

Business Items.

Having located in Kansas City, Mo., and wishing to reduce my stock before moving, I will offer bargains to those in need of boots and shoes.

All those indebted to me are respectfully requested to call at once and settle. All unsettled accounts after Jan. 25, 1877, will be left for collection.

Holloway's Pills are a sure remedy for all sexual complaints, and may be taken by females of all ages who are suffering from a derangement of the system, or those distressing diseases in particular which frequently occur from a derangement of the system.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms of indigestion to excitation, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, general weakness, horror of disease, weak nervous system, trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lameness of the muscular system, hot hands, flashing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes with temporary suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, etc.

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A REASONABLE REPUBLICAN.

There is perhaps no abler thinker in the Republican party than Horace White who for a number of years was the editor-in-chief of the Chicago Tribune. He is still a Republican, and voted for Hayes and Wheeler, but nevertheless he believes Tilden and Hendricks now fairly elected, and ought to be inaugurated. His views are well worth considering, and we commend them to all candid Republicans. He says:

"Our system of Government is a Democratic Republic, based upon universal suffrage, and its fundamental idea is, that the majority shall govern—meaning, of course, the majority of votes legally polled. The attempted action of the Louisiana Returning Board is to set aside this principle, and to substitute in place of the majority of votes legally polled their own ideas of what the majority should have been, and would have been if the circumstances had been different. If this precedent is acquiesced in there is no reason why it should be confined in Louisiana. On the contrary, it will spread over the country very rapidly, giving in the end the decision of Returning Boards in all cases whatsoever in place of the decision of the people. This is what I call a subversion of our system of Government, and perhaps the worst feature of it is, that after overthrowing our present system, it gives us nothing else but a subversion of a Democratic Republic, but does not give us a monarchy, absolute or limited, in place of it. It simply organizes disorder—that is what it has done in Louisiana—and makes it applicable to every State in the Union."

WHAT THIS REVOLUTIONARY PRECEDENT ENTAILS.

"When you give to a Returning Board the power to enter into the recesses of the human mind, and inquire what motives were operating there when the ballots were cast, and to substitute their own notions of how the people would have voted if the circumstances had been different, in place of the votes actually and legally cast; when you do this, I say, you have annihilated and destroyed the very foundation of a Democratic Republic. It is immaterial what the law of Louisiana is, or whether it has been legally administered by the Returning Board. This is the net result that the American people have face to face, for it is not to be supposed that so cheap a method of carrying elections will be long continued in Louisiana. We came very near having a taste of it in Chicago three or four weeks ago, where our Returning Board threatened to throw out some 3,000 votes and would undoubtedly have done so if they had not been restrained by a wholesome public opinion."

GOING BEHIND THE RETURNS.

In reply to the argument that there is no power to go behind the returns, Mr. White says: "Of course some such claim as this is necessary to complete the overthrow of the American system of Government. Its latest refinements is that the presiding officer of the Senate is a Returning Board of one for the whole country, and that there is no power to go behind him. If that functionary should declare himself elected instead of either Hayes or Tilden, probably power would be found to go behind him with a boot. The theory that there is no power to eliminate a falsehood from the electoral vote of the nation is precisely the theory that the people are now called on either to acquiesce in or to repudiate and stamp out from their feet. If they acquiesce in it they will have sanctioned a radical and vital change in the character of their Government. But it is important they should know the logical effect and consequence of what they are called on to do. I think they will soon find out what it all signifies."

JURISDICTION OF CONGRESS.

In regard to the jurisdiction of Congress in counting the electoral vote, Mr. White is thoroughly sound. He says: "It has always taken jurisdiction and must necessarily have it. The doctrine that it has no jurisdiction was never before heard of. The Constitution of the United States had its origin in the necessity of enabling the General Government to reach and deal with individuals, instead of dealing with the States as independent sovereignties. Under the old Confederation the General Government could only deal with the States, and had consequently fallen into feebleness, self-contempt and bankruptcy. The real and vital difference between the old Confederation and the present Constitution is, that the latter enables the Government to deal directly with individuals in matters affecting itself, instead of operating in a roundabout and uncertain manner through the States. To say that it does not deal with individuals in ascertaining who has been chosen to its own Chief Magistracy is the most alarming assertion of State rights I ever heard of. Calhoun never went so far as this, or anybody else till the present year."

SENATOR SHERMAN'S REPORT.

In regard to Senator Sherman's report upon the Louisiana case, Mr. White says: "I have read with surprise and pain that one holding so important a position and influential as Senator Sherman could call the ex parte affidavits in the hands of the Returning Board 'proofs,' when every lawyer knows that they are not proofs; and that he could spend so much time in telling what took place at the election in Louisiana eight years ago, and say nothing what happened at the election two years ago, when, according to the report of the Committee of Congress of which Mr. Hoar was Chairman, the President of the Louisiana Returning Board, ex-Governor Wells, made an affidavit of intimidation in a certain parish where he was not personally present, and where there was, in fact, no intimidation—the result of which was the throwing out of the returns of that parish, and the reversal of the political complexion of one branch of the State Legislature. Since Senator Sherman has gone at great length into the election of 1868, and since he has given a quasi endorsement of the individual members of the Louisiana Returning Board, candor should have required him to state the facts of recent elections as well as of remote ones, if anything in the past is to be brought up as furnishing presumptive proof of facts in the present. For these reasons Mr. Sherman's report, in my judgment, is not entitled to respect with fair-minded men."

THE SUPREME COURT.

In regard to the policy of transferring the counting of the electoral vote to the Supreme Court, Mr. White says: "If we have lost the power to count votes and to tell what is a majority, the Supreme Court cannot enable us to recover that power. Moreover, the Court needs to have less politics infused into it than it has now. To make the Supreme Court a national returning board would ultimately break down the Court without in the least degree purifying politics. If the Court should step one inch outside of the arithmetical result of the election its decision would be scoffed at by one party or the other. If it should not step outside of the arithmetical result its decision would simply be that two and two make four, instead of five or three or any other number. But the chances are that ere long the Court would gravely consider

the question whether two and two make four or not, and would listen to the arguments of counsel upon that point. For my own part I am glad the Senate has rejected this scheme."

THE JUMPING OFF PLACE.

In regard to final action to be taken in case the conspiracy is carried to its intended conclusion, and Gov. Hayes forcibly inaugurated, Mr. White says: "If Mr. Hayes is installed in the Executive Mansion, and put in possession of the Treasury and other departments by force, with no better title than he now appears to have, and if he should decide to accept of the office with such a title, he would be the de facto President, and his acts would be valid as against third parties. But he ought not to be recognized as President by Congress, and no appropriation of money should be made during his usurpation except such as may be necessary to protect the public credit, transport the mails, keep the Courts open, collect the revenue, pay the pensions, and generally hold society together. Less than this the Democrats cannot do safely. More than this they are not required to do."

"In order to preserve the continuity of the Government, and to have a President de jure, it would be necessary for Mr. Tilden to take the oath of office—this being the only form of inauguration known to the law—and to reside at the seat of Government. Any attempt at violence is to be deprecated, and probably the party that first resorts to violence will be defeated, irrespective of the merits of the controversy. It is peculiarly an Anglo-Saxon trait to do violence while there is any doubt. The Democratic party has everything to gain by respecting this national characteristic."

WHAT IS MEANT BY "BULL-DOZING?"—H. E. Z. to the Times.

We cannot wonder that our correspondent asks the question, as the term is not found in any dictionary. Various meanings have been given. A bull-dozer is a very large dose. The term was devised by negroes on the sugar plantations in the days of slavery, and referred to a vigorous application of the lash. Any number of stripes over thirty nine was a bull-dozing. In Louisiana, last year, the Republicans instituted an oath-bound society, called the Union Rights Bond, whose object it was to check a movement of colored voters towards the Democratic clubs, which it was feared would prove the death of carpet bag government. The members of the Stop were pledged to apply the lash, and a bull-dozing was the name given to the white Democrats came to the relief of the colored recruits, and in some instances punished their perpetrators in the same barbarous manner. The parishes in which these lawless acts occurred became known as bull-dozing parishes. With wider scope the term is now applied to any violent and unusual means of effecting a questionable object. For instance, Wells and his associates, backed by the Sherman committee, bull-dozed the Louisiana returns in order to elect Hayes. Cameron is said to have bull-dozed the President into a presidency in his wishes, although it is an open question whether Cameron bull-dozed the President or the President bull-dozed Cameron. But they are all bull-dozers together, and bull-dozing of any kind is obnoxious to a free people. You may spell it either bull-dozing or bull-dozing—the first way is justified by derivation and the other by usage.—Philadelphia Times.

The Secretary Life Insurance Company, of New York, has, we regret to say, been to the wall. As many of our citizens are insured in this company, we will try to keep ourselves and them posted as to its real condition and the progress that the Receiver makes in the settlement of its affairs. At present we only know that Mayor Wickham, of New York, has been appointed to that position, and it is not at all likely that the policy holders will ever get much out of it.

The company was organized in 1862, with a capital of \$110,000, and is the only one still conducted on the policy system, which is one of the main causes of disaster. While the annual report set forth the total income for 1875 at \$3,883,186, but the amount of cash on hand was over-stated \$150,000, and real estate placed far above its value. As to liabilities outstanding, the policies were over-stated \$50,000, and the premium note account \$100,000. The officers are not charged with misappropriation of funds, but with committing perjury in swearing to a false statement to sustain a corporation that they might get it into a state of solvency.

For a long time some of the policy holders hereabouts have suspected something wrong in the management of this company and hesitated about paying their annual premium, but the certainty of losing the amount already paid, if they refused, and the uncertainty connected with their suspicions as to the solvency of the company, induced them still to pay, and the result is that they are now likely to be swindled to an extent that will prove sadly oppressive to many.—[E.]

Under the caption "The Personnel of the Returning Board" the New Orleans Democrat comments upon Sherman's eulogy of that Board in his report, and then propounds the following questions to the individual members of the Board, as follows:

"We ask J. Madison Wells if years ago he did not shoot and murder a Spaniard in Rapides Parish, and if he is not a defaulter to the State of Louisiana in a sum exceeding \$12,000? Let J. Madison Wells answer.

"We ask General T. C. Anderson if, as President of the Bonif and Crocodile Navigation Company, he and his confederates did not make away with \$100,000 of a public appropriation, and if he was not, years ago, expelled from society in Rapides Parish because he was caught cheating at cards? Let T. C. Anderson answer.

THE FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—This body was not in session to-day.

HOUSE.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in regard to the extradition treaty with Great Britain, reciting the conduct of Great Britain in the cases of Winslow and Brent, and announcing that since Great Britain had voluntarily handed over Brent to this government, he would continue to regard that treaty as still in operation. He hoped that the new treaty would be soon entered into. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Speaker laid before the House a petition from certain citizens of Cincinnati in regard to the counting of the electoral votes.

A discussion arose as to whether the petition should be read, and therefore printed.

Mr. Garfield held that the reading of the petition was out of order, although presented by the Speaker.

Mr. Banning called Mr. Garfield's attention to the fact that a number of citizens went to New Orleans and made a report of a partisan nature to the President, who had sent it to the House and it had been printed, and on discussion of the printing of that report that gentleman (Garfield) had taken the position that it must be printed, and now, when the petition comes signed by citizens of both parties, the gentleman objected to it. The other side of the House had also objected to the appointment of committees to investigate frauds in the Southern States, and with three exceptions voted against it. They had also voted against the resolution calling for information relative to the election of Gov. Wells from the Governorship of Louisiana. The Republican party was attempting to defeat the will of the people by fraud, but if there was one thing the people loved more than another, more than life, it was the liberty vouchsafed to them in an honest ballot-box. (Applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries.) He wished to tell the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) that the people would have an honest ballot-box, though the army might come with eighty rounds of ammunition, though the navy might be called upon, though the 80,000 office-holders might be called to the rescue, an honest people would put them all down. (Applause.) He hoped, however, that members on the other side of the House would throw aside all partisanship and stand by the right.

Mr. Garfield said he was glad at last a gentleman had been found who could speak for the American people, who could tell exactly what the people were going to do. He sincerely regretted his colleague (Banning) should speak in a time of real danger like the present, when the country needed all the wisdom and all its fairness and all its calmness; that he should have found it necessary at such a time to hint at what the people would do.

Mr. Banning said he also thought the condition of the country dangerous, and the House ought to proceed with caution, and certainly his side of the House was doing so, and it would continue to do so, but it would not be deterred from its duty by anything or anybody. Referring to the high terms in which Republicans speak in their report to the President of Gov. Wells, he sent up and read at the clerk's desk, the correspondence which led to his ejection from the Governorship of Louisiana. Was this the man whom his colleague (Garfield) would have run his hand into an honest ballot-box, and purge it of the fraud that it contained, this man who was denounced by Sherman as a dishonest man?

The discussion, which was now devoted to the charge of bribery, was somewhat prolonged, and was participated in by Messrs. Atkins, Frye, Willis and Spencer.

Finally the petition was read and referred to a committee appointed to examine into the subject. It contains a resolution declaring the President of the Senate has not the power alone to count, and declare the result of the electoral vote.

ADJOURNED.

A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE N. Y. World at New Orleans thus sums up the work of the House committee investigations at New Orleans:

The Baton Rouge case is finished and the testimony shows that the action of the Returning Board was a deliberate conspiracy to falsify the vote, and that it was consummated in defiance of the opinions of all the respectable Republicans in the parish. This disposes of 1,950 of the Returning Board's Hayes majority. The Shreveport sub-committee has just as conclusively settled the cases of Webster and Bossier. In these parishes polls giving a Democratic majority of 445 were thrown out on pretexts so flimsy that even the Republican witnesses declined to corroborate them.

Mr. Blackburn's sub-committee have accomplished exactly similar work as to Lafayette and Tangipahoa, which disposes of 621 more. The Ouachita sub-committee have entirely exploded the Pinkston case. All the persons accused have proved an abili, and Eliza is shown to have murdered a woman in Union parish, and to be an infamous character.

WHAT THEY MEAN.

"If Samuel J. Tilden is elected, will you allow him to be inaugurated?"—Blaine.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN.

In his Louisiana report to President Grant speaks in high terms of Ex-Governor Wells, President of the Returning Board. The Congressional Committee of the House had Wells before them for examination, and the report makes interesting reading, and shows the personal interest he has in counting in a Republican Administration. Read the following:

Morrison—Had you any pecuniary interest involved to sway your action?

Wells—I have none.

Morrison—You have a claim against the Government unpaid?

Wells—* * * The aggregate of the claims of my family, to the amount of about \$70,000, did not bias me in the least, (of course not.)

McMahon—Do you hold any other office besides a member of the Returning Board?

Wells—I am Surveyor of the Port. My salary is on the average about 3,500 a year. My son is my deputy.

McMahon—How do you get paid as member of the Returning Board?

Wells—There is no salary fixed. We get paid per diem and mileage.

Jenks—Do you not make out your bills for \$12 a day?

Wells—Don't know.

Jenks—What relation is Mr. Burgess to you?

Wells—He is my son-in-law.

Jenks—Was he appointed to any office?

Wells—Yes, sir; Tax Collector of Rapides parish.

Jenks—Was any other member of your family an officeholder in Rapides parish?

Wells—My son was appointed Clerk of the Court.

In 1867, General Sheridan in command forcibly ejected Wells from the office of Governor, pronouncing him dishonest and a political trickster. His trumped up claim of about three quarters of a million of dollars, is mainly dependent on commissioners appointed by Grant. He holds the Federal office of Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, with a salary of \$4,500 a year by the Blue Book (not an "average of \$3,500 a year," as he swore before the committee). He also holds the State office of President of the Returning Board, with \$12 a day and mileage. His son, Levi Wells, is Special Deputy Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, with \$2,500 a year. Another son is Clerk of the parish Court of Rapides, and a son-in-law is Collector of Taxes of the same parish.

In 1874 Wells counted out three Conservative members of the Legislature from this parish and returned three Republicans upon his affidavit alone, alleging "intimidation," though he was not there at the election, and the Republican Supervisor had certified it to be fair, free, and peaceable in every respect.

This man is a specimen brick of the scoundrels who have been sustained by military force on the order of Grant in Louisiana. And Senator John Sherman of Ohio, endorses the cormorant and trickster as a man of character!

WHAT THE PARTY THAT CRAWLS ON ITS BELLY MAY EXPECT.

If the Republican party is ready to adopt intimidation as an element in politics, and to substitute the judgment of Returning Boards in place of the votes legally polled, it is a worse party than I supposed when I joined the Liberal movement in 1872. I do not think so badly of it as this. I think that all the present fuss is due to the anxiety of officeholders for their places, for which the great mass of the party have no sympathy, but on the contrary, a well-grounded contempt. Accepting its defeat in a manly way, if it is defeated by a true count of the votes legally polled, the Republican party has a fair prospect of returning to power four years hence. At all events it will be in a position to take advantage of the errors and shortcomings of its adversary. But, crawling into the Presidency over the ruin and subversion of the processes of popular election, it will be annihilated. It has already received such harm as its wisest leaders can with difficulty repair.—Horace White's Letter to Chicago Tribune.

The annual report of the State Auditor of Ohio, just published, shows that the State has \$1,105,896 less taxable property than she had last year, though the banks under the new law have been rated at nearly \$3,000,000 more. The total assessment of taxable property for this year is \$1,587,469,966. The increase in real estate in cities and towns has been \$5,816,377, and in real estate in the country \$8,056,946. But against this is set a decrease in chattels amounting to \$14,979,219, resulting in the net decrease stated. From 1862 to 1876 there has been a steady increase, this being the first year with a decrease, due, of course, to a shrinkage of values. The State debt has decreased from \$8,583,546.37 in 1872 to \$6,482,340.30 in 1876; the debts of counties from \$4,750,436.03 to \$2,934,099.43, and the debts of townships from \$447,238.10 to \$221,724.83. But the debts of cities of the first and second class have increased from \$11,495,591.04 to \$30,510,503.08. So there has been a net increase of debts over last year of \$10,102,978.56, principally in Cincinnati.

GEN. SHERIDAN once telegraphed to Grant that Wells, now at the head of the Louisiana Returning Board, was a dishonest man. William A. Wheeler afterward reported to the House that the Returning Board of that State were liars, cheats and frauds. John Sherman now says that Wells and his associates on the Board are remarkably worthy, conscientious officers, and he therefore accepts their eight stolen votes and gives them in return a certificate of good character.—[N. Y. Sun.]

WHAT THEY SAY IN CANADA.—Had President Grant from the commencement of the present contest remained perfectly neutral, and not only refrained from taking sides himself, but compelled the members of his Cabinet to do so too, he would have earned the gratitude of the nation instead of the blame. But he has seemed disposed to play the partisan from the beginning, and to play it to the end.—Toronto Globe.

GEN. FRANK BARLOW is an honorable gentleman, was a brave soldier, and is a pronounced Republican. He attended the Cincinnati Republican Convention in company with George William Curtis, was his room-mate, and sympathized with his plans. He returns from Florida, saying that Tilden has carried the State.—[Enquirer.]

Annual meeting of the Stark County Agricultural Society, Jan. 20, 1877, at 10 a. m. Tickets can be had at the Banks in Canton.

RAILWAY DISASTER.

90 PASSENGERS ESTIMATED KILLED AND WOUNDED.

An Iron Bridge Near Ashtabula Gives Way and Precipitates a Train 75 Feet—The Wreck Taken Place—Horrible Scenes Witnessed—Prominent Audience Bordered the Unfortunate—Everything Done to Alleviate the Sufferings of the Wounded.

CLEVELAND, December 29.—A terrible accident occurred at Ashtabula. Train No. 5, having eleven cars, went through on an iron bridge down seventy-five feet, to the river. The scene of the accident is a few rods east of the depot. The iron bridge spans Ashtabula creek, seventy-five feet above the water. On both sides are high banks. Snow has been falling almost constantly for forty eight hours, and now a driving snow storm is raging, making it very difficult to get news from the wrecked and burning train. Train No. 5, conductor Henn, left Erie for Cleveland one hour late and neared the bridge at Ashtabula about 8 o'clock.

Following is a partial list of the wounded: Geo. W. Waite, wife and son, of Ashtabula, badly hurt; J. W. Martin, wife and mother, thought to be from East Avon, Livingston county N. Y., fatally; J. M. Murry, of Hartford, Conn., injured; W. H. Vashburg, Buffalo, N. Y., injured; H. W. Sheppard, of Brooklyn, N. Y., leg broken; Barnard Sawyer, of White Hall, slightly bruised; Thos. C. Wright, Nashville, Tenn., slightly; H. T. Brewster, Rochester, N. Y., slightly; Robert Monroe, Rutland, Mass. badly hurt; Edward Trueworthy, Oakland, Cal., badly hurt. It is feared Mr. Trueworthy's wife and daughter are both killed. R. Austin, Chicago, bruised slightly; Mrs. Lees mentioned as from Rochester. New York is now thought to be from Delaware.

10:22 P. M.—The storm at Ashtabula has somewhat abated. The weather is fast growing colder. It seems the falling train and bridge mashed the ice in the creek and those not killed by the fall or burned by burning cars were held down by the wreck and drowned before they could be extricated. Many too will be or have been frozen. All the large wrecked citizens of Ashtabula are at the wreck and as many as can are working to rescue those not already claimed by death, while hundreds of strong arms and steady brains stand ready to relieve those who become exhausted with the toil. The work goes on very slowly. Many like the scene and the difficulties in rescuing the bruised and mangled ones to the Angola horrors of a few years ago, at this time we are unable to learn the name of a single one of the killed except the little babe of Mrs. Bradley. It is known that there were a large number of eastern people on the ill-fated train. It is said that eleven coaches were all well filled. The express messenger of the American Express Company is missing. The local agent at Ashtabula fears he is among the killed.

11 P. M.—A special train with physicians, nurses and everything for the comfort of the wounded at the wreck left the Union Depot at ten o'clock.

It is estimated that there were one hundred and seventy five on the ill-fated train. At least one third of those were killed, burned to death or frozen. The train was drawn by two engines. One engine remained on the bridge. Everything else went down. The engineer and fireman on the engine that went down were badly but not seriously injured. The work of removing the dead still goes on very slowly.

12:40 A. M.—As near as can be ascertained fifty two persons were wounded. How many escaped unhurt is impossible to find out. At this hour it is reported that the fire is still burning but going down fast.

ASHTABULA, O., December 30.—Only as the friends of those on the ill-fated train began to arrive here and prosecute the search the extent of the calamity begins to be known. The sum total of those lost will not possibly be known for some time. The entire train, baggage, mail and passenger cars have been burnt up. Those who have been killed are now classed among the missing, and there is positively nothing by which a large number can be identified except by here and there a leg and perhaps a charred trunk. Seventy bodies have been taken out of the river already. With strange like fatality was the Buffalo sleeping car, and as in the Angola accident, this car and all its inmates were destroyed. It is impossible now to give an accurate list of the killed and wounded, but the following are among the unfortunate: A daughter of Dr. Moxen, a Mr. Marvin, travelling agent for Birne, sons and Co., J. Barnard, D. J. Pickens, a telegraph operator, and his child, and Mrs. Childs. Up to 3 p. m. 75 bodies had been removed from the wreck, including 20 trunks with no limbs on them, and no way to recognize them. No one could suspect they had ever been human beings.

THE CONTESTED STATES.

Columbia, January 2.—Gov. Hampton has issued an address calling upon loyal citizens to pay ten per cent. of the amount of taxes paid by them last year, to maintain the government of their choice.

Tallahassee January 2.—The Supreme Court has ordered a re-canvass of the vote.

CHARLES SHERMAN, a brother of John Sherman, had to resign the office of a U. S. Judge, a few years ago, at Cleveland, on account of much "crookedness," and to avoid impeachment. But that doesn't seem to "intimidate" John A. B. DeWolfe, Democratic, and endorses the villainy of fraudulent Returning Boards with as much gusto as any other pure minded Republican. Why not?—Ohio Democrat.

RUMORS OF CONSPIRACY.—Within the past week the land has been filled with rumors of secret Democratic organizations, clubs, etc., with the avowed purpose of inaugurating Tilden by force on the 8th of March.—Canton Repository.

There is no foundation for these "rumors" except in the