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## The Huntington Argus.

WILLIAM F. WALLACE  
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For the Argus.

### POLITICS IN OHIO.

The political complexion of our people, once tawny as the Spanish moor, is fast growing as the Caucasian Alexis—the fair descendant of Peter the Great. The best and most intellectual men in this State are coming over by the score to the support of Greeley and Brown. The best posted and most honest politicians now acknowledge that Greeley will carry the State by the handsome little majority of about twenty thousand at the coming election.

If all the States will only be wise, and profit by the sad experience of the last twelve years, and vote the straight Democratic and Liberal ticket, ignoring all side issues and independent tickets, which are alone intended for the benefit of Grant, the laurels which they have worthily won will never be plucked from their crown by the tyrannical hand of the enemy. But, Democrats and Liberals, be wise!

[Owing to our not having received this in time for last week's issue, a portion relating to affairs in West Virginia is omitted.—Ed. Argus.]

It is not a very inviting sight to see an old away back, ring hoof, wind gall, pole evil, string halt, political hack horse stumbling over the track as the competitor of a strong, fat, blanketed thorough-bred.

By a miserable oversight, our dull, insipid bull-puppy General was elected president, and now every cross-road and countryquire thinks he should serve a term in Congress or the White House. It is high time that "virtue alone should be its own reward."

Yours, VIVIMUS.  
Ohio, Aug. 17, 1872.

### Mr. Greeley's Speech at Portland, Maine.

The following is the address of Horace Greeley in the City Hall, at Portland, Me., on the 14th inst.:

"Mr. Chairman, and Ladies and Gentlemen: It is certainly true that throughout the course of my life, so far I have been connected with public affairs. I have struggled with such capacity as God has given me, for first, impartial and universal liberty; second, for the union and greatness of our common country; and third, and by no means least, when the former end was attained, for early and hearty reconciliation and peace among our countrymen. For these great ends I have struggled, and hope the issue of the third is not doubtful.

"I thoroughly comprehend that no personal consideration has drawn this vast assembly together. Other higher and grander considerations have collected you around me to-day. It is a part of the unwritten law of our country that a candidate for the Presidency may not make speeches in vindication and commendation of the principles whereupon he is supported, or the measures which his election is intended to promote, though a candidate for Vice President is under no such inhibition.

"I not merely acquiesce in the restriction, but I recognize and affirm its propriety. The temptation to misinterpret and misrepresent a candidate for the higher post is so great, the means of circulating such perversions among such people, who never see a word of their reiteration, are so vast, that a candidate has no moral right to subject his friends to the perils he must brave, if not invite by taking part in the canvass. Yet there is a truth to be uttered in behalf of those who have placed me before the American people in my present attitude which does them such honor that I claim the privilege of stating it here and now. This is that truth. No person has ever yet made known the fact that he proposed to support or actively did support my nomination, whether at Cincinnati or at Baltimore, or in action which resulted in sending delegates to either Convention, as a basis of a claim for office at my hands. No one who favored my nomination before either Convention or at either Convention has sought office at my hands, either for himself or for any one else; nor has any one suggested to me that I might strengthen myself as a candidate by promising to appoint any one to an important office whatever. In a very few instances—less than a dozen—I am certain

—some of the smaller fry of politicians have, since my double nomination, hinted to me that I might increase my chances of election by promising a post office or some such place to my volunteer correspondents respectively. I have not usually responded to these overtures, but I now give general notice that should I be elected I will consider the claims of these untimely aspirants after those of the more modest and reticent shall have been fully satisfied. [Applause]

"In two or three instances I have been asked to say whether I would or would not, if elected, confine my appointments to Republicans. I answer these by pointing to the plank in the Cincinnati platform wherein all who concur in the principles therein set forth are cordially invited to participate in their establishment and vindication. I never yet heard of a man who invited his neighbors to help him raise a house, and proceeded to kick them out of it as soon as the roof was fairly over his head. For my own part, I recognize every honest man who approves and adheres to the Cincinnati platform as my political brother, and as such fully entitled to my confidence and friendly regard.

"One other point demands a word.—Those adverse to me ask what pledges I have given to those lately hostile to the Union to secure their favor and support. I answer, no man or woman in all the South ever asked of me either directly or through another, any pledge that is given in all my acts and words from the hour of Lee's surrender down to this moment. No Southern man ever hinted to me an expectation, hope, or wish that the rebel debt, whether Confederate or State, should be assumed or paid by the Union, and no Southern man who could be elected to a Legislature or made colonel of a militia regiment even suggested the pensioning of all the rebel soldiers, or any of them even, as a remote possibility.

"All who nominated me were perfectly aware that I upheld and justified Federal legislation to repress Ku Klux conspiracies and outrages, though I had long ago insisted as strenuously as I now do that complete amnesty and general oblivion of the bloody, hateful past would do more for the suppression and utter extinction of such outrages than all the force bills and suspension of habeas corpus ever devised by man. Wrong and crime must be suppressed and punished, but far wiser and nobler is the legislation, the policy, by which they are prevented.

"From those who support me in the South, I have heard but one demand—Justice, but one desire—Reconciliation. They wish to be heartily reunited and at peace with the North on any terms which do not involve the surrender of their manhood. They ask that they should be regarded and treated by any Federal authority as citizens—not culprits—so long as they obey and uphold every law consistent with equality and right. They desire a rule which, alike for white and black, shall encourage industry and thrift, and discourage rapacity and villainy. They cherish a joyful hope, in which I fully concur, that between the 5th of November and 4th of March next, quite a number of Governors and other dignitaries, who, in the absurd name of republicanism and loyalty, have for years been piling debts and taxes upon their war-wasted States, will follow the wholesome example of Bullock, of Georgia, and seek the shades of private life. The darker and deeper those shades the better for themselves and for mankind, and the hope that my election may hasten the much desired legislation of thieves, carpet-baggers, has reconciled to the necessity of supporting me, many who would otherwise have hesitated and probably refused.

"Fellow citizens, the deposed and partially exiled Tammany ring has stolen about \$30,000,000 from the city of New York. That was a most gigantic robbery, and it hurls its contrivers and abettors from power and splendor to impotency and infamy; but the thieves, carpet-baggers, have stolen at least three times the amount; and still flaunt their prosperous villany in the highest places of the land, and are addressed as 'Honorable'!

"Excellent! [Applause] I think I hear a voice from the honest people of all the States declaring that their inquiry shall be painful and insistent no longer—at the farthest than the 4th of March next. By that time a national verdict will be pronounced that will cause them to 'fold their tents like the Arab and as silently steal away'; and that I trust will be the end of their stealing at the cost of the good name of our country and the well-being of her people.

"At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Greeley sat down amid a storm of cheers.

The man with his lung-tetter who accompanies Barnum, and makes an honest penny by testing the wind of the multitude, came to grief at Terre Haute on Tuesday. A healthy farmer's boy, with a chest on him like an emigrant's valise, drew in a mouthful of the atmosphere, wrapped a quarter-section of his lips over the nozzle and breathed. An explosion followed, first of the machine and then of the bystanders, and the 'professor' was heard to say, as he gathered up the fragments of tinkling brass and springs, 'He had been eating onions; that's what made his breath so strong.'—St. Louis Globe.

A young man lately entered the office of the Hartford Register in bankruptcy, and said after some hesitation, that he wanted a license because he was going to get married that evening. The hard-hearted clerk informed him that people did not go into bankruptcy until after they were married, and sent him to the city clerk.

A press room of Henry Ward Beecher's paper, the Christian Union, was damaged by fire on Thursday night to the extent of \$30,000.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The supplementary article and arguments of the United States counsel before the Board of Arbitrators at Geneva have been published in pamphlet form. The arguments of Mr. Evarts cover a hundred pages, but those of Mr. Cushing and Mr. Waite are less extended.

The specie in the Bank of France increased one million five hundred thousand francs last week.

A tavern keeper in Tours, France, having sued the French Government for the keep of Prince Frederick Charles and his staff (the Red Prince) in February and March, 1871, to the amount of \$6,000, has had awarded one half of his claim, \$3,000.

After a lengthened private session, the Court of Impeachment has pronounced Judge Barnard guilty of violation of his oath, of being unfaithful of the duties of his position, and of being guilty of mal and corrupt conduct in his office, on nearly all the articles voted on.

Despatches from Monterey say that Gen. Roca is en route to receive the surrender of Trevino's forces, others of the revolutionists who refused to surrender, have been surprised and captured. Roca now says that he is positive that the revolution has terminated.

The Surveyor of Customs of the port of Memphis has seized a portion of the track of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad for unpaid dues on rail, amounting to \$13,000 gold. At last accounts, he was tearing up an inclined plane that leads to the ferry boat.

Times have changed. Kentucky is now the forlorn hope of the negro, the city of refuge, the Canada of the United States. Five Kentucky!

The Governor of North Carolina in a published letter, says that from fifteen counties only partial returns have been received of the late election. The result will not be officially known until the Speaker of the House opens all the returns in the presence of both branches of the Legislature, which will meet until the third Monday in November. He thinks his majority will be from 1,800 to 2,500.

Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania, whose loyalty to Grant, and whose shrewdness as a politician will not be questioned, recently declared to a Southern Senator that in his opinion Grant could carry only two Southern States in November—South Carolina and Mississippi.

A New York judge has decided that signs and banners across the street are illegal obstructions, as a street is not the mere surface of the earth, but embraces also the light and air above it.

A dispatch from Washington states that claims, aggregating \$117,500,000, have been filed before the Mixed United States and British Commission, from British sources, for damage sustained by the seizure and confiscation of blockade runners and their cargoes during the civil war, by the United States Government.

The last meeting of the Cabinet seems to have been called to consider the momentous question, whether President Grant should go to Chattanooga or stay at Long Branch. After perspiring over it the solemn pumps wiped their brows and negated the proposition. It was about the only business transacted.

Later dates from Lima, bring particulars of a bloody revolution in Peru, during which the most terrible scenes were enacted. Balta, the President, was murdered in cold blood. The principal part of the fighting was done in Callao, and between that city and Lima, during which some two hundred men were killed. Finally the revolution was suppressed, the ring-leaders were first hanged, and afterward their bodies were saturated with kerosene, and hurled on the plaza in front of the Cathedral.

The protracted dispute of the people of San Francisco with the Central Pacific Railroad Company about the Goat Island project, has been at last settled on the basis of a compromise. The final terminus of the road is to be fixed at Mission Bay, and the city agrees to modify its surveys there and give a subsidy of two and a half million dollars in six per cent. bonds.

### JUDGE LYNCH.

On the night of the 10th of August Henry Wade, colored, went into the bed room of John Shelby, living near Rose Hill, Stewart county, Tenn., and cut his throat, while in bed asleep. Mrs. Shelby awoke and screamed, and swooned. Harry screams across a brother of Shelby's who was sleeping on the porch. Seeing Wade leaving the room, he grappled with him. After considerable struggle Wade got away and obtaining a fence rail, he felt his antagonist to the ground by a blow on his head. Wade then attempted to escape, but was pursued, captured and brought back.

The night following Wade was carried from his guard by a party of men, taken into the woods, hung up to a tree, and his body riddled with bullets.

Wade had been discharged by John Shelby from his employment and he threatened revenge. John Shelby was recovered, but there is no chance for his brother, whose skull is crushed.

A young lady in Massachusetts has taken hold of dentistry for a living. All the gentlemen patronize her, and one young man has become hopelessly infatuated. Consequently he has a tooth in his head. She has pulled every blessed one of them, and is now at work on his father's jaw.

### CHARLESTON ITEMS.

We clip the following items from the Charleston Courier:

**CHEESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.**—We observed a party of laborers last Saturday working opposite this city at clearing the trees and brush away from near the present single track, preparatory, as we are informed, to the commencement of grading for an additional track.

**IMPROVEMENT.**—A flight of steps are in course of construction down the steep river bank in front of the Hale House, designed for the convenience of travelers in reaching that hotel from the Shoo Fly dock.

This will obviate the necessity of making a circuit by following the grade, in doing which in some seasons it is more or less unpleasant for pedestrians as well as being a longer tramp than by the other way.

**WHARF SINK.**—The upper wharf boat at the public landing was shoved upon the bank night before last by a steamer which had touched at the same, and the watchmen being unable to get the boat afloat again, the falling of the river caused the opposite end of the craft to dip under.

A barge was put upon the outside of the boat to prevent further damage until the latter can receive necessary attention.

**"OFF AND ON."**—A heifer was attempting to outwind a locomotive on the Chesapeake and Ohio line a day or two since, as we are informed by a straight heat ahead of the same, upon the track.

The cow-catcher, however, gained slowly upon her, and finally brought up in the rear, just as her hind feet were raised for a ponderous start upon the home stretch.

Her calculations were missed; for those useful members last mentioned instead of lighting upon the ground for the next leap were planted firmly upon her antagonist's nose, by the agency of which, her course was turned, yet not stopped, but upon the contrary continued down a thirty or forty feet dump into a fence corner. Strange to say, no injury, save a slight lameness resulted to the heifer from the affair.

**THE FRONTIER CODE.**—An Irish laborer, who had been at work upon the ballast contracts of Mr. J. B. Chilton, near Seary, (Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad), availed himself last Sunday of an opportunity to obtain possession of a valued watch belonging to H. I. Garrison, a manager or boss, upon the works mentioned, and further embraced an opportunity offered by the darkness of the ensuing night to make good his exit from those diggings in a direction leading to this city.

Upon discovering the theft, however, circumstances pointed clearly to the perpetrator of it, and his course and destination having been ascertained, various persons in this locality were apprised of the facts in the case.

Last Tuesday evening, in accordance with expectations, the presence of the enterprising individual in question in the vicinity of Davis creek bridge, was windy by Edward Chilton, a son of the contractor mentioned, who, backed by two other men, named respectively Mallory and McCormick, repaired to the spot designated, where the Irishman would be likely to cross.

The arrival of their man was a matter of brief time, his surrender was another matter of extreme brevity; and even as no time was lost in the forthcoming of the stolen property, so no delay was made by the culprit in his forth-going, after having been released by his captors, with the "wholesome" advice which he doubtless received, and an evident conviction that the enchantment of the affair was only to be realized by rapidly accomplished distance, and plenty of it.

The quiet of Kanawha street was broken last Saturday morning about six o'clock by a thump and a crash, a few short curses and big grunts, in the "One Idea Eating Saloon." It seems that the proprietor of the saloon claims a higher African origin, and becomes on occasions what one of his colored customers calls "dignified." He claims as his birth-place a district a few degrees North of the equator, exactly in the geographical centre of the continent, supposed to have been founded in forgotten ages by the original Wild Irishman, and is called Donga Keke.

The citizens of this district have little or no respect for the Tuamaks and Tibboos, and the utmost contempt for the citizens of Tuamaka, where they ate the missionary and his human hook too. The long and short of it, as given by one of the parties, is that he went in the night previous to buy a watermelon, and was unconsciously ordered out. He went back this morning for the purpose of asking the proprietor's pardon for any wrong that he might have done during his night call at the saloon, and was ordered out again. He hesitated for the purpose of explaining:

When Sir Peter with a stick  
And strong, overhanded lick,  
Right then began to pitch in  
To the pleasant Samuel Kitchen,  
Till Sam might have gone dead  
At poor old uncle Ned.  
But luckily, as he said,  
Each guy fell on his head  
And didn't strain the ceiling,  
Nor injure much his feeling.  
Then what could Sam do more,  
Than back out through Peter's door  
And dare him on the pavement?  
Which was a very proper "behaviourment."

**SPOKEN.**—An die colored individual left wide remark to himself Samuel, Samuel, beware of the Good Idea Eating Saloon.

The political processions of the night before the election, passed off without any disturbance, although they passed within a short distance of each other.

**DROWNED.**—Last Monday week, Mr. R. Cramer, a passenger on the Fannie Dugan, from this place to Huntington, disappeared under circumstances that point to a death in a watery grave.

He was going up to Huntington to set up some machinery, turned out of the machine shops of Murray, Moore & Co., and his family knew nothing about his death until it was discovered, some days after, that he had not reached his destination. When last seen, he was asleep on the deck of the boat, about midnight, between Callettsburg and Huntington. As he had been drinking freely, it was thought best by the engineers who were going off watch to let him sleep off his intoxication. As he has not been heard of up to the present writing, there can be no doubt that he awoke in a bewildered state, and missing his footing, was precipitated into the river, the darkness of water and death leaving no traces behind it.

Mr. Cramer was well known among us as a skilled mechanic, being for a number of years employed in an official capacity by Murray, Moore & Co. Subsequently he was associated with Mr. Bedell, in the machine-fitting business, their shop being connected with the chair works of Charles S. Green. Dissolving partnership with Bedell, he opened a shop on Front street, bet eca Jefferson and Madison streets; and, while there, if we mistake not, fitted the machinery in the boat from which he disappeared. He leaves a wife and five children.—Portsmouth Times.

The English papers are now discussing the Presidential campaign with more sense than they showed two or three months ago. At first they took their cue from the Grant organs of this country, and thought the nomination of Greeley was a very peculiar thing. But when they saw that he was supported by many of the ablest public men, that he had an unexpected popular backing, and that there was actually a prospect of his election, they became more serious. He appeared to them, however, as a Fenian high protectionist, an advocate of the indirect claims, and a bitter enemy of England, on general principles. But they have at last discovered that his Fenianism is harmless, that his protectionism amounts to nothing in stability, that he ignores the indirect claims, and is in favor of peace between America and England. They are consequently able to take a calm view of the situation, and to discuss it with more knowledge than they formerly possessed.—Cin. Com.

### Dangerous Classes.

Col. T. W. Higginson thinks that what are called the "dangerous districts" of London cannot be very dangerous, as he "walked through the worst of them without being robbed or molested." Exactly, and so do very many people. It is not pleasant to meet with those low and vulgar Englishmen, to be sure, and they are not by any means beautiful to look upon, but they are not always dangerous. They would, perhaps, steal your pocket handkerchief, if it were worth well-guarding; but the low fellows are not blood-thirsty. They will not knock you down just for the fun of the thing, neither will two or three make a cowardly attack on one victim, as is frequently done in New York. Their propensity for biting and "showing noses" has not yet been developed. Nor are the English bullies, as a rule, armed as are the loafers and "gentlemen" of our large cities. The English ruffian will fight with his clenched fists, but seldom is he caught "gouging" or kicking; and bite like a dog he never does. Such company is not desirable at all; but if we had to choose, give us the low, uneducated, beer-drinking English bully, before the cowardly New York rowdy who carries a dark knife under his vest and a revolver in his trousers pocket.

### IMMIGRATION TO VIRGINIA.

The subject of immigration is still attracting the attention of Virginia land owners. A farmers' convention, now in session in Petersburg, and the best means of promoting immigration, seems to be its main object. Gen. Imboden gave some interesting statistics in an address, and stated his opinion as follows: "The trouble was, there were no public lands, which foreigners thought they could get the cheapest. Then they must be enabled to settle in colonies. That cannot be done while the untold land rests in individual hands. You must extinguish the title of persons in surplus lands and lodge it with some person to offer in large tracts to immigrants. Let a company be formed in every county and get a charter from the Judge authorizing it to hold so many thousand acres, and the citizens authorized to subscribe. Let every man who has land to sell subscribe to the stock of his land at its assessed value. Each stockholder is to reside on his land to cultivate, improve and pay taxes, until it is sold. It is company is to be managed by a president and four directors, people of high character who can be trusted. Every six months make a general dividend out of the proceeds of sales. But these county companies cannot bring immigrants over. These lands must be advertised and the proper agency was a scale-lateral company, to consist of the presidents of local companies, to be elected by the Legislature. Whether these views will be generally acceptable or not remains to be seen, but it is evident that the farmers of the State are determined to take some practical act on in the matter.—Rich Gazette.

The election in Maine, which takes place on the 9th of next month, is being contested with great earnestness by both sides. The best political speakers in the country are now actively engaged, and it is expected the State will be carried by the Liberals and Democrats.