

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate met again on Wednesday morning when Speaker Broadhead resigned the chair, and nominations were made to fill the position. Senator A. G. Broadhead, D., and James S. Rutan, R., were nominated. Four ballots were had with no choice there being a tie each ballot—16 to 16. An evening session was held when a number of ballots were had with like result.

The Senate organized at noon on Thursday by the election of Hon. Jas. S. Rutan, Speaker. This was effected by the vote of Senator Backus, D., who dropped Broadhead and voted for Mr. Rutan.

Mr. Rutan, the new Speaker, is from Beaver county, and will make an efficient officer. His speech was a sound one and breathed the true spirit of reform. His efforts will be directed toward making the session a model one for brevity, economy, and wise legislation.

The House adjourned on Thursday until Tuesday evening.

The Committees have not been announced, and no business of importance has yet been transacted.

When Col. A. K. McClure wrote what may justly be called his able letter in reference to his own political chances, and giving his criticisms of the National Administration, he little dreamed of the manner of its reception by the Republican press of the State. McClure has always been a favorite with the press of the State.

His bold and frank, generous and able course as a man and a politician, gave him an influence heretofore which he might have wielded to win bright honor for himself, but which he neglected to use, as he ought to have done. Yet with all this influence on his part, and the kindly feeling of his old contemporaries, Col. McClure is not able to sway a single newspaper outside of Philadelphia, in opposition to the National Administration, and as a specimen of the style in which his letter is received, we quote the following from the Pittsburgh Dispatch, one of the most independent Republican journals in the State:

"We do not join with him at all in regard to either the fitness or availability of President Grant, whether for re-nomination or re-election. We do not know precisely what a certain class of critics mean when they say there are others with more ability than President Grant. In special senses this may be true. He has not studied law, the sciences, statesmanship or diplomacy—yet we claim that he has other qualities which offset those accomplishments, and which, indeed are, in their place, more reliable. We should greatly fear to have Sumner, or Greeley, or many other able and brilliant men, for President. The reason is, that while they are cultivated, they lack certain elements of character, which General Grant possesses in a very eminent degree. President Grant was not elected to office because he was deemed to be the best speaker, the best writer or most profound thinker, or intellectually the most accomplished and cultivated man in the party, but because he had those elements of strength that made him nomination almost a condition of success the party, and because he had developed traits of character as a general commanding the armies, resolution in war, skill in controlling men, high, unimpeached patriotism, which convinced the people that he had been in military life. Nor do we see that he has done anything to destroy 'the unity and purity of the party.' We have not yet known of a case where President Grant has wittingly intruded upon the councils of the Republican party, or where he has failed to meet every pledge given by him in accepting his nomination. He has not succeeded in appointing 30,000 officers to fill 5,000 offices, but we doubt if even Mr. Sumner could do this.

For these reasons we doubt the wisdom of McClure's letter. All of his class seem to take it as admitted that Grant is an exceedingly inferior man—a point that is not conceded to. He is believed by the masses to be pure, free from political entanglements, and specially well adapted for the position he holds. These views will lead to his nomination, and his triumphant re-election. To assert, therefore, that he is defective and unworthy, is to insult a class who are strenuous in the maintenance of these views. We shall watch the effect of this letter with interest. Our opinion is, it will add to the labor of McClure's friends if they are determined to force their nomination.

That tells the story of Republican sentiment in Pennsylvania. It is a reflex of popular feeling which all the politicians in our borders cannot misdirect or change.

Secretary Boutwell, in his public debt statement for the last month of 1871, shows that since March 1, 1867, a reduction has been made of nearly three hundred million dollars. The decrease during December was four million four hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-one cents.

JAMES FISK, JR., the notorious New York gold gambler, was shot by Edward S. Stokes, at the Grand Central Hotel in New York, last Saturday, and died the next day. A woman was at the bottom of the matter. A feeling of hatred existed between Fisk and Stokes, arising in the former's case from jealousy caused by the affectionate manner in which Stokes was treated by the celebrated Helen J. Mansfield. That lady refusing the request which was made by Colonel Fisk to discard Stokes, Fisk would take every opportunity to outwit his successful rival, who, finding himself triumphed over in all business transactions and suits at law, harbored a feeling equal in hate to that of his arrogant tormentor, which feeling reached the climax in consequence of Judge Brady's adverse decision on Friday, touching the publication of the Fisk-Mansfield love-letters; the humiliating cross-examination he and Mrs. Mansfield were subjected to on Saturday, and the rumor that Fisk had indicted him for blackmail. This was followed with a knowledge that a bench warrant had been issued for his arrest while attending the Yorkville police court. This infuriated man, on becoming acquainted with this fact, left that place in a perfect frenzy, determined to seek personal satisfaction for the wrongs which he fancied he had suffered at the hands of Fisk. The fatal consequence of this resolution is stated above, and the man whose cunning and trickery has baffled all rivals is no more. Fisk was born in Vermont in 1832. At the age of 17 he entered the employ of Van Amburgh, the well known tamer, and travelled the United States and Canada. At 25 he left the show business and became a peddler, after which he became a Wall Street speculator, and a bold, bad man generally. He was a married man.

#### Civil Service Reform.

It has been the aim of the Administration to enforce honesty and efficiency in all public offices. Every public servant who has violated the trust placed in him has been proceeded against with all the vigor of the law. If bad men have secured places it has been the fault of the system established by law and custom for making appointments, or the fault of those who recommend for government positions persons not sufficiently well known to them personally, or who give letters endorsing the character of office-seekers without a proper sense of the grave responsibilities which such a course devolves upon them. A civil service reform which can correct this abuse is much desired. In mercantile pursuits the business man who gives a letter of recommendation to a friend to enable him to obtain credit from a stranger, is regarded as morally responsible for the integrity of his friend, and his ability to meet his obligations. A reformatory law which would enforce this principle against all endorsers of persons for public place, would insure great caution in making recommendations. A salutary lesson has been taught the careless and dishonest public servant in the great number of prosecutions and convictions of the last two years. It is gratifying to notice the favorable change which is taking place throughout the country, in bringing to punishment those who have proved recreant to the trusts confided to them, and in elevating to public office none but those who possess the confidence of the honest and virtuous, who, it will always be found, comprise the majority of the community in which they live.

#### A Young Woman Found Dead in Herk County.

The Reading Times relates the following: Yesterday the dead body of a young woman, named Susan Hemming, was found in a creek on the farm of Jesse Matz, about five miles southwest of this city. When found she was lying on her back in the creek, which is shallow, and her shawl was wrapped about her face and head, her hat was securely fastened upon her head and one of her hands was in her muff. The upper part of her body was perfectly dry, and no marks of violence upon her person were observable.

The girl was employed as a servant in the family of Mr. Matz. She was attending a Sunday school festival, held in a school-house a mile distant from Mr. Matz's house, on Monday evening, and after the festival started on her way home. When she got near the house, instead of entering the premises at the gate, she climbed over a fence for the purpose of crossing a meadow, which shortened the distance somewhat. This was the last that was seen or heard of her until Tuesday morning, when her dead body was found, as already stated. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide. A post-mortem examination is to be made.

It is said that a short time ago Miss Hemming stated that an outrage had been committed upon her person a few months since by a young blacksmith, who had left the neighborhood shortly after committing the deed, and has not since been seen or heard of. Her condition greatly troubled her. The real cause of her death will in all probability only be brought out upon the investigation ordered by the district attorney.

Thomas Nast. The great caricaturist is thus described by his friend Nasby: Nast is about 34 years of age, and about five feet seven inches in height. He has a keen, sharp eye, and a good German face; has black hair, and is dapper and neat in his person. I think he was born in Breslau, Germany, and came over to this country when he was about three years of age. His father wanted him to be a jeweler, but he was already betrothed to art. Frank Leslie, I think, brought him out first, at the time he sent him to England to make pictures of the great Heenan-Sayers prize fight and then when the war broke out the Harpers sent him South to sketch battles. It was in 1862, just after the election, when all the country was clamoring for peace at any price, that he struck the particular vein in which he has since become famous. The picture which he drew then, entitled "Peace," was grand. It represented a Union soldier's grave, over the tombstone of which was weeping Columbia. At the foot stood a companion to the dead loyalist, stripped of his arms, and shaking hands with a rebel armed to the teeth and with one foot upon the grave. That picture made his reputation. He was as well known the next day as he is now. It was circulated by the million as a campaign document. He lives, in 123rd street, New York, in a modest frame house. His wife and three sons constitute his family. They have no servants. At the end of the lot on which his house stands is a one-story brick building, where he does his work. He has there the quaintest collection of curiosities, chiefly of art that could be imagined. His wife is a lady of rare intelligence, who assists him greatly in his labors. She is a relative of James Parton. Nast is a man of indomitable courage and rare intelligence. Politically he is a most intense radical.

#### Narrow Gauge Railroads are fast going into disrepute, and by all appearances there will be no more of that kind built.

The Harrisburg State Journal has the following sensible article on this subject: "There seems to be a falling off in the favor of narrow gauge railroads. Two years ago the country was greatly excited on the subject, but since then many surveys of roads made to be constructed on this plan have actually been abandoned, while our great thoroughfare, the Southern Pacific, is embarrassed and delayed by the discussions had to make it throughout a narrow gauge. The great difficulty is in the way of a narrow gauge, is that however short a road is, in any part of the country, the resources by which it is surrounded soon make the accumulation of freight more than it can accommodate. There is not a railroad to-day, north of Mason and Dixon's line, which has capacity sufficient to accommodate its freight and passenger business. Hence it is argued that the building of narrow gauge roads is a loss of the first investment, as the business will, too soon after their construction, demand a wide gauge, the character of freights being cumbersome and heavy, and the speed required for competitions as fast as on all roads. Of course the narrow gauge cannot keep up with the wide or usual gauge, and therefore it is, at already the last experiment in railroad building to demonstrate its own failure. For trade and travel, there is a certain gauge which regulates all wheeled conveyances, and when that is departed from it becomes dangerous and impracticable; and business men hesitate to incur the waste of money required for their construction. These facts render the narrow gauge railroad unpopular, and will eventually drive them out of use."

#### HON. JAMES POLLOCK has made his annual report of the operations of the Mint and branches for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871:

The deposits of bullion of the mint and branches during the fiscal year were as follows: Gold, \$37,054,202.26; silver, \$970,982.54; total deposits \$48,030,184.80. Deducting from this total the deposits, or bars made into our branch of the Mint and re-deposited in another for foreign coin, the amount will be \$39,137,404.13. For the same period the coinage was as follows: Gold coin, number of pieces, 1,120,916; value, \$21,302,473; unparted and fine gold bars, \$13,101,082.42; silver coin, pieces, 3,664,792; value, \$1,855,905.25; silver bars, \$64,190.13; nickel copper and bronze, pieces, 11,672,750; value, \$288,760; total number of pieces struck, 16,458,458; total value of coinage, \$40,187,409.80. The continued suspension of specie payments retards the work of the Mint and the amount of coinage. The capacity of the Mint and branches to do all the coinage required is ample. The Director believes from discoveries and developments in the Western States and Territories, that before another decade the annual production of gold and silver in the United States will be more than doubled. The Director proposes to have prepared such devices as may improve the general appearance of our coin, retaining their general characteristics, to be used, if approved, in national coinage. The Director refers to several subjects of interest, embracing abraded coins as a legal tender, token silver coinage, counterfeit and imitations, relieving by chlorine, the humid essay of silver, etc. The report is interesting throughout.

A chicken pie exhibited at the St. John's Church fair at Bridgeport, Connecticut, filled a tin pan also feet in diameter. It contained one hundred and twenty pounds of meat, and was carried off by four stout men to carry it, and there was but one oven in town large enough to bake it. It is supposed to be the largest pie ever made.

Brutal Assault on a Negro. In Rochester, New York, on Saturday, December 30, a colored man named Howard outrageously assaulted a little girl, ten years old, and was lodged in jail. On Jan. 2, the little girl was reported in a precarious condition, and tremendous excitement ensued among the people. The mob attempted to break into the jail for the purpose of lynching the prisoner, but were prevented by the military and police. Some of the afternoon papers announced that the girl had died, and the excitement continued with increasing violence until about nine o'clock in the evening, when it culminated in an attempt to stone the militia assembled, who fired upon the crowd in the neighborhood of the jail, killing two men and wounding a man and boy. Through the night everybody in the city seemed to be moving toward the jail, and the feeling against the military was intense. The next day notwithstanding the fact that Howard was indicted, the mob did not seem disposed to abandon the vicinity of the jail in which he was incarcerated. The police charged and dispersed the riotous assemblage late in the afternoon, and during the evening people were not allowed to loiter on the streets, the members of the military organization doing duty as special policemen. One man, Rockwell, who knocked a soldier down, was sent to the penitentiary for six months.

#### 24 ACRES!

More or less, whereon are erected a two-story FRAME HOUSE, Frame Stable, and other out buildings. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry D. Swinford, late of JOHN S. WOLF, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Middleburg, Jan. 8, 1872.

#### NOTICE OF ELECTION.

OFFICE SHERIFF & LEWISTOWN, R. R. Co., Selinsgrove Pa. January 8, 1872. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Keystone Hotel, Selinsgrove, Snyder County Penna. on Tuesday, February 13th 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M. at which time and place an election will be held for a President and seven Directors to serve the ensuing year. J. H. T. JACKSON, SECRETARY.

#### DAVIS HOUSE,

At the Middle, Centre, Snyder & Lewistown R. R. Depot, corner of Water and Dorcas Sts., Lewistown Pa.,

George Flory & Son, Proprietors.

Open Day and Night for the accommodation of travelers. A first class Restaurant is attached to the hotel, where Men's and all hours can be had. Terms reasonable. 9.43-1f

#### ALLEGHENY HOUSE.

No. 513 & 514 Market Street, (Above Eighth), PHILADELPHIA.

A. Beck, Proprietor.

Terms 25 00 Per Day. [9.43-1f]

#### J. B. SELHEIMER,

DEALER IN

#### HARDWARE,

Iron, Nails,

Steel, Leather,

Paints, Oils,

Coach & Saddlery Ware

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Stoves & Tinware,

MARKET STREET,

Lewistown, Penn'a.

November 2, 1871-1f

#### J. C. KREITZER,

JUROR, THE PEACE,

Chapman township Snyder Co. Pa.

Conveyancing, Collecting and all other business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.

#### J. THOMPSON BAKER,

Attorney-at-Law,

Lewistown, Union Co. Pa.

Can be consulted in the English and German languages. 8-40y

#### OFFICE—Market Street, opposite Wells, Smith & Co's Store.

#### B. J. COOKE,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CLOCKS.

149 North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [Aug. 6, '69-1f]

#### ESTATE OF GEORGE KLINE De'd.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of George Kline, late of Snyder County, Pa., deceased, having been granted the undersigned said executor is hereby notified that all claims and demands against said estate must be presented to him on or before the 10th day of October, 1871.

BARBARA KLINE, EXECUTRIX.

#### JACOB F. BOGAR,

WITH

UBERROTH, BERGSTRESSER & CO.

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FISH, PROVISIONS, &c.

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#### A. G. HORNBERGER,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Perry Township, Snyder County, Pa.

Collecting, Conveyancing, and all other business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Office near Troutmanville.

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No. 31 North Fourth Street,

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Original Packages Constantly on Hand.

Represented by T. H. SWINFORD.

#### CHAS. H. BOYER.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Cosmeticians' Materials, Shoe Findings, &c.

Selinsgrove, Pa. [8-11f]

#### D. B. SLIFERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Furniture Warehouses,

No. 66 NORTH SECOND STREET,

(Below Arch, West Side.)

Factory and Wholesale Department.

1603 North 6th Street, above Oxford, [8-11f]

#### PAXTONVILLE HOTEL,

HENRY BENFER, Proprietor.

The undersigned adopts this method of informing the public that he has taken the above named place, on the Road from Middleburg to Selinsgrove, and that he is prepared to receive the public with first class accommodations.

HENRY BENFER.

April 9, 1871.

A sad accident occurred on the Northern Central Railway, at Rockville, eight miles west of Harrisburg, on Tuesday, by which a Miss Julia Stow was instantly killed, and Mr. Jacob Barker seriously injured. The lady was in a wagon at the time, proceeding to Dauphin, where she was to be married in the evening.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of F. F. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Snyder Co., to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Public House of Daniel Eisenhart, in Washington township, Snyder County, Pa., on

Saturday, February 3, 1872.

The following described Real Estate to wit:—All that certain Tract of Land situate in Union township, County and State aforesaid, bounded on the east by land of John Swigert, west by land of George Long, south by land of Jacob C. Strauss, and north by land of Samuel Herrold, containing

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April 9, 1871.

Agents Wanted. Great Inducement! MORMONISM, DESCRIPTIVE OF LIFE IN UTAH.

By a Sister of a High Priest, one of his victims, who has made her escape, and is now a free woman, and is now in the Government, embracing evidence against Brigham Young and the Elders. The "Prophecy" in court. Trial and sentence of Hawkins. Startling disclosures, plain, unadorned and true. 875 pages, fully illustrated. Agents, Terms and particulars, sent free on application, address: DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, Publisher, 711 Sanson Street, Philadelphia.

#### AGENTS WANTED FOR

#### PALACE NOVEL

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