white men in the South in the Democratic party, which has tended to drive the colored people into the ranks of the opposing party. This pressure should be removed, and the sooner the better. A Democrat in the South might as well tear the scales from his eyes now as he will have to do further along, and learn to believe that it will not disgrace him to be called a Republican, or to become a Republican. That is the great draw back now to the reconciliation of the North and the South—the inbred hatred of the Southern man to the name, and not the principles of the Republican party. I find a great many of them who confess that the principles of the Republican party as it now stands are their principles, but they cannot come over to it, because of its name, and its past record. They must do it sooner or later, for it is evident to my mind that the issues which now divide the two great parties will shortly undergo a material change, and that on these issues there will be a new deal, as it were, of parties. If the Southern people are wise they will take advantage of these issues, or rather changes of issues, and will take the road which will lead them to peace, prosperity and success. Will they do it? They will be required to do something. Will they be guided by prejudice and passion, or by common sense, and common fairness. We shall see.

Squib.

CHRISTMAS IN "OULD IRELAND."

The Season of Festivities Sees a Reign of Terror and an Era of Crime.

London, December 27.—A dispatch from Dublin says: It is generally said that so dull and sad a Christmas has never been experienced here. A sullen depression marks the spirit of the people, and the trades, who have for some time been feeling very acutely the effects of the disturbed state of the country, are beginning to exhibit signals of embarrassment, but the agitation which is paralyzing trade, putting capital to flight and poisoning commercial life, still extends its deadly influence, while the sufferers look on its progress in helpless dismay. The efforts of the Land League are now chiefly directed towards the North of Ireland, where it is persistently trying to overcome the repugnance to its practices. There can be little doubt it has succeeded considerably when most all of the districts are honeycombed with its organization. The exertions of the agitators are also directed towards the County of Dublin and the borders of Dublin itself. Malahide, near Dublin, was the scene of a second demonstration Sunday, but there was no reason to boast of its success.

JOHN BRIGHT'S RESPONSE.

London, December 27.—John Bright replies to the Earl of Carnarvon's letter, published against Bright's speech at Bermingham last month. He says:

"You comment on my speech of the 11th of November, and find in it terrible blemishes not discovered by other critics. You condemn me for attacks on sovereigns, aristocracy, and land owners. I have defended monarchy, although defence is little needed in this country and in this reign. I have warned aristocracy of danger I wished them to shun. As to land owners I have been one of the most prominent supporters of the policy so necessary for the country and so well for them, that had it been obstinately resisted the great land owners of England and Scotland would long ago have been running for their lives, as some of the Irish land owners are reported to be doing now. I will not reply at length to your letter. I am content to leave it and my speech to the judgment of the public."

THE POPE AND THE LAND LEAGUE.

Rome, December 27.—The publication of the note in the *Osservatore Romano*, in which the Pope deplores the serious character of the agitation in Ireland, is one topic of conversation among the British Catholics here. These are divided into two groups, active sympathizers with the Land League, and those who feel how serious may be the consequences to Catholicism in Great Britain, should the Pope be supposed to favor the movement in Ireland. The latter are greatly in the majority. The Irish colleges, however, which have constant access to the Vatican, and influence with the clerical press, spare no effort to convince the Pope that the agitation is legitimate, and that the condition of Ireland is grossly exaggerated by the London press.

Drowned While Drunk.

Springfield, Mass., December 27.—Jas. Knowles and George Owen were drowned in the Holyoke canal yesterday, while drunk.

RED MEN OUTRAGES

DEMONIAC DOINGS IN ROANE COUNTY, THIS STATE.

A Man's House Burned, His Ears Mutilated, and His Back Scourged Till He Becomes Insensible—The Mob's Leader Killed—Other Mob Doings.

Parkersburg December 27.—The Red men, or Vigilantes, are still keeping certain neighborhoods in adjacent counties lively.

A report, from all appearances well-founded, gives it that a few nights since a man who had been a mail-carrier, having made himself obnoxious to the self-imposed regulators of morals, was taken out of a house in Ritchie county and severely whipped.

Following this comes an additional account from Calhoun, giving an account of a more serious outrage.

It seems that a man named Davis, who lived on Spring Creek, Roane county, had done something which gave offense to the regulating gentry, and a few nights since the Regulators made a raid on his house for the purpose of measuring out justice in their peculiar way. It would appear, however, that Davis had been apprised of their intention, and was on the lookout for them, for when the band came up to the front of the house they were confronted by Davis and his wife standing in the doorway, who warned them off. Davis and his wife then opened fire on the marauders, and their leader, Strouse, fell to the earth a corpse. The other shot did not prove so effectual, but one of the gang now carries an empty sleeve, and will eat with one hand for a while.

Maddened by the death of their Captain, the gang, failing to bring the inmates out by any other means, set fire to the house. The fiendish plan had, of course, the desired effect. In the mean time the hell-deserving crew, to make sure of accomplishing their object, had surrounded the premises, and as Davis and his wife ran out from the burning building the former was easily caught. He was then severely whipped, and, incredible though it may seem, had both his ears cut off close to his head. The officers succeeded in getting hold of the member of the band who was wounded, and he is now confined in the county jail.

Last night an affray occur