

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.

TERMS—Cash in advance, \$1 50. If not paid in advance, \$2 00.

Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.

A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the whole people.

No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at option of publishers.

Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Any person procuring ten cash subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge.

Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unusually reliable and profitable medium for advertising.

We have the most ample facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in the finest style and at the lowest possible rates.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents a line for each additional insertion. Special notices one-half more.

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SPACE OCCUPIED.	PER LINE.	PER MONTH.	PER YEAR.
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EDITORIAL NOTICES, 15 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.

ADVERTISING NOTICES, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

LOCAL NOTICES, in local columns, 10 cents per line.

GENERAL HANCOCK

DECLARES HIS PRIDE

IN THE Manufactures of Pennsylvania, AND HIS INTEREST IN ALL THAT CONCERNS HIS NATIVE STATE.

This is the sentiment he expressed SEPTEMBER 20, 1880, in answer to an invitation to visit the PITTSBURG EXPOSITION. In that answer GENERAL HANCOCK said:

"As a Pennsylvanian I have the just pride felt by my fellow-citizens in exhibiting the capacity of our mills and looms, shops, fields and mines, and I may be permitted to express my pride in my native State, and my interest in all that concerns her welfare, and the prosperity and happiness of all her people."

The Constitutional Bar.

Neither the United States nor any State shall assume to pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slaves, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.—Constitution of the United States, article 14, section 4.

Gen. Hancock's Pledge to Enforce the Foregoing Article.

The amendments to the Constitution of the United States embodying the results of the war for the Union are inviolable. If called to the presidency, I should deem it my duty to resist with all my power any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the Constitution, which in every article, section and amendment is the supreme law of the land.—General Hancock's Letter of Acceptance.

OUT FOR HANCOCK.

THE MILTONIAN, THE OLDEST REPUBLICAN PAPER IN NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA., DESERTS THE SINKING SHIP.

The Miltonian, published at Milton, Pa., the oldest and leading Republican paper of Northumberland county, appeared last week with the name of Hancock at the head of its columns, instead of Garfield, whom it has supported up to this time, and gives the following reasons:

OUR NEW DEPARTURE.

We have to-day raised the name of General Winfield Scott Hancock, the gallant and illustrious son and soldier of our mother commonwealth, for President of the United States. Forecasting the natural results of this step and desiring to support the Hon. Simon P. Wolfertson for State Senator, we have concluded to burn the bridges behind us and give our support to the party which supports the hero of Gettysburg. It requires a strong conviction of duty and a high sense of the obligation which a journalist owes to the public to break away from party shackles and to make a new departure, even though it be dictated by reason and sanctioned by the highest motives of patriotism. But what Horace Greeley, Andrew G. Curtin, Alexander McClure, John W. Forney, and a host of other illustrious names have done we may be allowed to do without much excuse or comment.

Gen. Hancock, with whom we have had the honor to meet on social occasions, and whom we know to be a man sans peur et sans reproche, has a record second to none as it stands as a soldier, and had fortuitous circumstances so combined might have had the laurels of a Grant (as he has his honors) won by the might of his glittering sword on a hundred battle fields.

On him are the scars of long and honorable service, and with his blood left on the field of Gettysburg, the most scrupulous of his political foes has but added lustre to his civil and military fame.

If we are to be a united people let us avoid that which betrays our unity. Let us foster our inter-commercial relations at home and enlarge our commerce abroad. Let us recover our lost power upon the high seas, and, through the existence of peace and friendly relations among our own United States, make our country what it ought to be, the most prosperous and powerful nation upon God's footstool.

Of the dangerous tendencies to corruption—at home and abroad—and the increasing power of the political rings, we have not time now to speak, but all shall be guided in the future by that independence which dares to follow right and rebuke that which we conscientiously believe to be wrong.

The Democratic Candidate for Auditor General.

COL. ROBERT P. DECHERT

Was appointed Assistant District Attorney in November, 1868, by Hon. Furman Sheppard, the District Attorney of the county of Philadelphia, and although he had then practised but two years at the bar, he at once assumed the prosecution of important cases, and conducted them with great credit to himself and benefit to the commonwealth. He retired from the office with his chief in 1871 on the election of William B. Mann, Esq., and resumed the general practice of his profession.

When Mr. Sheppard was again elected District Attorney in 1874, he tendered the position of Assistant District Attorney to Colonel Dechert for the second time, and this position he held until the retirement of Mr. Sheppard from the office, January 1, 1878. During this service of six years Colonel Dechert was called upon to perform most responsible duties. Many important cases below the grade of homicide he conducted with great success, being opposed by the ablest lawyers of the Philadelphia bar. It would be impracticable to mention at this time even the more important cases in which the community were most interested; they would fill a volume. They are remembered by thousands of Philadelphians whose property and safety were involved, and the returns of the election in that city will, no doubt, show that his services were appreciated.

In 1877, Henry S. Hagert, Esq., who had also served as Assistant District Attorney, was elected as the successor of Mr. Sheppard, who had declined to be a candidate for re-election. It was generally believed that Colonel Dechert would continue in the office under Mr. Hagert, but he preferred to devote himself to the general practice of his profession, and accordingly wrote the following letter, to which Mr. Hagert answered in the letter which is also appended:

No. 209 SOUTH FIFTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1877. HENRY S. HAGERT, Esq.

My Dear Sir: I have had the honor of holding the position of Second Assistant District Attorney during the six years that Mr. Sheppard has held the office of District Attorney. During all that time we have been pleasantly associated as his deputies.

I now wish to devote myself to a more general practice of my profession. I do not wish my name to embarrass you in your appointments, and I, therefore request that you will not consider me as an applicant for the office of First Assistant District Attorney.

Yours, truly, ROBERT P. DECHERT.

MR. HAGERT'S LETTER. OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1877.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 26th, in which you express your wish to devote yourself to the private practice of your profession, and request that you may not be considered an applicant for the office of First Assistant District Attorney. I cannot permit this occasion to pass by without expressing my regret at the termination of the official relation which has subsisted between us during the six years of our connection with the District Attorney's office, nor without bearing my testimony to the zeal, ability and fidelity which you have at all times displayed in the performance of your public duties, and also to the uniform kindness and courtesy which have characterized your intercourse with your associates in the office.

With the best wishes for your success in the private pursuit of your profession, and with renewed expressions of my esteem and confidence, I remain, Yours, very truly, HENRY S. HAGERT.

As an evidence of the high esteem of his chief, on the retirement of Col. Dechert from this office, he received the following letter from Hon. Furman Sheppard:

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 7, 1878. COL. ROBERT P. DECHERT.

My Dear Sir: We have been associated together in the District Attorney's office for nearly six years, and now at the close of our term it is both a pleasure and a duty on my part to bear testimony to the constant ability, fidelity and uprightness with which you have discharged all your official duties. You have ever been to me a faithful and most valuable assistant. I heartily thank you for the support and aid which you have always rendered to me so promptly and efficiently, and I cannot withhold the earnest expression of my entire confidence and sincere respect.

Hoping that your professional career may continue to be as honorable as the commencement of it has been auspicious, I remain, as heretofore, Very truly yours, &c., FURMAN SHEPPARD.

Since that time Col. Dechert has devoted himself chiefly to the civil practice of the law.

The Auditor General of the State is a most responsible officer, who is often required to interpret the law and apply it to important cases in which the State has an interest; and the legal mind and experience of the Democratic candidate will fit him for the requirements of that position.

Col. Dechert was not a candidate for the Democratic nomination of Auditor General. He preferred to continue the practice of his profession, but the two divisions of the Democracy of Philadelphia, then represented in the State Convention, with entire unanimity, presented his name, and thus the Convention, unsolicited, tendered to him a unanimous nomination. The voters of the Commonwealth are invited to examine the qualifications

of the respective candidates for the office of Auditor General, and we are confident that the independent citizen will naturally incline to the support of our candidate.

HON. GEORGE A. JENKS.

From the Graphic-Democrat, Brookville, Pa.

George A. Jenks, the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge, is in his forty-fifth year. He is the youngest of ten children, and was born in Punsu-tawney, Jefferson county, Pa., March 26, 1836. His father, a physician, was descended from a Welsh Quaker family who were among the early settlers of Philadelphia. His mother was a daughter of the Rev. D. Barclay, a Scotch Presbyterian minister. When Mr. Jenks was a child, his eldest brother, D. B. Jenks, who was a lawyer, was teaching him to count a hundred, and casually asked him what business he would follow when he became a man. The reply was, "Wait till to-morrow morning and I will tell you." During the night the determination was formed, and the next morning communicated by the subject of this sketch, that he would be a lawyer. This purpose, so early formed, was unalterably fixed. Thenceforward his every labor and study was directed to the purpose of his life. To these early studies is largely to be attributed his capability to deal with original legal questions, such as he manifested on the impeachment of Secretary Belknap, the discussion of the Louisiana and Oregon cases before the Electoral Commission, and the debate on the distribution of the Geneva Award.

When attending the common school, one of the readers then in use was the Introduction to the English Reader. In this, one of the lessons was the story of the "Noble Basket-maker." From the story the moral was derived—that every man, no difference what his circumstances or purposes in life might be, should learn a trade. This moral he determined to act upon. When fourteen years old, his father died. At sixteen he entered upon an apprenticeship of two years to the carpenter and joiner trade. When his term expired, he worked at his trade, taught school and occasionally was employed at civil engineering, till he entered college. While engaged in the latter vocation, in the spring of 1855, he assisted to lay out Omaha in Nebraska. In the fall of that year he entered the junior class at Jefferson College, having in the mornings and evenings, while teaching and working, steadily pursued his literary studies. He had been entered as a student of law before he entered college, and the Hon. W. P. Jenks, who was his guardian, had from early boyhood, directed him in his legal and literary reading. He graduated at Jefferson College in the class of 1858, and in 1859, was admitted to the bar in Jefferson county, having finished his legal studies under his elder brother, W. P. Jenks.

At the September term, 1859, he led in conducting his first case in court, which was an all-important one to his clients, a widow and her minor children, whose all was their home, and that home was dependent upon the result of the case. He was opposed by the leading legal talent at the bar, including Hon. I. G. Gordon, Hon. W. P. Jenks and Hon. G. W. Zeigler. He won the case, and thenceforward was employed in most of the important causes in his own county, and his name soon became familiar in many of the courts of western and central Pennsylvania, to which he was called for the trial of important cases.

When not engaged in the courts, his life has been one of constant study and preparation. He never sought public position, but was known as a Democrat. In the fall of 1874 he was tendered the Democratic nomination for Congress in the 25th district of Pennsylvania, against Gen. Harry White. The district was heavily Republican, but his personal popularity and the tidal wave elected him to the 44th Congress. Speaker Kerr appointed him Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. A masterly report on the condition and working of the pension bureau, derived from an investigation by order of the House, he soon made, and followed this by a bill which was calculated to prevent future abuses. Bounty land warrants, which before this had been personal property, had become the plunder of a dishonest ring, which at one single time had seized upon over one hundred thousand acres of land, were changed to realty, through his efforts, and so guarded that only the rightful owners, their legal heirs or assigns, could obtain them.

His forensic ability first became known to the House in a discussion concerning the character of an Invalid Pension. He had asserted that an Invalid Pension, for death or disability of a soldier of the service, in the line of his duty, was a contract right. This was denied by some of the leading Republicans of the House, who alleged it was a mere gift or gratuity, and a warm debate ensued, at the conclusion of which Mr. Jenks made a legal argument, tracing the legislation on the subject from and since the Revolutionary war, and establishing so conclusively the position he assumed, that it has not since been denied. This was soon succeeded by a legal discussion concerning the refusal of Hallett Kilbourne to testify before a committee of the House.

The legal prominence he had already obtained led the House to elect him as one of the seven Managers on part of the House to conduct the impeachment of Secretary Belknap, the others being Messrs. Lord, Knott, Lynde, McMahon, Hoar and Lapham. On that trial, before the Senate, the defendant was represented by three leading lawyers of the nation—Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter and Hon. Montgomery Blair. Mr. Jenks was selected by the managers as one of the committee to draw the pleadings. He was afterwards appointed to make one of the arguments on the question of the jurisdiction of the Senate to impeach after the officer had resigned, and subsequently, in consequence of the illness of Mr. Lapham, he was selected to discuss the facts. His legal attainments were on this trial made conspicuous to the Senate and the nation, and conceded to be unsurpassed by any in the cause.

The subject of the distribution of the Geneva Award came before the House on majority and minority reports from the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Jenks offered an amendment to the majority report, in support of the amendment and report as amended, made an argument involving some of the most difficult questions of international law. The report, as amended by him, was passed by the House.

Soon after the meeting of the second session he was appointed by Speaker Randall one of the committee of fifteen, to investigate the conduct of the elections in Louisiana, and on his return, was appointed by the chairman of the Democratic Caucus, with Mr. Field, of New York, and Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, to represent the Democracy of the House, in preparing, presenting and discussing the facts and the law before the Electoral Commission. It fell to Mr. Jenks to make opening arguments in the cases of Louisiana and Oregon. While he was engaged in the discussion of the first of these cases before the Commission, Senators Thurman and Bayard sat side by side. Senator Bayard passed a note of admiration of the argument to Senator Thurman, and in response received the following reply: "The more I hear this man, the more I admire him. He reasons like Newton or La Place. He has spoken half an hour, and has not uttered a superfluous word." This complimentary opinion was generally concurred in by those who heard or read the proceedings before the Electoral Commission.

In most of the legal discussions that arose in the House, Mr. Jenks participated, in addition to the full performance of his duties on the very laborious committee of which he was chairman. At the expiration of his congressional term, he immediately resumed his professional pursuits, in which he has ever since been engaged. His extensive practice has included almost every branch that arises in the State and covers a very broad range of its area. His election to the Supreme bench of the State will be but a just recognition of his superior legal attainments.

Judge Black on the Stump.

HE MAKES A FORCIBLE SPEECH IN THE BOROUGH OF YORK, PA.

The Democrats of York held a great mass meeting at which Hon. J. S. Black delivered a powerful and unanswerable speech. Judge Black, said among other things:

"Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain the incorruptible Democracy elected Tilden and utterly routed the corruptionists. The majority of the white people was a million, reduced to three hundred thousand by the black vote. Of the electors duly appointed there was a clear majority of twenty-three against them. No man was ever elected to any office in this country if Tilden was not elected president of the United States."

Then came that enormous outrage which made the name of our opponents infamous forever. They fraudulently altered the appointment of twelve electors, enough to give Hayes a majority of one; and on that fraud they put him in. The corrupt knaves that assisted them are billed on the treasury as a reward for their crimes; and we the people are taxed to pay them for cheating us out of our birthright. There was no excuse for this that can be accepted even as a mitigation of the crime—no pretense of any excuse at all that was not founded in perjury and forgery which aggravated its baseness a thousand fold.

But the cheated millions that we had before us with us still. The immense majority that voted in 1876 for State independence, honest government, popular liberty, peace between the sections and equal justice to all men, will vote again in the same way. To these will be added the thousands in every part of the country whose conscience forbids them to support the particular kind of fraud to which this administration owes its existence. Still further will the great majority be swelled by enthusiastic love for the great Deliverer who disinterestedly stood by the cause of liberty at the time of its extremest peril. The oligarchy that persecuted and sneered at him then shall painfully feel—

"What freemen can do when their hearts are on fire. For the hero they love and the chief they admire."

I confess I am disappointed in the effect of this upon the popular mind. I believed that the thunders of universal condemnation would break over the heads of the men who had done this thing. But they took the moral measure of their party better than I did. Doubtless there are many thousands who have determined in their hearts not to trust such criminals any longer; doubtless the confidence of many men heretofore acting with them has received a shock from which it will never recover; but their organization is nearly as compact as it was before, and most of their leaders move with a step as alert as ever in support of a nominee who made himself especially conspicuous in the perpetration of that great wrong.

Of course we will elect Gen. Hancock as surely as we elected Mr. Tilden, and by a much larger majority. But the same men who cheated in 1876 may cheat again in 1880. They do not say or do anything to show that they would not commit the same crime over. What then? I can only answer: If you be men bear it not. The deliverer who leads now has always been true to the people in war and in peace; and no matter what betides us he is sure to be true in the future. Let us also be true to him in every emergency; for his danger is our danger, and if he falls by another fraud our rights will perish forever.

In his speech Judge Black paid many eloquent tributes to the worth and ability of General Hancock, declaring "that every man who believes in the whole American system of government should be a friend of General Hancock. He is and always has been for it, in every part. His sword defended the lawful authority of the union; he threw his shield before the breast of civil liberty; it was his great order that vindicated state sovereignty."

The Women's Temperance Union Convention meets at Harrisburg on the 20th inst.

The Pistol in Indiana.

BRUTAL MURDER OF SHERIFF M'CORCKLE AT SHELBYVILLE.

From Special Dispatch to the World.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—The details of the murder of Sheriff McCorckle threw a strong light on the evil effects of the tactics adopted by the Republicans. The murderer was a mere boy crazed with free drinks and with the incendiary rubbish of orators like General Harrison, who had been declaiming against the "solid South" and the rebel Democracy like a wild person not an hour before the shooting occurred. General Harrison began speaking about 1 o'clock, and simultaneously commenced a series of fights and riots that lasted for several hours, with short intervals. Young Kennedy, a lad of seventeen, and a number of others, both Democrats and Republicans, were in Hardebeck's saloon drinking and arguing politics. A row occurred, but exactly who were engaged in it on either side it is impossible to ascertain accurately—at any rate Sheriff McCorckle was called in by the proprietor to quell the disturbance, which he soon succeeded in doing and separated the combatants. He took the Kennedy boys in charge and went out of the saloon with them to the other side of the street. He was accompanied by a motley and excited crowd to that point, about thirty or forty yards from the saloon. The Kennedys had promised, it seems, to go home quietly if released and McCorckle had tried to persuade them to do so. The Sheriff was assisted in his duties by ex-Sheriff T. H. Howard Lee, and the two were side by side when the point above-mentioned was reached. Arrived there the Kennedys and their companions refused to go any further, and commenced an assault upon the officials. Mr. Lee was struck in the head with a stone, and Edward Kennedy, turning and drawing a revolver, deliberately shot Sheriff McCorckle. The ball penetrated the upper portion of the right breast, and it is thought lodged in or behind the lung. Most of the crowd dispersed after the shooting, and Sheriff McCorckle was taken to the residence of Mr. R. W. Flavit, near by, bleeding profusely from his wound. Dr. Samuel Kennedy was immediately summoned and pronounced the wound very serious, with the chances decidedly against recovery. It was reported on the street that he was dying or dead, and the news created the wildest excitement. The populace flocked in hundreds to the scene of the occurrence, and to the bedside of the wounded officer. A general riot seemed imminent for some time; threats of vengeance were uttered against the perpetrator of the dastardly deed and if he had been caught there is little doubt that he would have been lynched. But as soon as the shooting took place Kennedy fled. Nothing is known of his present whereabouts, but it is rumored that a Republican friend in official position met the murderer at a convenient place, supplied him with money and told him to make his way out of the county. After the shooting of Mr. McCorckle, ex-Sheriff Howard Lee was set upon by a gang, knocked down and repeatedly struck over the head and shoulders with huge stones and would, doubtless have been murdered on the spot had not Constable Richard Thrall and others rescued him. He was taken to a house near by for protection, where his wounds were dressed. In addition to the foregoing brutal assault and attempt at murder several other bloody affairs occurred. One of these occurred at Kock's saloon previous to that described above. A crippled Democratic soldier named Short was in this saloon with a number of Republicans. One of the latter said he could whip any Democrat who had hallowed for Hancock, or that no Democrat should hallow for Hancock, or some remark to that effect. This was resented by Short and he was immediately assaulted and knocked down. At this point Andrew Gusingmer, a prominent Democrat, interfered and requested the parties to desist; thereupon he too was assaulted and dreadfully beaten. His head was badly cut and he was otherwise bruised. Jefferson Barger, who is marshal of Shelbyville, stood by and saw McCorckle shot, saw the outrageous conduct of his political friends and made no effort to interfere with or stop their doings. He arrested nobody; did not try to catch Kennedy, and did not lift a hand to prevent bloodshed, and it is one of his deputies who is charged with giving money to Kennedy to make his escape.

A Dreadful Disaster.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE BY A RAILROAD COLLISION AT PITTSBURG.

A frightful collision occurred last Saturday at midnight, on the Pennsylvania railroad near Twenty-eighth st. crossing, by which nine people were killed outright and eleven more have died since, making in all twenty deaths while as many more are dangerously hurt and physicians say they cannot recover. In addition to these there is a large number who are slightly injured.

The first section of the Wall's accommodation train going east left the Union depot at 11.31 p. m., having a large number of passengers who had come to the city to participate in the closing exercises of the exposition and witness the Democratic demonstration. The back platform was so crowded that the head-light on the second section, which was following, could not be seen. The first section stopped at the regular station at Twenty-eighth street, where it was delayed on account of another train which was in the next block. The second section came along at good speed, but owing to the crowd on the platform of the first section the signal lights were hidden from view and consequently the engineer of the second section did not see the train ahead of him until he was so near that his train could not be checked in time to prevent a collision and the engine went crashing into the rear coach of the first section packed as it was with human beings. The engine buried itself to the cab windows among screaming, suffering men, women and children, mangled all who were in its course. The boiler head of the colliding engine was burst off by the shock and scalding water and steam poured over the occupants of the car as if bent

on completing the terrible work that had gone before.

It is impossible to describe the fearful scenes that followed. The groans of the dying and shrieks of those who had lost their friends were frightful. Word was immediately telegraphed to the mayor's office for assistance and twenty-five policemen, with a full corps of physicians and wagons, were dispatched at once to the scene of the disaster, where they were soon busily employed in alleviating the sufferings of the victims and clearing away the wreck. The wounded who were unable to care for themselves were carried to the soldiers hospital but a short distance from the accident.

The name of the engineer of the second locomotive is Julius Huey and that of the fireman Rambo. Both are residents of Pittsburg and escaped uninjured, notwithstanding they stuck to the engine when it plowed through the rear car of the other train.

Up to 1 o'clock Monday morning thirty persons have died.

GENERAL NEWS.

A vein of what is believed to be black marble has been discovered in Cambria county.

Col. Ben Brownfield died near Uniontown, Fayette county, on Thursday, aged 101 years. He was a Democrat, and his first vote was cast for Thomas Jefferson.

The Masonic fraternity of New York on Saturday laid the corner stone for Cleopatra's Needle, in Central Park, with the usual ceremony, closing with an oration by Grand Master Jesse B. Anthony.

Two hundred survivors of the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment took part in the reunion exercises at Sharon on Tuesday of last week. Congressman Shallenberger made the annual address.

In the shooting match at St. Louis, on Saturday afternoon, between A. H. Bogardus and W. B. Hanworth, of Quincy, Ill., 100 wild birds, 21 yards rise, American rise, \$100 a side, the score at the finish stood 92 to 92, a tie.

John Carson and his son, together with another boy named Benner, of Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, attempted to walk through the Spruce Creek tunnel, on Saturday, but were run over by the second section of the Pacific express east, and were all instantly killed.

Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour attended the golden wedding of his cousin, Ex-Chief Justice Origen S. Seymour, of Connecticut, at Litchfield, Conn., a few days ago. There were also present Gov. Andrews and Ex-Governors Ingersoll and English, of Connecticut, and many State Judges.

George Lowry and his brother-in-law, David Thomas, colored, were a few days since arrested in Nelson county, Va., upon the charge of outraging Mrs. Massie, a white widow, and robbing her house. The prisoners were taken from an officer and lynched by an armed body of citizens.

Workmen employed on the Cape Cod ship canal steamer, to the number of 100, struck Friday on account of the discharge of the Italian boss, and say they will not work until he is reinstated. This is thought to be the beginning of a general strike, as it is said there is dissatisfaction all along the line.

The New York Board of Aldermen on Friday passed their final estimates for tax levy for 1880. The levy amounts to \$28,937,272.90 on the total valuation of real and personal estate, aggregating \$1,143,765,727.09. The rate of taxation is 2 53-100 cents on the dollar. In 1879 the rate was 2 58-100 cents on the dollar on an assessed valuation of \$1,094,069,335.

The Ex-Empress Eugenie has purchased the Farnborough estate in Hampshire, from the widow of the late Thomas Longman, the publisher, for \$50,000. It comprises some two hundred and fifty acres of finely wooded grounds. The Empress intends to build on the property a mortuary chapel to receive the remains of the late Emperor and the Prince Imperial.

Lizzie F., widow of the late W. C. Ralston, has filed a complaint in the Superior Court, at San Francisco, against Senator Sharon. The document covers 265 pages, and is to the effect that Ralston and Sharon were partners in business; that Sharon was also one of the executors of Ralston's will, of which complainant was sole beneficiary, and she asks an accounting, claiming a large sum of money as due.

On an excursion train returning to Denver, Col., from Golden, on Thursday last, with the "Boys in Blue," who had been attending a Republican meeting, Jacob Good had his neck broken by thrusting his head out of a car window so that it came in contact with a freight car standing at the Golden depot. Some of the party discharged their revolvers indiscriminately, and a colored man was wounded in the leg.

James Donahoe and Richard Swift attempted to batter down the door of the residence of Mary Brown at an early hour on Sunday morning, near Pottsville, when Andrew Brown, her brother, shot Donahoe in the face with fatal effect, and then surrendered himself to the authorities, claiming that the shooting was justifiable. Brown's sister attempted suicide during the afternoon by shooting herself in the neck.

Hiram De Huff, engineer of the Millintown local freight train, ran his engine into the rear of a slowly moving freight train on Saturday evening on the Pennsylvania Railroad, one mile east of Spruce Creek tunnel, and had both legs and his right arm so badly crushed that he died in a short time, leaving a widow and six children at Millintown. Travel was temporarily obstructed by the wreck of the engine and seven coal cars.

Col. Bachelder, of Boston, the government historian of the battle of Gettysburg, has arrived at Gettysburg with a corps of engineers to complete the survey of the battle field, as directed by act of Congress at its last session. Col. Bachelder was recently elected a member of the Gettysburg Memorial Association for the preservation of the field, and was also appointed a committee to locate tablets to mark the position of troops at the battle and to determine the legend they should bear.