The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY, - - - - - - March 12, 1873.

ALTOONA, which has heretofore been a Democratic city, was at the late election carried by the Republicans, by a handsome majority.

THE local option bill as amended, was signed by the Governor on Thursday last and is now a law. The election is on the 21st day of this month .Do not fail to vote, and vote as your conscience dictates, and the best interests of the State require.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature looking to the repeal of the State tax upon cattle, horses, occupations, professions &c., The last Auditor General's report shows that about one half million of dollars was last year paid into the State Treasury from this source.

THE Committee of the U. S. Senate appointed to investigate the charges of bribery against Senator POMEROY, of Kansas, reported the charges "not proven." York the State Senator, who got up the false charges for the sole purpose of defeating POMEROY'S re-election, must feel "mighty sick" by this time, if he has any feelings.

THE public debt statement, published since our last issue, shows that during the month of February a decrease was made of Four million, two hundred and twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars and seventy-seven cents ($5,227,880,77, and that during the four years of General GRANT's first term $368,082,-559,48 of the debt was paid.

Hon. WILLIAM HOPKINS a well known and highly esteemed Democratic politician of Washington county, and a member of the Constitutional Convention, died at Pittsburgh on Tuesday last, while on the way to visit his family at home. His funeral was attended by a committee appointed by the Convention, and by a very large concourse of sorrowing friends and neighbors.

THE descriptionof the inauguration which we publish on our first page, shows that the display and ceremonies of the second inauguration of General GRANT, were as brilliant and impressive as they well could be made, considering the inclemency of the weather. The crowd was immense, and the pomp and ceremonies of the day exceeded those of any similar occasion.

IT is said that, imitating the bad example set by Congress, the members of our Legislature are talking of increasing their pay. Go slow gentlemen! go slow! We admit that your pay is not princely, but you bargained, when elected, to serve for the sum now fixed by law, and your constituents will feel like holding you to the letter of the contract. Perhaps there ought to be an increase, and if you really think so, vote it for your successors, but do not vote to pay yourselves more than you bargained to accept for the present session.

THE cumbersome and absurd provision, requiring voters to write their names on the backs of their ballots,and have them attested by a witness,lately adopted by the Constitutional Convention, is exciting much unfavorable comment throughout the State, and if finally incorporated in the Constitution will go far towards preventing its ratification by the people. Some graceless scamp not standing in awe of the Solos nwho put this clog upon a free and secret ballot, suggests as an amendment, that the voter be also required to enclose his card photograph, and a lock of his hair with his ballot.

THE bill to increase the salaries of the President and other Government officers, also that of Members of Congress, was passed during the last hours of the late Congress. There is some show of justice in increasing the salaries of future Congressmen, as they are deprived of mileage,stationery, the Franking privilege and other perquisites, but the members of Congress who enjoyed all these perquisites, and then voted themselves an additional $5000,00 each, show themselves to be possessed of fully as capacious maws, as did their collegues who dabbled in Credit Mobilier stock, to the utter destruction of their future political influence.

AT last the long agony in the EVANS case is over, and the result of the labor is a most pitiful mouse. The jury has returned a verdict for the State for $149,746, 53 against the great financier, who is said to be a bankrupt. This settles the case so far as the State is concerned, and ends the duty of our State officials although it does not put into the treasury of the Commonwealth a penny of her just dues. The court held, that under his contract with the late Governor, EVANS was not amenable in a criminal prosecution, and the Commonwealth had to be content with a judgment against him in the civil court.

THE inaugural address of the President is like the man, plain, practical, common sense, without show or ornament. It is a straight-forward statement of what he believes to be his duty, and a declaration of his intention to faithfully pursue it. It contains no new or startling theories, is utterly devoid of partisanship, and maps out a home policy to bepursued for the benefit of the country, and of its people. The address will be read with satisfaction, and will largely increase the number of the President's friends. It is so short that none will fail to read, and so plain and simple that all can comprehend it, while it is as modest as if coming from the humblest citizen of the land.

AUDITOR GENERAL ALLEN who has been confined at home by ill health for several months, has so far improved as to be able to resume his duties at Harrisburg.

A cotemporary says:

LAST week a most disgraceful scene took place in the U. S. House of Representatives, during the Credit Mobilier discussion. The house was densely crowded, even the floor being given up to ladies who could not get into the galleries. In the midst of it all, Richard J. Haldeman, who represents the York Cumberland and Perry district, appeared immediately in front of the Speaker's stand in the House, coatless, unkempt, with a cigar in his mouth, and in a beastly state of intoxication, attempting to make a speech. The speaker declined to recognize him, and finally several members managed to end the shameful spectacle by coaxing Haldeman to his seat.

WHEN we requested the Dale city *Record* to withdraw its false accusation against this journal or make it good, we anticipated just the course it has pursued. We knew from experience that it had not the manliness to make reparation for a wrong, and anticipated its silly attempt to apply the ridicule which its editorial egotism and malignancy had drawn upon itself,to a community which its assumed championship has injured, and which it does not represent.

We have studiously abstained from taking part in the dirty little local quarrel, which this teapot of a *Record* imagines to be a tempest, and do not propose to be dragged into it, though that journal, like the frog in the fable, should burst in its efforts to swell it into importance.

The editor of the *Record* is not the first individual we have known who always attributed a base or pecuniary motive to an opponent, thereby invariably betraying a sordid soul, measuring the cupidity of others by its own.

It is also charged that our journal is controlled by others, because the *Record* has repeatedly made the assertion and we have not "dared to deny it." So logical a way of arriving at truth is stupendous. Let us test our cotemporary by his own method of reasoning. It is alleged that he is selfwilled, nay, obstinate as a mule, arrogant, offensive, a mere tool in the hands of others who use him and his journal, to prosecute a petty wrangle waged for years before he came into the community, and that he, a follower of a meek and lowly master, is dictatorial, a fomenter of strife, a traducer of his neighbor, an epitome of uncharitableness.

Now our brother must specifically deny all these,and perhaps a thousand other equally unfounded imputations, or by the system of ratiocination he brought to bear on us, he is convict. We simply return his chalice to his own lips.

Lynching in Kentucky—Particulars of the Hatfield Murder in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—A dispatch from Frankfort, Kentucky, says a band of men Saturday night seized and whipped a white man named Hayden, four mile from that place, so severely that it is thought he will die from his injuries. They alleged to him that he had been stealing.

Advices from Rushville' Indiana, regarding the murder of Jno. Hatfield on Milroy road, four miles south of that place, last Friday night, say deceased was thirty years old, a farm laborer, had a habit of carrying all his money in his pocket, and was at a spelling-school Friday night; left there and went to widow Anderson's, traded coats with her son, when both set out on the road together. Three bullets were found in the head of the deceased, and the coat which he had got from Anderson was found by the roadside half a mile from the place of murder covered with blood. Anderson has been arrested. Blood was found on his clothing. He had bought a revolver of deceased only a day or two before the murder. This revolver and money, about $200, which deceased had at the time of the murder, have not yet been found.

Verdict in the Evans Case.

HARRISBURG, PA.,March 6.—The jury in the Evans case returned a verdict in favor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the first count, in the sum of $149,762,53, and that the defendant was not an officer or a professional agent, but received money as a special agent by the Governor of Pennsylvania pursuant to the provision of a joint resolution of the Legislature or March 22d, 1867, and John F. Hartranft, Auditor General, 1870, said appointment is made part of the verdict. The second and third counts of the narr are not supported by any evidence in the case. It is generally supposed that the Commonwealth will take the case to the Supreme Court. The friends of Evans claim that the verdict sustains the position taken by the defence, that the money was not fraudulently withheld, and that the debt is equivalent to a common debt, to be collected asin other cases,without imprisonment. The defendant was represented by Judge Black, Lewis Ahl, Robert H. Stephens, of New York. The Commonwealth was represented by Attorney General Dimmick.

Business Portion of Blossburg, N. Y., Consumed.

CORNING, N. Y., March 6.—A fire at Blossburg, originating in the cellar of a fancy store of May & Silverman, destroyed thirty-five buildings containing about forty-five places of business, together with the Eagle Hotel, which comprises nearly the entire business portion of the town. Many of the buildings were occupied above the first floor by tenants. No one was injured. The loss will undoubtedly reach $100,000; insurance $60,000. The buildings were on the main street, both sides of which are in ashes.

Suits Brought Against State Officers for the Recovery of the York Bribe.

TOPEKA, March 4.—J. Q. Page brought suit in the District Court here to-day against Governor Osborne, Lieutenant Governor Stener, State Treasurer Hays and Colonel York, for the recovery of the $7,000 procured by York from Senator Pemeroy. The Sheriff found the money in the State Treasury safe and took charge of it. Defendants subsequently gave bond for the money under the statute, and the historic packages were restored to their possession.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON,Mar. 6th, 1873.

THE LOUSIANA MOB.

The attack in New Orleans on the officers of the third Police station and Council Building by a mob of several hundred opponents of the Kellogg State Government is disgraceful to the sounty as well as to the city and State wherein it occurred. The loss of life which was involved should be laid at the door of the demagogues who assume to lead the ignorant masses, and who counsel the use of force, fraud and every unscrupulous means of attaining their selfish ends. The promptness with which the mob was dispersed is worthey of all praise. No half-way measures are merciful in such a case. The constituted authorities must be sustained until lawfully changed, or anarchy must prevail. The hate of the populace not only against the national authorities, but against those sustained by State judicial authority is in great part the work of demagogues working upon the sympathies of the late rebels for Democratic control. If it be true as alleged, that ex-Governor Warmoth left Washington a few days since threatening the violent overthrow of the Kellogg State government it will be difficult to persuade the country that he has not been instrumental in causing this outbreak and its baleful result to many poor unreasoning men whose blood has been spilled in the necessary maintenance of law and order. How long will it be that the followers of such men can be cajoled into sacrificing themselves and the good of their State and Country for the mere aggrandisement of an individual who cares nothing for them beyond his own elevation to office and what that office yields him. The lesson is a sad one to the families of the killed and wounded, as well as to thoughtful men everywhere. The elevation of the masses in that section through common schools everywhere established and mantained is the only remedy for such bloody "*ementes*" in the future, and the country should demand of Congress that means be provided for the support of schools in the South without unnessary delay. Educated masses are too intelligent to be made the tools of such confessed mountebanks. Let education lift the people above such disgraceful exhibitions.

THE MODOC WAR ENDED.

There appears to have been no trouble whatever in treating with Capt Jack and his Modoc warriors for peace on a simple basis of justice. He denies that he commenced the war, but says the settlers began it by killing his wife and child; that he desires to live at peace but wished to have his people settled on land where they can subsist without the certainty of starvation before them. The peace commissioners have proved a success despite the prophecies to the contrary made by settlers who thirsted for Indian blood, having first shed it without provocation. No doubt the latter class of settlers were innocent of the original murder of Capt. Jack's family, but they should have made an example of those wild savages who committed the foul deed, instead of leaving this small trick unprotected from such miscreants except by their own savage mode of warfare. The Government will doubtless give the Modocs hunting and fishing ground sufficient to supply their simple wants, and until some murderous settlers again attack them there will be no further excuse for making war upon them at the expense of millions of the public money.

THE FOURTH OF MARCH.

The inauguration ceremonies were a complete success. The military and civil pageant was the finest of the kind yet witnessed. The inaugural address was brief and to the point as are all the words and acts of President Grant—The cold weather was so sudden and unanticipated that the grand preparations for the Inaugural Ball came to grief in spite of the thought and care that had been bestowed upon it The immense ball room could not be heated during the cold wind storm which permeated it at all points. Instead of 6000, not more than 800 tickets were sold, and of those who went many will be hurried into there grave by the colds there contracted. The ladies who attended in their gauzy ball dresses were obliged to wear their winter wraps and to shiver through the wonted festivities. The bal masque on the night of the 5th instant was alike a failure, and for the same reason. Old Boreas could not be resisted.

C. M.

Another Fight Between Policemen and Roughs.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The coroner's jury to-day in the case of James McVegh, one of the men shot by policeman Reinert early yesterday morning, and who died last night, rendered a verdict completely exonerating Reinert. McVegh admitted to the physician who attended him that he and the party with whom he was were engaged in beating policeman Kerch, when Reinert fired on the crowd. Tom McVegh, brother of James, who also received a bullet from Reinert's pistol will die, and policeman Kerch's injuries are, it is feared, mortal.

About ten to-night another fight occurred between the police and a number of roughs on Clark street, near Jackson. Officer Cudmore had arrested John Hanlihan, who was engaged in a row in a saloon near the locality mentioned, and was taking him to the station, when he was set upon by a number of Hanlihan's friends who beat him badly and released the prisoner. Some other officers coming up the ruffians fled, when Cudmore, who had regained his feet, fired at them, the ball taking effect in Hanlihan's side, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound.—Hanlihan was then arrested and conveyed to the station, together with one of his attempted rescuers.

Another Railroad Accident—Two Men Killed.

About eight o'clock on Wednesday evening a fatal accident occurred at Portage Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which was caused by the collision of a freight train and an engine. The engineer of the freight train when coming West discovered a locomotive on the same track taking in water, a short distance ahead. He did all he could to stop his train. but was only able to lessen the speed.—The shock came, and the standing engine is said to have been knocked almost entirely off the track. Both of the engines, as well as some of the freight cars,were very badly damaged. George Beals, the engineer of the freight locomotive, was killed almost instantly, and Patrick Darby, a breakman, was badly wounded. The fireman was also injured, and others are said to have been bruised. Mr. Beals lived at Altoona. Trains were delayed for some time in consequence of the accident.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, March 6th 1873.

According to previous adjournment, the House met on Monday evening. The regular routine of business was gone through, and at 10 o'clock Mr. Mahon called up the Local Option bill for final action. After considerable filibustering on the part of the opponents of the bill, a vote were finally reached and the bill avote of 64 yeas to 25 nays and was sent back to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments, which had been made by the House. The bill as amended was passed by the Senate on Wednesday and has gone to the Governor for approval. During the discussion in the Senate on the bill, Senator Davis, of Berks, said that he expected next winter to vote for a bill repealing the Local Option Law altogether. This may be regarded as an indication that no repeal will be attempted in the present Legislature but at the same time it is a warning to the friends of Temperance that they must be prepared to mantain a contest to regain the advantages they have already won.

The sale of medical diplomas and honorary degrees by certain Colleges and Universities was again brought to the notice of the Legislature on Wednesday.

It has been supposed that the prompt action of the Legislature last winter in repealing the charters of the offending institution had rooted out this evil but it appears from advertisements which were read from the clerks desk, that the nefarious practice is still carried, on and that those honorary degrees and diplomas are offered for sale both in this country and Europe. A resolution was passed directing the Attorney General to make inquiry whether any persons perporting to represent legally incorporated institutions were engaged in this business.

An important military bill was passed in the House on Thursday. The number of companies in the State is limited to 200 equally divided among the different military divisions. The bill also repeals the present laws requiring the payment of militia fines.

The centennial bill was also brought up again, and was the subject of much discussion. The bill, as it now stands appropriates half a million, and has reached its third reading, and will be put on its passage next week. The friends of this measure have circulated blank petitions through the different Counties and as many persons will sign almost anything in the shape of a petition that may be presented them. It is very easy to see that this is a cheap way of manufacturing sentiment in favor of the measure.

When the bill to protect mines in the bituminous coal regions was brought up it gave rise to an earnest debate as to the right of capital and labor and able speeches were made on both sides of the question. After being materially amended the bill we finally passed.

Among matters of Local interest I notice the passage of a bill by the House authorizing an additional supervisor for Addison Township.

Gov. Hartranft has sent in several veto messages, during the present week, one being a bank charter the other being that of a mining company. The Governor's reasons were that the bills,contained provisions not recited in their titles, which makes the acts unconstitutional. The Governor is evidently determined to keep a sharp eye on legislation of this kind.

After a delay of nearly two years, the case of the commonwealth against George O. Evans was brought to a trial on Monday last in the Common Pleas court of Dauphin county, and resulted in a verdict for the State of 150,000 dollars. But though the State has made out its case, it is doubtful whether the money will ever be recovered, as few persons believe that Evans has any property that can be attached by the judgment obtained.

Smyrna Disaster.

New York, March 7 —The London *Times* of the 22d of February gives the following particulars of the frightful accident at Smyrna. A cafe built upon piles over the sea broke down suddenly during the performance given by a company of acrobats. There were two hundred persons present. A loud cracking was heard, and within five minutes the entire cafe had disappeared under the water. A few of the persons near the entrance contrived to effect their escape, and some persons saved themselves by jumping through the window into the sea. Boatmen rowed up in numbers, but their efforts to savelife were in vain. The search after dead bodies was a sad spectacle. The acrobats were withdrawn from the water in their showy costumes of the previous night. The limbs of all the bodies were contracted with pain. Two hearses were engaged the whole of one day in conveying the remains discovered to the hospital. The total number of bodies found up to the present is eighty, and it is supposed there is still fifty more in the water. The company of acrobats consisted of seven persons, of whom three were women, and one of these latter only survives. Government will institute proceedings against the proprietor of the cafe who did not pay heed to the warning of danger which was given him in time.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 6.—A bloody battle occurred at an early hour this morning near Douglas place, in the southwest part of the city, between two policemen and a number of half-drunken revellers, who were making a disturbance in the street. Refusing to obey the officers to keep quiet, the officers each collared a man and started for the police-station, when the rest began an attack on one of the officers, and beat him so that his life is despaired of. The other officer came to his comrade's relief, and firing several shots into the crowd succeeded in driving them off. Subsequently James and Patrick McVeight, brothers of the party who attacked the officers, were discovered lying in the street some distance from the scene of the affray, each with a pistol wound from which it is believed they will die. To-day several others of the party were arrested.

Fire at Nashville—One Fireman Killed and Three Others Injured.

NASHVILLE, March 8.—Webster's feed store, on Locust street, was burned at seven o'clock to-night.—Loss light. While the hook and ladder truck was turning from the Public Square,the rear wheels were caught in thestreet railroad track,turning it over, and throwing the driver, Ned Dermoss, colored, on the back of his head, crushing in his skull, and killing him outright. Jeff Patterson, tillerman, Thomas Campbell, and Capt. John Allen, all colored, were hurt about the legs but not seriously.

HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, March 3.—Reports of committees as follows: An act to prevent horses, cattle and swine from running at large in Allegheny county; incorporating the Latrobe Water and Gas Company; incorporating the Loyal Hannah Railroad Company; an act for the relief of Somerset county.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Smith—To incorporate the American Land Company of Fayette county; to regulate the practice of medicine in Butler county.

Mr. Wainright—To repeal prohibitory laws in certain boroughs and townships in Allegheny county.

Mr. Young—Supplement to the Little Mill Run Railway, to extend the same.

Mr. Walter—To enlarge the borough of Butler.

Mr. Latta—To incorporate the Unity Railroad Company, Westmoreland county.

Mr. Mahon—The Chambersburg relief bill, which provides that the State shall pay the interest on the claims which have been passed and reported on favorably by the Commissioners.

The regular order having been exhausted at half-past ten, Mr. Mahon got the floor and called for the local option Twenty voices cried "adjourn," "move we adjourn." Not agreed to—nays 65, ayes 25. Several bills were over on the third reading ahead of the option bill, but a few moments sufficed to put them out of the way. At eleven o'clock, the galleries being crowded with ladies and every available space of the floor filled, the House was brought face to face with the Little Joker.

Mr McCormick attacked it with an amendment but it was voted down. Then Wainright tried to postpone the application of the bill to Allegheny county for one year, to give men time to dispose of their stock. It was taking the liquor men at a great disadvantage. They had invested largely and to be shut off on three weeks' notice was an injustice. Mr. McCormick rallied to the support of Wainright, and warmed up to the injustice of this matter. Mr. Ramsey objected, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Hancock moved to include Philadelphia which was done.

Mr. McCormick offered an amendment which prevents hotel keepers from allowing liquor in the rooms of the guests. Not agreed to.

The final passge was then demanded, and a vote of 65 in favor to 25 against, records the temperance triumph. At 13:30 the House ajourned.

HARRISBURG, March 5.—In the Senate the following bills were read.

Mr. Anderson—An act to authorize the Coal Exchange to clear pools of the Monongahela river from ice and other obstructions, and charge expenses to persons whose property is saved.

Mr. Graham—to allow School Directors, Second ward, Allgheny, to borrow money; also, to allow School Directors of Sixth ward, Allegheny, the same privilege; also, an act to annex McClure township to Allegheny City, with petitions of remonstrance. He said he would take no action until he knew the wishes of the people.

Mr. Maclay—To change the time for holding elections at Parker.

Mr. White—To incorporate the Westmoreland Mining, Manufacturing and Improvement Company.

The local option bill was considered. Messrs Davis, Berks, and Petriken offered an amendment allowing Philadelphia until October to hold its election.

Mr. Humphreys advocated local option in districts where prohibitory laws now exist. Lost.

On concurring in the Philadelphia amendment the yeas were 19, nays 11. The other portion of the bill was agreed upon unanimously.

HOUSE.

The House spent the morning hour discussing the propriety of appointing a committee to investigate the sale of diplomas by the Medical College.

The new county of Minnequa is on the calendar for to-morrow. Also the screen bill. Adjourned till Thursday.

It is stated that the Pittsburg city charter has been received, and that it will be offered shortly.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, March 4.—Mr. McClure had reconsidered and referred to the Railroad Committee the supplement to the General Railroad law, preventing crossing at grade.

The following bills were read:

Mr. Rutan—To authorize the Constitutional Convention to fix the salaries of members and officers; also, for the registry of marriages and births in several counties of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Anderson—Supplement to the College of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

Mr. Graham presented the report of Hon. T. J. Bigham, relating to statistics.

The local option bill, as amended, came from the House,and Mr. Strang moved to postpone till to-morrow,and that the bill and amendments be printed. Agreed to.

The Governor sent in a message vetoing the Mifflinburg bank.

The following Senate bills on the private calendar were passed:

To enable the managers of the Allegheny workhouse to create a female department.

Supplement to the Mechanics Lien law in Allegheny county.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh Slaughtering and Rendering Company.

To provide for boiler examiners and inspectors in Allegheny county. Opposed by Mr. Anderson, and bill laid over on third reading.

The House has been all day considering the private calendar.

Mr. Orvis, of Centre, objected off every bill which exempted property from taxation. The first reading of the calendar was not concluded at nine o'clock.

Governor Hartranft sent in a veto of the Keystone Iron Company bill. The message covers the grounds fully as to the powers of the courts, and has created a flutter among many members who had similar bills. The Governor's veto of the Mifflin bank has also disturbed things long.

HARRISBURG, March 6.—In the Senate bills were introduced as follows:

Mr. McClure—Supplement to the divorce laws; the person committing adultery shall not marry during the lifetime of the party getting the divorce.

Mr. McKinley—Supplement to the New Castle and Franklin Railroad.

Mr. Humphreys—Supplement to the act relating to the Board of Health of the city of Pittsburg.

Mr. Rutan.—An act to appoint an Inspector of the Oil for Butler county.

The following bills passed; To erect an additional insane asylum in the northeast part of the State.

The House has been in session to-night on the usury laws, and the Senate on the Philadelphia election law. The screen bill recommended by the miners was amended by Orvis, that the operators may make contracts with their employees; also struck out Lawrence county. Vote on final passage 69 to 12.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of the following bills:

No. 581—An act to amend the charter of the borough of Latrobe.

503—An act incorporating the West Penn Coal Company.

513—An act incorporating Brownsville Construction Company.

521—Incorporating Pittsburg and Cove City Railroad.

554—An act enabling School Directors of Etna to borrow money.

Senate 441—Authorizing the City of Allegheny to issue water bonds.

713—To incorporate the Youghiogheny River Improvement Company.

HOUSE.

Mr. McCormick called up the resolution appointing commissioners to the Vienna Exposition, and had the same passed.

Mr. Newmyer called up the joint resolution relative to the removal of the Western Penitentiary, which passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on Col. Ballentine's military bill. After some slight amendments by Smith, of Fayette, the bill passed.

The House then considered the centennial appropriation bill, with Ballentine, of Allegheny, in the chair. Elliott, Mitchel and McCormick spoke in favor of the bill; Brockway and Orvis against it.

At one o'clock the House adjourned till three.

The centennial bill was debated until five o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Newmeyer, the bill was passed up to the third reading and laid over.

The screen bill was next called, with Hancock, of Philadelphia, in the chair.

Mr. Ramsey moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert a new bill.

Mr. Ballentine opposed the Ramsey amendment.

Mr. Newmyer moved to amend by making the holes in the screen smaller, and supported it with a lengthy argument, presenting about a cart load of petitions from miners in favor of the bill.

Mr. Allison of Washington, presented the following: Supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Monongahela City.

Mr. Sample a petition of 900 citizens of Allegheny county, praying for a liberal donation to the Centennial celebration; also an act to authorize the Presbyterian Church of Sharpsburg to remove the burial ground.

Mr. Ballentine—An act to erect a free bridge over the Monongahela and Ohio at the Point in the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Ramsey—An act authorizing the Treasurer of Allegheny county to publish a list of applications for tavern license.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, March 7.—Nearly every Senator presented petitions for appropriations in aid of the Centennial.

Warren and Washington counties remonstrated against the repeal of the General Railroad Law.

Two thousand citizens of Clarion petition for the removal of the County seat, and a number remonstrate.

Bills reported—House bills incorporating West Penn Coal Company, Pittsburgh. Mr. Petriken reported a bill relative to the Fishery Commissioners.

Mr. Lemon—To incorporate the Ursina and Young Valley Railroad.

By Mr. Dill, a resolution authorizing the printing of ten thousand copies of the *Legislative Journal* containing the speech of Mr. McClure.

The bill authorizing the Boom Company to continue to collect its large fees was called up. Prolonged discussion ensued, Mr. Wallace opposing and Mr. McClure favoring the bill; it was finally passed to a third reading.

Senate adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE.

Mr. Newmyer's usury bill, after being discussed for three or four hours, was negatived.

Bills were reported appointing an inspector of oils for Allegheny; relative to Stanton avenue; relative to medical practices; relative to license of druggists.

The Somerset Relief bill was passed.

The bill incorporating a Welsh printing company was passed and was signed by the Govenor.

The remainder of the session was taken up in reception of reports from Committees, between one and two hundred bills being reported.

The House has adjourned until Monday evening.

A Man Murdered and the Body Thrown Into the River.

MEMPHIS, March 8.—Last December David D. Goree, of Auburn, Ark., a wealthy planter, left his home for Nashville, taking with him a large sum of money. The last seen of him was at Terrence, Miss., opposite the mouth of White river, with two rough looking men who had been put off the steamer Commonwealth.—Yesterday a letter was received here from Coroner W. Dizier, of Iberville, La., stating that a body had been found in the river there with a pistol ball in the skull and several stabs on the body. From papers found on the body he was convinced that the remains were those of Goree. His money and diamonds were missing, from which it is believed Goree was murdered and thrown into the river.—Neither men have been seen since they left Terrence in company with Goree.

Scenes After the Inauguration.

WASHINGTON,March 5.—This morning an imense crowd of men women and children asembled in Pennsylvania avenue, opposite the Presidential residence, a... witnessed the review by the President of the Fifth New York and second Connecticut Regiments. The splendid appearance and soldierly bearing of both of these regiments elicited repeated rounds of applause. After the review the President retired to the White House, where he gave audience to a large number of visitors. The White House and surroundining grounds were for several hours crowded with people from other cities. The various Departments have also been crowded with other persons anxious to see the sights.

The different cabinet officers gave audience to a large number of visitors to-day.

The review and parade of the West Point cadets took place to-day. The affair attracted a concourse of ladies and gentlemen.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Muddle Culminated in Hostilities.

AGGRESSIVE MOVEMENTS BY THE MILITIA.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—The seventh precinct station was quietly taken possession of last night by the McEnery militia. No resistance was offered by the Metropolitans on duty there, and no effort has been made today to displace the militia. It is understood aggressive moves will be made by the militia to-night. For twenty squares to-night only one policeman was found on duty. They have been called from their beats and concentrated about the stations, Mechanics, Institute, etc.

FIGHT BETWEEN MILITIA AND POLICEMEN.

At about half-past nine o'clock to-night a squad of perhaps fifty men attacked the third precinct station, firing into the building. They were repulsed by the police, but were quickly reinforced by about three hundred men. These were attacked by General Badger with about two hundred police and a piece of artillery, and for about five minutes a sharp rattle of musketry ensued.—Both parties maintained their position during this time, but at the second discharge of the cannon the militia retreated through Jackson square, and half an hour later the police relieved their comrades, who remained during the conflict within the building. One man, a Mr. Hartman, was killed, and several were wounded.

Later.—General Badger moved down Charles street from Canal.—Quite a large crowd had by this time collected about Jackson Square and on the streets leading thereto. When near the crowd General Badger ordered them to disperse. The militia refused to give way, when the police fired a blank cartridge, and soon after another shot was fired.—This time the gun was loaded with grape. By this time one man was killed and several wounded. Another charge of grape was fired out of Stann street.

Some ten or twelve are reported wounded, but only one man is reported killed as far as known. Only one policeman was wounded during the entire fight. At one time the firing was quite brisk, resembling somewhat a picket skirmish. For powder expended and fuss made, the damage was remarkably light. The grape of the metropolitans was more than the militia bargained for, and they are reported to have weakened speedily. Many of them are reported to have skeddadled in great disorder.

The United States troops, about eleven o'clock, reached the scene of the conflict, and the remaining militia retired leaving then in possession. The Kellogites are jubilant. The McEneryites are quite the reverse. The United States troops now occupy Jackson Square and other points in the city, and will no doubt prevent further disorder.

All reports about a compromise are unfounded, as telegraphed on Saturday. A compromise is improbable; in fact it is now regarded as impossible.

A company of United States cavalry, at one o'clock, passed up Camp street, to Gen. Emory's headquarters, but soon after returned to Jackson square. They are held in readiness to assist the police in quieting any attack that may be made. No further trouble is apprehended to-night, the militia being satisfied at leaving them in possession. The city is full of rumors. At this hour (1:10) the streets are almost deserted. Up to twelve o'clock they were crowded with people. Everybody is inquiring the news from the seat of war. Thousand of rumors were current, but the facts in the case have been given above.

Charged With Forgery.

For some days it has been known here that instructions have been received by the counsel for the bondholders of the alleged fraudulent Fremont Pacific Railroad stock to take steps to cause the arrest of General Fremont on a charge of forgery. It is said that these bonds to the extent of $600,000 or $700,000 were put upon the Paris Stock Board, so as to cause their recognition as legal stock, by means of certificates from the New York Stock Exchange; and that the stock list, had a good standing. Upon inquiry it now turns out that his certificate was a forgery, and it is alleged that Gen. Fremont must have been acquainted with the fact. Criminal proceedings are, therefore, to be begun against him as the principal in the case. Instructions to this effect have been received by the agent who represents the Paris bond holders in this country.

Two German Girls Murdered for Money.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 6.—Two German Girls named Cornelia Chrisenton and Anneta Lawson, were murdered at Smutty Nose Island, one of the shoals, last night by Lewis Wagner, who escaped. An axe was the weapon used in committing the tragedy. Wagner also attempted to kill Mrs. Huntress, sister to one of the girls, but she succeeded in getting away. Money was the object of the crime, but the murderer only got fifteen dollars. Wagner left this city in the noon train for Boston.

BOSTON, March 6.—A man supposed to be the murderer of the two German Girls at Smutty Nose Island-Isle of Shoals, near Portsmouth, N. H., was arrested in this city this evening. He says his name is Lewis Wagner, and that he is from Portsmouth, but knows nothing of the murder. He is a Prussian.

Bank of England Frauds.

London, March 3,—The discovery of immense frauds on the Bank of England causes the greatest excitement in financial circles. It is impossible to state the amount and extent of the forgeries, as everything is involved in mystery. The Bank of England cautions the public against negotiation of certain five-twenty and ten-forty United States bonds, aggregating $230,000. It is thought that the forgeries were perpetrated by a "ring" of American swindlers. The forgeries were discovered by the Rothchilds noticing in some bills a difference in the color of the ink used. The reward for the forger has been increased to £2,500.

The Minnesota Legislature has been called upon to make an appropriation for the purchase of trees and seeds to be distributed to each town throughout the State. It is urged that trees be planted on the prairies of the State for the benefit of the farmers, so that they may be enabled to fence their roads and farms with forest trees.

Church at Easton, Pa., Burned.

EASTON, PA., March 9.—Trinity Church in this place, which was just completed, was burned last night. Loss $25,000; no insurance.

CURRENT NOTES.

A paper puts the matter which it wishes to enforce in the following neat smile: "You might as well attempt to shampoon an elephant with a thimbleful of soapsuds, as to attempt to do business and ignore advertising."

Correspondents say that Dennison, Texas, was a wilderness five months ago. Now it has a population of 4500; houses are going up in all directions; its streets are a hundred feet wide; a hotel containing one hundred rooms is nearly completed, and there are three banks, an opera house, and an immense freight depot.

It has been said that the wheat of California is worth more to that State than its gold. A six months review of the wheat trade of California shows a crop, sold and unsold, valued at $25,000,000, and it is estimated that the next crop will yield 40,000,-000 centals.

The Utica Herald has discovered that "it is now unlawful for tobacco chewers to beg a chew. The United States internal revenue law allows no person or persons to sell or dispose of tobacco in any form, no matter how small or great the bulk, without paying first a license of five dollars."

Mrs. Michael Dress, of Schuylkill county, Pa., gave birth to seventeen children in seven years in the following order: First one child, then twins, then triplets, then four children at a birth, then again triplets, then twins, and again twins. All the children lived to reach manhood or womanhood.

A Chinaman was summoned as a witness in New York, the other day, and, to ascertain his views on the nature of an oath, the judge asked him what would be his punishment if he should swear to lies. "I shall never return to China, but always remain in New York," was the reply, and he was at once sworn.

A Washington letter says: There is not a vestige of the former man left in Chief justice Chase. His most intimate friends do not recognize him. From the handsome, smooth faced, portly man, with a yellow beard; his mind is clear, but his voice is weak and the thin lips quiver from paralysis. He goes about the ghost of his former self.

A contributor to one of the magazines estimates that, "if our esteemed ancestor the late Colonel Adam, had lived till now and had never trimmed his finger nails, they would have been a thousand yards long."

A man whom Dr. Chamiers engaged to manage a disorderly Sunday-school kept his eyes wide open during praying, and when one boy thrust a pin into another he marched up the aisle, still praying, and cuffed that boy's ears, and went back again, praying all the way. After that he was master of the situation, for the boys thought that a man who could watch and pray like that could not be put down.

Immense quantities of grain have accumulated at all points in the west. In Chicago the elevators and warehouses are literally running over, and further consignments are refused except on pledges of immediate shipment. It is the same at St. Louis and other points. When navigation opens these stocks will move forward in immense quantities, and the shipments at the commencement of the season are likely to be very heavy.

A little Baltimore girl tried to light a lamp, the other night, and it exploded with much vehemence, and as she thought she could see in the dark just as well she threw it behind the bed, on which lay her sick mother. The poor woman had been perfectly helpless, unable to turn herself in bed for weeks, but she felt so much better when she saw the exertions of that lamp to get up a conflagration that she arose with great alacrity, and went to the house of a neighbor.

A large brick building at Irwin's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. It was owned by J. R. Marchand & Co. The first floor was occupied by Marchand & Co. as a drug, grocery, and shoe store; and also by Thomas Griffith as a grocery and notion store. The postoffice of the place was in Marchand& Co's store. The second floor of the building was occupied as a dwelling by Dr. Marchand, the remainder of the story being used as an Odd Fellows' hall. The fire originated in the cellar among some turpentine, oils, &c., and soon consumed everything in the building. Marchand & Co. lose from $8,000 to $10,000. Mr. Griffith's is not known, and the insurance could not be ascertained. The postal matter was also burned. A dispatch was sent to Pittsburgh for an engine, but subsequently the request was withdrawn, as the fire was under control.

Fire at Clyde, Ohio—Loss $50,000.

CLEVELAND, March 9.—A fire this morning at Clyde, Ohio partially destroyed a three-story brick block on Main street. The following occupants sustained loss by fire and water: A. Hirschberger, boots and shoes; Taylor & Richards, dry goods; E. E. Mann, hardware; S. W. Reed, drugs; Jos. Grayback & Co., dry goods, boots and shoes (two stores); W. H. Bacon, dry goods; W. C. Terry, furniture; the Clyde *Times* printing office, Odd Fellows Hall, Terry's Hall, Masonic Hall and a number of offices. Engines were sent from Freemont and Norwalk and rendered valuable assistance. The fire originated in the hardware store on Main street.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Baker, late of Somerset township, deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement at the late residence of said deceased, on Friday, March 28, 1873.

SOLOMON J. BAKER,
JOHN J. BAKER,
feb12 Administrator.

SELLERS' IMPERIAL
Cough Syrup
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF
80 YEARS,
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS,
HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA,
Tickling Sensation of the Throat
WHOOPING COUGH, &c.
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.
PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Advertisements.