

Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1880.

The State Committee's Action.

The Democratic state central committee decided that the state convention shall meet in Harrisburg on April 28, and, as we said yesterday, there is no great significance in the place or the time. The capital city was chosen, doubtless, because it is the capital, it is centrally located, more accessible by railway to all the parts of the state than any other town, and has sufficient hotel facilities for the assembling of the convention. The time is perhaps earlier than there is any real necessity for, seeing that the national convention will not be held until June 22, and it will be short notice to some of the counties to call conventions to elect delegates. Here in Lancaster county, for instance, the convention cannot be held later than April 21, and—as that will be court week—likely as early as the 12th or 14th, which will only enable the county committee to give about two weeks notice and necessitate either a very early convention to settle a county ticket or another convention—which will not be likely, however, since there are no county officers to be nominated whom the Democrats have any chance of electing. We trust that in every county where the custom has been for conventions to elect delegates they will be convened even on short notice.

The direction of the committee to its chairman to place the names of the so-called "McGowan delegation" from Philadelphia on the roll of the delegates is of course a mere *brutum fulmen*. Every state convention is a law unto itself. Mr. Speer so decided at Harrisburg in 1879, and when Chairman McClelland hesitated over the question at Pittsburgh in 1878, the convention very promptly decided it for him.

The chairman of the state central committee has no knowledge whatever of the delegates to the state convention. He is not one of them *ex-officio*, nor has he any relation to the state convention, nor any duty in it, except to call it to order and to direct his secretaries to call the roll of the districts. The members who answer that roll call, and whose right to represent the district to which they answer is undisputed, are the *prima facie* members of the convention. They constitute the temporary organization, and it is for them to say what shall be done with the contests. This is the common law of Democratic conventions, and it is common sense.

If the state committee—especially a meeting largely made up of substitutes—could have directed by a simple vote of its members that Mr. Miller should have put on the roll the so-called Vaux delegation from Philadelphia, and they participated in the organization, and part of them had been put on the committee on contests to determine their own contests, it would have been easy to demonstrate to their opponents the injustice liable to be done. Of course, the change of names does not alter the situation.

The convention which nominated Mr. Dill, by the influence of some of his warmest friends, decided this point most emphatically, and for all time we trust, viz: that the temporary organization consists of those delegates whose seats are unchallenged, and that no man shall sit in judgment upon his own dispute right to a seat.

It was a field day in politics all around. Pennsylvania's Democrats selected a time and place for the holding of the state convention, and, as was anticipated, the organs team with statements, widely divergent in point of fact, to the effect that the complexion of the Keystone delegation to Cincinnati is virtually determined. Rhode Island Republicans nominated state officers, and the voluntary withdrawal of Gov. Van Zandt from the first place on the ticket, which he has filled for a number of years successively, seems to bear out the suspicion that he has an eye on the senatorial chair now warmed by the courtly Burnside; the choice of Blaine delegates to Chicago constitutes almost as black an eye to the Grant boom as our dapper little McGowan is credited by his own declaration with having administered to "old man Tilden" at Pittsburgh yesterday. Then we hear of a strong Hancock boom from Louisiana, the Greenbackers and Woman's Rights people went through some motions in various parts of the Union, and it is just possible that the 18th of March was big with the destiny of the campaign of 1880.

We publish the appeal of William H. Kemble, for pardon. It is characteristic of his impudence. People who know him will not believe him when he says he sinned ignorantly, and that he had no interest in the bill which he admits that he used corrupt means to have passed. It is an outrage that such a notorious man should so presume upon a condition of public demoralization as to ask for a pardon. But the act of the board of pardons in making a special meeting to hear his case before he is sentenced, is an insult to the just judge who will have the sentencing of him, and an affront to the people of the whole state, who must view suspiciously this first favorable step toward his pardon.

It is time the people were moving to demonstrate their opposition.

THE *Examiner* manifests great distress lest the INTELLIGENCER may never find itself in such a servile position as the local Cameron organ, which is driven from pillar to post by its unhappy devices to serve its master and yet not outrage the local sentiment of its party. Life is really getting miserable to our once amiable contemporary, since it contrasts the harmony and decency of the Democracy in this county with the strife of the return tinkers and ballot-box stuffers, fabricators of bogus tax receipts and fraudulent naturalization papers, prison ringsters and poor house jobbers, who lead its party by the nose.

GEN. JOHN M. PALMER has at least one qualification of a Democratic candidate for president. He is willing to support the nominee of the Cincinnati convention—even if it be himself.

MINOR TOPICS.

MR. HALE's committee has reported to the Maine Legislature on the late counting out process, and makes the Fusionists appear a terrible set of fellows.

THE reports in the Maine legislature bribery cases have been prepared. The committee are unanimous in reporting that the case of Bartholomew Wentworth against Charles E. Ricker is not sustained by evidence, and a majority report to the same effect in the respective cases on Swan and Harriman against Wallace R. White. In the latter case the minority present a report that they cannot concur in conclusion of majority.

A CANVASS of the Indiana Legislature shows the Democratic sentiment of that body to be in favor of Mr. Hendricks as the candidate for president, with Seymour as second choice. The Republicans are for Blaine. Ex-Governor McEnery telegraphed to Congressman Ellis, of Louisiana, that the state Democratic convention of Louisiana will instruct the delegation to the national convention to vote for Hancock. From another source comes the information that two-thirds of the convention will support Hancock.

It is now conjectured by astronomers that the comets are a kind of celestial tramps who wander through space at their own sweet will, calling with more or less regularity while on their rounds to see the sun and his attendant planetary system. One of these comets is expected to call on us this year in a perfect blaze of glory. In 1106 it rivalled the sun in brightness, and it appears at every successive visit with added brilliancy. In 1843 the Millerites made sure that this comet was the appointed agent that was to bring about the final conflagration of the world.

SENATOR THURMAN says that all the Ohio nominations for Supervisors of the Census will be rejected without a doubt, as the Democrats have determined that they will confirm no more Republican nominations, and therefore will continue to reject until appointments are made for the Democratic districts in accordance with the wishes of the majority in the Senate. This will in all probability lead to a deadlock between the executive and the senate, and unless a compromise shall be reached, the States of Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio and others in which nominations have been rejected for political reasons will have no census.

MAJOR GENERAL RAILTON, of the detachment of the Salvation army that has just commenced to wage war against sin on these shores, threatens that he will leave New York forthwith if the mayor does not give him a license to carry on his operations without police let or hindrance in the streets of New York. Such a proceeding would have the look of abandoning a stronghold of sin to the sinners without even a serious effort to conquer it, and would induce a great many people to think that Major General Railton is lacking in some of the essential qualifications of a successful army leader.

MR. GLADSTONE is "pushing things" in his Mid-Lothian canvass for Parliament with a spirit and energy that would be no discredit to an American stump campaign in the Western country. Thirteen engagements to speak in one week is active work in Great Britain, and only paralleled in the interior districts of our country, and seldom surpassed even there. The English wood-chopper is vying with the American "rail-splitter" in his famous canvass against Stephen A. Douglas for the United States senatorship for Illinois. The American rail-splitter lost the senatorship but gained the presidency. What is the English wood-chopper's fortune to be?

THE game of whist furnishes an occasion for the display of men's characters. The utterly selfish man calls the play on his opponent, and himself takes back the card he was about to throw, and obtains a reputation for piggishness; while the careless man, who never talks, gets a reputation for being a slattern if he plays queen at second and has only a tray to back it. The man who talks a great deal after the hand is ended is supposed to be apologizing for the ignorance of those whom he honors by playing with them. The man who makes a big demonstration in throwing down his card is likely to be weak in character even though he may play a good game of whist. Some good whist players, like many good musicians, know very little beside the one thing they are smart at.—*Herald*.

PERSONAL.

MISS PARNELL, it is reported, is to be married in June to Mr. Paget, brother-in-law of the lady who was Miss Stevens.

The senate yesterday confirmed J. K. Upton to be assistant secretary of the treasury, in place of Hawley, resigned.

M. DELESSERS was received by the board of trade and Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco, yesterday, and addressed them in support of his Panama canal scheme.

Ottawa was gaily decorated and decidedly happy under the boom of cannon yesterday in honor of the thirty-third birthday of the Princess Louise.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN is seventy-one years old. He still wears his old claw-hammer dress coat, and on the coldest days of winter he walks down Pennsylvania avenue without an overcoat.

The Senate committee on commerce decided yesterday to report against the confirmation of A. C. WELLS as surveyor of customs at New Orleans. A. C. Wells is a son of J. Madison Wells and was nominated to succeed his father.

General Grant and party were to leave Vera Cruz yesterday in the steamer City of Mexico, which, after touching at Tuxpan and Tampico, would arrive at Galveston about the 21st or 23d instant. Extensive preparations have been made by the people of Galveston to receive General Grant.

LORD MATRICE FITZGERALD, son of the Duke of Leinster, is about to be married to Lady ADELPHIDE FORBES, a Catholic, and his Protestant father and mother won't go to the wedding, as the priests have refused to allow any Protestant prayers to be introduced in the service.

Judge DAVID DAVIS's eyes are blue, his bushy brows are iron-gray. His fringe of whiskers are also iron-gray, and so are the straight locks that crown his well-shaped head. His age is sixty-five years, and he is said to weigh about 370 pounds.

KEMBLE'S APPEAL.

THE Board of Pardons takes the First Step. Since the adjournment of the Board of Pardons its members have agreed to hold an extra session on the 27th of March, at 10 o'clock a. m., two days before the time fixed by Judge Pearson for sentencing the bribery case prisoners.

At 4.30 o'clock p. m. yesterday applications for the convicted parties were filed before the recorder of the board of pardons. Following is the form of one of the applications, the others being filled in with different names of the parties applying:

What Kemble has to say. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Wm H. Kemble. Dauphin county quarter sessions, March term, 1880. Charge—corrupt solicitation.

The petition of William H. Kemble, the above named defendant, respectfully represents: That he requests your honorable board to recommend that he be pardoned by His Excellency Governor Hoyt of the above named offense for the following reasons:

The act of assembly of 1841, making the city of Philadelphia liable for all damages done by riot, and which was extended to the county of Allegheny in 1849, was deemed by many fair minded men as an unjust discrimination against those cities and towns. And whereas the riots of 1877 occurred causing damages to property to the amount of two or three millions of dollars, the payment of which was imposed by the above act upon Allegheny county, a widespread feeling arose in the popular mind that equity required that the same should be relieved to some extent at least, from this heavy burden, and the people of the whole state be made to share it. This sentiment grew in strength as the people became more familiar with the merits of the question. Acting under this feeling, and warmly sharing a representative from Allegheny county introduced in the House, a bill numbered 103, the object of which was to relieve that county from the payment of the damages caused by the riots. Great excitement attended its progress through the House. The feeling of its advocates and opponents was bitter and intense. Arguments and appeals, and all known parliamentary strategy were used for and against its passage. In the efforts of some of those who favored the measure and earnestly desired for its passage, means of doubtful propriety may have been resorted to to influence the minds of legislators. In the zeal and earnestness of the petitioner to accomplish what he believed was a laudable purpose, he may have gone beyond the boundaries of discretion, and as a result of his feelings and the influence of the provisions of an act only recently placed upon the statute books, and which had not received a judicial interpretation.

2. Your petitioner had no personal interest in the measure, but desired its passage, as he felt it to be one of the best citizens of the state. The excitement referred to culminated in a committee of investigation, before which he appeared and frankly stated his participation in the matter. On consultation with his counsel he ascertained for the first time that his arguments and facts, as given before the committee, rendered him guilty of a technical violation of the act of 1874, and subjected him to the charge of corrupt solicitation. With no disposition to withhold the truth, he could not refrain from testifying before the committee, and therefore he pleaded guilty to such charge, but protested at the time of filing said plea, that he had no promise or offered to either any of the persons named in the bill of indictment, and that his testimony before the committee, in his vote or official action in relation to said bill, and that said plea should not be construed as an admission on his part that he had corruptly offered or promised any money or thing of value to said person or persons mentioned in said indictment. The ends of public justice do not demand the infliction of fine and imprisonment in addition to what the defendant has already endured personally in his family and business.

4. The object aimed at by all criminal law, it is believed, is attained by these legal proceedings in establishing the certainty of conviction for a violation of the provisions of the act of 1874, and thus deterring all from a practice condemned by it in terms, while at the same time the ends of public justice do not demand a warning to others from the subjecting themselves to its penalties. (Signed.) W. H. KEMBLE.

STATE ITEMS.

At the meeting of the Western iron association in Pittsburgh yesterday, a four cent card rate was determined upon.

Henry Argos, a miner, was killed by a fall of slate at St. Nicholas colliery near Mahanoy City.

An oil train was wrecked on the Lehigh Valley railroad, at Penn Haven junction. The escaping oil ignited and five large tanks were consumed.

Michael McNally, a brakeman on one of the Delaware and Lackawanna ore trains, was crushed to death by the cars at Scranton on Wednesday.

Michael Shebaski, an employee of the Lykens Valley mines, was instantly killed and terribly mangled by a fall of coal on Tuesday.

James H. Lavery, station agent at Dallas City, in the oil regions, while endeavoring to unload a large iron wheel, fell, and had his skull crushed between the wheel and an oil barrel.

The account of the executors of the Robert W. Mackey estate has been referred to Mr. Thomas J. Langer for audit by the orphans' court. The accounts charge Mackey with assets amounting to \$131,960.61.

John Horton, sixty-six years of age, residing at No. 2 Flanigan court, Thirteenth and Pearl street, Philadelphia, while engaged in coupling cars at Haines's coal yard, was caught between the bumpers of two cars and instantly killed.

In 1879 the Pennsylvania railroad company handled on the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie 1,070,451 pieces of baggage, not one of which was lost, and the entire payments for old claims and damaged baggage amounted only to \$413.31.

At the inter-state convention of the bituminous coal miners, in Pittsburgh, yesterday, a resolution was adopted recommending the miners of the various districts to form secret organizations, and also recommending the Knights of Labor to establish organizations where none exist at present. A resolution for the holding of a convention in each state in January, 1881, to declare a general and simultaneous strike against the present weighing system, was discussed until adjournment.

All the train men on the coal trains of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad, from Cumberland to Piedmont, were on a strike yesterday. The first division men, about one hundred in number, joined the strikers in the morning, demanding an advance of 20 per cent. The stoppage of travel on the road was suspended until the men were paid. The strikers are not in—then we can afford it. The strikers are not in—then we can afford it. The strikers are not in—then we can afford it.

A colored miner of Taylor Williams's shaft at Rapids City was the first victim of the Mollie Maguire threats against the negro miners imported to take the place of strikers. He was shot through the heart by some one concealed in the coal shed within a few feet of him. James Berry and S. Baker were arrested and an examination remanded to jail to await the result of the coroner's inquest. William Miller, an old miner, who declared his intention of going to work, was warned by circular that if he did he would be a dead man within three days. More trouble is feared.

A Lynchburg fire destroyed the tobacco factories of Wood & Co., Flood & Smith, and Hancock & Morgan, causing a loss of from \$60,000 to \$70,000, on which the insurance was about half.

THE STATE DEMOCRACY.

ITS CONVENTION FILED FOR APRIL 28. A Resolution Cautioning Convention in the State Committee—Declaring Chairman Miller to be the Name of the McGowan Delegation.

The Democratic state committee met at Pittsburgh yesterday. Every one of the fifty members was present or represented by a proxy. The question of the date of the convention was first considered. The dates named were the 7th, 12th, 14th, 21st and 28th of April, the 5th, 13th, 19th and 26th of May, and the 24 of June. After several ballots the contest narrowed down to April 28 and May 19, and the former date was adopted by a vote of 28 to 22.

Upon the question of location there was no such trouble. Twenty-six members of the committee voted for Harrisburg, which was selected. Reading got 14 votes, Pittsburgh 6 and Williamsport 4.

After the time and place had been settled a motion was made to adjourn by Mr. Steinman, of Lancaster. Chairman Miller halted them and put the question. It was defeated and it was then apparent that the committee had further business than the mere settling of the time and place.

M. Bogart, of Luzerne, offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That the chairman of the state central committee be and is hereby directed to enter upon the roll of the ensuing state convention the names of the delegation from the city of Philadelphia sworn and certified to by George R. Burritt, president of the Democratic state delegate convention held in the city of Philadelphia December, 1879, as having been chosen in accordance with the rules of the Democratic party of that city."

The chair recognized the resolution and the light began. The rules and says may demand on the resolution to adjourn and it was lost, and the state committee was then brought face to face with the Philadelphia question of which delegation to admit. Mr. Steinman, of Lancaster, opened the position by reading a resolution. B. F. Meyers, of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, replied. Mr. Bogart got in some good work for his resolution. Mr. Foster, of Schuylkill, replied. George McGowan calmly defended the resolution and the chair decided McGowan was wrong. A vote was called, and the decision of the chair was overruled by a vote of 30 to 20. Now and then some one would say, "We don't understand the question." "You will understand it when you hear me vote," replied McGowan. Steinman said he intended to stay there all night rather than let them pass the resolution. Most of the delegates had been in continuous session from 10 in the morning, and were showing signs of fatigue. John Barry tried to explain what the resolution was intended to cover. It was to prevent the convention from being left without a quorum. Frank Cowen said he doubted the propriety of trying to settle the question here; that even according to Mr. Barry's statement it would leave the contest open. Mr. Steinman moved to lay the question on the table, which was defeated. A motion to indefinitely postpone met a similar fate. Finally, the previous question was demanded. It was not until the hands of the clock were pointing to half-past seven that the final question on the adoption of the resolution was put. When the roll was called the result was twenty-nine to fourteen in favor of the motion. Those voting in favor of the resolution were: George McGowan, John M. Campbell, Hummelbeck, Gaskill, Leonard, Lee, of Philadelphia; Moore, of Bucks; Hellenstein, of Montgomery; Grier, of Lancaster; Myers, of Dauphin; Christy and Bogart, of Luzerne; Churchill, of Tioga; Smith, of Wayne; Walls, of Union; Heltzel, of Adams; Cochran, of Schuylkill; Jackson, of Lehigh; and the members of the delegation from the counties of Berks, Lehigh, and Northampton.

The following committee on hall and arrangements was appointed: B. F. Meyers, E. McConkey, E. P. Kearns, George W. Conkle, George Bailey.

Politics in Other States. The New York Democratic state committee will meet in New York city on the 26th inst. The Greenback state convention of Connecticut met yesterday in Hartford, and chose delegates to the national Greenback convention. The Senate of Iowa yesterday, by a vote of 27 to 17, passed the House joint resolution to amend the constitution so as to allow women to vote for school directors. The Democratic state convention of Illinois to nominate state officers and choose delegates to the Cincinnati convention, will meet in Springfield on the 10th of June.

The Republican convention of Rhode Island met yesterday at Providence. It announced Governor Vanzanti declined to be a candidate for reelection. Alfred H. Littlefield, of Lincoln, was thereupon nominated for governor, and Henry H. Fay, of Newport, for lieutenant governor. The present incumbents of the offices of secretary of state, attorney general, and treasurer, were nominated. Delegates were selected to the Chicago convention who are understood to be unanimously in favor of Blaine.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

A call has been issued for a meeting of the Democratic state committee in New York on the 26th inst.

In Memphis Joe Costello, a burglar, was shot by William Shuttleworth and will probably die.

The freshets in the Appomattox and Roanoke rivers, in Virginia, are slowly subsiding.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of J. K. Upton to be assistant secretary of the treasury.

Ground was broken and work begun on the Danville and New River railroad, at Danville, Va., yesterday.

Articles of incorporation of the "New York and Texas Land Company," limited, with a capital of \$1,500,000, were filed at Albany yesterday.

The corner stone of the New Jewish synagogue, of the congregation Beth Ababa, Masonic ceremony, was laid yesterday by the Rev. Dr. S. J. May.

The interest on the public debt falling due on the 1st of April next, will be paid on and after Monday next. It is the quarterly interest on the four per cent loan, and amounts to about \$7,000,000.

Levi Devereux Blake, Helen M. Slocum and Elizabeth L. Saxon argued before the New York assembly, yesterday, in support of a bill granting the right of suffrage to women at presidential elections.

Sapvanaro, the chief left by Ouray in charge of the Utes, writes to Ouray, who is now in Washington, that the Utes are quiet and disposed to maintain good order, but some of the whites are trespassing upon Indian lands and rights by grazing stock upon the reservation.

L. G. Gannon, the San Francisco agitator, and a leader in the recent demonstrations in that city, was given a jury trial yesterday on the charge of using incendiary language. After a few minutes' deliberation the jury found him guilty, and he will be sentenced to-day.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW HOLLAND.

News and Gossip from the East—From an Occasional Correspondent.

What has become of your former correspondent from New Holland? His long silence prompts us to take up the pencil in order to keep the public posted as to the doings of this town and vicinity.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Amos Witmer, living about one mile east of Blue Ball, an estimable woman, in the prime of life, while engaged in some household duties, fell to the floor and instantly expired. We have not learned when the interment will take place.

Preparations are now in progress to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Lutheran congregation of this town. The affair will come off in May next. Last night (Thursday) a grand hop came off at the Styer house. About fifty invitation had been sent out, and a pleasant time was enjoyed by all who participated.

This evening (Friday) there will be another one at the Red Lion hotel, kept by E. D. Kutz, proprietor of the "limited mail" between this place and Lancaster. In the afternoon he will have a public sale and it will be supplemented in the evening by a grand dance which can be participated in without the regulation invitation cards. There'll be fun alive there and don't you forget it.

One "Yorkie," in last Saturday's *Examiner*, sarcastically goes for that prince of epicureans, W. W. D., whose crumbs repeatedly fall upon the table of that paper. We can heartily say amen to "Yorkie's" article, and we desire to ask through your columns, who, in the name of common sense, is "Squire Thon," whose diary is semi-occasionally extracted from his pocket and the contents copied, we suppose, *verbatim* in the *New Era*. We should like to know who he is. Your solution of the "gem" puzzle appeared in the *Chronicle* a few weeks ago, so you can not claim the prize.

The tobacco establishments of R. H. Brubaker, of your city, are still booming and will no doubt continue to boom for some time to come. Speaking of tobacco reminds us of the unusual activity and bustle among our farmers preparatory to raising the weed the coming season. There have been at least a half dozen tobacco sheds erected in this section within the past two months by as many farmers. Every foot of available ground will be utilized by raising tobacco. If the craze continues, however, in course of another year or so the arrangements for getting to the foreign markets will be different. Already we hear whisperings of farmers "pooling their issues."

The new arrangement will be that five or six farmers will go together and put up a packing establishment and use the several months of leisure time in winter in sorting and packing it and then dispose of it. The new schedule issued by the P. R. R. for our railroad gives us a half hour more in Philadelphia; and we can go to New York and back the same day. We now get to the city at 3:35.

From Elizabethtown to Lebanon. It is now reported that the Pennsylvania railroad company will build a new line from Elizabethtown to Lebanon. Engineers are already at work to survey the road, which is to run along the Conewago creek to Colebrook and from that place to Lebanon. The route along the creek is a beautiful one, the scenery is grand and the very best, as a natural road bed runs along the stream, requiring little or no grading. It is possible that after this road is completed it may be extended further north, so as to connect with the South Mountain road, which will place us in directive communication with air lines running through the entire length of the country. This idea may be a little premature.

Gen. Sutter's Claim. A special meeting of the House committee on claims was held on Wednesday to receive the report of the subcommittee upon the claim of General John A. Sutter, the first discoverer of gold in California. The report favors an appropriation of \$50,000 to satisfy General Sutter's claim, and was unanimously adopted by the committee, and ordered to be reported to the House upon the call of the committee.

Gen. Sutter has been striving for fifteen years past to get some compensation for his losses from the government, and now at last he seems in a fair way to succeed. His career and his claim are well known to our readers, the famous old general residing in Lititz.

The M. E. Conference. The committees on church extension, tract cause, and Sunday schools, having reported the motion of Rev. T. B. Neely advocating the selection of presiding elders by a vote of the conference and not by appointment, was taken up and there was a long and earnest discussion, but no conclusion was reached.

A fire at Mendota, Ill., on Wednesday night, destroyed a button factory, a soda water factory and two dwellings, causing the loss of \$20,000. The tobacco factories of Wood & Co., Flood & Smith, and Hancock & Morgan, in Lynchburg, Va., were burned on Wednesday night. Loss, about \$80,000.

The case of Major Bigelow, ex-postmaster at Annapolis, who is charged with having hypothecated \$4,800 worth of postage stamps, came up before the United States commissioner in Baltimore yesterday. Bigelow waived a hearing, and gave bail in \$5,000 to await the action of the grand jury.

In St. Louis, Conrad Hieman, while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens, assaulted his wife with a knife, driving the blade through the lungs of an infant in her arms. He then struck another blow, burying the knife in his wife's heart, killing her almost instantly. He then attempted to kill a young nephew, but the boy escaped. A brother of Hieman attempted to seize the maniac murderer, and received a severe stab in the back, discharging him.

The last batch of Southern excursionists to Cincinnati, to participate in the celebration of the opening of the Cincinnati Southern railroad, arrived in that city early yesterday morning. The visitors were shown around town yesterday by a committee of citizens. Many of them were welcomed at the Chamber of Commerce building, which was elaborately decorated for the occasion. Among the speakers were Governors Marks, of Tennessee, and Colquhoun, of Georgia. In the afternoon there was a parade of the police and a display of the fire department.

DOCTORS VS. QUACKS. The Medical Society Against Dr. Greene and Others.

When we went to press yesterday afternoon, Dr. Henry Carpenter was on the witness stand at Alderman Spurrier's office, undergoing a cross-examination, conducted by W. S. Amweg, esq., counsel for Mrs. Harriet Sweeney, one of the alleged quacks. The witness positively refused to name any one of those who had called upon him for treatment after having undergone treatment from Mrs. Sweeney; but reiterated that there were dozens of them, and that they were highly respectable people. The witness was then subjected to a cross-examination conducted by B. F. Davis, counsel for John Campbell, the worm doctor. Witness said he was not personally acquainted with Dr. Campbell; he held no intercourse with people of his class; he had seen him on market dressed up like a mountebank, and vending his nostrums; don't know whether he has a diploma or not, but don't believe he has one; he looks like a quack; have examined some of his preparations and found them to contain poisonous ingredients. To the question, "Do not the prescriptions of regular physicians sometimes fail to produce the result expected and do not patients sometimes die after being prescribed for?" the witness answered affirmatively. Witness was next cross-examined by Dr. Greene, who conducted his own case. He said he did not know Dr. Greene; had never been in his office, though he had seen it as he had passed it; the window was filled with curiosities, put there for the purpose of attracting attention; he had also seen Dr. Greene's advertisements of wonderful cures; the respectable portion of the medical profession regarded those who advertised as Greene does, as being charlatans and quacks. In answer to a question by Dr. Greene, Dr. Carpenter said that some regular physicians advertised and that a member of the Lancaster county medical society had been expelled for so doing.

Dr. M. L. Herr was sworn and testified that he had seen the advertisements and signs of the accused, and that they professed to cure diseases; did not know whether any of them had diplomas; was not personally acquainted with them; had never been in Dr. Greene's office; had seen persons who said they were treated by him; one was John Chilles, who came to witness suffering terribly with a pain in the head, and said it was caused by Dr. Greene's treatment of him for deafness; another case was that of Mrs. Hancock, of Water street, who died of convulsions shortly after leaving Dr. Greene's office; witness did not know in what condition Mrs. Hancock was when she went to Dr. Greene's office.

DOCTORS VS. QUACKS.

The Medical Society Against Dr. Greene and Others.

When we went to press yesterday afternoon, Dr. Henry Carpenter was on the witness stand at Alderman Spurrier's office, undergoing a cross-examination, conducted by W. S. Amweg, esq., counsel for Mrs. Harriet Sweeney, one of the alleged quacks. The witness positively refused to name any one of those who had called upon him for treatment after having undergone treatment from Mrs. Sweeney; but reiterated that there were dozens of them, and that they were highly respectable people. The witness was then subjected to a cross-examination conducted by B. F. Davis, counsel for John Campbell, the worm doctor. Witness said he was not personally acquainted with Dr. Campbell; he held no intercourse with people of his class; he had seen him on market dressed up like a mountebank, and vending his nostrums; don't know whether he has a diploma or not, but don't believe he has one; he looks like a quack; have examined some of his preparations and found them to contain poisonous ingredients. To the question, "Do not the prescriptions of regular physicians sometimes fail to produce the result expected and do not patients sometimes die after being prescribed for?" the witness answered affirmatively. Witness was next cross-examined by Dr. Greene, who conducted his own case. He said he did not know Dr. Greene; had never been in his office, though he had seen it as he had passed it; the window was filled with curiosities, put there for the purpose of attracting attention; he had also seen Dr. Greene's advertisements of wonderful cures; the respectable portion of the medical profession regarded those who advertised as Greene does, as being charlatans and quacks. In answer to a question by Dr. Greene, Dr. Carpenter said that some regular physicians advertised and that a member of the Lancaster county medical society had been expelled for so doing.

Dr. M. L. Herr was sworn and testified that he had seen the advertisements and signs of the accused, and that they professed to cure diseases; did not know whether any of them had diplomas; was not personally acquainted with them; had never been in Dr. Greene's office; had seen persons who said they were treated by him; one was John Chilles, who came to witness suffering terribly with a pain in the head, and said it was caused by Dr. Greene's treatment of him for deafness; another case was that of Mrs. Hancock, of Water street, who died of convulsions shortly after leaving Dr. Greene's office; witness did not know in what condition Mrs. Hancock was when she went to Dr. Greene's office.

Dr. Wm. Compton was sworn and testified that he had seen Campbell's and Greene's advertisements and Mrs. Sweeney's sign, by which means all of them announce that they are physicians. Never heard of such a college as Pittsfield college; never heard of Dr. Alonzo Clark as a professor of a college; if there was such a man he was probably connected with some three-cent college; had heard of Dr. Gillman Kimball, who was probably a man of the same sort.

Dr. Roland was the next witness; he merely testified that he seen the signs and advertisements of the accused, but knew nothing about them personally.

During the examination of the above named witnesses Dr. Greene produced his diploma purporting to have been granted by the Pittsfield medical college, Mass., in 1848, and asked the witness whether it was not a genuine diploma. Dr. Carpenter said it looked like a genuine diploma, but there were many bogus diplomas in circulation granted by bogus institutions like that of Buchanan's in Philadelphia. Dr. Compton answered that he had never heard of such a medical college and he believed he would have heard of it if it had every existed.

Dr. Greene retorted that Dr. Compton's ignorance was a satisfactory excuse for his answer. He then asked Dr. Carpenter what kind of a professional reputation Dr. Gillman Kimball had, and Dr. Carpenter answered that he stood high in the medical profession. Dr. Greene then asked Dr. Carpenter to state that if Dr. Kimball's signature to his (Dr. Greene's) diploma was genuine whether he would regard it as an honest and genuine diploma. Dr. Carpenter answered that if Dr. Kimball had signed Dr. Greene's diploma in 1848, he would not do so to-day, but would blush to see it hanging in Dr. Greene's office. Dr. Greene insisted on an answer to his question, whether the diploma was genuine if it should appear that Drs. Kimball and Clark had signed it. District Attorney Esleman objected to the question and Dr. Carpenter declined to answer it.

Dr. Wm. Blackwood was next called and testified