The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY, ... June 18, 1873.

REPORTS from the leading coal companies east of the mountains show that during the past year there was an increase over the previous year of 103,841 tons of anthracite coal marketed and of bituminous 220,614 tons. This is a healthy exhibit as showing the increasing importance of the coal trade in our State.

IT may be of importance to such as are in the habit of fishing with *any kind of nets* to know that by a law of last session, they are liable to a fine of one hundred dollars for fishing with anything but *hook and line*, between the *15th day of June and the 10th day of August*. They are also subjected to an imprisonment not exceeding six months.

If the laws on the subject of fishing are observed for a few years, the rivers and streams of this State will abound with fish, and everybody can enjoy a day's fishing at any time with hook and line.

THE Attorney General of the United States, to whom the question was submitted by the President, has given an opinion on the question of the disposition of the captured Modocs, which will doubtless govern the decision of their fate. He decides that the murderers of CANBY as assassins of the bearers of a flag of truce, shall be tried by a military court, the punishment of this crime having heretofore been invariably held to be death. Captain JACK will therefore doubtless be hung. The other prisoners, indicted for crimes committed in the State of Oregon, will be turned over to the civil courts for trial and punishment.

SECTION thirty-six of the article on legislation has been rejected in the Constitutional Convention by a vote of 44 yeas to 60 nays. The section was as follows:

The sale of intoxicating liquors, or mixtures containing the same, for use as a beverage, shall hereafter be prohibited. The Legislature shall, within one year from the adoption of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for the enforcement of this provision.

A motion was made to submit the section as a seperate proposition, but it was contended that even this would injure the chances of the new instrument, and it was rejected. It is alleged that many friends of temperance in the convention voted against the section, believing the local option law sufficient to answer all practical purposes.

THE very general denunciation of the massacre of the Modoc prisoners, by the press of the country, has brought to the front, the commander of the Oregon volunteers, who most positively denies that the brutal crime was perpetrated by any portion of his men. For the sake of humanity, as well as the fair fame of the men who volunteered to serve the government in the capacity of soldiers, we trust this denial is founded in truth. The savage butchery of Gen. CANBY sent a thrill of horror and indignation throughout the country, and there is no doubt that speedy punishment will be meted out to its perpetrators, but there can be no palliation of a crime equally as brutal, as was the murder of the unarmed prisoners. One attrocious crime cannot be set off against another, and both of these fiendish murders are equally execrable.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has lately made a couple of decisions which it behooves all dealers in tobacco to especially note. The one, prohibits the practice of cutting boxes of tobacco in halves, and selling such halves to be retailed out without having the proper marks, brands &c., and the the stamp, which is the only evidence that the tax has been paid, and he decides that persons selling from such unstamped and unmarked portions of the box are liable to have the tobacco seized and forfeited. The other, disallows the practice of persons on railroad trains, or about public buildings, or on the streets selling tobacco and cigars without having paid a special tax, or in other words procured a license so to do, and officers of the Internal Revenue are instructed to enforce the law against all persons violating it in this respect, whether minors or otherwise.

A Democratic brother journalist, thus laments over the forlorn and dilapidated condition of his party:

"There never was a time, perhaps, when our party was so strong in numbers and so poorly provided with leaders. If a great political struggle was pending, we would be at a loss for generals to husband and direct our strength, and the enemy might win a victory solely through our lack of discipline. Our great men all seem to have subsided into nothingness, and the small fry are making asses of themselves in the desperate attempt to convince the people that they are somebody.

"Politically, everything seems dead in the Democratic camp. In a dull, stupid half-asleep sort of way, we manage to plod along, and always poll at every election just enough votes to be counted out. Then we waken up a little, feebly cry out 'fraud! fraud!' swear a couple of times, and then—go to sleep again.

"Now, this won't do. We must either wake up and do as a party ought to do, or else we must get out of the way for some other organization that has more spunk. County, State and National, *as a party we need a shaking up.*"

"To be well shaken before taken" is the usual direction pasted by physicians on the bottles containing their mastiest prescriptions, and we doubt not, that so bitter a dose as modern Democracy requires a good "shaking up" before any but a dying man can be induced to swallow it. As however the lusty "shaking up" we gave that party last fall, does not appear to have made the dose a whit more palatable to the people, we think the party better adopt the other suggestion of the writer, and "get out of the way for some other organization," that has a little life in it. We are really getting timid of meeting this old ghost stalking round and making believe, that it is still in the habiliments of the flesh.

THE *Ledger* of Philadelphia thinks the finances of the United States are in a very healthy condition when the Treasury officials are able to say that the receipts of the current fiscal year, both from customs and internal revenue, will considerably exceed the estimates:

"These are the chief sources of our revenue, the income from public land sales and other miscellaneous sources not being very heavy. For eleven months of the fiscal year, the internal revenue receipts have been $106,017,222, and for the entire fiscal year, which closes at the end of this month, the belief is that the income from this source will approximate one hundred and twenty millions, which is nearly twelve millions more than the estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report. In customs the figures are not given accurately, but it is thought there will be an excess over the estimates of fifteen or twenty millions. If we thus have twenty-five or thirty millions more revenue than has been anticipated, there will be an excellent opportunity at the next session of Congress for further reductions of taxation, as well as reductions in the public debt.

FROM that staunch old journal, the *Germantown Telegraph* we take the following timely article, on cumulative voting, or minority representation, with which some of our Republican leaders both in the Legislature and the Constitutional Convention, appear to have fallen in love, and which we have taken frequent occasion to denounce as a pretentious humbug: "Senator BUCKALEW has so persistently urged the principle of cumulative voting as a means of ensuring the proper representation of minorities in deliberative bodies, that whenever the matter is discussed he stands in the foreground as the chief figure. Mr. BUCKALEW is a lifelong Democrat. In the course of events his party has fallen into a hopeless minority, by reason of its own pernicious acts and policy. No sooner did this happen than Mr. BUCKALEW and all his associates suddenly discovered how unjustly minorities were treated. For more than thirty years the Whig party, a great national organization, able always to carry at least one-third of the States of this Union and two-fifths of Congress, was yet as completely cut off from all participation in the executive offices as though the party was not composed of citizens of the Republic. And when at length a Whig President was elected no Whig nominee of his to the Supreme Court could be confirmed by a Democratic Senate, although he would be only one Whig to a bench on which sat eight Democrats. We had no share in the Government beyond our representation in Congress.

It was the same in Pennsylvania State affairs. The Supreme Court was kept entirely and resolutely Democratic. Not a Whig was allowed a seat on that bench, and it was not until after the destruction of the Whig party and the organization of the Republican that any change could be had. Then the same party that had refused to put a Whig on that bench imperiously demanded a place for a Democrat as a matter of right. This will illustrate the varying spirit of the party of which Mr. BUCKALEW is the leader. They seek now by means of Mr. BUCKALEW'S cunning devices to obtain what they refused to the Whig minority when the Democrats were the ruling majority. If it is right now, why did not the Democrats discover it when they were in the majority? The reply, to any disinterested and reflecting mind, is obvious enough. The object of electing men to office is government; the making of laws and the enforcing of them; the defence of popular rights and the redress of popular wrongs. Now the theory upon which all our free institutions rests is that of the right of the majority to govern, and in framing organic laws it is the business of all representatives of the people to bear that fact in mind.

It is common to assume that there are but two parties, a majority and a minority. But there may be three, four, or a half a dozen. In France there are three separate monarchical parties and two separate republican. In New England there are often three and sometimes more. All such divisions weaken popular government and paralyze the will of the people. In France we see that these divisions render permanent government seemingly impossible. In Spain the case nearly the same. In New England it frequently happens that "No choice" is the most powerful candidate. It follows, therefore, that the true principle is "the greatest number." The majority should be allowed to govern, where there is such a majority; and when there is not then the largest number must be the ruling element, since that will force some sort of organization in the opposition.

In the management of government it is essential that it should not be divided within itself, and we maintain that this is not possible where the minority is conceded a share in the executive and judicial power, when its true place is in the Legislature, to restrain, to criticize, to investigate. Free governments conducted on this plan are always efficient, vigorous, intelligent and potent. On any other they are weak and inefficient. And in the Constitutional Convention Mr. BUCKALEW stands prominent as the champion of divided counsels and weak and discordant administration. The principle of cumulative voting is merely an elaboration of the well-known practice in English elections of polling what was called a "plumper." Any one who wants to try it here can do it without the aid of any law by striking out from the ticket all other names than the favorite ones. This is often done, and is one of the secrets of partizan politics, whereby certain men manage to appear popular when they are the reverse. But Mr. BUCKALEW and his friends wish to use it in such a way as to render certain the election of men who have not influence or energy enough to get elected in a fair contest. The Constitutional Convention is itself a specimen of this sort of work, a body of men into which every other man seems to have brought some pet ism to be set up as an idol. Many have already got weary of the work and resigned. Hitherto our governments, local, State and National, have been composed of practical men, under whose guidance the Nation has become great and prosperous. We seem now to have come to an era of philosophic dreamers, who want as little as possible to do with every-day people, and to manufacture abstract schemes of government in their closets, over which the people can have no control?"

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D.C. June 12, 1873.

The weather has for several days, with the exception of one day, been deilghltfully warm—not too hot. Vegetables of all kinds are in abundance in our markets, selling at reasonable prices. Farmers around are troubled in obtaining help, and are offering good wages to those out of employment in the city, but generally without avail, as there seems to be little inclination by the colored people to leave the city and go into the country, where they will be compelled to work from 12 to 14 hours per day.

The decision of the Court of Appeals of New York, reversing the decision of the court below in the Stokes case is a surprise to everyone. It is not because the people of Washington thirst for the blood, but because so frequent are the murders here and the safety of the people, there is need of just, speedy, and sure punishment for crime. To your correspondents knowledge, no criminal has escaped just punishment here unless it be O'Brien who was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but subsequently commuted by the President to imprisonment for life. The president was sincere in the belief that imprisonment for life at hard labor was a good substitute for hanging. The people here dont think so, more doubtless for the reason that they fear, that after a few years when the crime is forgotten, he may bring to bear certain influence on a President to get pardon.

The Attorney General has lately given an opinion of some importance. The officer decides that the construction of the railroad bridge of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, crossing the Mississippi river at La Cross, must be built by the company, but that the Secretary of War is invested by law with a supervisory power for the protection of the interests of navigation of other public interests. The clashing of railroad and steamboat lines upon the question of bridge building, renders the above decision a matter of considerable interest in the country among men engaged in transportation.

The irrepressible Sam Randall of Pennsylvania is demonstratiog sharply on the back pay question of Congressmen. He is especially down upon those members who did not imitate him in taking the plunder. He will show among other points, that several of these gentlemen took their increased pay at the previous enlargement of salaries. But when the enlargement was made from $3000 to 5000 per annum, there was no back pay connected with it. There is no doubt that the new Congress will refuse to go back on the action of its predecessors. Salaries, like resolutions, never go backwards. The next move will be for the increase of official salaries in the Departments, which Congressmen can now refuse with very ill grace.

The cotton speculators are at work manufacturing cotton prospects on an extensive scale. The Philadelphia *North American* already figures up a crop from 3,700,000 to 400,000-000 bales. The Agricultural Department has advices indicating a largely increased average, but one of its correspondents suggests a restatement of the average in July, as a very large proportion of that planted will be abandoned. The cold wet spring has compelled the replanting of fields in some cases for the third or fourth time. A great variety of insect enemies has already been developed which threaten serious depredations. Any estimates from the present chaotic state of the problem must be fallacious.

The efforts of such papers as the New York *World* and *Tribune* to decry the legal opinion of Attorney General Williams for the disposal of the captured Modocs is evidently of the spiteful *ad captandum* style. The pettifogging technicalities which have been raised as to the status of Indians under the law of nations, is about as worthy as a one-horse squires court. With all the sympathies which the Indian has excited in the bosom of philanthropists who see his character only through the glances of romance, the American people are satisfied that strong measures must be taken to overcome and arrest the depredations of the savages. It is true they are strong but it is because they will not work. They claim the right of appropriating for the support of a few thousand idle vagabonds in hunting, a territory capable of supporting an immense civilized population by honest industry. The noble red man is a Malthusian in philosophy and would keep down population by means of the tomahawk and scalping knife.

The proposition for annexation to the United States which is understood to have been made with some show of authority from Central America is one of the floating straws showing the drift of the tide. The present tendency of civilization is toward the obliteration of national boundaries and the consolidation of nations into larger masses. In Europe old historical traditions, languages, manners, and customs influences, but in North America there are no such barriers. Our over-powering nation bespeaks the fairest part of the continent and is developing a power of absorption which will sooner or later dispose of the feeble Canadian, Mexico, or Central American shadow of nationality. LIFE.

The Modoc Chief Becomes Communicative.

BOYLE'S CAMP, June 8.—Captain Jack spoke to-day, when he had his first interview with Gen. Davis. He tries to implicate Allen David, Klamath Chief. He denies being present when General Canby was killed. He said: "I don't know how to open the subject about Allen David. I received a message last winter, in the Lava Beds, by old Schonchin, sub-Chief. This was from Allen David, as follows: 'I don't want you to lower your gun and fight like a squaw, but you must fight like a man.' At first I thought this message was a lie, but it came so often that I believed it. I was about to lay down my arms when I got the message. Allen David told Schonchin to tell me to fight; that he thought the whites were going to fight him, and he would soon let Jack know what he was going to do. Allen said, 'Hold on to your guns; am getting ammunition and will join you in a few days; am selling property to buy powder.' Allen said, 'Don't fight like a woman; be a man; I will join you soon and have lots of people; want to get guns first.—What offers the Commissioners may make, don't believe what they say; they are trying to fool you.' I was going to give up and surrender when I got this message. I expected when I killed the Commissioners, Allen David would be with me next day, or very soon, and I had already given up my arms. I ate the food of the government, and did not want to do any fighting after eating their food. When I got this message it made me act as though I acted for Allen David, and expected him to join me soon, Allen David caused me to leave the reservation. I had bad feelings towards the Kiamaths. So many such messages came, I believed them; thought he meant it, so I acted. He and I were good friends, but he urged me to do this thing. Last winter I was going wherever they wanted me, and wanted some quiet place, not on the rocks. Allen David was always pushing me up. The Klamath chiefs said the same. They talked as though Allen David was big-chief. He said we must not think the Klamaths were women; they were not going to lay down their arms. The whites and I had all trouble. I did all the fighting; he did looks. Though they tried to get me into the scrape, I want you to know why I commenced this war.—Last winter, on Lost river, Applegate and Brown came and said a big chief was comming to talk and we must go to the reservation. The soldiers came and surrounded us before day and held me counsel. I did not expect that I was asleep I told them not to shoot. The soldiers fired the first gun. I did not think they wanted to talk. After the soldiers began to fire on my people, some of my boys fired back. I did not. I took my things and ran as fast as possible away. Old Schonchin was on the reservation. He said he had nothing to say himself; he only brought the message from Allen David.

As to General Canby and the things he had on, Jack said: "I can't say anything about it. I went away.—The boys who killed Canby got the things. I was there, but went off as soon as I found I could not stop them." Jack being questioned said: "Bogus Charley and Schacknasty Jim killed General Canby. Allen David advised me to kill Canby, so I did it. Am telling the truth. I did not kill him. I had it done, but did not do it." He added, in conclusion, "I don't lie. Bring them in that saw. I want to face them. If I had my chains off I would tell all the men who did these things."

Schonchin says he did shoot at Meacham, but all the Modocs knew he was a poor shot and could not hit anything. Jack's answers are of course a tissue of lies; but many agree that old Schonchin, from the reservation, was the messenger who took the message given him by Capt. Jack to charge Allen David of the Klamaths with urging him to make war and kill Canby.

Worse than Modocs.

The following story seems incredible. It is related, however, by a trustworthy newspaper, the Austin (Texas) *Journal*, of the 2d inst., from which we quote it entire: "Between the 1st and 10th of May, 1873, a party consisting of say half a dozen, more or less, visited a camp of workmen on the railroad (Texas Pacific) twenty miles north of Jefferson, in a state of intoxication, headed by a Mr. Porter, an old citizen of Cass county. Mr. Porter, the leader, commenced an attack on a negro man, who, the bystanding white man said to Mr. Porter, was a peaceable and unoffending man. The negro pushed Mr. Porter off and kept out of his way. At this Mr. Porter took great offense, but not considering himself sufficiently strong, went back home, recruited his party, and returned in a day or so, and found the duties of the negro as a laborer had caused him to change to a camp some miles distant on the railroad. Thither Mr. Porter and his increased force followed, finding the negro engaged at his labor. Porter assumed to be Sheriff, and the others of the party subordinates, took the negro prisoner, bound him fast, opened his eyes and spit in them tobacco-juice, confined him fast to one of the horses, started off at a fast gait, compelling him to keep up or drag; ordered the negro to bow humbly to every white man they met on the road, and on the streets of a town through which they passed en route. Proceeding on their way to a spot sufficiently retired for their diabolical purposes, they confined the colored man between two small trees, so placing him that he could only move his head. Thus located, they deliberately proceeded to make a cross on his forehead by incision with a kife, and then scalped their victim. After thus inflicting on him all the torture of which they were capable, they retired a few paces and finished their barbarous work by shooting several loads of ammunition into his exposed and defenseless body. After thus cruelly accomplishing their work they threw the lifeless body into a stream of water convenient to the scene of action. Thus ended this bloody tragedy, committed in the open light of day, under a pretended cover of law, and in open defiance of the civil authorities. The perpetrators had not, at last accounts, been arrested. The above occurrences took place within thirty miles of the city of Jefferson, one of the largest cities of Texas, and a county settled some quarter of a century. It is stated that the perpetrators were composed of old citizens of the county of Cass, in which the transaction occurred.

An old lady at Liverpool Ohio, "Did not want 'em to take any trouble after she was dead, but if it was just the same she'd like to be buried with her spectacles on."

MODOCS MASSACRED.

Oregon Volunteers in the Role of Savages.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Dispatches from Boyle's Camp, dated yesterday, relate the particulars of the atrocities of the massacre of Modoc prisoners, it is supposed by Oregan Volunteers. Saturday morning James Fairchild and about twelve other men left Fairchild's Ranche, Cottonwood creek, with seventeen Modoc captives, women and children, including Shacknasty Jim, Bogus Charley, Tchee Jack, Pony and Little John. The Indians were in a wagon drawn by four mules. At the crossing of Lost river the party encountered Oregon Volunteers under the command of Captain Hizier. The sodiers gathered about the wagon and questioned Fairchild. The latter told them the Modocs were all Hot creeks except Littel John, and that there were no charges against them. Fairchild undertoook to push on to Boyle's camp, and the volunteers retired to camp near Crawler's. On the road he noticed men ahead, riding to Rock's point, as if to intercept him. When the team approached, one presented a needle gun at Fairchild, and said, "Get down you old whitehead—." "By what authority?" said Fairchild. "By mine; I am going to kill the Indians and you, too," was the reply. There leaders caught hold of the mules, unhitched and cut the harness. Fairchild, clinging to the lines, leaped to the ground. The poor wretches implored for mercy and begged Fairchild to save them. The warriors were unarmed, knew that resistance was useless, and were the coolest in the party, though facing inevitable death, but the women and children shrieked, groaned and wept piteously. Fairchild says he had nothing but a small pistol. Six inches from his ear was the muzzle of a needle gun. He says the tears came to his eyes, and he mingled his voice with those of the Modocs, in the hope that the massacre would be avoided. Fairchild says: "Oh it was a terrible scene; I never shall forget it. I shudder when I think of what I saw and heard. The tearful voices of those women and children still ring in my ears." But the cowardly hounds were not to be baulked. A shot, and Little John lay dead in the bed of the wagon with a bullet through his brain. The mules dashed away with Fairchild and tangled him in the lines. Five more shots in rapid succession and the remaining warriors were dead. Little John's squaw had a frightful wound in the shoulder. Away ahead in the road, in the direction of Boyle's camp, was a cloud of dust, indicating the approach of a team. The murderers espied the dust, and in a moment were riding rapidly away. Sargeant Murphy, of Battery G, Fourth Artillery, with ten men and teamsters, came by the team. The sergeant took charge of affairs and remained with his men on the ground. Fairchild and teamster, the wounded squaw and her two children came at two o'clock this morning. Fairchild reached Gen. Davis's headquarters and related his story. Teams with scouts, were at once sent after the prisoners, dead and alive. No steps have been taken for the apprehension of the felons who performed the bloody work. It is generally supposed Oregon volunteers are guilty. Fairchild is of that opinion himself. The warriors killed were not charged with murder and those who knew them best say they have only participated in open fight. Every one here condemns the affair as atrocious and without excuse. There is no doubt but the murders were carried out upon a carefully arranged plan, as Fairchild noticed horsemen on the road ahead and behind him when the shots were fired. Had John Fairchild instead of James been present, another murder might have been added to the list, as the Oregonians are bitter in their hatred of John, the old man, and other Californians.

BOYLE'S CAMP, June 8, 3 P. M.—An interview between General Davis, Jack and Schonchin has just terminated. The Modoc chief says he was incited to his cruel warfare by Allen Daniel, chief of the Klamaths. He also denied having killed General Canby, and layed the blame on his boys. Schonchin told the same story.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The news of the massacre of the Modoc captives here creates universal surprise and indignation. The atrocity is loudly denounced by every one.

Three Children Killed by an Explosion of Gunpowder—Fatal Accident.

STEUBENVILL, OHIO, June 10.—A terrible explosion of gunpowder occurred about noon to-day at the residence of George Edmonds, a coal miner, on Fourth street, near the outskirts of the city. Edmonds bought a twenty-five-pound can of powder yesterday evening, and put it in a cupboard in his dwelling. While he was at work, and his wife out on an errand, his children found the can and set fire to it. Three of them were killed outright and the fourth so badly injured that it cannot live many hours. The children were all under ten years of age. The house was almost entirely destroyed.

Railway Collision.

NEWARK, N. J., June 11.—The passenger train from New York and a freight train came in collision in East Newark this afternoon. Both engines were demolished and the baggage car telescoped into the smoking car. One engineer was fatally wounded, and a large number of passengers cut and bruised. The passengers in the smoking car crawled through the windows. The air brakes prevented a more serious disaster.—Had the accident occurred a minute sooner there would have been a terrible loss of life. The engineer of the freight train is to blame.

Causes Influencing the Court of Appeals in Stokes' Case.

ALBANY, New York, June 11.—The Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of the Supreme Court of New York in the case of Edward S. Stokes. The Judges have ordered a new trial for the prisoner. The Court were unanimous in their action. There are two opinions written, one by Grover, and one by Raphello.—The charge is held to be erroneous or the point that the law presumes murder from the fact of killing, and calls on the prisoner to mitigate or justify. Also, there were errors in excluding proof of threats by the deceased to kill the prisoner; also an error in permitting Mors, to contradict Jennie Turner in a collateral matter, called out on the cross-examination of Jennie, namely, as to whether she left Mrs. Morse's against her wish, and because detectives were said to be after her soon after the homicide.

Interview with General Davis.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—A court-martial convened at Boyle's Camp, June 9, and tried six deserters. Decision will be rendered in a few days. General Davis, in conversation with the special correspondent of the *Bulletin*, June 11, made the following statement: When I arrived in the field I found the troops engaged in a war with a band of Indian outlaws and murderers, wards of the general government, who were fighting mercilessly, neither giving nor expecting quarter. I then thought captives taken in the future should be executed on the spot as the surest and speediest method of settling the Modoc problem. When captured while fighting against the military forces of the United States, and as a separate nation or tribe, I was disposed to deal with them accordingly. Since their capture I have ascertained that the authorities of Jackson county, Oregon, had found indictments against certain members of the band, but I have not deemed it proper to turn them over to the civil courts because they were waging war against the government at the time.

During my command here I have observed that citizens desiring protection for person or property or indemnification for loss invariably appeal to the authority of the United States, but now that the war is over and the murderers are captives, both public and local authorities want to take the punishment of the offenders in their own hands. Threats of the people and the recent bloody act in this neighborhood, when four old defenceless captives en route from Fairchild's ranche to camp were murdered by civilians, indicate that a trial by the civil law would be a useless farce. The people have made up their minds that the prisoners are guilty. It is suggested that a military commission should be ordered to try the criminals. If the idea be carried out officers composing the court should be of high rank and men who have had no immediate connection with the Modoc difficulty. Such a commission would probably try each case separately and require about six months to perform the work, to say nothing of expenses involved.

Securities Restored.

Experts have finished the work of restoring the securities to the Lamberton Savings Bank, Franklin, Pa., which were thrown into the fire by the insane cashier. Of $140,000, of Government bonds, all were identified; of the $60,000 railroad and municipal bonds, all were restored; of $150,000 notes and bills receivable, all were restored or made good by parties interested. The only loss to the bank has been $2,000 or $3,000 in currency, when received at the treasury the whole mass appeared to be ashes and charred remnants of paper. The experts were Mrs. Davis, Miss Patterson and Miss Schrimer. The time occupied was about five weeks of clear days. The work was of such a delicate nature that it could not be prosecuted in cloudy weather.

Suicide of a Catholic Missionary.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The body of Father Anthony Grim was found in the Potomac river this morning. He arrived here about six months ago from the Indian country, where he had been serving as missionary. For some weeks past he stopped at the Providence Hospital, an institution under the charge of Sisters of Charity, and went out early this morning, it was thought for a walk, and was not seen again until his body was recovered. He is believed to have committed suicide while laboring under temporary insanity. His remains were turned over to his friends of the church for burial.

General Synod of the Lutheran Church.

CANTON, OHIO, June 13.—To-day was the third of the session of the Convention of the General Lutheran Synod. The attendance has largely increased, and a great number of visitors have been drawn to Canton by their interest in the affairs of the Lutheran Church. The Synod is now quite full, very few of the delegates, either lay or clerical, being absent. The first half hour of each morning is spent in devotional exercises. This morning the services were led by Dr. Baum, the President. The exercises were interspersed with Scripture readings, to which the impressive elocution of the reader, D. Morris, lent an additional interest. The day was chiefly occupied in home mission business and hearing delegates from the Dutch Reformed and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches. Two thousand dollars were raised on the floor of the Synod for the mission at St. Louis. The meeting adjourned at 5 P. M. with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Heck. The *Repository and Republican* is being published daily in the interest of the Synod.

The Cholera at Memphis—No Abatement.

MEMPHIS, June 11.—There were twenty-four interments to-day, against eighteen yesterday. There is but little excitement in regard to the cholera and but few persons have left the city. It is generally believed that the severe rain of last night will have a beneficial effect. A painter, named E. A. Jackson, suicided today with laudanum. It is said fear of the cholera was the cause.

NASHVILLE, June 11.—Continued abatement in the cholera here; the cases prove quite conquerable in nearly every instance, and the mortality is decreasing.

Man Murdered and Body Placed on the Railroad Track.

WELLSVILLE, Ohio, June 10.—A man named Evans had a difficulty with another man between Irondale and Hammondsville, six miles west of this place, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, on Sunday night, both of the men being under the influence of liquor. Early Monday morning the engineer of a freight train observed what he supposed to be a bundle of rags on the track, but as he approached it he discovered it was a man but could not stop until his train had passed over him. On going back and arousing the neighbors in the vicinity they made an examination of the body and discovered that the man had been murdered and placed upon the track. Blood was dried upon portions of his body, and two bullets were found in the dried blood on the ground where the man lay and two bullet holes through his arms. His partner was arrested and gave contradictory statements of the affair, some of which point strongly toward his guilt. The doctors held a *post mortem* examination to-day over the body, but the result has not been announced. The body having been badly cut up by the locomotive, it will be difficult to arrive at a fair verdict.

ANOTHER MINE HORROR.

Explosion of Fire Damp in Henry Clay Colliery, Near Shamokin, Pa.

SHAMOKIN, PA., June 10.—This afternoon an explosion occurred in Henry Clay colliery, operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, near this place. The colliery had not been inspected for some time, but was always considered safe. It had the capacity for mining 8,000 tons of coal per month, and sixty-five men are employed in it. Conrad Dumphaiser, the inside boss, went into an old working on the water level, when the explosion immediately followed, caused, it is thought, by the fire damp being fired, which communicated with the air from the water level into the slope below where the men worked. The miners in this section of the coal region not being accustomed to black damp, thought it was blasting powder that had been set on fire. They remained in the slope until almost overcome with black damp, and then starting to come up met the body of the after damp, and fell senseless. The stronger men managed to get out, however, and gave the alarm to guide the others who followed, but on reaching the top of the slope they fell back completely overcome. John Hays, outside boss, on hearing the alarm, immediately went to the rescue. After proceeding about five hundred yards he fell face downward in a pool of water and was drowned. Enoch Mogneski was found drowned by his side. Eight men were brought out dead. There was no caving in of the mine, as first supposed, and there was no foul air in the ventilators. The accident resulted from old gas exploding in a deserted working.

Up to 10 P. M. ten dead bodies have been taken out. Many of the men from the surrounding mines came to render assistance. The excitement is intense; wives and children rushing to the scene of the disaster and finding their husbands and fathers either dead or gasping for breath, while others were eagerly watching the arrivals of friends on the slope wagons from below. There were fifty men in the slope at the time of the explosion, thirty-five of whom are known to have escaped and will recover.

Wm. Brown, a prominent coal operator at this place, fell down the Daniel Webster shaft this afternoon, one hundred and sixty-five feet deep. His leg was broken and he was otherwise severely injured.

Funeral of the Late Minister Orr.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The funeral of Governor Orr, to-morrow promises to be one of the most imposing ever witnessed in New York. The procession will be in the following order: Washington Greys; Seventh Regiment; Grand Council of Grand Chapter; Lodges, commencing with the highest number; Dedworth's Band; Knights Templar; Keatings Band; Grand Lodge; hearse, surrounded by a hollow square of Knight's Templar; chief mourners; Mayor and Common Council and heads of departments; foreign ministers and consols; Governor and Lieutenant Governor of New York; Governors of States and Territories; officers of the army and navy; officers of the civil service of the United States; Judges of the Supreme Courts of the United States; Judges of State and City courts; members of Congress and Legislature, and citizens. The Governors of Alabama and Georgia and Hon. Mr. Mackey, of South Carolina, have arrived here to attend the funeral.

The Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Gen. Schofield telegraphs that Gen. Davis, at Boyle's Camp, appointed a commission on the spot for the trial of the Modoc prisoners.

The guard at Alcatraz were attacked with bricks by Tom Pinte, an Indian prisoner. They fired on and killed him, putting six bullets in his body.

The Oregon papers denounce the massacre of the Modoc prisoners in unmeasured terms.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The massacre of Modoc captives at Lost River crossing is denounced by every one here, and Lieutenant General Sherman, with the military, and Attorney General Williams, with the judicial authorities, will exercise every possible means to capture and punish the culprits. The Attorney General expresses the opinion that the murder was committed by murderers and outlaws, who infest that locality, and that it will be almost impossible to catch them. The War Department has received no dispatches on the subject to-day.

The will of a resident of Middlesex, Del., recently deceased, contains the following clause: "And I bequeath to my beloved son John the sum of $1 with which to buy a rope long and strong enough to hang that wife of his."

New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

Home of God's People,

The grandest and most successful new book out.—Acknowledged to be the most decided success of the year—now selling with astonishing rapidity. It contains nearly 200 Magnificent Engravings.—Splendid opportunity for agents to make money. Circulars, containing full particulars and terms, sent free. Address DUSTIN, GILMAN & CO., Hartford, Ct.

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New Advertisements.

Settlement of the School Board of Jenner township, Dav'd J. Harshberger, Collector.

Gross amount of duplicate	$7928 87
Exonerations	48 55
Col. per centage	42 60
By amount paid by collector	4891 78 — $5187 93
Balance due tp. by D. J. Harshberger	$ 2742 94
Balance in hands of E. Cover, Jr., Treas.	442 27
Whole amount due Jenner school district	$7185 00

JESE MACKEN, Secretary. BENJAMIN ENOS, President.
june11

"Camphorine" cures every pain, &c. Try it. Sold by all druggists. REUBEN HOYT, Prop'r, New York.

12 SAMPLES sent by mail for 50c. and retail quick for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Cathcart square, N. Y.

2 BRILLIANT BOOKS for CANVASSERS and Salesmen. Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song, and Miss Beecher's New Housekeeper's Manual. Both selling fast and far. Exclusive Territory, liberal terms. J. B. FORD & CO., New York, Boston Chicago and Sanfrancisco.

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NUMEROUS TESTS HAVE PROVED N. F. Burnham's New Turbine

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To be the best ever Invented.

Pamphlet free. Address, York, Pa.

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Agents Wanted For the grandest book of the year, now selling with astonishing rapidity.—Tells of the causes of Fire; Safest Fire-proof buildings, Conquering Fire with Water, Steam and Gas; Insurance, is it safe? Its History, Rasis, Management, How to Insure, &c.; Vivid accounts of the Great Fires of History. Agents send for circulars. You will not regret it. Sent free. Address Hartle, Gilman & Co., Hartford, Ct.

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GRAND GIFT CONCERT

Of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASS'N.

Of the City of Leavenworth, Kan.

In accordance with an act of the Legislature and their Articles of Incorporation, the Board of Directors announce their first

Grand Gift Concert and Distribution by lot, among the ticket-holders, of

$332,555 IN CASH,

at LAING'S HALL, Leavenworth, on the 25th day of June, 1873, for the benefit of the Library.

$1,923 Cash Gifts, amounting to $322,555.

This enterprise is endorsed by the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Treasurer of State, Mayor and Common Council of Leavenworth, and all leading business men of the State, and the certainty of the distribution and payment of gifts, as advertised, is fully guaranteed.

TICKETS $2 EACH, 3 for $5, 6 for $10.

Memorandum of Cash Gifts to be distributed June 25th, 1873:

1 grand cash gift	$50,000
1 grand cash gift	20,000
1 grand cash gift	10,000
1 grand cash gift	10,000
1 grand cash gift	10,000
1 grand cash gift	10,000
1 grand cash gift	15,000
1 grand cash gift	12,000
1 grand cash gift	10,000
1 grand cash gift	8,000
1 grand cash gift	5,000
1 grand cash gift	3,000
1 grand cash gift	2,500

For balance of prizes send for circular.

This concert is under the supervision and direction of the following

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WRIT OF PARTITION.

To Alexander C. Meyer's heirs, William H. Meyer, Daniel W., of whom Samuel Meyer is one of the heirs, Paul J. Meyer, residing in Platteville, Grant county, Wis., Mary E. Meyer, Sarah A. Meyer's heirs, Henry and Amy E. Meyer, Fall City, Nebraska, of whom Henry is one of the heirs, guardian ad litem, Azariah H. Meyer, residing in Indiana county, Pa., John H. Meyer, Catharine M. Beam's heirs, viz: Mary E. Beam, married with Samuel Zimmerman, Sarah Beam, married with Nelson Sellers, Lydia Agnes Beam, married with Alexander Beam, all residing in Somerset county, Pa., except Alexander, who lives in California, Mary Ann, intermarried with Samuel Fox, residing in Amelia C., intermarried with Samuel Fox, residing in Sarah B., intermarried with Samuel Fox, residing in Lizzie L., intermarried with Samuel Fox, residing in Susanna R., intermarried with David Beam, residing in Sarah M., and Annie K. Meyer, residing in Somerset county, Pa., Samuel Zimmerman, residing in Somerset county, Pa., and Lydia, Alexander and Agnes Beam, residing in California, the legal representatives of Joseph