The Somerset Herald.

WEDESDAY - - - - November 29, 1876.

THE end is rapidly approaching, and a few days more will demonstrate the election of HAYES and WHEELER beyond all cavil.

In South Carolina the conflict of authority between the State officials comprising the Returning Board, and the Supreme Court, has culminated in the members of the Returning Board being sent to jail. The court undertook to reduce the members of the Board to the position of its clerks, whose duty it was to return the vote as it ordered, they refused to certify the election of members of the Legislature returned by fraud, and have been imprisoned. In attempting to usurp the authority bestowed by law on the Returning Board the Court has over-reached itself. How the Democracy are to be benefitted by an imprisoned Board, whose members have certified that Hayes has carried the State, we fail to see.

In Florida the Returning Board commenced the count on Monday. Latest advices say that returns have now been received from all the counties and that, as in South Carolina, Hayes will have a small but certain majority of all the vote returned, both legally and fraudulently.

The Louisiana Returning Board, had up till Saturday evening, canvassed the vote of all the uncontested Parishes, which so far, show a majority for Hayes of 9,274. The contested Parishes were to be taken up on Monday. The action of the Board has been so eminently fair as to extort from its enemies the admission that it has acted justly throughout Its powers are no longer disputed, and the Democrats admit that if the charges made against their party friends can be proven, that the vote of the terrorized parishes should be thrown out. There is no doubt on the part of our friends that they will be proved conclusively.

EVEN a "fair count" of unfair votes didn't pull Tilden through in South Carolina.

A NEW Orleans dispatch says that Governor Wickliffe, one of the Democratic Electors-at-large for Louisiana is ineligible, because Congress has never removed his disabilities for participation in the rebellion.

THE South Carolina Returning Board has adjourned sine die, after giving certificates to the Hayes electors. Their count also elects Chamberlain, Republican, Governor, and a Republican Legislature. There is no dispute about Hayes' majority, but the Democrats will contest the count on State officers, and trouble is freely predicted.

SCARLET tickets in Louisiana and yellow tickets in Georgia were used by the Democrats. A colored Republican had to have some nerve who, after having stood up against the bull-dozers before the election, took a plain ticket, and in the sight of a throng of Democratic bystanders, deposited it. If he didn't vote the marked ticket, he was a marked man. This is one of the high privileges of being a Southern Republican.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN, of this State, was expected to do wonderful things for the Democracy in his native county—Centre—this year. The result, however, shows a falling off of the Democratic vote in that county under his manipulation of about 500 since last year. This wonderful influence(?) of the Ex-Governor will hardly induce "Sammy" J., in the event of his election as President, to give him the best office in his gift.

THE Philadelphia *Times* has discovered a remarkable fact. It says: The official table of the members of both branches of the new Legislature shows a Republican majority of twelve in the Senate and thirty-nine in the House, making fifty-one on joint ballot. One of the remarkable features of the list is, that of the twenty-five Senators chosen for four years, and who will vote for Cameron's successor in the Senate, twenty-one are Republicans and four are Democrats. What Cameron doesn't know about looking after the four-year fellows isn't much worth knowing.

NOW THAT South Carolina has legally decided in favor of the Republican candidate for President, and now, also, as the same result is probable in regard to Louisiana and Florida, honest men will ask, What if the same process had been applied to every Southern State? What, if calm, clear minds like John Sherman had thrown their white light upon the black frauds of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Virginia? We mention these four States as examples. In Alabama, by the census of 1870, there were 94,791 white votes and 118,877 colored votes, and yet at the late election the Democrats had in Alabama 35,000 majority! In Georgia there were 115,168 white votes and 136,285 colored votes, and yet a Democratic majority of 75,000! In Mississippi there were 69,816 white votes and 111,050 colored votes and yet at the late election 45,000 Democratic majority! In Virginia there were 129,470 white votes and 128,210 colored votes, and yet at the late election a Democratic majority of 75,000! We make no comments upon these figures save to add that in these days a black man who fought or worked for his country ought to be considered at least equal to a white man who fought against it.—*Forney's Press.*

PENNSYLVANIA was classed among the doubtful States, by the Democratic press, previous to the election, and if we remember aright it was claimed for Tilden, for a day or two after the vote had been cast. The amount of cheek necessary to set up such a claim can be judged by a glance at the official vote. In the State our side of Philadelphia, the majority for Hayes and Wheeler is 2,991, and including the city vote their majority is 17,904.

The full vote of the State is, Hayes 384,148, Tilden 366,204, Cooper 7,204, Temperance, 1,318, Scattering 83—Total 758,957.

The New York *Tribune* says that according to latest dispatches the Lower House of the next Congress will stand one hundred and forty-seven Democrats to one hundred and forty-one Republicans, in which count there are claimed two Republicans in Florida; in Louisiana two Democrats are conceded, while we claim one Republican on the yet undecided return, while the seats of two Democrats returned, and that of one Republican will be contested. Some of the Democrats have worried through by very meagre majorities. In this State Stenger (Democrat) carries the Franklin district by 65; in the Allegany district, Md., Walsh (Democrat) succeeds by 8, although a re-count of the vote shows that McComas (Republican) beats him; and in Missouri and Massachusetts two Democrats get certificates by a few votes and false counts. In any event the present Democratic majority of seventy-two, in the House, is whittled down to a meagre half-dozen.

THE almost absolute certainty that Louisiana and Florida, like South Carolina, have voted for Hayes, drives the average Democrat nearly frantic, and the leaders and managers are now using every means in their power to hinder and delay the count. Protest after protest has been filed before the Louisiana Board on the most frivolous pretexts, while every effort is made to cast odium upon its proceedings. In Florida the Court has been resorted to as an instrument wherewith to prevent the honest count and declaration of the vote, but, warned by the blunder made in South Carolina, Governor Stearnes and his counsel absolutely refuse to recognize the jurisdiction of the State Court over the exercise of Executive power. So far there has been nothing done in either State to which any fair man can take exception, and we feel confident that the public may rest assured that the final outcome of the matter will prove the honesty of both the Returning Boards, and clearly demonstrate the election of HAYES and WHEELER.

ONE week from to-day, (29th,) as provided by the Constitution and the law, the Electors meet in their respective States and cast their votes for President and Vice President, and before that time we are not likely to know more of the result than we now do. The vote of that day will be conclusive, notwithstanding the blustering and blustering at present indulged in by the Democratic press and politicians. We have no shadow of anxiety over any thing that may follow. There will be any amount of Democratic noise, and threats, and protests, and blowing about "fighting for their rights" if Tilden is beaten, and of quiet acquiescence on the part of the Republicans should Hayes prove to be the unlucky man; but whoever gets a majority of the whole vote cast by the Electors on the 6th day of December will be inaugurated President on the fifth day of March next.

THE reliability of Democratic dispatches, and evidence of the sincerity of their professions that all they want is "a fair count," can be judged from facts daily brought to light. A terrible howl was raised over the announcement that Governor Stearns of Florida was determined to usurp the authority to personally canvass the return from that State, and grant certificates to the electors, and forthwith a writ was sued out from the district court to restrain him; to which he has replied that he never gave cause for any such charge; but still the Democratic leaders insist that he must be prevented from performing an act which he never contemplated doing. An immense excitement was stirred up previous to the assembling of the Board of Canvassers in Louisiana, by the charge that they intended to fraudulently count the vote for Hayes; and since it has been in session the charge is daily repeated by the Democratic press, and yet there is not the slightest ground for such an assumption, as every act of the board so far has been performed under the watchful eyes of a select Democratic committee, and has been eminently fair. So it was in regard to the result in North Carolina until the count proved that Hayes had a clear majority without even excluding the fraudulent vote. It is simply because the Republicans have control of these States, and because the Democrats know that they are beaten, that they persistently keep up the howl that they are going to be cheated. Gentlemen, when will the ravishing begin?

Large Seizure of Counterfeits.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—The *Commercial's* Richmond (Ind.) special reports the arrest this evening of two men, giving the names of Charlie Lang and Henry Roland, and the capture of about six thousand dollars mainly in counterfeits, nearly all of which were of United States Treasury notes. The men are supposed to be recently from West Virginia. Among the bills captured are ten $100 Treasury notes, reported as carefully executed and well calculated to deceive. It was evident from articles found in their possession that they had been engaged in passing the "queer" by making small purchases throughout the country. Both men are in jail.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

FULL OFFICIAL RETURNS

COUNTIES.	President, 1876. Hayes, Republican.	President, 1876. Tilden, Democrat.	Governor, 1875. Hartranft, Republican.	Governor, 1875. Pershing, Dem.
Adams	2921	3439	2457	3009
Allegheny	28729	19048	18707	12245
Armstrong	4045	4821	3595	3151
Beaver	3992	3904	3289	2702
Bedford	3239	3502	2808	3088
Berks	8019	13612	6864	10433
Blair	4792	3903	3711	3968
Bradford	5398	6062	4593	6238
Bucks	7722	8021	6710	7099
Butler	5543	4630	3796	3693
Cambria	2969	4257	2223	3593
Camerон	512	443	452	476
Carbon	2758	3176	2347	2728
Centre	3298	4003	2801	3504
Chester	9715	9621	7013	9003
Clarion	3009	4159	2196	3231
Clearfield	3018	4220	1819	2173
Clinton	1869	2274	1171	2598
Columbia	2969	3504	1643	3237
Crawford	7543	6557	6146	5525
Cumberland	4151	3661	3099	4708
Dauphin	7493	5474	5653	4737
Delaware	5484	5256	4055	5079
Elk	934	1398	593	1405
Erie	8724	6170	6009	4744
Fayette	4779	5604	3472	5209
Forest	464	480	340	319
Franklin	4907	4829	4024	3954
Fulton	821	1206	616	981
Greene	1956	3319	1547	2669
Huntingdon	3395	2982	2446	2695
Indiana	4054	2248	3649	1798
Jefferson	3256	3076	2555	2457
Juniata	1350	2013	1198	1671
Lancaster	17425	9938	12736	7051
Lawrence	3429	1764	2535	1427
Lebanon	4522	3695	3849	2968
Lehigh	5566	7757	4636	6708
Luzerne	14839	18380	9899	11195
Lycoming	4119	3423	3488	4041
McKean	1437	1320	949	976
Mercer	6906	4587	4913	4267
Mifflin	1716	1992	1446	1946
Monroe	770	2526	692	2030
Montgomery	9385	9854	8384	8339
Montour	1139	1728	1032	1332
Northampton	5911	9271	4388	7248
Northumberland	4298	3991	3501	3645
Perry	2984	2789	2429	2448
Philadelphia	77088	62138	63292	47088
Pike	441	1337	325	1037
Potter	1621	1280	1223	1019
Schuylkill	8877	16407	7690	9017
Snyder	1921	1509	1701	1369
Somerset	3744	2527	3287	1661
Sullivan	502	876	536	719
Susquehanna	4823	3885	3537	2951
Tioga	5602	3727	3669	3019
Union	2154	1469	1784	1177
Venango	5849	3170	2959	2884
Warren	3141	2325	2657	1740
Washington	5866	5325	4811	4761
Wayne	2767	3680	1854	2135
Westmoreland	6217	7460	4957	6242
Wyoming	1679	2420	1385	1619
York	6827	10409	5365	8285
Totals	384148	366204	344170	292145
Majorities	17944	.....	52026	.....

Cooper, Greenback, 7,204. Smith, Temperance, 1318. Unknown ticket, 83.

LOUISIANA.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 22.—This morning's *Gazette* publishes the views of Judge Stanley Mathews, of this city regarding matters in Louisiana, whence he has just returned as one of the Republican visitors. The *Gazette* says: "Whatever Judge Mathews may state from his own knowledge, or as the result of personal investigation, will have weight with the people. In the meantime we are permitted to say that it is the opinion of Judge Mathews that, with a free and fair election, Louisiana is beyond question a Republican State; that a fair canvass of the votes according to the laws of that State, and according to justice and right, will give the electoral vote of the State to Hayes; that the election as conducted in many of the parishes was a farce and a fraud upon popular government; that the face of the returns, including those of the intimidated parishes, will show a majority for the Democrats of not over 4,000, but a revision of the returns as required by law will give the Republicans a decisive majority; that the mistakes in regard to Republican electors in one of the parishes will amount to over 400 votes, and will not effect the general result. The Returning Board, he believes, will act fairly and impartially, following the letter and spirit of the law. The evidence in regard to violence and intimidation in many of the parishes is overwhelming. As an illustration may be mentioned the case of one voting precinct, where the colored men were marched to the polls between lines of armed white men, and compelled to vote the Democratic ticket, and then marched to another place, where they received certificates that they had so voted, which were to protect them from violence. That the action of the Returning Board ought to give the State to Hayes, and that it ought to settle the controversy in the minds of all fair and intelligent men, he firmly believes; but that the Democrats as a party will so accept the result he has gave doubts. The evidence of fraud and violence and intimidation, however, will be fully reported, and the people of the North will have an opportunity to judge for themselves. The members of the Returning Board are fair men, and are as fully entitled to confidence as any board that might be selected for a like purpose in this city. Dispatches are sent to the North from New Orleans by Democrats of that city, who do not believe what they telegraph. It cannot be denied by any candid or fair-minded man that Louisiana is a Republican State, and that an election conducted without violence or intimidation or fraud would have placed the result beyond dispute. This is known to Democrats as well as Republicans; but the former set out to carry the State for Tilden at all hazards, and without regard to law, justice, or human life, and they are not disposed to give it up. Where there was peace at the voting precincts in what are called "bulldozed" parishes, it was the result of violence and intimidation that preceded, and where colored men voted the Democratic ticket they did so in most cases to save their lives. It is the opinion of Judge Mathews that if the negroes were in any degree as vindictive, cold-blooded, and cruel as the lawless whites, the South would be devastated, but the colored people bear what white people would not endure for a day, and they are the victims of their docility and forbearance. The white people of the Southern States, however, do not talk war. They know too well what that would mean. They know that there is a magazine in their midst that if touched by the fire of civil war would explode with an effect that would be destructive and uncontrollable. If the Northern people want a free government, controlled by popular suffrage, they must stand up for that which is right, that which is legal, and manfully insist upon the enforcement of the Constitution and the laws.

Twenty-one Companies of Soldiers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—A Washington special to the *Times* says: More companies of soldiers are on the way or under orders to come here. A high officer of the army says that within a week or a few days there will be twenty-one companies in Washington, which will comprise altogether perhaps 1,500 or 1,600 men. It is likely that two or three gunboats may also come here.

The Younger Brothers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A Faribault, Minnesota, dispatch says: The Younger brothers, better known as the Northfield bank robbers, all pleaded guilty to the murder of Heywood, the cashier, and were all sentenced to imprisonment for life.

South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 22.—The Board of State Canvassers adjourned sine die to-day. The statute defining their powers and duties limits their sittings to ten days. This period began at 12 M., on Friday, the 16th, and, omitting Sundays, expired to-day at 12 M.

Before adjourning the board certified their determinations, according to the statute, that the Republican Presidential electors were duly elected, and certificates were accordingly issued. They then proceeded to perform the same duties as to State officers, county officers, members of Congress and of the Legislature.

They refused to make any determination or issue certificates as to Edgefield and Laurens counties, on the ground of manifold frauds, violence and irregularities. This gives the Republicans a majority of four in the House of Representatives and five in the Senate.

The Supreme Court ordered the canvassers to certify the election of all members of the Legislature who appeared on the face of the returns to be elected. This order has not yet reached the canvassers, and as the Board are no longer in legal existence, the order of the court seems likely to be nugatory.

How The Rebel Plans Were Spoiled.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—The indications received here to day of the indefinite postponement of the proposed Democratic celebration at Washington on the 29th inst, have provoked the Democratic leaders to utterances which develop the intentions of the celebration.

It has been made manifest by the talk of prominent Democrats, and the investigation of the Secret Service officers, who have been quietly at work in Baltimore for several days past, that it was intended to inaugurate a riot by the procession at Washington, and that a large degree of aid was to be rendered from Baltimore.

The Democratic campaign clubs have been drilling in secret, and making details of armed men to go over to Washington and take a part in the contemplated disturbance. In every ward of this city there are Democratic political clubs largely composed of men who have served in the Confederate army, and who keep up military drill and discipline in their organization.

Within the past two weeks the clubs have been turned into military companies, and funds have been collected to send them over to Washington on the 29th. Having received information to this effect, the government has had a dozen detectives in Baltimore since Saturday, who have been industriously looking up the matter and making reports to headquarters.

To-day the Democratic Campaign Committee received a dispatch from the Jackson Associations of Washington that the celebration would not be held, and that they might stop all their preparations for it. The news was sent around to the ward clubs, and belligerent Democrats have since been cursing the timidity of Washington Democrats in permitting themselves to be frightened because a few hundred troops were massed there.

It is a significant fact that Democrats who were at the head of the conspiracy to assassinate Lincoln in 1861, if he had passed through Baltimore, are now seen swaggering around the party headquarters, deep in conference with the leaders of the party. The Secret Service agents say the Government was early advised of the danger to result from the contemplated celebration of the 29th, and of the help to it which was expected from Baltimore.

The concentration of troops at Washington was in the nature of a checkmate, and the operations of the Democratic clubs here have also been closely watched. The intemperate talk at Democratic headquarters to-night shows clearly enough that there was an evil design in the Washington celebration, which has been frustrated by the prospect that riotous proceedings would be quelled at the point of the bayonet.

Nearly all the Government detectives returned to Washington tonight, well satisfied with the success of their investigations in this neighborhood.

Indian Affairs.

CHEYENNE, Nov. 23.—Gen. Crook's command reached Fort Reno Nov. 18 in good condition, and was paid off by Major Stanton. The weather is severe, but the troops are well prepared for a winter campaign. One hundred Snake and Shoshone Indians joined the command there, making nearly 400 Indian allies in all, and the total strength of the command two thousand. Hostile Indians, according to the best information, are scattered on both sides of the Big Horn mountains, and a campaign on each side may be necessary before completing the work. Meantime Crazy Horse with 400 lodges is encamped on Rosebud near the scene of the June fight, for which point a cavalry command under Gen. McKenzie moved from Reno on the 22d, and would have to march about six days before reaching it. The cavalry are in excellent condition, and if this move is successful the heaviest work of the winter will have been accomplished.

A Murderous Explosion

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* of the 18th inst gives a long account of the attempted assassination of a well known citizen by the explosion of a bombshell in his house after he had retired for the night. The outrage created great excitement, but fortunately no one was seriously injured. The intended victim was William H Price, son of the Hon. Hiram Price, both of Davenport. They lived in a large double brick house. The north window of the back parlor is of wide bay form, four sashes in width, two sashes high, each sash having a single pane of plate glass. In this parlor the previous evening, Mr. and Mrs. Price, and Miss Louise DuBoss, a young lady from New Orleans, who is visiting Mrs. Price, sat conversing till after eleven o'clock. The curtains of the bay window were raised all this time, and any person could have had full view of the parlor and its occupants from the house yard or the enclosure of the First Methodist Church adjoining on the north. If the villian who perpetrated the crime mentioned below intended to harm the family his best opportunity was when they were seated about their hearth enjoying social converse. If Mr. William Price was the object of the fiend a better chance to slay him occurred, when after the ladies had gone up stairs, he stepped to the bay window, with the room all lighted behind him, and latched each of the window fastenings. So at that time, ten minutes past eleven o'clock, nobody was lurking about the house with William Price as an object of vengeance. During the evening, however, the servant girl told Mrs. Price she did not like the actions of a man she saw standing at the rear of the church and engaged in watching their house. Mrs. Price said it was prayer meeting night, and the girl responded that a man who looked and acted as that man did didn't go to prayer meetings. But Mrs. Price thought no more of the conversation until the terrible occurrence, hours after, recalled it. The room directly over the rear parlor had been occupied by Hon. Hiram Price and wife since September, when they vacated their former residence for its new owner. Now, fortunately, they were in St. Louis, though whether the villains who attempted the destruction of the household knew it or not is a question which excites the people of this city. After the family had retired a startling crash was heard in the room below. Mr. Price arose and started down stairs, when a terrific explosion followed. The neighbors rushed out of their houses, and the cry of fire was heard. The front room burst into flames, but they were soon extinguished, and on searching, the fragments of a six-pound shell were found. It had rolled under a sofa after crashing through the bay window, and it was this sofa that prevented the pieces from crashing through the ceiling and killing the occupants of the room above. A two-minute fuse had been used, which gave the assassin time to escape before the explosion. A reward of $1,200 has been offered for the arrest of the offender.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A Crisis Approaching in the East.

THE WAR.

LONDON, November 23.—A dispatch from Belgrade says a crisis seems approaching in Eastern affairs. Russians are coming in great numbers by way of Gladova, and a heavy detachment of Cossacks are *en route* to Belgrade. Its commander says it is the advance guard of 30,000 men destined for Servia. All barracks in Belgrade have been evacuated and repaired. The Servian troops will be quartered in private houses. It is reported that a distinguished Russian civilian will accompany General Sempe, General Tchernayeff's successor, to Belgrade, and will reside there during the campaign and have charge of all civil administration.

The *News'* correspondent seems to connect the resignation of the Servian Ministers with the foregoing statement. He also says: Servia will be the extreme right wing of the Russian line of operations. The Servians will be sent to Bosnia under their own officers. Rumanian pontoon trains are all on the Danube, ready for use. I have official information that the Moslems in Bosnia have raised $300,000 for the defence of that province, and are determined to resist desperately.

The *Times* this morning concludes a leading article on the Eastern question with the following statement: We enter the conference of the powers with something more than a hope of peace. For the attainment of peace we shall support any proposals that offer a guarantee of orderly government of the insurgent provinces without involving a rectification of the international frontiers. If our labours are fruitless, we shall not throw ourselves on the side of either combatant, but shall watch what the future shall bring forth.

The Board of Trade in this city have received a telegram from Lord Loftus, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, stating that Russia has given official notice that the harbors of Odessa and Sebastapol, the mouths of the river Dnieper and straits of Kertch are obstructed, and vessels are forbidden to approach in the night time, and must communicate with the guard-ship before entering in daylight. Entrance without the assistance of the guard-ship is absolutely prohibited.

A correspondent at Pesth says a telegram from Lemberg reports that even ordinary passenger traffic on the railway between Kiew and Odessa has been stopped. Russian troops are being removed from the Austrian frontier.

RAGUSA, November 23.—The Turkish troops in Bosnia have evacuated Glamac, Livno, Petrovac and Nacief, and concentrated at Serajevo.

The Turkish corvette whose continued presence in the Austrian port of Gravosa, after repeated summons from the authorities to quit, excited much comment, has at last sailed on a threat by the Austrians to search her for contraband of war. The announcement comes from Vienna that Austria will resolutely prevent any abuse by the Turks, of the privilege of entering the harbors of Klek and Gravosa.

Railroad Bridge Burned.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—A despatch from Scranton, Pennsylvania, reports that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad bridge crossing the Tunkhannock creek at Nicholson, just north of that city, was burned down last evening, and all travel on that road is stopped for the present. The bridge was 380 feet in length, and it will take about ten days to rebuild it.

The trains from New York laid over in Scranton last night, and no trains from the North will be able to go to New York to-day, but the company will make arrangements to transfer passengers by this evening. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary—the work of some of their late employees, with whom they have had trouble.

Governor Chamberlain's Position.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 23.—Governor Chamberlain was interviewed and emphatically upheld the Board of Canvassers in their action; they were compelled to adjourn by the limit of the law. The Supreme Court had no right to control them; the effect of the Board's action might be the "opening of a drama" in which the whole action might take part; the U. S. Court could interfere to protect the Board; the Board could not be punished for contempt as the Court had issued no restraining order; if the Legislature as finally organized should throw out the fraudulent returns and show him to be elected by the fair vote he should certainly "stick;" if the two Legislatures met next Tuesday he supposed the Federal Government could interfere and settle the case at once.

A Southern Political Document.

Peaceable and law-abiding people, accustomed only to the peaceful, if noisy, methods of conducting a political campaign in the North, have some difficulty in understanding the deadly violence and furious passion which mark nearly every heated campaign in some of the Southern States. The subjoined letter may do something to open their eyes. The "warning No. 2," referred to in this choice specimen of political literature, and found enclosed in it, is a loaded rifle cartridge of fifty caliber, which is a very ugly missile to have shot at one as the experienced know. A slip of paper was wrapped around the copper shell, scribbled over with something which looks like "not be long coming." This cheerful missive was intended for Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, and was thrown into what the writer evidently thought was his front garden, but it happened to be the garden of his next-door neighbor. The package was picked up by one of the children. Such an incident in the North would indicate little more than that the writer of the letter was some crazy idiot; but down South, where the shot-gun policy rules, such messages are apt to mean something. The following is the letter:

"[Leave S C or die.]

"*To His Honor Gov. D. H. Chamberlain.*

"Please find enclosed warning No. 2. No. 3 will be a winding-sheet & before thirty days after No. 3, will come warning No. 4, which will be an end of Daniel H. Chamberlain. As you can not be Gov of S C & wants to be a Gov so bad I will have compassion on you and make you Gov of Hell where you can practice all your hellish games without having me to transport you elsewhere as I hate you so much. If you were to go to heaven & I knew it I would go to hell to get rid of the Damnedest Villan the Devil ever made. if you leave S C in thirteen days after No. 4, all good and well if not take the consequences. I do not wish to stain my hands with blood of the blackest villand I ever saw. That is my reason for sending you this warning. [Leave S C or die]—*N. Y. Times.*

Wreck of American Vessels.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF THE CREW.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—Vice Consul N. Saunders, at Nassau, N. P., reports at the State Department the total wreck of the American schooner Thomas H. Sweeny, of Philadelphia, B. B. Steelman, master, on the 20th ultimo, at Grand Bahamas, while on a voyage from Philadelphia to New Orleans, laden with coal and gunpowder. The master reports having encountered a hurricane near the Great Isaac Lighthouse, Bahamas, and was forced to keep his vessel before the wind and run under bare poles. The vessel struck bottom on the morning of the 20th, and immediately bilged and filled with water. The crew were forced to take to the rigging, and there remained until the hurricane had moderated to save themselves from being washed overboard. Assistance was rendered by the Bahama wreckers on the 21st, who were employed to save the materials of the vessel and the gunpowder.

The loss of the schooner Annie Vosdeo, from Philadelphia to Galveston, on the 21st of last month, is also reported. She encountered the same hurricane; and was wrecked on a reef near Woodbay, Bahama. Her crew saved themselves by taking to the rigging and remaining until the force of the hurricane was over. Just previous to the sinking of the ship two of the crew—A. M. Gallington and John Dixon—launched the boat and abandoned the vessel. The boat was driven to sea, but by a fortunate change in the wind was again driven back to land, and they were saved, after seven days' exposure to the weather in an open boat, without provisions or water. The material of the vessel was saved by Bahama wreckers.

THE ONLY SURVIVOR.

QUEBEC, November 21.—The steamship Venetia, which arrived today, brought up the only survivor of the Hudson Bay Company's vessel Walrus wrecked off the coast of Labrador on the 21st of October.

HOME AGAIN.

Arrival of Boss Tweed—The Sheriff Pays His Respects.

SANDY HOOK, November 13.—The United States steamship Franklin was east of Ocean Grove at 7:45 this morning.

NEW YORK, November 23.—The United States steamer Franklin, with Wm. M. Tweed on board is expected to arrive at quarantine about noon.

SANDY HOOK, November 23.—The steamship Franklin is now lying off the light ship. There is a Government steamer alongside.

NEW YORK, November 23.—The steamship Franklin has anchored off Southwest Spit. Sheriff Connor has just boarded her.

NEW YORK, November 23, 11:30 P. M.—William M. Tweed was landed this afternoon at the foot of Grand street and North river, from the revenue cutter. He was taken in a carriage by the Sheriff, Under-sheriff and Order of Arrest Clerk Stacy to Ludlow Street Jail, where he was admitted through the gate, and not by the office as usual. All he remarked on being admitted to his cell by Warden Watson was, "I thought I would come and see you again." No person was allowed to see him tonight, and no one but the watchman will be permitted to enter the corridor. The experience of his escape has made the officials of Ludlow street very watchful. He will be treated precisely as other prisoners, and allowed no privileges. His rooms are much smaller than those previously occupied, and are accessible only through the Warden's apartments.

Tweed was visited by his son, William M. Tweed, Jr., and an unknown person. They remained two hours. Tweed closed his door and refused to be seen. After supper he retired and was not visited again during the night. The prison is thronged by reporters, and prisoners; reporters and visitors are so mixed up that the Warden has hard work noting who is who. Tweed's delivery by the naval officers was made in the presence of District Attorney Phelps, United States District Attorney Bliss and Sheriff Connor. He was taken off the Franklin in the lower bay by the tug Catapela, and after the delivery was made Bliss and Phelps went on board the Franklin and left the Sheriff in full charge of the prisoner. Mr. Phelps says it was not decided yet whether the forgery suits would be pressed against Tweed. However, an order has been served on the Sheriff calling for the re-arrest of Tweed, should he procure bail in the civil suits pending.

Muddled Mexico.

HAVANA, November 22.—A French steamer arrived from Vera Cruz brings the following intelligence:

CITY OF MEXICO, November 12.—The political situation has become much complicated. Ex-Chief Justice Iglesias has proclaimed himself provincial President of the Republic, and located his seat of government at Leon, in the State of Guanajuato, the Legislature and Governor of which sustain him. A portion of the procession escorting Iglesias to Leon attacked the American missionaries, with the cry of "Death to Protestants!" The missionaries barricaded themselves in a house until the police rescued them. Two ex-judges of the Supreme Court and several deputies have joined Iglesias. He has established a regular cabinet, and appointed ministers of war, foreign relations, etc. Troops are marching upon Guanajuato, and the fight of Iglesias with the government is expected in a short time. No other State has seconded Iglesias, movement but Guanajuato.

Lerdo De Tejada is receiving congratulatory dispatches and offers of support from all parts of the country.

Gomes Palacio, former Commissioner at Washington, and Alas and Ramirez, Judges of the Supreme Court, are in close imprisonment on a charge of conspiracy.

Four thousand Sonociados took possession of Apizaco, where the Puebla Railroad branches off from the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railway, interrupting all travel and communication between those two cities. On the 12th advices reached Mexico that Apizaco had been evacuated by the revolutionists upon the approach of the Government troops. There was some fighting, but no particulars are yet received. It was hoped railway communication would be established by the 14th. Meanwhile a mail was established by private individuals, with postage ranging at two dollars per ounce.

General Diaz continues to hold Oaxaca. Mr. Foster, United States Minister has arrived at Mexico.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, November 25.—The Supreme Court this afternoon took the order under advisement requiring the Board of State Canvassers to make a comparison of the returns of county canvassers and of precinct managers in the cases of Presidential electors, and will give a decision on Monday. The court declined to issue an order giving certificates to members of the Legislature from Edgefield and Laurens counties, refused by the board, but stated that such members could obtain a copy of the record from the clerk of the court, which would be equivalent to a certificate.

The five members of the Board of canvassers who were constructionally arrested this morning, reported at the jail this evening, where they are confined. Their names are F. L. Cardoza, Treasurer; T. C. Dunn, Comptroller General; Wm. Stone, Attorney General; P. B. Hayne, Secretary of State, and H. W. Purvis, ex-Adjutant and Inspector General, comprising the Board of Canvassers.

NEW YORK, November 26.—A Columbia dispatch states that Secretary of State Payne claims that the Board of Canvassers has not disobeyed any order of the court, that they complied with the only order received by them, which was to "make a return of the number of votes received by all the candidates at an election held on the 7th inst," and when the next order was served to "issue certificates to the members of the Legislature ascertained to have received the highest number of votes" the board had been *functus officio* eleven hours. They maintained that the law was on their side, and that they were determined not to recede from their positions, or, as one of them said, "We won't purge worth a cent."

A Washington dispatch states that one of the legal positions to be taken by the Government will be that the Board of Canvassers of South Carolina are in the discharge of duty quasi Federal officials so far as relates to their functions in passing upon the votes for Federal officers, in which category the Presidential electors will be considered as being.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 26.—It is understood that efforts will be made to have Judge Bonoua release the Board of Canvassers upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. They are, however, still in jail, and no action of the character mentioned has yet been taken.

FLORIDA.

THE CANVASSERS ORDERED TO MEET AND COUNT THE VOTE TO DAY.

TALLAHASSA FLA., Nov 25.—The Board of Canvassers received a notification this morning from the Secretary of State, who is ex-official member of the board, and charged with calling it together, that they must meet at 12 o'clock noon on Monday to canvass the vote of the State. The Judge has not yet decided the injunction and mandamus cases now pending before him; and this action of the board seems to obviate the necessity of a decision, as this will be doing what the Democratic managers prayed the court to command to be done. The board will admit a committee of five from each of the political parties and the Chairman of the two State Committees to its decision. The application as to the admission of newspaper correspondents has not yet been decided. The official returns are now in. The result will hard. It is reached before the 6th of December, when by the laws of the United States electors' certificates must be issued.

A DEMOCRATIC DISAPPOINTMENT.

PRETENDED DISCOVERY OF AN ERROR IN THE NAME OF A REPUBLICAN ELECTOR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—The Democrats in Pennsylvania have been studiously at work, for some days past, in endeavoring to have dropped from the list of Electors in the State the name of Mr. Starkweather. Col. Forney's *Press* to-morrow will contain the following on the subject:

"A statement is going the rounds of the Democratic papers to the effect that the Republican vote of Philadelphia was cast for an Elector-at-large containing the name "Samuel W Starkweather." The simple fact is that the entire 77,000 Republican votes of Philadelphia were cast for S. W. Starkweather, precisely as all the Republican votes of the State were cast for the same name. The only error in the case was in the sending out of the blanks from the Commissioner's offices to the Judges of the various precincts in Philadelphia, and in these blanks the name S W. Starkweather was made Samuel W Starkweather. The error is so slight and so manifest as to require very little trouble to correct."

Democratic Outrages in Louisiana.

Dr. Redfield telegraphs to the Cincinnati *Commercial* from New Orleans, November 23:

To-night I spent some time at the Custom House reading the latest affidavits made. Nineteen men were all busy copying affidavits, which will give you some idea of the magnitude of the business. Two copies are taken of each affidavit—the original is for the use of the Returning Board, one copy is for the Northern visitors and the other for filing away. These documents are not printed blanks, as has been supposed, but each case is written out from the statement of the witness. They vary in length from two pages of legal cap to ten. Some of there sworn statements are simply horrible. If they can be sustained the Democratic goose is cooked. No party can afford to have a President elected by such means. Most of the affidavits, while not detailing horrors, yet show plainly enough that there was systematic intimidation.

The most horrible one of the lot is the affidavit of a woman, who swears that on Saturday before the election, in Ouachita parish, her husband was taken out of bed at night and murdered because he had been an active Republican. His body was savagely mutilated in her presence, and her baby taken from her arms and its throat cut. The ruffians said they wanted to finish the stock. She was herself severely shot and cut. She gives names and details with particularity.

Gentlemen in charge tell me that there are yet thousands of affidavits to come, all setting forth the facts of intimidation, and some of them detailing brutal outrages. The magnitude and interests involved are stimulating the most searching inquiry.

Some of the sworn statements are weak, not setting forth anything worthy of serious consideration, but others are terribly explicit, and give names, dates and details with a vividness that is well nigh convincing. If not true they can be disproved, but if true, there is an end to the claim of the Democrats having carried this State by fair means.

Counting by Democrats.

WASHINGTON, November 25.—The Congressional district in which Petersburg, Va., is situated, which the Democratic Returning Board are trying to steal in the face of a majority of 5,000, is not given up yet. The canvassers have cut down the majority of Jergensen, the Republican candidate, to 1,433, by rejecting precincts on the most flimsy and illegal pretexts; and the State Board, which meets at Richmond on the 27th, is relied upon to finish the job and count in Hinton, the Democratic candidate. Mr. Shellabarger, or if he cannot go, some other competent lawyer will go down as counsel for Mr. Jergensen, and the facts will be fully brought out. An effort will also be made to help Mr. McComas in the Hagerstown, Maryland, District. He was fairly elected, but has been counted out. Twenty-five votes thrown for Walsh, his opponent for Presid