The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY, . . . December 31, 1873.

THE Ohio constitutional convention, now in session in Cincinnati, has decided in favor of annual sessions of the legislature.

THE Beaver *Radical* says: Democrats are jubilant over the result of the election and well they may be. They have secured thirty thousand votes of a start in the race for the Legislature, and count confidently on electing Wallace or Buckalew to the Senate in place of Senator Scott.

THE Governor has issued the annual proclamation required by law, as to the amount of State debt canceled during the fiscal year ending November 20, 1873, and it sets forth that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have, within that period, redeemed and cancelled State bonds amounting to $1,504,672.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* says: The people of the town of Henderson, Texas, had a real old fashioned Democratic celebration over the recent Bourbon victory in that State. They made a bonfire of a colored school house, mobbed the "Yankee" teacher, and wound up the festivity by hanging a "Radical" negro. Then—their cup of rejoicing being full—they quietly retired to their couches, to dream over their glorious victory.

THE Williamsport *Evening Register* strongly recommends Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong, of that city, as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania at the next election. Armstrong is a good lawyer and played admirably into the hands of Buckalew in the late convention. But we are inclined to think that before the next Gubernatorial election the Republican party will have discovered how badly they were sold out in the convention, and that Mr. Armstrong will be invited to "bide a we."

HON. HENRY W. GENET, convicted in New York last week as a participant in the "Ring" frauds, and for cheating the city in the erection of the Court House, was, after conviction, delivered into the custody of the Sheriff, from whom he made his escape, and has not yet been recaptured. Genet was elected to the Legislature last November as one of the regular candidates of the Democratic party.

THE Pennsylvania railroad, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad companies have got into a square fight, the result of which is a mutual cutting of throats, in the way of reducing fares. This warfare has been going on for some time, and fare from St. Louis to Baltimore is now ten dollars, and from Pittsburgh to Washington and Baltimore five dollars. There is no doubt that the traveling public can stand this as long as the railroads can.

THE locomotive engineers on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and on all the leased lines of the Pennsylvania road west of Pittsburgh, are on a strik because of a reduction of wages. Travel is very much deranged and delayed, and the shipment of freight is nearly at a stand still. The Pennsylvania railroad has given notice of a similar reduction of wages to go into effect on the first day of January, and a strike of engineers on the line of that road is also anticipated. The wages of all employees of these roads, from President down, have been reduced in the same proportion, (ten per cent.,) and all submit to it without opposition except the engineers, who by instituting a general strike hope to so disarrange business, as to compel the companies to recede.

NUMBER one of the difficulties anticipated in regard to to the loose phraseology of the new Constitution, has already arisen, the citizens of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh being in doubt as to whether their municipal elections must or must not be held in February, 1874. It is said that the convention, assembled at Harrisburg on Saturday last, for the purpose of counting and declaring the vote, proposed to issue a proctocol declaring the true intent and meaning of the obscure and controverted sections. As yet, we have heard nothing of their proceedings, and although it would be in perfect keeping with their former arrogant pretentions to assume this duty of the Supreme Court, we opine that being *functus officio*, their manifesto would be quite as efficacious as the Pope's bull against the Comet.

WILL the new Constitution restore the Democratic party to power in Pennsylvania? is a question that is now being lugubriously canvassed by some of the ardent Republican advocates of its adoption. Already William A. Wallace, (of coffee-pot notoriety,) who had gone to Texas as Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railroad,—scents the spoils from afar off, and has resigned his position, and will resume his seat in the State Senate. And already have the Pittsburgh *Post* and other Democratic papers intimated the opinion, that the adoption of the new Constitution has not improved the chances of the re-election of Hon. John Scott to the U. S. Senate.

We believe as heretofore stated, that the apportionment compelled by the Constitution will throw the House into the hands of the Democrats, or at least will not give the Republicans such a working majority, as by their numerical strength they are entitled to, and that our immediate loss of the Legislature will be prevented only by the holding over of a majority of Republican Senators. Moreover, the Democratic party will be vitalized throughout the Commonwealth, by reason of its holding a portion of the main offices in every city and county within its borders.

The people by a tremendous majority decided to take the risk, and of course we bow with submission to their will, but nevertheless it is not a cheering prospect to see the grand old Republican party, that has done so much for the State, go out of power through the ill advised action of its own members.

THE session of the Legislature that assembles next week, will be the most important of any that has convened for many years, and will necessarily be a protracted one. Many general laws to meet the requirements of the new Constitution will have to be enacted, and the State will have to be apportioned into Judicial, Senatorial and Legislative districts. The salaries of all public officers will have to be arranged, and much miscellaneous legislation will be required to supplant and supply special and local laws, and to give force and effect to the Constitution.

We trust to see members address themselves to their work in good faith, and with a full determination to supplement the fundamental law of the State with such wholesome legislation as will best subserve the interests and welfare of the whole people. Let there be no querulous and captious opposition to distasteful portions of the Constitution, but let the inevitable be faced with manly frankness, and a full determination to do the very best that can be done under the circumstances. Members will be beset on all sides, and they will be watched by their constituents and held strictly accountable.

This is the presumed dawn of an era of reform, and as is the case in all reforms, bigotry and demagogueism will be rampant. Already the blatant portion of the press, that previous to the election, so mendaciously proclaimed that the expenses of administering the government would be largely reduced by the adoption of the new Constitution, is insisting upon a radical reduction of salaries and the emoluments of office, and demanding the most rigid economy; and here, evidently, will be the salient point of attack by those who insisted that an increase of officials would not increase expenses, and here is where legislators are most likely to rush into the one or the other extreme. There is a wide difference between economy and niggardliness, and while we insist that the Legislature shall sternly practice the one, we trust that neither from good or bad motives, will it submit to being bullied into the other. The genuine reforms of the new Constitution are to be found in the article on "legislation," and it is hoped by all that, under its provisions, a better class of legislators will find their way to Harrisburg. But it is well understood of all men that, if the people want good and able servants they must pay a fair price for them, and that a miserly pittance will not procure the services of such men as the people most require. We have always held it to be true economy in private or public affairs, to procure the best necessary article the market affords, because its wear and reliability more than compensates for its additional first cost. So we believe that it will not be true economy in the Legislature, when adjusting the compensation of Judical, Legislative and other officials, to so fix salaries that the best available ability cannot be procured at the price. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," but we submit that brains and muscle should not be valued at the same rate. Economy is demanded and must be practised, but niggardliness will defeat the object hoped to be attained.

We have seen no good reason to alter previously expressed views of the new Constitution, but we shall greatly rejoice if it add to the welfare of the entire people, and contributes to the progress of the State. It will probably remain unaltered for many years, and we sincerely trust that all the legislation necessary to make it operative, will be enacted with a view solely to the interests of the entire community. All good citizens have too deep an interest at stake to permit captious or carping hostility to override or interfere with the general public benefit.

A Destructive Conflagration.

SUNBURY, December 21.—A fire broke out here last evening between five and six o'clock in the stable of John Markle. The stable and three horses were consumed. When the fire was nearly out an alarm was sounded again and it was found that the large stable belonging to the City hotel, about two squares from the first fire, was in flames. This was entirely destroyed, and also the stable adjoining, owned by D. Heim and Robert Campbell. The stable of Simon Martz was pulled down by the hook and ladder company to arrest the flames. The house of Joseph Eisley, opposite the City hotel stable, then caught and was burned. The suction hose of the steam engine bursted at the second fire, or doubtless the fire would have been arrested sooner. The fire was caused by incendiarism. A white man and a negro were seen at Markle's stable a few moments before the fire. The negro is known but cannot be found. They were seen running up the alley in the direction of the City hotel stable, and it is supposed they fired it also. It could not catch from the first fire, as the wind was blowing the wrong way. Great excitement prevails and men were watching their stables and property last night, as they feared there would be more fires. The City hotel was in great danger. The loss is estimated at from $6,000 to $8,000; insurance not known.

Serious Accident.

BUFFALO, December 26.—The floor of a house of ill fame, on Canal street, gave way last night, precipitating the inmates to the basement. Jennie Griffin was killed, and several others injured.

A Negro Millionaire.

Men whose taxes foot up from $1,000 to $10,000 each year can get two per cent. per month for it, or use it in even more lucrative ways, while the interest on their taxes is nothing in comparison. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are retained in this way. A notable instance of this practice is the case of a colored millionaire of New Orleans, who has dodged paying his tax until they now amount to nearly $100,000 due to the city and state. This man is a character for a romance. He is so abstemious that he may be called a miser. He disdains rest and with wonderful activity works on in a small and obscure one story house remote from the business portion of the city. The building is his office and his home. It is dingy and dilapidated on the outside. Within a kind of lobby, partitioned off from the main room, is the miser's office. A desk full of pigeon holes crammed full of papers, an iron safe and a chair or two constitute the only furniture. Beyond are the rooms where he lives with his mother, a woman about a hundred years old. Yet this man, so unpretentious in his business surroundings, has nearly a hundred tenements, scattered all over the city, which bring him anywhere from $20 to $200 each per month. He owns two hundred properties, estimated to be worth at least $700,000, besides bonds and cash to a large amount. This man, however, never pays any taxes, except when he disposes of a piece of property, and then only on that property. In the sheriff's office are tax writs against him dated back twelve years, and to some of them are attached as much as six yards of foolscap, filled throughout with closely written descriptions of his property. The reason for avoiding his annual taxes is a speculative one. The city charges him ten per cent. interest on his money, which he never loans except on mortgage, and he can make from eighteen to twenty four per cent. Every tenth year also the taxes of one year are wiped out by proscription.—*New Orleans Times.*

Death of John Hopkins.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—John Hopkins, long reputed the wealthiest citizen of Baltimore, died this morning at his residence on Saratoga street, in this city, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, after an illness of several weeks. Since 1812 the deceased has been engaged in active business in this city up to his recent illness. He was prominently identified with all the leading industries, mercantile, commercial, banking and railroad, and amassed a large fortune. In March last Mr. Hopkins donated property valued at $4,000,000 to founding a free hospital in the city for the indigent sick and poor, without regard to sex age or color, connected with which is a training school for nurses. His great public charities will place his name beside that of George Peabody, Peter Cooper and other public benefactors. He was never married.

The Virginius.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The *Tribune's* Key West telegram gives an account of the surrender of the Virginius prisoners to Lieut. Commander Braine, of the Juniata. It appears that the Spanish authorities to the last moment kept the poor wretches in ignorance of their prospective release, and with base inhumanity led them to suppose that they were to be executed. Priests were with them, taking their confessions and dying declarations, and imploring them to look to God for pardon. They were taken out of the prison in despair, but on their way to the slaughter pen, as they supposed, their eyes fell upon the Juniata, flying the flag of the United States, when they realized the truth. A scene occurred which beggars description. Their enthusiasm knew no bounds. They were speedily transferred to the deck of the Juniata, and gave vent to the most extravagant but touching demonstrations of joy, embracing each other, some crying, some kissing, and others audibly offering thanks to the Almighty for their deliverance from the horrors of their dungeon and the prospect of an ignominious death.

On the night before the surrender the officers and crew of the Juniata were stationed at quarters, her guns being turned on the city, the Spanish volunteers having been excited to an open riot by the rumor that the surrender was to take place. A large number of volunteers went in a body to the Governor's palace and begged permission to attempt the capture of the Juniata saying that they could do it with knives alone. The Governor refused to grant them the permission. Our officers believe that the application was made in earnest, and not a few reget that it was not favorably entertained, as the Juniata alone not to speak of the Kansas or Pinta, would have been more than a match for their assailants.

On the arrival of the Pinta at Santiago, orders came to the ship from Commander Braine for the paymaster to issue all the blankets and pea jackets in his department to the prisoners, who were hardly fit to be seen in their rags. This was speedily done, but as there was still great destitution, orders came for every man on board to give their own blankets and wearing apparel in the good cause, the promise being made that all would be replaced on the arrival of the ship at Key West. The officers and men cheerfully complied with this order, only preferring that it should be issued as a request, in which case they should have obeyed with just as much alacrity. Every heart was touched by the pitiable condition of the prisoners. The poor fellows report that they were barbarously treated.

The surrender took place at Morro Castle, six miles below Santiago. A receipt was given for the prisoners. It was reported at Santiago that when it was found that the Virginius had been towed out of the harbor of Havana a large number of naval officers of high grade tendered their resignation to the Home Government by telegraph.

Murder in Boston.

BOSTON, December 26.—A shocking murder was committed at No. 6 Province street, this morning. Joseph T. Hegner and Antoine G. Hueltel, both young Germans, carried on the trade of locksmithing, and slept together in the shop, where Hueltel was found shot and terribly mutilated with a hatchet. Hegner confessed the commital of the murder.

An Irishman has defined nothing to be "a footless stocking without legs." A description by another Emeralder is better. "What is nothing?" he was asked. "Shut your eyes, and you'll see it," said Pat.

An Inmate of the Western Penitentiary Changes His Suit in the office and Waltzes Away.

A bold escapade was made on Thursday morning from the Western Penitentiary by an ingenious convict. The lover of liberty had been confined behind the bars for two years, having been committed from Westmoreland county on a three years' sentence for the robbery of a jewelry store. He was evidently considered a well behaved and trustworthy convict, as he had been employed for some time in cleaning the office, which work he accomplished every morning.

All thoughts of his attempting to make his escape never seem to have occurred to the officers. Yesterday morning the convict, while at his accustomed work, very mysteriously disappeared, and a search throughout the institution failed to discover the slightest trace of him. His manner of escape seems to have been quite daring.

Finding himself in the office alone, the convict discovered the overcoat, pants and comforter of the warden's son, and without any unnecessary delay in the completion of his toilet he changed his striped suit for the clothes in the office, and with these on and his face almost concealed by the comforter, he walked out of the office. His uniform was found on the floor, and besides this no other trace of him has since been discovered. The convict was a native of Poland, and about fifty years of age.

New Minister to Spain Appointed.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 28.—The President has appointed Caleb Cushing Minister to Madrid, having accepted the resignation of General Sickles. The nomination of Mr. Cushing will be sent to the Senate immediately upon the reassembling of Congress. Mr. Cushing has just had a short interview with the President in reference to the Spanish mission, which he has accepted.

Inefficacy of the Liquor Law.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The Hon. Martin Griffin, of the Police Commissioners, just resigned, says in a letter to Governor Washburn, that a brief experience has confirmed his judgment that the liquor law, its agencies and execution, are not instruments of justice or temperance. Indeed, he is fully convinced that the law, as it now stands, is detrimental to the cause of temperance, and leads to corruption and inefficiency. He believes a good license law the best means of arriving at the desired result.

The Last of the Convention.

HARRISBURG, December 28,—The State Convention adjourned *sine die* last night, after receiving and counting the vote and requesting the Governor to issue his proclamation declaring the Constitution in force after the 1st of January next.

Cincinnati Postoffice Robbed by Daylight.

CINCINNATI, December 22.—The money order department of the Cincinnati postoffice was robbed to-day, in broad daylight by three smart thieves of eight hundred and fifty dollars lying on the desk in envelopes. The desk was surrounded by an iron lattice which was covered with paper. Two thieves attracted the attention of the clerks, and the the third thief extracted the bills from the package and drew them through the lattice-work by means of an instrument resembling tweezers The thieves escaped arrest.

THE Titusville *Herald* records the following matrimonial muddle: A singular marriage occurred in this city on Tuesday last. The couple presented themselves before a Justice to have the ceremony performed.—The bride was rather elderly, say about forty-five, while the groom was but a little out of his teens. However, as "Barkis was willin'," the squire had no objection, and tied the two in that knot which binds for life. Since the honey moon begun it has leaked out that the young man was a step-son of the woman he had taken to wife. The statute books declare a marriage to be illegal when contracted between a woman and her husband's son, but whether this is void or not, it is the province of lawyers to say. The question of relations growing out of this event is a little curious. Should there be any children they would be grand-children to their own mother, and the boys would be brothers, and the girls sisters to their own father.

The Robbery at Kingston.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 28.—It has been ascertained that the robbing at Kingston, San Francisco county, was committed by the notorious Tiburcio Vas Quese and his gang. There were only thirteen of the party, but they captured and bound about forty men, and then robbed them and the stores in which they were caught. Other citizens opened fire on the robbers, who returned the fire, but were obliged to retreat. Vas Quese himself had four revolvers on his person. Pursuit was given, and one of the desperadoes has been captured. A large force is after the rest.

Resumption of Philadelphia Cotton and Woolen Factories.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Most of the cotton and woolen factories are in full operation at reduced wages. The carpet manufacturies, with very few exceptions, are all closed, owing principally to a difference between the weavers and manufacturers, caused by a deduction in weaving to two cents per yard. The manufacturers, as a general thing, say that prices of carpet have been reduced so much and sales are so slow they are not very anxious to resume operations, even though the weavers should agree to work at the proposed reduction.

A Father and Son Killed.

LANCASTER, N. H., Dec. 26.—A bloody fracas took place at Gravetown last evening, growing out of an attempt by Micheal O'Leary and a Frenchman named Blackwell, both intoxicated, to enter a house of questionable repute, owned by a Frenchman named Gouye. The result of the fight was the death of Gouye and his son, a young man who was killed by O'Leary with a club, the mortal wounding of Blackwell with an axe by old Gouye, and a bad wound on O'Leary's head from a club used by a female inmate of the house.

Mr. Richard Philips and Mrs. Eliza Graham were married at Mt. Vernon, the other day. The groom is a mere youth of eighty, the bride being several years his senior. There's no December and May business about this you know.

The Virginius Prisoners.

NEW YORK, December 28.—A reporter of the *Tribune* who boarded the Juniata immediately after her arrival, obtained full particulars from a variety of sources concerning the treatment received by the prisoners at the hands of their Spanish captors. All these reports agree in one particular, namely; that the treatment received was uniformly harsh, and in some cases barbarous. A fact which has not generally been known, by the statement of the prisoners now comes to light; which is that they were robbed by the crew of the Tornado, and all who owned anything were robbed of money, jewelry, watches and other valuables. The prisoners were taken to the jail of Santiago soon after their arrival in port there. They were crowded together like cattle. Here their sufferings began. They were not assigned to seperate cells, indeed there was no opportunity for such confinement in the contracted quarters of the Santiago jail; but the entire party of nearly two hundred were driven into a small room, hardly fifty feet long and fifteen feet wide. There they were obliged to live as best they could, though the air, of course, was almost deadly, and there was no opportunity to exercise. The prisoners were supplied with provisions which, though sufficient as regards quantity, were poor in quality and hardly fit to sustain life. These provisions consisted almost wholly of rice and water. One night the prisoners were stealthily taken from jail and marched with the greatest haste to a point seven miles below the city, in the vicinity of Morro. The road lay through a rough tract of country, and the journey was most wearisome, while some of the prisoners were so sick as to be almost unable to stand. The sufferings of some of the number were intense, and no pity was in the breasts of the Spaniards. At this point on the coast they were placed on board the steamer Bazan, which at once set sail for Havana. At Manzanilla it was met by the mail steamer coming in an opposite direction. On board the steamer was Gen. Burriel, who at once ordered the Bazan to return to Santiago. She turned about but soon after ran aground, and the passengers were transferred to another vessel. Here they suffered horrors heretofore unknown. They were crowded in the hold of the vessel where scarcely a ray of sunlight could struggle in. The air was poison; the darkness almost continuous; the food they ate was wretched in quality and insufficient in quantity; the water they drank was what remained in the buckets after the dumb animals on board were satisfied. These animals consisted namely of horses and mules. They were kept on the deck above the prisoners, and were thus a constant source of annoyance to the helpless prisoners confined below. It is said that in the midst of all this filth and suffering, the prisoners were not allowed to wash while on board the Bazan, for a period of ten days, and that their arms were pinioned behind them the greater part of the voyage. They were occasionally beaten on the slightest provocation and sometimes on none at all. These punishments, however, seem not to have been of a nature so serious as to produce any lasting effects.

Commander Braine said to the *Tribune* reporter: "The feeling at Santiago against Americans is exceedingly bitter, and Vice Consul Smith is in actual danger of his life. He has several times been threatened with assassination, and I think one of our men-of-war ought be stationed there permanently—at least till the feeling subsides, as I hope it will. Vice Consul Smith was abused most shamefully in their daily papers, and it was only by my personal intercession with the Governor that they were stopped."

A Christmas Joke by Teachers.

The Washington *Star* gives the following Georgetown incident: "About half past 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, as the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of public schools of Georgetown was toasting his shins before a comfortable fire, he was startled by a violent ring at the door bell. The servant promptly responded, but soon returned and reported that there was nobody there, but that there was a string across the door on which was suspended any number of ladies' empty stockings. The astonished Secretary and Treasurer looked at the servant to discover whether or not she had lost her senses, and finding no trace of a mind demented, betook himself to the door, where sure enough, he found the feminine hosiery as described. The string on which the stockings were suspended was taken into the house, when it was found that attached to each stocking was the name of a teacher of the public schools of Georgetown.

"The official scratched his head and finally came to the conclusion that the significance of the whole matter lay in the fact that, as the teachers had not received their pay for three months they had not the wherewithal to fill their stockings for Christmas. Finally, he obtained a hint from some source, that the perpetrators of the joke were congregated in an adjoining house, upon which he sent a cordial invitation for the teachers to make their appearance. This they did, and were entertained by the Secretary and Treasurer in excellent style. He explained to them his inability, owing to circumstances over which he had no control, to satisfy their claims, and hoped that ere long they would receive the compensation which they had richly merited by faithful service."

A Dense Fog in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 24.—The city has been enveloped in a dense fog today. Up to noon the workshops and business houses were lighted to the full power of the gas metres, and in some parts of the city it was found necessary to light the street lamps.

Eighteen Men Drowned.

LONDON, December 16.—At five o'clock this morning, the steamer Gipsy Queen belonging to the River Tyne Improvement Commissioners, struck the wreck of a sunken lighter and went to the bottom in five minutes. There were between fifty and sixty workmen on board the boat at the time of the disaster; twenty of them were rescued. The remainder, thirty or forty men, were drowned.

LONDON, December 27, 6 A. M.—The last reports reduce the number of lives lost by the steamboat disaster on the Tyne to eighteen."

The counties in the State which gave majorities *against* the new constitution are Adams, Lebanon, Dauphin, Ferry, Snyder, Blair, Somerset, Indiana, and Green.

A Fatal Accident.

EASTON, Pa., Dec. 24.—This morning, while Benjamin Frankfield and wife were driving down Walnut st., the swingle tree broke and the horses ran away, upsetting the wagon. Mr. Frankfield received injuries about his body. Mrs. Frankfield had her nose nearly severed from her face, cut about her face and head penetrating the skull, and had her left hip joint badly fractured. The horses ran into a wagon accupied by John Bauer, seventeen years old, and a younger brother, both of them were thrown out. John died shortly after from his injuries. The brother was badly hurt. One of the horses was killed.

A Fratricide Lynched.

CINCINNATI, December 26.—A special dispatch from Dobson, Montgomery county Ohio, says at a shooting match near there yesterday, two brothers, John and Henry Stone, quarreled about loading a rifle, John called Henry a liar, when Henry drew a revolver and shot and killed John. The spectators being much excited caught and hung Henry to a tree. When taken down life was extinct. Too much whiskey caused it all.

CURRENT NOTES.

Five Philadelphia merchants who were worth over quarter of a million in January last are now bankrupts.

Georgia items—"Bill Bridges of Dooly county, attempted to knock down a pine tree with his horse and killed the latter."

The September wages of the employees of the Cambria iron company's works was paid recently. They amounted to over $100,000.

Augustus Robb, a prominent citizen of Johnstown, drowned himself on Tuesday night, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

A wife in Chillicothe, O., has demanded a divorce upon the specification that upon one occasion her brutal husband "put her to soak in the rain-water barrel."

An enthusiastic admirer of the new fundamental law of the State, named Dick, in Westmoreland county, had a son born unto him on the 16th inst., Constitution election day. And the poor boy will go through the world, if he lives, with the outrageous name of New Constitution Dick!

The records of the Treasury Department show that the custom officers of the United States collected $200,000,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, and that not a dollar of it stuck to their fingers. In other words there were no defalcations or embezzlements in the customs service.

A deserted husband recently appeared in Detroit in search of a runaway wife. By aid of the police the wife and her paramour were found snugly ensconced in a cheap hotel. The wife saw her lieged lord and concluded to return home. The two men then went to the bar, took a drink, made up, and the paramour escourted the loving couple on board the train on their homeward journey in a commendable spirit of kindness.

A remarkable Jew, claiming to be the Messiah, has recently appeared in Arabia where his fame has spread far and wide. He came forth from the desert, where he has spent many years mortifying the flesh, and he pretends to work wonders and perform miracles, and give the evidence of his divine mission. He has a melodious voice, remarkable brilliant eyes, and a fascinating appearance, and is winning followers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Gabrial Mishler, late of Jenner Tp., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, 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 Saturday, January 31, 1874.

JACOB G. MISHLER,
JAMES M. MISHLER,
dec24 Administrators.

RULE TO ACCEPT or REFUSE.

To Aaron Chrissey, Thomas Chrissey, Eliza Chrissey, Mary Chrissey and Jacob Walter, residing in Somerset county, Pa., Samuel Chrissey, residing in Bedford county, Pa., and Hayman Walter, whose whereabouts is unkown.

You are hereby notified that in pursuance of a writ of partition, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, Pa., I will hold an inquest on the real estate of Jacob Chrissey, deceased, in Shade township, at his late residence, on Thursday, the 29th day of January, 1874, where you can attend if you think proper.

OLIVER KNEPPER,
dec17 Shiffer

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Harper's Bazar.

Notices of the Press.

The Bazar is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.*

The Bazar commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to *paterfamilias* by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing gowns. But the reading matter of the Bazar is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1874.

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1786. 1874.

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WILLIAM CRITCHFIELD,
Assignee.

RULE TO ACCEPT or REFUSE.

To David Dormayer, Rebecca, intermarried with Henry Claycomb, Catherine, intermarried with Jacob Enos, residing in Westmoreland county, Pa., Lavinia, intermarried with John Claycomb, residing in Cambria County, Pa.

You are hereby notified that in pursuance of a writ of partition issued out of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, Pa., I will hold an inquest on the real estate of Peter Dormayer, deceased, in Somerset Township, at his late residence, on Thursday, the 22nd day of January 1874, where you can attend if you think proper.

OLIVER KNEPPER,
Dec 17 Sheriff.

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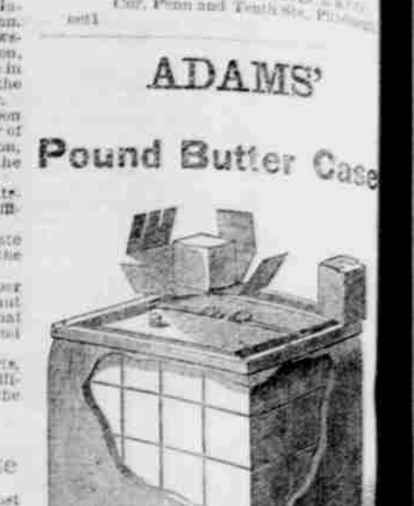

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JACOB A. SHAFFER,
nov12 Administrator.

NOTICE.

Separate proposals will be received at the Commissioners' office up to the 7th day of January next to furnish the Court House and Jail with [illegible] and wood and kindling wood for the year 1874, commencing on the 7th day of January 1874 and ending on the 7th day of January 1875. By order of the Board of Commissioners.

dec10 JACOB NEFF, Clerk.

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