The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY. - - - - April 22, 1874

As will be seen by reference to the Legislative proceedings, (to-day, 22d,) is fixed by the House for, we suppose, the final struggle of the session, in the attempt to repeal the local option law.

The world has permission to move on. Massachusetts has elected a Senator! On Friday last, William B. Washburne, present Governor of the State, was elected to fill the vacancy made by the death of Charles Sumner.

It is announced by the Baltimore papers that the long fight between the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio has at last been adjusted and terms agreed upon, so fares and freight will again go up to the old standard.

General Jacob M. Campbell, of Johnstown, is favorably mentioned by a number of journals in connection with the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. He has a host of friends in this county—where he is well known and much esteemed—who would delight to see him thus honored. As a soldier and a civilian he has always met the expectations of his friends, and that he would make a popular candidate and an efficient officer there is no doubt. Let his friends push him, and he will be nominated.

The average Democrat's fear of the party lash is aptly illustrated in the present position of Senator McShery, of Adams county. He was anxious for and urged, it is said, the appointment of David Wills, Esq., of his own county, as President Judge, and yet when his nomination was pending before the Senate, at the dictation of the caucus, he sat mutely in his seat and refused to vote, thus defeating the confirmation of the man whose appointment he had previously been anxious to secure. As a specimen of a free and independent Senator Mr. McShery is illustrious.

The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* of Saturday says: So far as present appearances would indicate the temperance crusade is at an end in this city Its prospects were never notably promising, but the fact of all the exhortations done thus far not closing a single saloon, or for that matter inducing a single individual to sign the abstinence pledge, proves what we anticipated from the first, that in large cities the Lewis plan is not effective. Whatever merit may have attached to their intentions, the ladies now, doubtless, perceive the futility of such exertion, and should be pretty well reconciled to dropping it.

After nearly a days' struggle in the House at Harrisburg, over the bill to prevent railroads issuing free passes, the ridiculous end was arrived at of inflicting a penalty of one hundred dollars on any corporation *hereafter* created that shall issue a free pass. The demagogues of the Constitutional convention originated this idea, the demagogues of the Legislature nursed it and fondled it, and tried to make capital out of it, but when it came to the test, hadn't the heart to vote the free passes out of their own pockets, and so this abortion was brought forth with the idea of filling the latter but evading the spirit of the Constitution.

Bloodshed is threatened in Arkansas, growing out of the election held in that State in 1872, when Governor Baxter was installed as the duly elected Governor. His election was contested by his opponent, Mr. Brooks, and in 1873 the Legislature on a recount of the vote decided that Baxter was chosen. Legal proceedings were then instituted by Brooks, and last week the Supreme Court decided that he was entitled to the office, the Judge granting a writ of ouster. Immediately Brooks took forcible possession of the Capitol, ejecting Baxter, and surrounding the building with an armed guard. Baxter has declared martial law, the citizens are arming, and a collision is declared to be imminent. The President has been appealed to, but declines to interfere. Last accounts state that the War Department has ordered an officer to Little Rock to prevent telegraphic communications with Washington from being interfered with.

As was to be anticipated, the publishers of school books and their agents are making a fight against Senator Rutan's bill, to secure a uniformity of School books throughout the State, and anonymous pamphlets taking ground against the bill, are being sown broadcast among members and the editorial fraternity. The bill proposes that the State Superintendent of common Schools shall be a member of the commission to be appointed by the Governor to select the books, and it is estimated that if the plan is adopted, and the State purchase the copyright of all text books and allow free competition in publication, books that now cost a dollar will sell for thirty cents. This probable reduction in price, with the fact that books cannot be changed oftener than every five years, will be a welcome reform to the parents, annually paying as much for books as they do taxes for school purposes. It is not a matter of surprise that publishers and agents oppose the bill.

We have been waiting in vain for some of the journals that during the late "Constitutional" campaign constituted themselves the special champions of economy and reform to open their batteries against the Legislative outrage of voting a million of dollars of the people's money to the Centennial fund. A sentiment has been so industriously cultivated on this subject that both journals and politicians appear to be afraid to stand up for the right, and this large sum of money is apparently to be taken from the Treasury without one word of protest. The men who voted for this bill knew it to be wrong in principle, as do the journals who speak of it, only with bated breath.

At the last session of the Legislature an effort was made to get an appropriation indirectly, by the bold pretext of taxing the city railroads, which at the time we exposed and derided, and which as we predicted was treated with contemptuous indifference by those corporations, and this flimsy dodge is now attempted to be made the cover for the present appropriation on the ground that the State was irrevocable committed to the appropriation. Last winter members of the Legislature had not the hardihood to vote directly for an appropriation, but since then the friends of the measure have so industriously labored to suppress all expressions of hostility to it, and so appealed to State pride, that members fancied that they could now do with impunity what last session they dared not do. In this they are grossly mistaken, as they will discover if they will make inquiry among their constituents at home.

We tell Governor Hartranft plainly, that among the tax payers in this portion of the State there is no divided sentiment, and that they look to him for an intimation of that power which he used so deftly and so much to the advantage of the Commonwealth during the session of 1873. The cogent reasoning used in his admirable veto of the "Somerset Relief Bill" will apply with telling force in this attempted misappropriation of the public treasure.

When the new Constitution was before the people for ratification, we pointed out among other objectionable features, the 8th section of article IV, requiring a two-third vote of the Senate to confirm nominations to office made by the Governor, urging at the time, that a minority of one-third, which the Senate at all times is almost certain to contain could factiously prevent the confirmation of nominees, however worthy and competent. Now, here we are at the very threshold, with a factious Democratic minority, stopping the administration of justice in half a dozen counties of the State, absolutely depriving the citizens of the inviolate right of trial by jury, by refusing to confirm the appointment of Judges made by the Governor, and mark you! not because the gentlemen nominated are not honest and competent—for not a word has been or can be said against them—but simply because this miserable Democratic minority is attempting to effect a political object thereby. So much for this admirable reform in our new Constitution.

As to the course of the Democratic Senators, that is so infinitely small and contemptible, under the circumstances, that pocket-picking is a gentlemanly virtue in comparison with it. To state the case, is to damn them in the eyes of all honest men. The new Judicial apportionment made a number of additional Judges necessary, and the constitution provides that they shall be nominated by the Governor, and by and with the advice and consent of *two-thirds* of all the members of the Senate, be appointed to office until the next general election, when the people will elect. In making his nominations, Gover Hartranft was controlled by the wishes of the people of the respective districts, and among the names sent to the Senate for confirmation was that of John H. Orvis, as additional law judge for the twenty-fifth district, a leader of the House, a bitter and uncompromising Democrat, who had assailed the State administration on every available occasion. On the day after the nomitions were made, upon the plea that it was necessary to have this judge on the bench at once, he was confirmed, but when four days after the other nominations came before the Senate, the Democrats unanimously refused to vote, and consequently the Republicans not having a two-third vote, the other nominations were *not confirmed*. The honor of a sneak-thief is luminous beside that of these Democratic Senators.

In Adams, Mercer, Lebanon and other districts, courts were fixed for this week, and these nominations not being confirmed there are no Judges to preside, and consequently the bill of rights guaranteeing "right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay," is grossly violated.

This revolutionary course is said to have been dictated in caucus, with the hope of forcing concessions out of the Republicans in the apportionment bill, which has passed the Senate. It proves that the Democratic party in this State has not improved in morals, and that as in days of yore, party is held above virtue, morality and integrity. What the people may expect if this party is ever again restored to power, can be inferred from the course now being pursued by its leaders.

Affray Between a Lawyer and a Merchant.

Louisville, April 14.—About 11 o'clock this morning W. R. Abbott, a prominent lawyer of this city, and John R. Green, a member of the firm Gorton, Galt & Co., bankers, met near the entrance of the Court House, when some words passed between them, and the lie was given. Abbott then struck Green with a cane, when the lattr drew a pistol and fired three times, the shot taking effect in Abbott's right side, the center of his breast, and through his right shoulder. There are conflicting statements in relation to who struck the first blow. Green was arrested. Abbott is lying in a very critical condition. The unfortunate affair created a profound sensation, as both parties are widely known and highly respected.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, April 20, 1874.

BLACK-MAILING

In a great city, it is safe to say, that nearly one-half the population have no good reason for living. The number of rumsellers, gamblers, thieves, confidence men, and people who steal a living, would, if put together, make an army large enough to have crushed the rebellion. I now speak of the male ulcers on the body-politic—there are at least 30,000 women in the city who live by equally disreputable means.

The meanest and most despicable of all the scoundrels who infest the city, next to the politicians, are the

PROFESSIONAL BLACK-MAILERS

and a few paragraphs devoted to them may be of interest to your readers. The black-mailer is a man, or woman, who possesses, some knowledge of another person which will not bear open day-light, and then extorts money as the price of silence. For instance, the professional black-mailer goes night after night to a fashionable gambling house, and watches closely the players. They are admirable judges of human nature, indeed this is the first qualification of the business. He fixes upon some nervous player who is losing heavily, and notes to a dollar his losses. When the player finally quits and leaves the house, he does not know that he is being followed, and that the street and number of his residence is taken, nor does he know that a watchful eye follows him the next morning to the bank or office where he is employed, and that by noon of that day every fact in his history is in the possession of a cool, calculating merciless scoundrel, who by knowing what he is, has a hold on him that will ruin him. We will assume that the victim observed in the gambling house is the cashier of a bank. From the moment the black-mailer spotted him he is not out of his sight for an instant. His losses are carefully noted, his goings to and fro are observed and noticed, and every incident that at all compromises him is set down with circumstances. For, be it known, he who gambels his other vices—in fact the most of the raw men at gambling tables are those who have squandered money not theirs on unlawful pleasures, and they fly to gaming in the hope of getting even by a stroke of luck.

When the black-mailer has got "points" enough on his man—that is when he has facts concerning him which if made known to his employers or family, would ruin him—he moves on him. He takes him aside and tells him boldly what he knows of him, and fixes the sum at which his silence can be assured. The victim puts on a bold front and defies him. Mr. Black-mailer expects this, and it doesn't move him. He pulls out of his breast-pocket a little book and and he reads to him that on such night he lost $2,000 at John Chamberlin's on such another night 1,000; on another he was at an assignation house in 22d street, with a woman closely veiled, but whose name is So-and-So that moreover he pays the board of Miss So-and-So, at such a street and number; in short the black-mailer reads to his victim a complete history of his secret life, so methodically arranged as to make denial useless. And after this no denial is made. He wilts and gladly pays the price demanded

But it does not end here. Having once paid he belongs soul and body to his tormentor. Threats of exposure, so efficacious the first time are equally so the second. He comes again and again, until the dupe becomes desperate and flies the country.

Frequently they do not waite for the commission of a crime. They select a timid, nervous man and threaten to accuse him of crime if he does not come down handsomely, and in many cases they succeed, the victim submitting to be bled rather than to be accused. One of these gentlemen met his match the other day. A black-mailer, a graduate of the State Prison, accused a clerk of stealing from his employer, and proposed to "hush the thing" for $200. The intended victm gave a seeming assent, but privately made arrangements with the police and had his black-mailer arrested with the money in his hand. It was unfortunate that the clerk had pluck. Had he yielded to the first demand for money, he would have found himself compelled in time to pay over to his accuser every dollar that he could save or steal.

WOMEN

make the best game for these fellows. If a married women indulges in what to her, seems to be an "innocent flirtation," and happens to fall into the hands of one of these men, it costs her dear. So valuable is her reputation that rather than have it called in question, she will do anything. She pays the scoundrel money, silver ware, jewelry, anything, as the price of silence, for they imagine a thousand evils where none could possibly occur. Next to women.

CLERGYMEN

are the favorite victims of black-mailers, for their position is so peculiar and uncertain. In their cases the services of some fair but abandoned women are brought into requisition. Some years ago a distinguished preacher in a Broadway church resigned his charge and left the city broken-hearted, because he had permitted himself to be plundered by a band of men and women who had combined to place him in a position. His friends felt that he was innocent, and yet they advised him to go, because weakness had put him under suspicion. He had deens ent for to consoal a dying woman and he went, and was ushered into her room, and left alone with her, and was then surprised by a confederate, who claimed to be the woman's husband. The house was a regular trap, the woman prostitute, and the two were black-mailers but it was enough. He was weak enough to pay once, and then it was all over with him. Paying was an evidence of guilt, and, innocent of guilt as a child, he was compelled to resign his charge and leave the city. But it did not end with this. His persecutors followed him to his new home, and extorted more money, for every step he took to relieve himself. only put him more securely in their hands. He was compelled, finally to leave the ministry. But they do not always succeed so well. Not long after another clergymen approached in the same way, laid a very neat trap, and had his accusers brought to shame. He thus saved himself a life-long trouble.

The only way to defy them, and utterly refuse to pay. That ends it. They have no reason to div ulge what they know; in fact, when their secret is made common property, it ceases to have any value to them. They always leave such people alone.

THE TEMPERANCE REFORM

has finally struck Trinity Church. This religious corporation, owning real estate to the amount of millions, has for years leased a considerable portion of its property to rum-mills, some of them of the lowest and vilest order. But the temperance revival has struck the slumbering consciences of the trustees, and they have determined to close out the liquor shops, rebuild the buildings, adapting them to other business. It is well. Trinity should have done this long ago. The women of the West have accomplished this much by their movement at all events.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The city is hot on the question of currency, and the feeling is increasing every day. The rich old houses who have oceans of capital in reserve, who are doing business on their own money—and the retired rich men are gnashing their teeth, at the bare thought of inflation, and these classes control the controlable press. But there is an immense number of business men who really desire it and will do all in them to bring it about, viz: those who are doing business on limited capital and are compelled to seek accommodations. These men want more money, for they want a revival of trade. They want business to pick up in the West, not only that the goods now in their warehouses may be bought, but that they may be able to collect for what they sold last fall and winter. The cry for inflation is not all from the West, it has its advocates here in New York, and they are loud-mouthed.

BUSINESS

is anything but brisk in the city, and everything points to a dull spring and a duller summer. The Western farmer holds tight to the money he has, the Western merchant cannot pay for what he bought last fall, and is only buying just what he must buy, and consequently the jobber and importer here languish and sigh for the good old times. The

BUILDERS

are doing absolutely nothing. There have been no plans of any expensive buildings since the year came in—in fact, only about three hundred buildings of all styles have been commenced since Jan. 1st. One-third of the carpenters in the city are idle, and the blacksmiths, plasterers and other artisans are still worse off. The workmen have

THEMSELVES TO BLAME

for a great part of their trouble. They have struck for higher wages, and for shorter time to labor, and so on, till the contractors have got to the point of not knowing where they are. They dare not undertake a building except at a price sufficient to cover these chances, and those who would build are not sure of enough rent to justify the increased cost, in the present state of trade. There are usually over 1,000 plasterers at jobbing work this season of the year; this year there are less than 200, and the same rule holds good in all the trades this spring. The working men have over-reached themselves. They have got trade so hampered and tied up with "regulations" as to make the contractors really their servant. The societies rule, and their rules bear so terribly against the employer as to kill his business, unless he can compel the property owner to give him a largely increased price, which he will not do. The enforcement of the society system is a direct encouragement to idleness. When society rules are carried out, the diligent workman receives no more cash than the man who studies how little he shall do and still escape discharge. By society rule no man can be discharged for incompetency, provided he does work enough to reach the society standard, which is much lower than the amount of work which an active workman can fairly do. One of the regulations of the plasterers' society is that employers shall be obliged to pay men for the time they were on a strike. In several societies there are express rules to discourage diligence. In the plasterers' union, men have been fined heavily because they have been complained of by their fellows for obstructing them. The stone-cutters have fixed a limit for a day's work, which no journeyman can exceed without a fine. The derrickmen have laid down rules which require a certain number of men to each derrick, often a larger unmber than is necessary, and which restrain men from undue haste in working. Among hod-carriers and bricklayers there are regulations intended to prevent the too rapid accomplishment of a piece of work. It is forbidden to use wheelbarrows to carry bricks from the pile to the foot of the ladder. Hod-carriers are not allowed to use both hands in filling hods, and are forbidden to put more than fifteen bricks in one load. It may often be noticed that in laying bricks men delay and loiter in their task, because they may not venture to finish their part before the corresponding part is finished by their fellows, who, if they were out-stripped would have the right to complain to their union. Until these rules are modified, the master builders do not care to take contracts, and building must languish. It may be better later in the season, but it is fearfully dull now and there is much suffering among laborers.

Pietro.

Loss of the Steamship L'Amerique—Passengers All Saved.

London, April 16.—The Trans-Atlantic Company's steamer L'Amerique, which left New York on the 4th instant for Havre, sunk on the 14th instant, one hundred miles from Brest. Everybody was saved except the second officer.

London, April 16.—Additional dispatches just received state that the steamship L'Amerique sunk near the Island of Ushaul; near the coast of Britany, twenty-six miles from Brest. The passengers and crew were rescued by English, Norwegian and Italian vessels. An Italian vessel arrived at Brest this afternoon with the crew. Information of the disaster was not received at Lloyd's, London, until half-past three this afternoon.

Brest, April 16.—The steamer L'Amerique foundered during a violent tempest on the 14th. She was abandoned when on the point of sinking. The Italian ship which saved the larger number of those on board, arrived here to-day. She brings forty passengers and 148 of the crew. The Norwegian vessel which saved thirty more of the passengers also arrived here. The English vessel with the remainder of the passengers and crew is expected here to-night. She may have gone to some English port. The passengers are loud in praise of Captain Tosseau, of the L'Amerique, who, they say, was cool and brave throughout.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, April 14, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. Graham introduced an act requiring the admission of children over six years of age into the common schools without regard to color.

The act to provide for insane persons charged with crime failed.

Mr. Rutan introduced an act authorizing the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth to administer oaths.

HOUSE.

The House resumed consideration of bills on third reading and passed the following finally. An act regulating the tax on the franchises of mining corporations; act relating to affidavits of defense; act empowering courts to vacate roads laid out thirty years and not opened; act relating to estates of decendents; act relative to burial grounds in incorporated boroughs; act providing for the construction of sewers by and in incorporated boroughs; act to repeal the act to prohibit the issuing of licenses in the borough of Braddock, in the county of Allegheny, approved the 9th of April, 1870.

An act to compeil the attendance of children at school was supported by Messrs. Oliver, of Erie, and Campbell, of Butler, and opposed by Mr. Ramey, of Indiana, and others. The bill fell.

The act establishing an additional Normal School for training teachers for colored schools, was also lost.

Mr. Hays, of Allegheny, supported, in a lengthy speech at the afternoon sesion, the act defining the necesary expenses incident to the nomination and election of all State and county officers, called up by Mr. Newmyer It allows, first for printing and traveling; second, for the dissemination of information to the public; third, for political meetings, demonstrations and conventions, and inflicts a fine of one thousand dollars and one year's imprisonment for the violation of its provisions. The bill passed—67 to 15.

Mr. Christy called up on first reading the bill exempting all churches, meeting houses, five acre burial grounds, school houses, court houses and jails from all and every county, city, bounty, road, school and poor tax. Agreed to.

Mr. McCreery, of Venango, called up and had passed, on second reading, the act authorizing Courts of Common Pleas to appoint inspectors of spirits and gaugers of oil.

Mr. Oliver, of Crawford, moved and carried a reconsideration of the Normal School bill. It was amended and laid over.

The act requiring foreign corporations to have a known place of business, passed second reading.

At five o'clock, after a hard day's work, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Harrisburg, April 15.—The senate passed finally the act to provide for the incorporation of banks, and also reconsidered the bill relating to the care of the criminal insane, and passed it finally.

The appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the Indiana Normal School was also passed.

HOUSE.

Bills were read in place as follows: Mr. Myer, of Bradford, introduced and had passed a resolution to adjourn on the 15th of May.

Mr. Bates, To pay the troops employed in putting down the riot at Susquehanna Depot.

Mr. Henry, For the removal of the records of the Criminal Court of Cambria county.

The House considered bills on first reading and passed a number of unimportant ones; such as fixing the compensation of bridge viewers, authorizing the Government to fill vacancies in the office of Alderman, for the relief of Richard Budd and Abram Troxel, soldiers of 1812, authorizing common carriers to sell goods. The act granting additional compensation to county treasurers was defeated.

The act regulating medical practice, preventing all persons from practicing unless they shall have regularly graduated, created considerable discussion. All the doctors in the House rallied to its support. Doctors DeWitt, Piper, Cressler, Bailey and Smith spoke in favor of the bill, which went up to second reading.

A resolution to pay for Purdon's Digest occasioned an amount of filibustering by parties who were anxious to keep the books and vote against paying for them. The resolution passed—63 to 19.

A supplement to the Game laws, authorizing county treasurers to pay a bounty on the scalps of certain animals, came up and became the subject of all kinds of amendments, to include catamounts, wild cats, panthers, wolves, *et al.*, with a proviso that it should not apply to wolves in sheep's clothing, &c., &c.

Speaker McCormick took the House to task for frittering away their time, and suggested that they had better adjourn if they could not improve.

Suiting the action to the word, he slapped down the gavel and adjourned the House.

SENATE.

Harrisburg, April 16.—Mr. Rutan offered an act to authorize the Auditor General and State Treasurer to settle all outstanding claims for work done and material furnished for the Constitutional Convention. Also, an act authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission of seven to report amendments to the new Constitution to the next Legistature.

Mr. Anderson reported, as committed, the act to repeal all laws requiring school boards to maintain separate schools for the exclusive tuition of children of color.

The new Constitution requires a two-third vote of Senators elected (22) to confirm any nominations made by the Governor, and when several nominations came before the Senate this morning, the Democrats refused to vote on the nominations. Consequently the nominations were not confirmed.

Mr. Rutan called up the nomination of Judges, and said the five days required by the rule for nominations to lie on the table, had elapsed, and it was very important that their nominations should be confirmed. In Adams, Lebanon, Mercer, and other districts, courts were fixed for the next week, and unless these nominations were confirmed there would be no one to preside. When the nominations were sent in, he had promptly moved the confirmation of Mr. Orvis, a Democrat, and the Republicans had all voted for him. This exception was made because he belonged to the minority and because he was a member of the Legislature. Having secured his confirmation, it was reported the Democratic Senators had held a caucus and passed a resolution pledging their party to oppose all confirmations, unless the Republicans would make some concessions on the Apportionment bill. They have no objections to the gentlemen appointed, but demand certain political advantages as their price for voting to confirm them. This, the majority declined to concede. Under the Constitution, all appointments made by the Governor have to be confirmed by two-thirds of the Senate, and under this requirement twelve Democratic Senators can reject all nominations. On the question of confirmation, Senators sit as judges, and the only question should be as to the fitness of the nominee. This was the view taken by the Republican Senators, and, believing this, they held no caucus, and would not in any case. The effort to force concessions would prove a failure, and in the end may result disastrously to the minority. The Appportionment bill passed by the Senate was the fairest ever passed by any political party, and so admitted to be by political foes. He warned the minority that the course marked out would not accomplish their purpose, and would arouse the people of the Commonwealth against their party and the leaders, who are responsible for the position taken.

Senator Wallace said he declined to be interrogated, or to answer the Senator from Beaver as to what their party had done in caucus.

At the afternoon session, a communication from the Governor was read, announcing the reappointment of additional Law judges and President judges rejected this morning for want of a two-third vote. Laid over, under the rules, for five days.

HOUSE.

The House had a lengthy calendar of bills on second reading before it, but it made poor progress.

Mr. Young read and had refered an act relative to indigent insane.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., April 16, 4 P. M.—There is but little change in affairs. Gov. Baxter still occupies St. John's College, and is making preparations to sustain himself. Mr. Brooks holds the State House with two pieces of artillery and about one hundred men, armed with improved muskets. He has issued a proclamation to the people of Arkansas reciting that he received a majority of the votes cast for Governor in 1872; that Baxter, by bribing the Legislature, had prevented a contest of the election in that body; that the Supreme Court has refused a writ of *quowarranto* against Baxter for the recovery of the office and salary of Governor; that Baxter has neglected to appear at the taking of testimony in said case, and openly declared that he would resist the Judgment of any court of the State against him; that on the 15 inst. the Circuit Court rendered a judgment in his (Brooks) favor, upon which he had taken the oath of office; and taken possession of said office; avows his abhorrence to the platform of the Reform party promises the purity of the ballot and the rule of the voice of the people; says any attempt to place Baxter again in the office will result in strife and bloodshed, as he (Brooks) will resist and suppress the action of all mobs that may assemble; and calls on the people to keep quiet and pursue their respective vocations, promising to notify them when their services shall be needed to preserve peace at the capitol.

To-day the attorneys of Governor Baxter appeared in the Circuit Court and moved to set aside the judgment of yesterday; also to correct the records of Monday, wherein it appeared that the demurrer in the case of Brooks vs. Baxter was submitted by consent. These motions will be argued to-morrow.

Little Rock, April 16.—About dark this evening, George Baxter issued a proclamation, declaring martial law in this (Pulaski) county; simultaneously with the issuance of this proclamation, the Governor marched from St. John's College, with his force of about two hundred men, down into the heart of the city, took up his headquarters at the Anthony House and placed guards all along the principal streets, completely surrounding the State House with a cordon of sentinels. Several companies of militia have arrived from the outside counties, and every train makes additions. By to-morrow, the Governor's force, from present indications, will number 2,000. There are about one hundred to one hundred and fifty men at the State House, well armed and with two cannon.

Little Rock. April 16.—A few minutes ago Governor Baxter's forces took possession of the telegraph office placing sentinels at the door with insructions to permit no dispatches to be sent or delivered without the consent of the officer in charge. Governor Baxter has just issued a proclamation to the people of the State, reciting the facts in the case, stateing that it is his intention to retake the State building and establish his authority, and calling upon the people to respond to his aid. Mr. Brooks has sentinels one square out in front of the State House. Beyond the tramp of sentinels, to be met on all the street corners, the evening is quiet. The Mayor has ordered all the saloons closed.

Washington, D. C., April 16.—The following telegram, in addition to that from Governor Baxter, has been received here:

Executive Office.
Little Rock, Ark., April 15.
U. S. Grant, President, Washington, D. C.

Having been duly installed as Governor of the State of Arkansas, by judgment of a court. I respectfully ask that the commanding officer at the arsenal be instructed to deliver to me the arms belonging to the State now in his custody, or hold the same subject to my order.

(Signed) J. S. Brooks.

After consultation between the President and Attorney General, the following telegrams were sent:

Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C., April 16.
Hon. Jos. Brooks, Little, Rock, Ark.

I am instructed by the President to say, in answer to your dispatch to him of yesterday, asking that the United States commanding officer at the arsenal be instructed to deliver the arms in his custody belonging to the State to you, or bold them subject to your order, that he declines to comply with your request, as he is not advised that your right to hold ahe office of Governor has been fully and finally decided by the courts of Arkansas.

(Signed) Geo. H. Williams,
Attorney General.

Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C., April 16.
Hon. Elisha T. Baxter, Little Rock, Arkansas.

I am instructed by the President to say in answer to your dispatch to him of yesterday asking for the support of the general government to sustain you in efforts to maintain rightful government in the State of Arkansas, that, in the first place, your call is not made in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, and in the second place, that, as the controversy relates to your right to hold a State office, its adjudication, unless a case is made under the so-called enforcement act of federal jurisdiction, belongs to the State courts. If the decision of which you complain is erroneous, there appears to be no reason why it may not be reviewed and a correct decision obtained from the Supreme Court of the State.

Signed George H Williams,
Attorney General.

A TORNADO.

Great Destruction of Property at Nashville, Tenn.

Nashville, April 15.—A tornado passed over and through this city from west to east at half past twelve o'clock this morning, doing an immense amount of damage. It struck the city at the fair ground, passing diagonally through the city and out by the university and Mount Olive cemetry.

Its width seems to have been about a quarter of a mile. After passing the fair gounds it struck the Exposition building and Maxwell house, seriously damaging the former. The front of the Academy of Music, J. H. Frith grocery store, Downey's wholesale liquor establishment, and several other smaller buildings near the corner of Broad and Cherry streets were crushed.

The front windows of Hurley Bros.' and Hansen & Co.'s four story buildings, near the same localty, were crushed. Beadle's livery stable, containing an immense amount of feed, wagons, horses and cotton, was blown off its foundation into the back water. Several horses and, it is thought, one man were drowned.

Paris & Co.'s livery stable on College street, in the rear of Beadle's, was seriously damaged, besides several feed stores and small negro dwellings. It passed from there, crushed in the front of the colored Methodist church, next the medical college, taking off a portion of its roof: from there to the magnificent residence to Jeff. Parersh, mooving the whole roof out of place.

At this hour it is impossible to enumerate the number of buildings damaged or the loss, which will exceed $100,000. Many poor families are rendered homeless. It is feared there has been serious damage to property and loss of life along its track. The telegraph lines are prostrated all along its course from Union city to Nashville.

Terrible Coal Mine Disaster in England.

London, April 15—A shocking explosion occurred to-day in a coal mine at Dunkinfield, near Ashton-under-the Tyne, Lancashire. A large number of miners were killed and injured, many of the latter being terribly burned. Thus far thirty bodies have been recovered, and it is feared many more remain in the mine.

A later dispatch from Ashton, under Tyne, states that forty-six bodies have been recovered from the mine at Dunkinfield, in which the explosion occurred to-day. These are believed to have been all that were killed. One hundred men who were left in the mine alive after the accident have been safely rescued. There is intense excitement at Dunkinfield. The explosion was caused by the use of naked lights.

London April 15.—Dispatches from Ashton under-the-Tyne this evening report that fifty-three persons were killed by the colliery explosion at Dunkinfield and fifty bodies have been recovered.

Two of the Benders Arrested.

A Salt Lake letter gives an account of the capture of Bender, the noted Kansas assassin, by the Mormon police. He has been a wandering outcast for ten months on the plains and mountains, being afraid to approach any settlement or town. He was arrested in Sevier County, and lodged in jail in San Pete county. Another younger member of the Bender family has since been arrested. The two sisters are still at large. It is probable the whole family have been in the Wasatch Mountains all winter. They will probably be captured soon.

North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C. April 17.—Private dispatches received in this city this evening from Western Carolina report severe and heavy rumbling in Bald and Stone Mountains on Tuesday last. The trembling of the earth was felt more than one hundred miles from the mountains. The shocks are more servere than before and it is firmly believed by scientific men that an eruption is imminent.

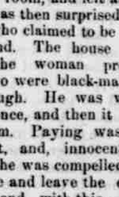
A Telegraph Operator Shot.

Memphis, April 14.—B. F. Johnson, a telegraph operator at Brownsville, Tenn., was shot and fatally wounded on Saturday night, in a bagnio at that place, by Samuel Oldham, a class leader in the Methodist church, who, being caught in the bagnio by Johnson, shot him to prevent exposure. Oldham fled and has not been captured.

A Chinaman Hung.

Corinne, April 14.—This afternoon while the officers were taken the Chinaman who murdered Bernstein on the 5th inst. to Brigham City for safe-keeping, the citizens took him from the Marshal and hanged him to the trestle-work of the railroad bridge.

Centaur Liniment.



There is no pain which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw palsy, sprains, swellings, caked-breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, and all healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because it does just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1,000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw worm in sheep.—Stock owners-these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50c per bottle; large bottles $1 00. J. B. ROSE & CO., 52 Broadway, New York.

Castoria is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest. april2.

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Its able English Letter;
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Its Pittsburgh Iron & Metal Price Lists and Review of American Iron Markets;
Its Thorough and Reliable Statistical Tables;
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200 LOTS FOR SALE.

The undersigned will expose to public sale, on

Saturday, April 25, 1874,

at Meyersdale, Somerset Co., Pa., 150 Building Lots and 50 Out Lots. These lots are large and beautifully located. They are laid out on the "Ollinger Farm," a part of which was sold off in lots some four years ago, and has since doubled in value. The whole of the farm will be sold this time, including the farm buildings. Surrounded as this beautiful and flourishing town is with railroads built and in construction, and with the best mineral and agricultural country in the world, it is destined to become the largest town on the railroad between Cumberland and Pittsburgh. Only ten per cent cash required. Balance in 1, 12 and 24 months. On these terms the poor as well as the rich can buy. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely.

JOHN M. HAY,
JOSEPH KEIM,
PHILIP HAY,
SAMUEL GAREY,
apr8

STATEMENT and report of the Somerset county Poor House and House of Employment from the 1st of April, 1873, to 1st of April, 1874.

LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM APRIL 1, 1874.

Head of horses	4
" " cows	15
" " young cattle	13
" " sheep	19
" " hogs	13

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Tons of hay	45
Bushels of wheat	4
" " rye	20
" " oats	429
" " buckwheat	40
" " timothy seed	6
" " potatoes	407
" " corn, ears	65
" " colrobes	19
" " onions	8
" " tomatoes	11
" " beets	8
" " beans	6
Barrels of cider	7
Gallons of apple butter	90
Kegs of butter	7
Kegs of lard	4
Barrels of soap, soft	30
Pounds of soap, hard	40
Barrels of Vinegar	2
Pounds of tallow	252
Bushels of apples, winter	15
" " dried	3
Barrels of cucumber pickles	3
Pounds of pork	3012
" " beef	1512
" " veal and mutton	405
" " calf skins	70½
" " beef hides	1067
" " wool	70
Hogsheads of kraut	2
Heads of cabbage	1300

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN THE HOUSE.

Yards of flannel	28½
" " linen cloth	56
" "