# The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY, - - - - - January 15, 1873.


SENATOR LEMON of this district has procured for J. J. CRAMER, of Fulton Co. the appointment of Doorkeeper of the Senate, and thus a little of the milk in the cocoa nut is accounted for.

WE are indebted to Governor JOHN W. GEARY, for an early copy of his message, also to Secretary of State JORDAN, Surveyor General BEATH, State Superintendent of schools WICKERSHAM, and Hon. J. R. MCMILLEN, for valuable documents.

THE Pittsburgh journals assert that Hon. THOMAS J. BIGHAM, of that city, formerly State Senator, is to be placed at the head of the new State bureau of Labor and Statistics.

Governor HARTRANFT could make no better selection, and the new bureau could not be entrusted to a more capable and worthy gentleman.

GOVERNOR GEARY, has vetoed the the apportionment bill, passed at the the last session of the Legislature. This compels the present Legislature to pass a new bill, apportioning the State into Congressional districts. The State being entitled to three more members than at present, three additional districts will have to be carved out, and great will be the strife among aspiring members to have districts erected, from which they can be elected to the National Legislature.

THE annual report of Surveyor General BEATH, has just been laid before the public. It shows the receipts of the office paid into the Treasury during the last year to have been $48,155,40.

The report states that the Commonwealth still has liens amounting to over $100,000 for unpaid purchase money and fees against more than fifteen hundred tracts of land, in which are embraced 321,470 acres. During the eight past years much has been done towards closing the accounts of the State against unpatented lands, and it is the intention of the department to wind up the entire business as soon as possible.

THE renomination of General CAMERON for U. S. Senator was anticipated, but the unanimity in the caucus is as surprising as it is gratifying. There was no contest, and the ballots cast for other gentlemen was a mere courtesy. During the last campaign Gen. CAMERON was violently assailed by the opponents of Gen. HARTRANFT, and the canvass, as much as was in their power, was made to turn upon his re-election. The verdict of the ballot box was therefore rightly taken as an expression of the people on that question. Senator CAMERON has been of the straightest sect of Republicans since the foundation of the party, and Pennsylvania was never represented in the Senate by a man who had her welfare, and that of her people, nearer at heart. It is a matter of great congratulation therefore, that he is to be returned to that body without a struggle, and the compliment of a unanimous vote, is as deserved as it must be gratifying to the veteran statesman.

THE organization of the Legislature was effected without a creak or jar in the machinery, so well had it been previously oiled, and manipulated. The entire "set up" went through beautifully, and the recipients of the offices are of course happy and contented. The cities of Philphia and Pittsburgh of course, carried off the lion's share of the spoils. But why shouldn't they? Their politicians are smart, cheeky, and "up to snuff," and the petty jealousies, lack of nerve, and want of confidence in themselves and their powers of combination, among the members from the rural districts, give them no show, when pitted against the plausible, brassy representatives of our urban brethren. It must be admitted however, that both Houses have selected excellent chief officials, and, if the interior counties were 'chiseled,' and the members from the city did display greed instead of fair play in the apportionment of the minor offices, what's the use of crying over spilled milk? Is it not so written in the annals of all former Legislatures?

THERE is to be a very important contest in the House at Harrisburg, involving the seats of the four Democratic members from Luzerne county. The contest is based upon alleged outrageous frauds, ballot box stuffing, altering returns, intimidating election officers, &c. The Republican contestants assert, that they can prove, by unimpeachable testimony, that the tally lists and returns were altered, and that they were elected by majorities from three to four hundred. It is further alleged that these frauds were also perpetrated in the election of county officers, and the matter is now being investigated by the courts of that county.

It will be remembered that Hon. J. D. SHOEMAKER, the Republican member of Congress from that district, was arrested for corruption in procuring his election in October, and how the New York *Tribune*, and other Democratic sheets howled about his case, and quoted it to prove that the State had been carried for HARTRANFT by fraud and corruption. After a full investigation Mr. SHOEMAKER was promptly discharged, and it now appears that proceedings were commenced against him, solely for the purpose of stopping Republicans from commencing prosecution in the courts. As the Republicans have a large majority in the House, there can be no other motives than those of justice, attributed to those in conducting the contest.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

THE Annual Message of Governor GEARY must certainly have been intended for posterity, and not for the general average of newspaper readers and publishers; the first not having the time, and the second the space to bestow upon it. It is however a well written and interesting document, touching on a great variety of subjects of interest to the citizens of the Commonwealth. Among the many suggestions made by his excellency, is one to increase the Governor's salary, providing for a geological survey of the State, and the election of a State Treasurer, securing the sanctity of the ballot box, and providing for the expenses of the new bureau of labor statistics and of agriculture, created by the last Legislature. The matter of greatest interest to the tax-payers is the financial condition of the Commonwealth, and from the message we learn that during the year ending 30th of November last, the receipts amounted to $7,148,537,45. showing now in the Treasury a total of $8,625,446,04. The public debt was diminished $2,476,326,00, and it now stands at $27,303,496,34. Of this sum all but $16,521,039,33 is provided for by the assets in the sinking fund, and the cash balance in the Treasury, which balance of the debt it is estimated can be entirely paid off within the next two years, if but $1,600,000 be annually expended for that purpose. The message also takes strong ground in favor of compulsory education, and vaccination, and on the whole is a very satisfactory document, from which we shall next week publish such extracts as our space will admit.

HON. JOHN P. PENNY, formerly State Senator from Allegheny coutny, died at his residence in Pittsburgh on the 4th inst. Senator Penny was an able lawyer, possessed of fine culture, and large abilities, and deservedly enjoyed a reputation for the highest integrity. His death will be lamented throughout the State.

THE Republicans of New York have re-nominated Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING for U. S. Senator, and the Republican Legislature of Illinois have selected Hon. R. J. OGLESBY, their newly elected Governor for a similtr position. Good-by Trumbull. So much for 'Liberal Republicanism.'

THE rumor comes from Harrisburg that the Legislature will provide for the election of a State Treasurer early next spring.

### A Mother and Her Three Children Instantly Killed by a Falling Tree.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., January 12, 1873.—A singular and very sad accident, resulting in the loss of four lives, occurred yesterday afternoon at Fair Point, near here, on the farm of ex-Conductor Stevens, of the Oil Creek Railway. Mr. Stevens had men employed in felling trees on his land, near the main road, and while so engaged a gentleman named Crane, accompanied by his wife and three children drove up in a cutter and stopped opposite where the men were working. A large tree was nearly cut down, and supposing it would fall in the opposite direction from the road, did not drive on. Suddenly, and when nearly chopped off, the tree swayed towards the road. The breaking noise made so frightened the horse that he would not move. Crane, jumping from the cutter, undertook to seize his wife and drag her out of the way, but in his fright he stepped beyond his reach in an opposite direction, the horse at the same time moving a little forward, so that the tree in falling mashed the cutter, the three children in it, and Mrs. Crane, the latter standing by the cutter. Mr. Crane jmmped to one side and thus saved his life. Mrs. Crane and the three children were instantly killed. They resided near where the accident occurred, and the sudden affliction, it is said, has affected Mr. Crane's reason. The accident has cast a deep gloom over the people in the locality, as the family were well known and highly respected.

### Fire at Petrolia City.

PETROLIA CITY, January 12.—A fire broke out this evening at the Wilson well, on the Jamison farm, near here, and in a few moments spread to a well owned by Vanandale and others, of Oil City, consuming about four thousand barrels of oil. The burning oil ran down a run and the fire consumed four dwelling houses, including the Central Hotel and the engine house and the derrick of well No. 2, on the Jamison farm, owned by McKinney, Nesbitt & Co. At this the flames were subdued. The town was in imminent danger for some time and several buildings were torn down to stay the progress of the flames. Total loss about $15,000.

LATER, 11 P. M.—The fire has again broken out just below town, in the valley of the creek, and promises to be very destructive to property, as many rigs and tanks are already in flames. The last fire is thought to be the work of an incendiary, and several suspicious characters have been arrested.

### The Snow Storm.

MILWAUKEE, January 10.—Reports from the Iowa division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad say that sleighs have succeeded in reaching the train snow bound between Conovor and Ridgeway and rescued the passengers. Superintendent Price telegraphs that there are eight freight trains snowed in at McGregor and Austin, and the snow is packed so tight that snow plows have no effect upon it, and it will have to be shoveled out. All that can be seen of some trains is here and there a top of a brake protruding above the snow, and nothing but the top of the smoke-stack of an engine marks the whereabouts of the same. The thermometer ranged between twenty and twenty-five degrees below zero, and the wind blows a perfect gale. The drivers who drove the teams of relief were badly frozen. The railroad company is doing all that is possible to relieve the delayed passengers and re-open their road.

The citizens of Maplewood, Kansas, keep colored children out of their schools without resorting to severe measures. They simply burn the school-houses.

There are 2,000 Presbyterian congregations, embracing 34,000,000 members, in the world.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Jan 9, 1873.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR EDUCATION.

An absurd objection that has grown so stale and effete that it never should have again appeared for very shame's sake, was raised in the House on Wednesday in opposition to an increase of arpropriation for the Bureau of Education. This Bureau had accomplished wonderful results as an aid to the Common School systems of the States and in disseminating the American system of education, through an exhibition of its advantages, even to Japan and the uttermost parts of the earth. It has grown in its necessary expenses, as it has grown in usefulness to the nation and to progress in all the states. It now asks some $7,000 additional appropriation for specified necessities of its useful management. The Democratic leaders at once make an attack on it, and the "Liberal" Farnsworth opposes it because the people are *educated too much!* Sunset Cox frankly states as his opinion that the last elections indicate that the people ought to be uneducated and then re-educated. Both Mr. Farnsworth and Mr. Cox were pronounced against at those elections by overwhelming majorities, and their mouths will be soon closed and they prevented by the popular vote from advocating the retrograde of intelligence and education. The Democratic party *can only live on ignorance* among the masses, but its fate is already sealed. A new light from the Republican side also shone in the opposition were it was least expected. It was the light of Gen. Hawley of Connecticut, which seems just sufficient to make darkness visible. He wants to restrict the Bureau, and thus shows the wisdom of the Legislature of his State in refusing to send him to the Senate in place of Mr. Ferry. Millions of dollars are freely appropriated by these same members for buildings to adorn the cities of their respective states, and yet they halt and higgle over an additional $7,000 necessary to carry on a Bureau whose results are worth more to the country than so many thousands of such pigny Legislators would be if they all lived to the age of Methuselah. The opposition to this appropriation, whatever the pretext may be, is shameful in any man who claims to be up to the times.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill for the better protection of emigrants to this country was before the House on Thursday. Fernando and the Fenian Head Center from New York were frightfully opposed to the proposed reform. Two hours only was assigned for the consideration of the bill and much of this time was consumed by New York Democrats in raising points of order to delay or defeat it. That something of the kind is required by the growing importance of the immigration business no one will pretend to deny who is informed of the gross impositions practiced on emigrants by Ship Masters on the passage and by harpies in the ports where they are thrown among us as strangers in a strange land.

LET JUSTICE BE DONE.

The refunding of the cotton tax has not yet come fairly before Congerss at this session, but when it does an amount of light will be thrown upon the subject that cannot well fail to present it in a favorable aspect to the people. Justice should be done though millions of money be required to be taken from the Treasury.—Principle is paramount over expense, and if a wrong has been done to an industrial class in this country in violation of the constitution, restitution should be made, let the cost be what it may.

INVESTIGATION.

$20,000 was yesterday appropriated by the Senate, on motion of Mr. Morton, to carry out its orders requiring examinations into the troubles of Louisiana and Arkansas. A highly respectable commission will be sent at once to take testimony and report the facts. Thus the money goes for what might have been prevented by the general dissemination of knowledge among the masses. It is well known that in States where illiteracy does not prevail no demagogue could mislead the people into confusion and chaos such as threatens these States. It will be found cheap to appropriate millions to encourage education among these people and tuhs prevent troubles which cost hundreds of millions.

INCREASE OF PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

The attempt to raise the President's salary to $50,000 per annum has failed because it was not presented in order. The vote was very light and hence no conclusion can be arrived at from this source as to the popularity of the measure in the House in case it came to a square vote on the appropriation.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHING.

The Postal Telegraph bill which is now pending in the House has many friends and some enemies. It proposes to authorize a company to purchase the present monopoly of Telegraphs, and to run them under stringent rules adopted by Congress. At the same time it secures a reduction of two-thirds the rates now charged, taken in the aggregate. It is perhaps, the best that can be done at present for the interests of the general public. The purchase of the old lines by the Government, under the terms proposed five or six years ago, will require a large outlay on the part of the Government, and the right to do this at any time will be retained under the present bill, in case the new company violate its contract with the Government, and attempt to impose upon it or the people. A huge lobby is said to be quietly working in the interest of the present monopoly. C. M.

### An Indian Battle.

OMAHA, Neb., January 6.—A hunting party of Pawnee and Sioux Indians are said to have had a severe fight within the last few days on Republican river, south of North Platte, Nebraska in which several Sioux chiefs were killed. Troops are reported to have started from North Platte to preserve the peace and protect settlers.

### Dreadful Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.—Last evening near Morton Station, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Carrand and three children were burned to death by the explosion of combination fluid. Mrs. Carrand was filling a lamp which was not lighted, but the heat of the room raised a vapor from the fluid, which was ignited by a stove from which the lamp was two yards distant.

A man in Keokuk undertook to smoke out the rats from between the floors and partitions of his house.—He made it very hot for the rats, but next time he tries the experiment it will be in another house.

# PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

## MEETING OF BOTH BRANCHES.

### ANDERSON ELECTED SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.

### Russell Errett Elected Chief Clerk.

### Elliott Elected Speaker of the House.

**Cameron Nominated for Senator in Joint Caucus.**

HARRISBURG, January 7, 1873.

SENATE.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

The Senate met at three o'clock P. M. and was called to order by Chief Clerk Hamersly. Mr. Anderson, Republican, of Allegheny, was elected Speaker over Davis, of Berks, Democrat.

Mr. McClure voted for B. B. Strang.

ADDRESS OF THE SPEAKER.

Mr. Anerson, on taking the chair, addressed the Senate as follows:

*Senators*—For the high honor you have conferred by calling me to preside over the deliberations of this body, I ask you to accept my profoundest thanks. I am deeply sensible of the great responsibility of the duties of the Speakership, and consent to assume them only from a feeling, justified by previous association and intercourse, that I shall receive the hearty co-operation of my colleagues. We have reason for thankfulness to the Providence who brought us together, with a circle unbroken by death, with the excitements attended on the late political canvass entirely calmed, and with peace and prosperity abounding throughout our commonwealth. While duly appreciating good order and dignity in this body, and the preservation of general personal relations among its members, we are to remember that the trusts placed in our hands require that the statute book shall not be cumbered by useless and unwise legislation. The present session will be one of peculiar interest, and involving grave responsibilities. It is commonly believed that a flood of bills will be presented to anticipate and defeat the action of the Constitutional Convention now assembled, prohibiting legislation of a private and special character. Such being the case, and the feeling of the public in favor of reform in this direction being well known, our duty in the premises is plainly marked, and should be fearlessly carried out in refusing to pass any and all bills save such as shall be properly regarded as for the public good. Special legislation has become justly obnoxious, because of the facility with which extraordinary privileges may be conferred on corporations and individuals. Important problems in political economy are now being presented for solution. Chief among these are the relations of capital and labor, and all the wisdom and prudence that can be commanded will be necessary in settling this question, so that the rights of labor shall be fully cared for, and in such a manner as to avoid all conflict. We can best retain the confidence of our constituency and discharge our duties most faithfully by supporting such measures as will secure rigid economy in the expenditures of the public money, and render certain a material lightening of the burden of taxation on our great industrial enterprises. Capital will then be invited from other States to assist in further developing our almost boundless mineral and manufacturing resources, and so the general prosperity of our State shall be enlarged. To this task, then, Senators, let us apply ourselves, remembering that the destiny of nations is largely influenced by legislation, either for good or for evil, and relying upon Providence for guidance and an earnest desire to subserve the best interests of the people, we shall yield back the great trust with a proud consciousness of duty well performed, and the grand principles of Republicanism strengthened for perpetuity, and be received by our fellow citizens with the welcome plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

ELECTION OF CHIEF CLERK.

Russell Errett was then elected Chief Clerk, the Democrats voting for Ziegler.

ADDITIONAL OFFICERS.

The following Assistant Clerks and subordinate officers were then elected:

Assistant Clerks — Thos. B. Cochran, of Lancaster, and R. McAfee, of Westmoreland.

Transcribing Clerks—John D. Fleming, of Allegheny; E. Cowen, of Warren; C. K. Sartwell, of McKean; L. W. Thrickstrun, of Crawford; W. J. Sullivan, of Franklin; J. D. Pyatt, of Lancaster; John M. Gill, of Allegheny.

Sergeant-at-Arms—E. A Buck, of Wyomiog.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—R. S. P. McCall, of Allegheny.

Doorkeeper—John J. Comer, of Fulton.

Assistant Doorkeepers — Wm. Sheargold, of Allegheny, and Charles Darragh, of Philadelphia.

Messengers—Samuel Cliff, of Philadelphia, W. A. Held, of Chester, and David McKinley, of Philadelphia.

Postmaster—A. J. Monks, of Jefferson.

Librarian—Sullivan S. Childs, of Dauphin.

These were the officers chosen by the Republican caucus.

On the division of the resolution to elect the officers of the Senate, McClure voted for Thomas Calhoun, of Lancaster, for Assistant Clerk, being the only Republican in the State that he voted for.

COMMITTEE ON CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

On motion of Mr. Davis, (Phil.), there was a committee of seven appointed on Congressional apportionment.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE.

BALLOTING FOR SPEAKER.

After the list of members had been called a ballot was had for Speaker. William Elliott, of Philadelphia, received 60 votes, Charles W. Brockway, of Columbia, 38, and Hancock 1. Speaker Elliott was conducted to the chair, and the oath administered to him by Mr. Brockway.

THE SPEAKER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Elliott then addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—I thank you most heartily for the confidence you show in me in electing me to this position. It is an honor of which any man might well be proud, and I feel that language is too feeble to express the real depth of the feeling which your kindness evokes. To meet successfully the responsibilities which this place imposes, I need your co-operation and support. With your aid in maintaining diguity and order in the House, I shall feel certain of being able to discharge the duties of the Speakership without any unpleasant jar in the working of the machinery. The country has just passed through another exciting and heated Presidential contest, and is once more settling down into the quietness and repose which usually follows such struggles. We are fortunate in meeting, after its asperities have passed away, free from any hostile feelings it may have engendered while it lasted, and at a time apparently when all are ready to enter upon a new, and let me hope a durable, era of good feeling. I trust I may not in vain express a strong desire that our session may progress and terminate without provoking any show of political exasperation or ill will. The readiness with which the whole people of the Union have acquiesced in the will of the majority, legally expressed, is an evidence of the stability of our constitution and the confidence of the masses in the permanent prevalence of Republican principles. The political questions involved in the late contest may be considered as settled, at least for the present. We are, therefore, free to go on and give our whole attention to the task of promoting the prosperity of the State, and developing its resources of wealth and greatness. To that task let me invoke your earnest attention. As Pennsylvanians we are all proud of our noble old State, her prominent position in the nation, and of her capacity to march forward into the first place in the list of States. Her destiny for the present is in your hands, and I am confident you will not provetunworthy of so great a trust. With rigid economy in public expenditures, with that reduction in taxation which our improved and improving condition renders easy, and which is justly due to the industrial interests of the Commonwealth, and with that patriotic earnestness of purpose which works with an eye single to the general good, we shall, I hope, earn the approval of our constituents, and lay down our trust at the close of the session with the consciousness of a duty well performed and responsibility faithfully met.—Thanking you once more for your great kindness, I am ready to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution. Will the House please designate some one to administer the oath?

THE OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED.

Several members designated Chas. B. Brockway, whereupon he administered the usual oath to the Speaker elect. The oath of office was then administered to the members of the House by the Speaker.

BALLOTING FOR CLERK.

The House then balloted for Clerk: Selfridge, 40; and P. Gray Meek, 3.

COMMITTEE ON CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

On motion of Mr. Mahon, of Franklin, a new committee, consisting of thirteen members, was appointed on Congressional Apportionment.

JOINT REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The joint Republican caucus on United States Senator was held this evening, Senator Harry White in the chair. On the first vote Simon Cameron had 65 votes, William D. Kelly 3 and J. P. Wickersham 2. The vote was then made unanimous. But seven members were absent from the caucus, but they are known to be Cameron men.

Mr. Lamon offered the following resolution, which was twice read:

*Resolved*, That the following named persons be declared additional officers of this House.

Chief Transcribing Clerk—Isaac Moorhead, Erie.

Assistants—Samuel Wallace, Allegheny; Levi Prizer, jr., Chester; James S. Ingham, Tioga; Wm. K. Weidner, Franklin; Thomas Robinson, Butler.

Sergeant-at-arms—David Martin, Philadelphia.

Assistants—R. H. Newton, Philadelphia; Culin F. Nichols, Bradford; J. Todd Hutchinson, Cambria; Jos. A. M'Donald, Philadelphia.

Postmaster—Wm. Coats, Allegheny.

Assistant—Albert J. Conklin, Bradford.

Doorkeeper—William Moore, Allegheny.

Assistant—Joseph M'Elheren, Allegheny; Geo. T. Burrell, Philadelphia; D. W. Aiken, Lawrence.

Messenger — James Devereux, Philadelphia.

Assistants—Thomas H. Phillips, Chester; James Munroe, Armstrong; John Armstrong, Delaware.

Superintendent Folding Department—Thos. Brines, Philadelphia.

Assistant Superintendent Folding Department—John Seilocker, Philadelphia.

Marshall of Rotunda—N. H. Burtt. Washington.

Pasters and Folders—H. W. Hastings, Allegheny; C. L. Reno, Beaver; J. S. Clair, Lancaster; M. Bowers, Lancaster; James Say, Venango; D. Carkhoff, Crawford; David Craig, Philadelphia; Joseph Tatem, Philadelphia; Benjamin Glover, Philadelphia; Chas. Wheelock, Wyoming.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 8th, 1873.—The Senate met this morning at eleven o'clock and was called to order by Speaker Anderson, and opened with prayer by the Chaplain.

On motion of the Senator from Tioga, Thursday, 16th inst., was fixed for the canvasing of the votes for Governor.

Mr. Weakly offered a resolution that the Senate canvass the votse for Constitutional Reform, and which provide for the election of the State Treasurer by the people, on Tuesday. Agreed to.

At half-past eleven o'clock the Clerk began the reading of the Governor's message which occupied over an hour.

Mr. Rutan presented a joint resolution, in place, requesting the Senators and Congressmen from Pennsylvania to oppose the passage by Congress of any bill whereby the Nation may assume control of the telegraph lines, or be authorized to build telegraph lines. Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Maclay, from Clarion, offered a resolution, appointing four additional officers for the Senate.

Senator White said he was opposed to the passage of the resolution. Laid over.

Adjourned to meet on Tuesday next.

THE HOUSE.

The House organized at eleven o'clock. George Handy Smith of Philadelphia, offered a bill fixing the salary of the Governor at $10,000 per annum.

Messrs. Brockman and Orvis objected to a suspension of the rules, but the rules were suspended by a vote of 71 ayes to 27 nays.

The question recurred on the final passage of the bill, when the ayes were 40 and the nays 57. So the motion to pass did not prevail.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole to agree upon a sum to be substituted for $10,000. Mr. Mitchell, of Tioga, presided. Nine thousand dollars was finally agreed upon, and after a great deal of discussion the bill as amended passed the House by a vote of 60 to 36. The bill was not reached in the Senate.

The Governor's message was not read, the session being entirely consumed with the discussion on the bill fixing the Governor's salary. The House adjourned to meet next Tuesday.

## NAPOLEON.

**Dpath of the Ex-Emperor.**

LONDON, January 9.—Napoleon died at 10:45 to-day. The following bulletin from the physicians who were with him during his last hours has been issued:

"Ex-Emperor Napoleon slept soundly last night, better than the preceding night. In the morning his physicians Lad a consultation and decided to perform another operation upon him at noon to-day. At the time the consultation was held his pulse was strong and regular, at eighty-four beats to the minute. At twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock signs that he was sinking appeared—the action of the heart suddenly failed, and he died at forty-five minutes past ten o'clock.

[Signed] 'SIR HENRY THOMPSON.'

LONDON, January 9—Evening.—The sudden death of ex-Emperor Napoleon took everybody at Chiselhurst as well as at London by surprise. The Empress, relatives, attendants and household, even physicians, were unprepared for it. The Emperor had passed a comparatively comfortable night. His strength seemed undiminished, and at a consultation early in the morning it was thounht he could bear a third operation, which was fully determined upon. So great was the confidence felt in the patient's condition that the Prince Imperial was permitted to return to Woolwich to resume his studies. Dr. Gull went to London yesterday, and many of the Emperor's personal friends who hastened to Chiselhurst at the first alarm had returned to their homes. There was no reason whatever to apprehend a fatal turn in the case up to 9 A. M., when new and dangerous symptons suddenly set in.

The Emperor's vital forces seemed to leave all at once and he commenced to sink with alarming rapidity. A telegram was immediately dispatched to Woolwich for the Prince. Dr. Gull was summoned from London, and father Goddard, the Emperor's spiritual advisor, was sent for in great haste to administer the last sacraments of the church. The Emperor's private chaplain was also informed of the danger and started for Chiselhurst. All arrived too late. The Prince was not to see his father again alive. Dr. Gull and the clergyman just reached the park gates as the Emperor expired. The Empress, who had been most constant in her attendance, was at the bedside at the last hour. The medical advisers, Sir Henry Thompson, and Drs. Corvisart and Glover, the Emperor's old friend, Dr. Correau, and several members of the household were also present.

Since the Emperor's death the residence at Chiselhurst has been strictly closed to all but nearest friends and relations. Physicians state that death resulted from causes independent of surgical operations to which the patient was subjected. The event produces a deep impression in London, where the Emperor was always personally very popular with the masses. The evening journals publish long obituaries full of expressions of mourning.

PARIS, January 9—Evening.—The news of the Emperor's death was received at a late hour this afternoon. It is not yet possible to estimate the effect here. The Imperialists, of course, are profoundly affected, and appear to regard the event as a final blow to their hopes. The only evening journal which has any editorial on the subject is the *Messager de Paris*, an influential finance organ. It closes a brief article with the following tribute: "The disasters which have made shipwreck of the empire will not cause to be forgotten the great services Napoleon has rendered to the nation, in re-establishing order and developing the prosperity of the country." None of the other evening papers had time to do more than print the announcement without comment.

LONDON, January 9.—The Empress Eugenie weeps continually and refuses consolation. Louis, Prince Imperial, who arrived after his father died, is prostrated with grief. The Emperor's death was caused by embolism. It was so sudden that the last sacraments were not administered, the priest having arrived after all was over. The body will be interred at Chiselhurst until it can be removed to France. Universal sorrow prevails in London.

## CURRENT NOTES.

From Toledo the announcement is made that a bootblack has bought a building which he has converted into a church for his brethren to worship

In the United States and Switzerland there is one newspaper to every six thousand inhabitants; in Denmark one to every 8000; in Germany, Norway and Holland, one to every 18,000; in France, one to every 20,000; in Sweden, one to every 22,000; in England, one to every 24,000; in Belgium, one to every 26,000; in other countries, such as Austria and Italy, far fewer.


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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Solomon P. Horner, late of Jennertp., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them, duly authenticated for settlement at the late residence of said deceased, on Friday, January 17th, 1872.

WM. S. MORGAN, Administrator.


VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE

For 1873.

The Guide is now published quarterly. 25 cents pays for the year, four numbers, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of one dollar or more for Seeds may also order Twenty-five Cents worth extra—the price paid for the Guide.

The January Number is beautiful, giving plans for making Rural Homes, Designs for Dining Table Decorations, Window Gardens, &c., and containing a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers. One Hundred and Fifty pages, on fine tinted paper, some Five Hundred Engravings and a superb Colored Plate and Chromo Cover. The First Edition of Two Hundred Thousand just printed in English and German, and read to send out.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Prospectus for 1873--Sixth Year.

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ART DEPARTMENT.

Notwithstanding the increase in the price of subscription last Fall, when *THE ALDINE* assumed its present noble proportions and superb decorative character, the edition was more than doubled during the past year; proving that the American public appreciate, and will support, a sincere effort in the cause of Art. The publishers, ambitious to justify the ready confidence thus demonstrated, have exerted themselves to the utmost to develop and improve the work; and the plans for the coming year, as unfolded by the monthly issues, will astonish and delight even the most sanguine friends of *THE ALDINE*.

The publishers are authorized to announce designs from many of the most eminent artist of America.

In addition, *THE ALDINE* will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with reference to the highest artistic success, its educational interest; avoiding such as have become familiar, through photographs, or copies of any kind.

The quarterly tinted plates, for 1873, will reproduce four of John S. Davis' inimitable child-sketches, appropriate to the four seasons. These plates, appearing in the issues for January, April, July and October, would be alone worth the price of a year's subscription.

The popular feature of a copiously illustrated "Christmas" number will be continued.

To increase such a valuable promoter of the art world, at a cost so trifling, will command the subscriptions of thousands in every section of the country; for, as the usefulness and attractions of *THE ALDINE* can be enhanced, in proportion to the numerical increase of its supporters, the publishers propose to make "assurance double sure," by the following unparalleled offer of

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