

WE are indebted to Gov. HART... for a copy of the general laws passed by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania during the session of 1873.

At the Ohio Republican State Convention last week Governor NOYES was re-nominated, and ALPHONSE HART placed on the ticket with him for Lieutenant Governor.

THE President has evidently determined that the anarchy in Louisiana must cease, and the legally constituted authorities be recognized and obeyed, or he will interpose the authority of General Government.

OUR Constitutional Convention that roared so loudly in the index of reformatory measures, has just voted its members a salary of \$2500 each. If we remember aright, the act calling it into existence limited the pay of its members to \$1000, and if this be so, our reform pot must quit calling the legislative kettle black, else its taste as well as the honesty of its professions will be questioned.

THE case of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R. Co., against the Mt. Pleasant & Broadford R. R. Company has been settled by the Supreme Court, directing the latter road to be restored to the possession and control of the former. Thus the attempt of the South-Western R. R. Company to fitch this important feeder from the Connellsville road has been summarily squelched, and by the time costs, damages &c., are paid the parties who attempted this little game will discover that they have paid very dearly for their whistle.

A bill passed by the New York Legislature prohibiting the sale of spirituous, malt and fermented liquors, has been vetoed by Governor DIX, on the ground of its being entirely too sweeping. It prohibits the use of the milder beverages, where it is adopted, and on the other hand, it places no limit on the sale of liquors where it fails of adoption. It is understood that a new Local Option law will be framed, providing for a separate vote on the sale of spirituous and malt liquors, and that it will be approved by the Governor.

AMONG the strange political tactics of the day is the fact that, HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia, is striving to obtain the Republican nomination for Governor of that State. Wise hanged JOHN BROWN, and by that gave an immense impetus to the popularity of the principles, on which the Republican party was founded, and now he is anxious for recognition from the organization he hoped to crush through the ignominious death of the gallant but rash hero.

A few weeks since, we published a notice of a case tried in Franklin county, raised for the purpose of testing the Local Option law, in which the defense was that the law was imperfect and therefore inoperative, but the return judges did not meet to count up the votes, but simply filed the returns with the proper officer. Judge HALL held the returns to be sufficient, and directed the jury to render a verdict of guilty, which was done, and a writ of error was taken to the Supreme Court. The case was argued last week, and the ruling of Judge HALL was affirmed. This settles the question of the constitutionality of the law, in that particular, and disposes of several other cases taken up from neighboring counties on the same ground.

AS was anticipated, the passenger railway companies of Philadelphia protest against the tax imposed upon them by the bill raising a million dollars for the Centennial. As they were to be pardoned all past violations of law in case they submitted to this tax, and they now flagitantly refuse to concede to past offenses, at so high a rate, the next step will be to have the law vindicated. Here is a capital opportunity for Col. McCLELLAN in his role of Reformer, or for some honest official to signalize himself. Next winter we will have an appeal to the State pride of members of the Legislature, to vote the wanting three-fourths of the million that the railway companies refuse to supply. When the bill was passed we thought the dodge rather thin, and said so, but we did not anticipate the farce would be so soon played out.

THE Supreme Court of this State, of whose members a majority have been Republicans since 1865, gave their first recognition of the party to whom a majority owe their election, in the appointment last week, of BENJAMIN E. BLECHER to be Prothonotary for the Eastern district in place of JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN whose term soon expires. Three years since this court appointed three Prothonotaries all Democrats. It is true as a general proposition that, law judges should lay aside all political bias, but that kind of Miss Nancy prudery, inducing the appointment of political opponents, for fear of being suspected of partisan sentiment, is simply a makeshift sentimentality or a personal timidity that has no business on the bench of so high and important a tribunal.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 24, 1872. Your correspondent has just seen Tom Wright, the murderer of the poet Mr. Rogers, some time since in the city of New York. From a large (very black) colored man weighing more than 200 lbs, 26 years of age. He will be executed on next Friday, Memorial day, the Attorney General having positively refused to request the President to pardon him. He was visited for the first time this morning by Mrs. Woods, his mistress who has been confined in jail as a witness against him, and who has just received \$288 from the government as payment for the time she has been retained. Notwithstanding the short time of the visit, she seems to be perfectly indifferent, and the ministers who visit her are becoming discouraged, and appear to think he will walk upon the scaffold unrepentant. He got Mrs. Woods to promise to get him a suit of clothes, after which he showed her a shameful and revolting scene of improper intimacy with a colored man who was also a witness against him. Tom can read and write and it is said that he has written his confession. There are now 119 confined in jail awaiting the sitting of the grand jury. Three of which are murder cases.

The Civil Service Advisory Board is now in session in this city devising improvements to the system and not one movement before they are needed. It is beyond doubt that in several of the departments the local reform interests which are stronger than among government officials have prostituted technical examinations to purposes of gross injustice. It is the Board can remedy this evil they will display an amount of practical wisdom entirely unexpected of them. It is the opinion of the general public that the evils of the public service will be palliated and concealed but never thoroughly eradicated.

The proclamation of President Grant yesterday is generally favorably considered here. The democrats, or rather the sympathizers of the rebellion, are represented by a number of persons about it and characterize the President a tyrant of the first water and claim it is only another device by which General Grant, expects to make our country an empire and himself an emperor.

In the forthcoming report of the Commission on the subject of the tariff, it will be found that during the last fiscal year our total export of domestic produce was \$559,219,718 of which \$406,416,304 representing agricultural products, or 78 per cent of the whole. Our exports are as yet of too great an extent of raw material. Our exports of raw cotton alone show an enormous decline. Our shipments fell from \$216,889,507 to \$179,274,291, a loss of \$37,615,278. It is no less remarkable that our cotton manufactures have greatly declined showing of \$1,253,806, or a third of the total.

Our foreign import trade shows a very healthy decline from the extravagant figures of last year while our export show no less gratifying increase. The imports of April in New York amounted to \$57,179,426, a decrease of over five millions as compared with April 1871. Our exports of raw cotton alone show an enormous decline. Our shipments fell from \$216,889,507 to \$179,274,291, a loss of \$37,615,278. It is no less remarkable that our cotton manufactures have greatly declined showing of \$1,253,806, or a third of the total.

THE reason why the late Austrian financial panic did not effect this country as severely as it threatened, is now developing itself. A year or two ago Austrian capitalists held large amounts of American securities. During the speculation fever consequent upon the plethora of receipts of Germany from the French war indemnity both German and Austrian capitalists became impatient of only 6 per cent interest on their investments, and largely to invest in fancy stock of their own. When the crisis came, they had but a limited amount of our securities to throw upon the market, and consequently our obligations were not pressed home upon us as they might have been. The British money market is now greedily of American stock.

THE rise in the value of real estate in this city is remarkable even in this speculative age. We remember a statement by a colored citizen of long standing a few years ago, that ground in the northern part of the city could be purchased at a square foot for a few cents. Those lots that at that time were entirely vacant and had been recently under crops. Now those lots are covered with fine buildings and the ground would be worth \$100 per foot. Building associations are operating on an extensive scale. Many of them, of course, are mere speculative enterprises, but others do have a noble work in helping men of small means to comfortable homes.

THE late ovation given by the Czar of Russia to Emperor William of Germany, covers up but very slightly grounds of uneasiness affecting the relations of these mammoth Empires. For many years there has been a large emigration of Germans and of German capital into Russia controlling the land and property of the nation. At least one fourth of the officers of the Russian army and most of the scientific men of the Empire are Germans. The railroads are owned and controlled mostly by Germans. The population of several of the western provinces is essentially German. These people have not been assimilating to the Muscovite type of civilization, but retain their Teutonic characteristics.

Nearly 160,000 bodies are buried in Greenwood cemetery, Philadelphia.

MODOC VANQUISHED.

SAFETY NEWS.—The intended surrender spread through camp like wildfire. The soldiers and Warm Spring scouts were alike elated at the prospect of a peaceful victory. The following dispatch has just been received from Yreka: FAIRCHILD'S RANCH, May 20, 4 P. M.—While General Davis, Inspector General Gillem, Col. Green, Col. Sumner, Col. Hardee, Col. Hoyt, Lieutenants Rockwell and Adams, with escort, were enroute to Van Bremer's, having left the Lava Bed about ten o'clock in the morning, a courier intercepted them and delivered a dispatch to General Davis. The Warm Spring scouts in the advance were recalled and the programme instantly changed. General Davis instead of upon Fairchild's Ranch instead of Van Bremer's as his future headquarters. The place is about twenty-three miles northwest.

Two Modoc residents of this ranch last evening interviewed five women captured by Captain Hasbrouck's command and from them gleaned interesting accounts of Modoc operations and several other particulars. The cause of the disaffection among the Modocs after the battle is interesting. Jack consulted his stolen chronometer, and after sundry guesses and exclamations promised his followers that they should shed rifle bullets as ducks at the war and escape unharmed. The confidence in this statement inspired was rudely dispelled by Hasbrouck's encounter, when several Modocs were killed and others wounded. The Cottonwood branch of the tribe, from Fairchild's, decided to fight no more.

General Davis, in his address to the Cottonwoods, numbered twenty warriors and fifty women and children, hurried to Snow mountains, the southern end of the lava deposit, preparatory to traveling to the Yainox reservation, and imploring the aid of the Father Washburn. The Modocs and unexpected advent of Hasbrouck's cavalry and the Warm Spring Indians, disturbed their peaceful meditations, and caused them to run and fight. During the stampede Mrs. Hendricks alias Limpy, threw a babe six months old to the ground in the hope of escaping. The babe was afterwards killed by a Warm Spring warrior. The babe was brought here and turned over to a local squaw.

It was also learned from the Modoc women that the Cottonwoods earnestly desired any action looking to peace and would yield to the soldiers on any opportunity offered. They said this time the gentle Warm Springs outside the intervening apartment commenced singing one of their national melodies, and drawing their bright knives across their neat moccasins, which caused an uneasiness among the squaws and terminated the interview.

FAIRCHILD'S RANCH, May 21, 8 A. M.—The latest order locates the headquarters at Van Bremer's, whither infantry went yesterday. General Davis remains here for the present. Arthur Chokas and One Eyed Dixie returned at dusk this evening from the direction of Dorris ranch. Mr. Fairchild says the gentleman who has cleverly engineered this consultation business, judged the Modocs must be at least seventy-five miles away. Both women said in substance that they had traveled a long distance. The women were taken into the presence of Gen. Hartle, Col. Gillem and Capt. Hasbrouck. Fairchild interpreted. True to the nature of these women, they talked a long while and said little. Finally Artura said the Indians were fifteen miles from here, and numbered fifteen warriors and fifty squaws and children. The Great Spirit had caused their hearts to be kind for the white people. All wanted to return to the fold and live in peace among the whites, but the present condition of affairs and due regard for their lives, prevented them from appearing without rank of the army. They wanted peace talk. Let some great white chief, named General Davis, come out to see them alone and talk over matters. No Modoc would surrender without a peace talk. Dixie corroborated the statement of Artura.

The interview lasted one and three-quarters hours. At the close General Davis told Artura and Dixie to go to the Modoc camp to-morrow morning and tell the Indians he should not come out for a peace talk, and did not believe in peace talks away from his men. The Indians must come to him if they wanted to talk. He would allow them to surrender. They had until Friday morning to appear at headquarters. After then he should shoot every Modoc found with a gun. The women told Fairchild they should not return to the Modoc camp; that question will be determined in the morning.

YREKA, CAL., May 22.—From J. H. McCoy, who has just returned from Fairchild's in eight hours and fifty minutes, we learn that the Hot Creek band were brought in by Fairchild's party and surrendered to Gen. Davis, apparently unconditionally. They gave up their arms and were not under guard. The band numbered fifty-five men, women and children, including fifteen warriors. Among the number are Bogus Charley, Shack Nasty Jim, Charley Head, Doctor Frank and others, the best fighting men Capt. Jack had. Killed, or thought to be, is hunting him. It is supposed there are twenty warriors with Capt. Jack, whose whereabouts are unknown, though it is supposed he is in the Hot River mountains. Gen. Gillem has been superceded. Gen. Wheaton, Gen. Hardee, Gen. Gillem, Lieut. Rockwell and others are expected to be here tonight. Where is Artura? asked Gen. Davis. "Tied up," said Dixie. "Long ride; no water." The absence of Artura gave rise to suspicions of foul play and they were only dispelled by her sudden advent. She, too, reined her foaming steed before Gen. Davis and said the Indians were hovering about the hills near here and ready to surrender to the Typee, Fairchild, Blair and two or three employes of the farmers with whom the Indians were acquainted, mounted swift steeds, at the request of Gen. Davis, and started with Dixie.

LAWLESS LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The following proclamation was issued by the President to-day: BY THE President of the United States: A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, Under the pretense that William P. Kellogg, present Executive of Louisiana, and the officers associated with him by the State administration are not duly elected, elected and his associates, then as Executive, are sufficiently strong to compel the law to be enforced, and that the law and constituted authorities of said State; and whereas, It has been duly certified by the proper local authorities, and judicially determined by the inferior and superior courts of said State, that said officers are entitled to hold their offices respectively, and execute and discharge the functions thereof; And whereas, Congress at its late session, upon due consideration of the subject, tacitly recognized said Executive and his associates, then as Executive, by refusing to take any action with respect thereto; And whereas, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States, that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on application of the Legislature or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence;

And whereas, It is provided in the laws of the United States, that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it is lawful that the President of the United States, at the application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or causing the laws to be duly executed; And whereas, the Legislature of said State is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State, under section 4 of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, and laws passed in pursuance thereof, has therefore made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and citizens thereof, against domestic violence, and to enforce the execution of the laws;

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation and command such turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date, and hereinafter given us by a description of the child and her place of abode, by the Sheriff of the county, and the prominent physicians of our city, who saw for themselves, and know whereof they affirm.

This report will cause the matter to be taken up by the grand jury, and I am confident that the result will be a lesson in moral depravity and human barbarity, and a warning to human devils, that a great sin cannot go unpunished, even in Winnebago county.

The entire German population of the country feel aggrieved, and their sense of honor and humanity is shocked, at the development of this barbarous conduct on the part of a German family.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The following dispatch was received to-day by General Sherman from General Schofield: "General Davis reports a fight with the Modocs on the 20th inst. The Indians were whipped and ran away. Mounted troops have gone in pursuit and have not been heard from since the 14th."

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A dispatch from Yreka this afternoon says the Modocs are starting towards the Lava Bed. Their trail has been discovered, showing that the Modocs and Pitt River Indians have been in constant communication, and it is believed that the Pitt Rivers are with Jack now. The Pitts are also out of their country. Twenty negroes are now in Cleveland, but chemically disappear. It is reported that large quantities of ammunition have been sold to the Pitt River Indians, and that several councils have been held. Their attitude is threatening. Old Shave Head tells them they must fight or go to a reservation. The Modocs from Yreka says the Modocs left the Lava Bed about two days after the attack of Captain Jackson's forces. The old strong-hold is abandoned. Jack is making his way towards the Pitt River Indians, and the Warm Springs are pursuing. It is reported there is a quarrel between the Modocs and the Warm Springs in the Lava Bed is quite useless at present. The courier was shot at close to Van Bremer's, Battery K. Fourth Artillery, remains in camp at the Lava Bed.

Another dispatch says the Modocs are scattered in the country. At least one of the 20th inst. The Indians were whipped and ran away. Mounted troops have gone in pursuit and have not been heard from since the 14th."

CHICAGO, May 21.—A heavy rain storm, accompanied by fearful thunder and lightning, began here about 7 P. M. and continued for about three hours. During the storm a whirlwind of extraordinary violence struck a portion of the west division, unroofing several houses and tearing up the plank sidewalk and doing considerable other damage. Fortunately no casualties to persons occurred.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 22.—The escort with the remains of Gen. Canby arrived here this morning in a special car of the Central Pacific Railroad. The remains of Gen. Canby were in a First Baptist Church to-morrow at two o'clock. Mrs. Canby and her sister Mrs. Speed, of Louisville, and a brother and sister of Gen. Canby arrived on the morning train. Gen. Sherman will reach here to-night, and Gen. McDowell and Cook and Dr. Dougal, of St. Louis, will arrive to-morrow. Gen. Sheridan is also expected.

AN UNBORN CHILD FOUND FOR TEN YEARS.

The good old universal doctrine that will be saved, may do to die by, but we sometimes think there ought to be a "dike of fire and brimstone" and a "river of burning brimstone" to keep the business of the world from being soiled by such miscreants and brutes in human form, as we are about to describe. It seems that there lives in Washington township, this county, a man named Wertz—(not a German—not a Bohemian as the papers have it) who has a wife, a good farm, and a s r rounded by all the comforts of life, apparently—and it also appears that this man and woman had a foolish child, a girl ten years old, who ten years ago, was known in the neighborhood as a "dike of fire and brimstone" and a "river of burning brimstone" and was missed by the neighbors, and finally was forgotten by all of them, save one Mrs. Steffes. Mrs. S. has kept her in mind for the last ten years and upon inquiry about her a few days ago, and getting an evasive answer, suspicious were aroused, and the mother and father were informed of the matter, sufficiently strong to compel a further investigation of the case. Sheriff Thompson accordingly called upon the family, and made inquiry regarding the missing child. After some hesitancy, the father led the officer to an up-stairs apartment, and to a rude box 2 1/2 feet long by 22 inches wide, which contained the human being—a girl now 20 years old—wallowing in her filth, and a sight which beggared description.

The girl is described as a poor little, helpless, crippled-up thing—her lower limbs being half bent and her arms likewise crooked. She has laid in her little box on her face, in a doubled-up condition, until she appears more like an animal than a human being. The appearance of the child indicates that she was first jammed into the little box, and covered up, until she had grown ill-shaped—in fact until she became a frightful deformity, and then the human parents were ashamed to let the people see her, and so they kept her confined in a filthy little pen box for ten years. These are the indications presented by the appearance of the child and her cage.

The human mind cannot contemplate the suffering and misery this human being has endured—the long, dreary hours she has passed in that miserable cage—the starvation, and privations she had suffered, and the wicked, cruel, de-mo-i-lie, and outrageous treatment generally, which her appearance indicates she has received.

These facts, and the inferences drawn therefrom, are a description of the child and her place of abode, by the Sheriff of the county, and the prominent physicians of our city, who saw for themselves, and know whereof they affirm.

This report will cause the matter to be taken up by the grand jury, and I am confident that the result will be a lesson in moral depravity and human barbarity, and a warning to human devils, that a great sin cannot go unpunished, even in Winnebago county.

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PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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And whereas, It is provided in the laws of the United States, that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it is lawful that the President of the United States, at the application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or causing the laws to be duly executed; And whereas, the Legislature of said State is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State, under section 4 of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, and laws passed in pursuance thereof, has therefore made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and citizens thereof, against domestic violence, and to enforce the execution of the laws;

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation and command such turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date, and hereinafter given us by a description of the child and her place of abode, by the Sheriff of the county, and the prominent physicians of our city, who saw for themselves, and know whereof they affirm.

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THE NEW IMPROVED BED LOUNGE.

Manufactured and Sold at HENRY BERGER'S Extensive Furniture Warehouse, NO. 88 SMITHELD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE REASON WHY THIS LOUNGE IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER LOUNGES INVENTED. Because it is the latest invention of the kind, being therefore an improvement over all other Lounges invented. It is the most comfortable and durable, and is easily and cheaply moved. It is the most simple and easiest operated of all, and therefore the most desirable. The bed is higher up of the floor than in any other Lounges.

The Price is as Low as that for any of the old Inventions. Please call and see how it operates. CHAS. STREET, Patented.

STALLIONS, 1873, A.T. "HIGHLAND FARM" 2 Miles North of Somerset, Pa.

Pure Blood Percheron Stallion Well known Black horse Imported from England. BLACK LEICESTERSHIRE! SULTAN!

Also the Hambletonian Stallion ALHAMBRA! Terms \$25, Insurance. Terms \$25, Insurance.

W. W. MCKAIG & SON, General Agents for the GRIFFITH & WEDGE PATENT VERTICAL PORTABLE Engines and Saw Mills.

OVER 160 ENGINES AT WORK. All say it is the Best Engine Made. They Have the best Saw Mill in Market. ORMS PATENT SAWAGE Is the best for Saw Mill Men in America. WE SELL IT.

Brookbank's Head Blocks are Second to None. WE HAVE THE RIGHT TO MAKE AND SELL THEM. Their Cut Gear and Lever Head Blocks.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1850. FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1871. INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1871. \$1,403,435 68.

AUDITORS NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Hon. the Judges of the Orphan Court of Somerset County, to make and report a distribution of the estate of the late GEORGE WALKER, deceased, among those legally entitled thereto, will attend at the Court House, in the City of Somerset, on Saturday the 17th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive and file the claims of the creditors of the said GEORGE WALKER, deceased.