The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY. - - - - - May 26, 1875.

CONGRESSMAN Beck thinks that if Ohio should elect Governor Allen this fall by a large majority, "all hell can't beat him for the Presidency." Of course not. That is where Allen has the most friends.—*Toledo Blade.*

MISSOURI is, evidently, seriously threated with the grasshopper plague. The Governor has called on the people to observe June 3d as a day of fasting and prayer, that the pestilence may be averted.

THE election for City Council was held in Cumberland on Monday.—The Democrats carried the First, Third, Fifth and Sixth wards, and Republicans the Second and Fourth. For a year to come there will be seven Democrats to five Republicans in the City Council.

THE Cumberland newspapers contain reports of two lamentable occurrences in Western Maryland. On Saturday, at Lonaconing, Jasper Sargent was shot by J. T. Brady, and is not likely to live. On the same day Stuart Steger, sone of Captain John R. Steger, of Piedmont, was run over by a railroad train and instantly killed.

GEN. WILLIAM LARIMER, formerly of Pittsburgh, the first President of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad, died at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Saturday, the 15th inst. Larimer township, in this county, was named after the deceased, who was well known and respected in this community a quarter of a century since.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, once Vice President of the United States, afterwards a traitor and a general in the rebel army, died at his home in Kentucky, on Monday last. At one time no man stood higher in this nation or was possessed of a larger personal popularity than Mr. Breckinridge, yet it is but charitable now to let him pass from the stage of life without criticism or comment on his once brilliant but worse than wasted career.

POOR Mrs. Lincoln has at last been sent to an asylum for the treatment of the insane. Shortly after the assassination of her husband she showed unmistakable symptoms of mental aberration, but her friends hesitated to have her adjudged a lunatic. The sale of her wardrobe at a New York auction room will be remembered as one of her freaks. She was sent to the Illinois State Asylum for the insane at Batavia, on the petition of her son Robert, who, after long forbearance, was at last obliged to perform a most painful duty.

SOME curious changes in the channels of trade are being made by the war between the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroads.—Freights are now being carried from Chicago to Pittsburgh via Cumberland, over the B. & O. and Connellsville roads cheaper than by Fort Wayne & Chicago or Pan Handle routes. The flour and meat dealers of Pittsburgh are getting heavy shipments by the former route, and the singular spectacle is daily presented of immense trains running west on the Connellsville road ladened with flour and other products from Chicago.

GOV. HARTRANFT will be re-nominated at Lancaster to-day (26th) without a dissenting voice from the Republicans of the State, and yet the Philadelphia *Times*, (Alec McClure's paper) declares he will be defeated if nominated because he is the mouthpiece of Cameron. In thus attempting to vent his grievance against Cameron, McClure unwittingly pays him the highest compliment, for if it were true that he has procured Hartranft's re-nomination then he controls every city and county in the State, for each and every one of them will cast their votes for Hartranft's re-nomination. Evidently the people are not much afraid of the Cameron bugaboo.

A VERY gross outrage has just been perpetrated by the Democratic Governor and Council of New Hampshire, in the deliberate counting out of two Republicans elected to the Senate of that State. At the election in March last, notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions of the Democracy, the Republicans elected a majority of nine members to the House and carried the Senate by two. This would have settled the question among ordinary honest men—not so with the Democracy, however—they immediately commencing to cast about them for means to defraud the Republicans out of their victory. First it was proposed to have the clerk of the House, (a Democrat) whose duty it is to make up the roll at the opening of the session, to exclude a sufficient number of Republicans to give the Democrats a majority, on the pretext that the members proposed to be omitted were not legally elected. This contemplated fraud was however so transparent, and public indignation grew so intense, that the project had to be abandoned. The attention of the conspirators was then turned to the Senate, and very soon they caused it to be announced that two Republicans in that body were ineligible. In the second district Gen. Natt Head, the Republican Senator elect, who had been christened "Nathaniel," but who, all his life, and he has filled several important offices, has signed his name "Natt," and has been universally known and called by that name, was voted for as Natt Head. This it was announced was illegal, and the votes cast for him must be considered as blanks, and therefore his Democratic opponents must be counted in. In the fourth district forty-six Prohibitionists voted for a Mr. During who was not eligible to the office, and it was declared therefore that these votes must be considered as blanks, thereby electing the Democratic candidate.

Now it is undisputed that 4,000 voters, a majority in the district, cast their ballots for the man they had all their lives known as "Natt Head," and thus elected him, and that 3,500 Republican votes were cast for George E. Todd to 46 for Deering, thus showing whom the people desired elected, and yet the Democratic Governor and his Council totally ignore the wishes of the people and declare their Democratic opponents entitled to the seats. A more flagrant outrage was never attempted to be perpetrated, a clearer swindle never concocted. The press of the Eastern States condemn in the severest terms this Democratic attempt to overthrow an election by the people, and although the Governor has loaned his official position to the fraud, it remains to be seen whether the voters will submit to be thus swindled, and their will as expressed through the ballot box flagrantly defied. The Senate is the judge of the qualifications and election of its members, and doubtless that body will indignantly repudiate the rascally attempt to foist members into that body whom the people did not and never intended to elect.

APROPOS of the "Civil Rights" law the Southern papers are telling a good story of its enforcement, at the expense of Alex H. Stephens, late Vice President of the Confederacy and two or three local Democratic politicians. These choice sports entered a railway car on the Georgia Central railroad, and ensconced themselves comfortably for a social smoke and talk. They were scarcely seated when a colored passenger politely informed them that they were in the wrong car, that this particular one was set apart for the use of colored people, in conformity with the prejudice existing against them, and that they did not propose to have their rights intringed upon. The conductor was appealed to, and he informed the Vice President and his friends that they must at once vacate their seats and seek another car, as this one was devoted solely to colored people.

Consequently they were compelled to move, Mr. Stephens delivering the following affecting farewell:

"Gentlemen, you know me. The world knows me. I have been a successful school teacher, and have attained some notoriety at the bar. I have served my State in the councils of the nation. I have been Vice President of the Confederate States of America, the most brilliant galaxy of confederate stars that ever shone in the firmament of nations. I have successfully "stood" twice for Congress in my district, and am now on an errand of mercy, having been to Griffin to address the State Association of Teachers. I have already paid my fare, and paid no attention to the franking and mileage privilege offered by Congress; put this is the first time I was ever called upon to vacate a car because I was not considered as good as a negro."

The Democracy and the Whisky Thieves.

The Republican press without exception will give a cordial support to Secretary Bristow and the President in their bold and vigorous efforts to crush the gigantic whiskey ring in the West, and to secure to the Treasury the revenue of which it has been systematically defrauded. But if any one expects to see the Democratic party and its organs do their share in upholding the attempt to enforce any law bearing on the whisky traffic, or on frauds on the revenue of any kind, he will be vastly mistaken.

Whether the whisky thieves are "prominent Democrats," as is probable, or whether the Democratic organs fear that the government will gain too much credit for its energetic reform policy, is not certain. But we do know that they are already sneering at and even condemning the attack on the illicit distillery owners as a "political dodge" or a "high-handed outrage on popular rights." The Milwaukee *News*, the leading Democratic organ of Wisconsin, sounds the key-note of this shameful policy. It is known that the whisky frauds in Milwaukee have been second only in magnitude to those in St. Louis, and that the Treasury agents made very extensive seizures of "crooked whisky" in that city on Monday and Tuesday last. Whereupon the local Democratic organ utters a shrill protest against the "outrage." The carefully selected agents of the Treasury who captured the whisky stills are denounced as "an insolent and brutal crowd of minions," a gang of "sneaks" and "rowdies," etc. The seizure of a large distillery is styled humorously "a deliberate insult given a prominent Milwaukeean" — and doubtless a prominent Democrat as well.

Now it will be quite consonant with the pig-headed stupidity that has prevailed in Democratic councils for many years to espouse the cause of these revenue thieves, simply because the thieves are on one side and the government on the other. Their policy is, and has been, to oppose the government through thick and thin, right or wrong, and consequently we are not particularly surprised at the attitude they are taking in this warfare on roguery. They are eternally prating of corruption in the administration of the government, but ridicule and obstruct all efforts to remedy evils that will grow up in any complicated system like ours. They abuse the office holders, as a body, but as soon as one is found guilty of corrupt practices, or suspected of complicity with rascality and turned out of office, these precious "reformers" promptly take sides with him, and insinuate that he is the victim of official jealousy or is put out because he "opposed the third term project."

It only remains for this Democratic party to come forward next year as the great national reform party to complete the edifying picture. Fortunately, the American people have tolerably good memories.—*Buffalo Express.*

President Grant.

While Mr. Lincoln was yet alive and doing his duty, no language seemed bitter enough for the vindictive hatred that poured denunciations upon him. But after his death even his enemies began to praise his kindness of heart, his sincere humanity and moderation. So we presume it will be with Grant when he shall retire from the Presidency. The N. Y. *Herald* truly remarks that justice cannot as yet be done to his great career. As in the civil war his operations were not mere brilliant battles; they annihilated the war forces of the enemy; so in his administration the successes are surprising when we consider the formidable extent of the opposition. The Arbitration Treaty left not a vestage of trouble remaining open with England. The South Carolina proclamation and arrests crushed the Ku-Klux Klan as though it had been struck with lightning. The White League was met promptly and peaceably conquered. In the face of the bold and vigorous policy adopted in Utah, the Mormon trouble has subsided. American influence has been established in the Hawaiian islands. Provision has been made for the resumption of the specie basis, and free banking takes the place of monopoly.

In fact, since March 4th, 1869, a firm, strong hand has guided the destinies of the Republic, and the mind directing it is felt to be the same comprehensive one that embraced the whole vast field of the civil war. The Alabama indemnity has been paid in cash; the Bay Islands have been surrendered to us; Spain has rendered us full satisfaction in the Virginius case. Peace has been restored in Arkansas, Louisiana and throughout the south. The negro question has been fully and finally disposed of. The principal and interest of the debt largely reduced. Every form of revenue fraud has been relentlessly hunted down, and the revenues have been rigidly collected. Things like these are not the results of accident or good luck. They speak of the skill and scientific management of the silent soldier who crushed the rebel armies, and they serve to induce a desire for more of the military career of this inscrutable chief.

We read that the other day the Secretary of the Treasury quietly went into the Internal Revenue office and handed the Commissioner an official notice that his position had been given to another person. It was a complete surprise. But the same day it turned out that a gigantic system of distillery frauds had been discovered, in which revenue officers had been concerned, and that the evidence is perfect and damning.

A few days more and we read that the whisky frauds are exceeded by an astounding series of frauds on the revenues of imported silks. And in this case, too, nothing was done until the evidence was complete and the traps had all caught their victims. This is a species of administration that does its work silently and without parade and fuss. It is the work of a man whose great mind is equal to the emergencies of his high office, and compared with the imbecility of Buchanan it is wonderful. Yet we know that he cannot hope for justice until after he shall have retired into private life and people cease to have an interest in denouncing him.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The Tenth Reserves.

The reunion of the Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves, held at Canonsburg, Washington county, on Wednesday, was a very auspicious and agreeable one. The visiting soldiers were very hospitably entertained, and nothing was lacking which might tend to make their reunion happy and enjoyable.

The Pittsburg delegates arrived at 10:40 A. M. headed by the Canonsburg brass band. The regiment under the command of Col. J. T. Kirk, marched to the McCloy House, where the hospitalities of the city where extended by Burgess Lutton. From thence, through the principal streets, the members of the regiment proceeded to Providence Hall, where an address of welcome on behalf of Co. D. and the citizens of Canonsburg, was delivered by George S. Graham. This was followed by the transaction of the routine business of the regiment.

At half past two o'clock the members of the regiment accompanied by their lady friends assembled in Providence Hall, to hear the oration of the day, by Chaplain L. McGuire, who, in his happy and eloquent style, entertained the audience for more than an hour.

In the absence of General Warner, the historian, the Quartermaster, Cyrus J. Elder, gave an interesting description of the general appearance of the regiment when mustered into the United States service.

The crowning event of the day took place in the evening. A committee of ladies headed by Mrs. Van. Meter, Mrs. Long, Miss Irons, Miss Ritchie, Miss McCullough, Miss McDaniels, and many others, had prepared a banquet in Prayer Hall, to which not only the members of the Tenth Reserves, but all soldiers were invited. Twelve Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers were represented at that table, which was fully and temptingly freighted with substantials and delicacies prepared by the committee.

After supper an adjournment was had to Providence Hall, where under the direction of W. S. Caldwell, as Toast Master, the following were read and responded to:

Our Country—J. Fulton Phillips, Company D.

Private Soldiers—A. S. S. Graham.

The Ladies—Captain C. W. Whistler, Company G.

The Drum—J. R. Chambers, Drum Major.

Medical Department—Dr. Alexander, 85th P. V.

Commissary Department—Captain Elder.

Army and Navy—Edward L. Garvin, Company G.

Our Fallen Comrads—Dr. G. S. Graham, Company D.

The Press—Captain Monk, 9th Pa. R. C.

The Keystone State—Dr. Barrett.

The Canonsburg Quartet Club enlivened the occasion by some very excellent vocal music.

After the list of toasts had been exhausted, the members of the regiment and the audience, arose and very appropriately ended the ceremonies of the day by singing Auld Lang Syne.

The next annual reunion of the regiment will take place at Franklin, Venango county.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year: Col. J. S. McCalmont, President; Dr. J. J. McCord and B. D. Dawson, Vice presidents; C. C. Cochron, Secretary; W. J. Carson, Treasurer; W. S. Caldwell, Corresponding Secretary; Col. J. B. Knox, Orator; S. S. Graham, Alternate: J. S. Black, Historian.

Wholesale Conflagrations on the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad

TYRONE, PA., May 20.—Fires have been raging to-day at several points along the Tyrone and Clearfield branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. At this hour, 4 P. M., but thirty-five houses are left standing in Osceola, Clearfield county. The Western Union Telegraph office is burnt and we have no communication with that place. The fire was still burning at last accounts. About one million feet of lumber is destroyed there. The division foreman's shop, at Eller's siding, a warehouse, two pile bridges and the Howe truss bridge over the Moshannon branch and ties for several miles are among the losses to the railroad company. Ellis & Co., and Elliott's lumber yard, at Osceola are destroyed. The wind blew a gale and the devastation was fearful. Engines were sent from this place to Osceola.

6:40, P. M. It is reported that the town of Houltzdale, Centre county, is burnd; also several mills on the Moshannon branch.

7:30, P. M. The mills of Hooper, Haines & Co., and Hoover, Hume & Co., north of Phillipsburg, Centre county, are gone. The fire seems to be raging throughout the timber land.

TYRONE, May 20—A fire broke out at eleven o'clock this morning at the Moshannan Lumber Company's mill, west of Osceola. Fifteen million feet of lumber was burned. The wind was so strong that fire-brands two feet long were carried to most all parts of the town of Osceola. Fires broke out in every quarter. All the public buildings, except the Catholic and Methodist churches were burned. About two hundred houses are destroyed. Twelve hundred people are houseless. The people were driven to the race-course, where they were surrounded by fire on all sides. The fire department of this place left at two o'clock, with their steamer and hose carriage, but could not reach Osceola, on account of the railroad track being burned. The road between Osceola and Powelton, on either side, is one blaze of fire. Members of a Tyrone company fought their way through and rendered all the assistance possible. About twenty houses are standing yet. Some half dozen were burned between Osceola and Powelton. The latter place was not destroyed.

Sheriff McPherson left Houtzale at 4 o'clock P. M. The reports at that hour were that fourteen houses were urned there and the conflagration raging terribly. There was no escape for the town, every communication being cut off by fire through the woods. At this writing Hooper & Humes, Taylor's, Mashannon Lumber Company's, Hill's Big Mill and Elliott and Caldwell's lumber saw mills, Jesse Crawford's new foundry and about 30,000,000 feet of lumber are destroyed at Osceola. The total loss is about $2,000,000. The insurance generally is very light. No lives were lost up to the last report. The people are in destitute circumstances, they having lost their property and everything else. The miners who were on a strike are reported as working diligently to save Houtzdale. The woods between Tyrone and Phillipsburg are on fire.

BELLEFONTE, PA., May 20.—An extra train left here this evening for Snowshoe, with a large body of men from Valentine's works to aid in checking the fires in that region. Mine No. 4, at Snowshoe, is burned. About seventy-five feet of the trestle work of the railroad has been destroyed. Water tanks and several buildings along the road are on fire, and great excitement prevails.

Later.—About thirteen cars have been burned at Snowshoe, and about eighty or one hundred tons of coal and all the houses about the mines are destroyed. Creider's mill and a large lot of lumber are destroyed, also a large lot of timber belonging to the Bellefonte Car Works.

FIRES IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

POTTSVILLE, May 20.—This morning an attempt wes made to burn Shenandoah. At Rile's Hotel it was discovered that coal oil and lighted matches had been thrown in the windows. In a few minutes after the above discovery was made, a second alarm was sounded in another direction, and a dwelling house and carpenter shop was burned to the ground. While the firemen were working on the adjoining building, a third alarm was given up town. A lumber yard had been fired and partially destroyed. The citizens are very much alarmed. Vigilance committees and committees of safety have been organized. Charles Hays was arrested this afternoon, charged with being connected with the incendiary fires, and he was held in $1,000 bail to answer at the next term of court.

The fires on the mountains continue, and heavy winds have spread them rapidly in all directions. The citizens at Middleport telegraphed to the Pottsville Fire Department for assistance to-day. Before transportation could be had they again telegraphed that they had the fires under control.

The people of Gilberton telegraphed to the Mahony City Fire Department for help, the large Draper colliery being in great danger. It was finally saved.

At the Donaldson and Tremont collieries whistles and alarms were given through the day, summoning the men to protect the coal breakers. The fire is advancing on Mahony city, Mahony Planes, and Maizeville, where the citizens are out in the woods fighting the flames.

Slabtown, a small mining village, was entirely burned. Fifteen miner's dwellings were burned at Lanigan's and eight at Penn colliery. At four o'clock this afternoon a portion of the Pottsville fire department were called out, and they immediately left by a special train for Gilberton.

Increase of Coining Facilities.

The facilities of the the New York assay office for parting bullion will soon be increased to three times its present capacity. This will remove one of the difficulties of procuring a sufficient amount for coinage. The San Francisco and Carson mints are running on gold coin and trade dollars. Dr. Lindeman will on the 10th of June commence a personal examination of the Western mints, and will also extend his examination as to the best locality for a new Western mint, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha and other cities being competitors. The resolution of the Senate provides for such an examination, the results to be reported to the President for transmission to Congress as a preliminary to legislation on the subject. The refinery at the new California mint, the construction of which is under the supervision of Prof. Rogers, will be completed in ninety days.

Mecklenburg Centennial.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 20.—The opening ceremonies of the centennial anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was inaugurated yesterday. Stores, dwellings and streets are decorated with flags, flowers and evergreens, and great crowds were gathered from different places in this State and from South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia to unite in the celebration. The day could hardly have been more auspicious. By noon a numerous throng had gathered at Independence Square to witness the hoisting of the Stars and Stripes. As the flag reached the summit of the pole, the band struck up the air, "The Old North State," and enthusiastic shouts rent the air. When the music ceased, Mayor Johnson addressed the assembled multitude in a patriotic speech.

Governor Brogden then made a brief patriotic address, and welcomed, in the name of North Carolina, the citizens of all States to the celebration. At the conclusion of the Governor's speech, thirty-eight guns representing the thirty-eight States of the Union, were fired, which terminated the exercises.

The city to-day is well-nigh filled with visitors, many of them gentlemen of distinction from North Carolina and other States. The streets are filled with firemen and military dressed in their attractive uniforms. Flags are floating, not only from buildings in the principal parts of the city, but from flag-staffs in different places, and there is an air of festivity abroad everywhere. Every train which arrived during the night was crowded with visitors, and thousands walked the streets for the whole night, either from choice or necessity. Every house in the city is packed with visitors, and it is estimated that to-day there are not less than 40,000 visitors present.

The following programme was observed during the day: One hundred guns at sunrise, and ringing of the city bells. Procession formed at 9 A. M., marching through the principal streets of the city, under charge of the chief and assistant marshals; military companies, fire companies, Masonic lodges, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Good Templars, Patrons of Husbandry, county organizations, other associations of the city, county and State, and citizens, press organizations, various centennial committees accompanied by bands of music and their own special banners, emblems and insignia; in carriages, the Governor of North Carolina, Governors of other States, United States Senators and Supreme and Superior Court judges of North Carolina, Mayor of the city and other invited guests, chaplain, orators and readers, accompanied by committees. The procession arrived at the fair grounds at eleven o'clock A. M. The procession was over a mile long, and nothing grander has ever taken place on the soil of North Carolina. The exercises at the fair grounds opened with prayer, after which the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was read, followed by an address by Hon. John Kerr.

AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, May 20.—The Mecklenburg Centennial was celebrated with spirit and enthusiasm, notwithstanding the rain. At the Agricultural Fair grounds, west of the city, eloquent patriotic speeches were delivered by ex-Governor Neil S Brown and Wm. G. Bryan, Esq., which were enthusiastically applauded. They advocated the union of the whole country in sustaining the best government known among men. The Mayor of the city, Hon. M. B. Howell, read the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Ex-Governor Foote, Governor Porter and other distinguished gentlemen were present. The public schools were closed and the Stars and Stripes displayed all over the city. Many societies had local celebrations of their own places other than the fair grounds.

AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 20.—Notwithstanding the proclamations of the Governor and Mayor, in reference to the observance of the day, there is no observance as a holiday, and the stores and business houses are open as usual. A mass meeting was held at the theater to-night, however, and addresses made by several citizens in reference to the Mechlenburg Centennial.

An Alarming Fire in a Forest.

A correspondent of a Reading (Pennsylvania) paper writes:

A terrible affair occurred in a grove about four miles west of Hamburg on Sunday. The occasion was the dedication of the new church building of the St. Michael's Lutheran Reformed Congregation, which has replaced the old church, and which has just been completed. A large number of people from Hamburg and the adjacent country were present. They came by the hundreds, with their horses and vehicles of various descriptions. Many of them had new vehicles and new harness. Before the services began the woods near the church were crowded with teams by the dozen. An unlooked for and sudden calamity came upon the peaceful scene, and changed it into one of confusion and horror. The grove was thickly covered with leaves, which were dry and inflammable. It is supposed some one used a match to light a cigar and unguardedly threw it down among the dry leaves. At any rate, from some cause the leaves caught fire, and before the fact was noticed almost a conflagrauation was raging. Imagine the situation and you may be able to realize the horrors of it. Horses and vehicles packed together thickly in a grove, the ground strewn with dry leaves, a fire begun and raging fiercely among the affrighted animals, and their owners pouring out of the church to the rescue. The pen cannot do justice to the scene, and we will not attempt the impossible. Some seventeen vehicles were destroyed and five horses were burned to death. Five more horses had to be killed, to be put out of agony. Some of the poor animals were so badly burnt that their hoofs dropped off. A number of people had their hands burned and clothing ruined in attempts to put out the fire and rescue animals.

Death of a Colored Broker.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Jeremiah Hamilton, a well-known colored broker and banker of Wall street, died here to-day of pneumonia, at the advanced age of sixty-two. He was said to be the richest colored man in the United States, he was reputed to be worth nearly two million dollars. He leaves two educated and accomplished daughters, and at one time offered a large sum of money to any white man who would marry one of them.

The Condition of Mrs. Lincoln.

CHICAGO, May 19.—In the County Court the trial of the question of the sanity of Mrs. Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, came up to-day. The proceedings were based on a petition filed by Robert L. Lincoln, setting forth that his mother, Mary L. Lincoln, has property and effects exceeding $75,000; that she is non compos mentis and incapable of managing her estate, and praying the issuance of an order for a warrant and venire to test the question of her sanity. The petition was accompanied by the certificate of the family physician (Dr. Isham) to the effect that he had examined Mrs. Lincoln, and was of the opinion that she was insane and a fit subject for hospital treatment.

Several witnesses testified to eccentricities in the conduct of Mrs. Lincoln, which commenced at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, and which have become more marked as time progressed. She imagines she hears voices in the wall; that strange beings beset her in the entries of her hotel; that she was the victim of poisoning plots; her closets are full of unopened packages of goods which she had ordered to be sent to her room. After short arguments the case was given to the jury, who brought in a verdict in accordance with the facts elicited.

Mrs. Lincoln will be removed to the hospital at Batavia, Illinois. Her relatives and friends have delayed this step as long as was considered prudent, but finally agreed that nothing else would suffice. At the announcement of the verdict Robert Lincoln took the hand of his mother affectionately, when she exclaimed with a reproachful tone, "Oh, Robert, to think that my son would ever have done this." There were few spectators in Court.

SHE ATTEMPTS SUICIDE BY TAKING POISON.

CHICAGO, May 20.—The *Times* has information that Mrs. Lincoln today attempted to commit suicide by poisoning. After being removed from the court room where she was adjudged insane yesterday, she was put under strict surveilance, it being feared that she might do injury to herself. To-day she escaped from her room and hurried to the drug store of Frank Squares, under the Grand Pacific Hotel. She ordered a compound of camphor and laudanum, ostensibly for neuralgia. The clerk informed her that it would take about ten minutes to make it, whereupon she took a carriage and drove to two other drug stores. She was followed by Mr. Squorer, who in each case prevented the druggists from giving her the compoud. She finally returned to the first place and procured a mixture, which she supposed was what she wanted, but which was harmless. She drank this as she left the store. As it had no effect she tried to leave her room again to obtain a larger dose, but was prevented. She was removed to a private hospital at Batavia, Ills. this afternoon, where she will have every attention.

Death of Jesse D. Bright.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—Hon. Jesse D. Bright, ex-United States Senator from Indiana, died at his residence in this city to-day, of organic disease of the heart, aged sixty-three years.

An Indian Attacks Two Soldiers.

NASHVILLE, May 19.—One of the seventy-five Indians on their way to the Florida prison managed to get hold of a knife with which he stabbed two soldiers and then himself this morning, while the train was standing at Madison station, five miles from Nashville. It is reported that the soldiers are not seriously hurt. On the arrival of the train at this city the Indian was taken off and laid on the platform wrapped in his blanket and is supposed to be in a dying condition.

The Border War.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—A dispatch from Brownsville, Texas, says: Mexican cavalry has been stationed at various points between Camargo and Matamoras, which General Cortida had a difficulty with. Senor Trevino, living near Reynose Trevino, was informed of the theft of cattle, found the thieves and recognized them as servants of Cortina. He rode up and informed them that they must go with him to the Alcalde. They fired on him. He returned the fire, killed one, wounded another, and took as prisoner the head man of one of Cortina's ranches. Cortina went then with one hundred and thirty-five men and demanded the prisoner of the Alcalde, but could not obtain him. He hung the Alcalde, and afterwards shot Senor Trevino. Yesterday Cartina received an order to report to the City of Mexico for duty. He declined to obey, stating that his resignation had been forwarded to the proper officer. Captain McNally's company is stationed at Edinburg. The captain is here, and has information of the crossing of three droves of stolen cattle within the last week. The same depredations are reported from Ringgold and Fort Brown.

Missouri.

LEXINGTON, May 17.—Benjamin Nevin, a farmer residing near this city, was called to his door on Saturday night by a band of masked men and riddled with buckshot. Thirty-two entered his head. No arrests have been made.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—A dispatch from Jefferson city says the Governor this morning issued a proclamation calling on the people of the state to observe June 3d as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer.

Information comes to him from all sources that the state is threatened with a grasshopper pestilence to be followed by the failure of the crops, great distress and possible famine. Nothing but the interposition of providence can save us from the pest and the governor recommends that the supplications of the people be raised for divine relief and protection.

Funeral of General Breckenridge.

LEXINGTON, KY., May 19.—The funeral of John C. Breckenridge took place to-day. It was attended by an immense throng of people, anxious to pay the last sad honors to the memory of a great and good man. The officers of the State, headed by Governor Leslie, were present in a body, as were also Senators Stevenson and McCreery, and many other distinguished men. The funeral was conducted by the Knights Templar, of which Order General Breckenridge was an exemplary member. No such outpouring of the people has been witnessed since the death of Henry Clay.

The Sioux Indians.

The Sioux Indions now in the city called at the White House today to have an interview with President Grant, styled by them their "Great Father." The President received them at half-past 12 o'clock. They were accompanied by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Cowen, and Mr. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. As they filed into the President's private office, he received each chief with a cordial shake of the hand. They were dressed after the manner described in yesterday's *Star*, the costumes being mainly red paint, red leggings ornamented with beads, and blankets. Many of them added to this a profusion of feathers. Four or five of them arranged these feathers so that they reached almost from head to heel, and the accumulation at the back of their craniums made it look like a scoop-net.

A THIRD TERM INDIAN.

The coach which drew the braves was from the Tremont House. The only ornamentation of the vehicle, other than its variegated contents, was a profusion of flags, miniature ones at that, stuck here and there along the sides of the top. It may be added that these flags each had, in bold black letters, the names of "Grant and Wilson." There is nothing remarkable in this fact, other than that these flags afforded the foundation for the following incident; When the Medicine Man piled out of the omnibus he was impressed with the flags, and wanted one. He was first given one quite plain and without the lettering. Ae wouldn't have it. He indicated by signs and grunts just which one he wanted, and the one he wanted was a Grant and Wilson flag. It was given to him, and, with the pride of an American citizen either for the flag or for "G. and W.," he placed it at the opening apex of his burnished tomahawk, and carrying the emblem, both of nationality and the recent Presidential race, marched into the presence of his Great Father. The Great Father laughingly gave him a hearty "shake."

THE PRESIDENT'S TALK.

After the Indians had got into position in the President's room, President Grant said to them, through an interpreter, that he was glad that they had arrived safely in Washington, but that he could not talk to them to-day on the object of their visit; that he desired them to talk freely with the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and that if any disagreements arose he would endeavor to right them. He desired them to accept the statements of these officers regardless of any statements made to them by others.

This hit was evidently intended for an individual who was quite officious during the interview. Up stepped Lone Horn, as straight as an arrow and bold as a mother-in-law, to deliver his little speech. While he spoke he gesticulated with his long bony forefinger. He said, as interpreted: "I am glad to see the Great Father; these people (indicating his red colleagues) are my people and relatives; this is a great country; it is not mine to-day, but it once was." He then went on to say that he did own same of this great country, but white people wanted to take it away from him. My great grandfather, my father and myself, were chiefs. I am a chief. I never claimed I owned all the country before to-day, but now I claim it. I own it alone. These men are soldiers and will fight.

At this juncture the President interrupted the chief by stating that he did not wish to have discussed the object of the visit to-day, whereupon he fell back, evidently miffed.

Next came Spotted Tail, a gay-looking Indian. He too had forcible gestures, which have startled a nervous man, but the President never blinked. Spotted Tail was glad to see the Great Father, and wanted to have a great talk with him soon. He then grunted and fell back, when Red Cloud, a wiry Indian with any but a lover's eye, came up. About all he said was that if the President did not appoint a day to see himself and the other chiefs, he would be very sory.

After this they marched out, got into their coach and drove off.

A Veritable Glass Eater.

John Miller a native of Prussia, who came to America in 1837, after more than ten years service in the Prussian army, and now a resident of La Salle, Illinois, is a glass eater. Incredible as the statement may seem, it is nevertheless literally and strictly true. Pounded or otherwise crushed glass, however kindly compounded with other and more palatable and digestible substances, is commonly regarded as a fatal diet for rats, and has never been recommended by physicians and sanitary boards as an element of hygienic regimen for human beings: but the experience of the hero of this sketch proves that, he, at least, can eat glass with impunity, whatever may be the fate of rodents indulging in such a diet. For a small wager he will chew and swallow a 7x9 pane of window glass or a beer mug, excepting only the bottom and handle, on the solidity of which latter he is slightly averse to exercising the strength of his jaws or the reliability of his molars. There is no slight-of-hand or trick of deception in the performance; numerous respectable witnesses will attest they have seen him bite out mouthfuls from panes of glass, chew it, show it to them in the process of mastication, and then swallow it, following it with a draught of beer. He was about fourteen years of age, he says, when he first attempted a vitreous meal; he has often repeated it since, and his teeth are none the worse for such service. He estimates that during the last two years he has eaten an average of ten pounds of glass per annum.

Fatal Explosion in a Powder Mill.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 19.—By an explosion at the Hazardville powder works in Hazardville this morning, Moses Bolack, John Lowry and George Richards were instantly killed. All leave large families.

The Whisky Frauds.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The distillery men who were brought before United States Commissioner Hayne this morning on charges of defrauding the Government, were held under bonds of $5,000 each to await action of the grand jury.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—Supervisor Hawley filed an information in the United States Circuit Court to-day against the distillers and rectifiers whose establishments were recently seized. It is understood that both distillers and rectifiers will be allowed to give bonds and proceed with their business.

The Grasshoppers.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Special telegrams from Pleasant Hill, Liberty, Indianapolis, St. Joseph, Lexington, Kansas City and St. Louis, in Missouri, give most alarming details of the extent and increase of the grasshoppers. It seems they have crossed the Mississippi river on their eastward march, and are playing havoc with crops. The western tier of counties are already overrun with the pests, and they appear to be eating their way eastward. Everything in some counties, from which advices are at hand, has been destroyed, and the farmers have been obligad to drive their stock into Arkansas for pasturage.

It is feared they will pass through the entire state of Missouri and infest southern Illinois. During the present seasou ten thousand square miles of Missouri land have already been laid waste, and the farmers are utterly discouraged. Every effort is being made to exterminate the plague, but all slem futile. It seems that nothing short of a miracle can avert famine and bankruptcy. All the wholesale houses of St. Louis are receiving letters by hundreds from western Missouri creditors declaring their total inability to meet their paper on account of the plague. The formation of relief committees has already been agitated.

Fire Record.

FORT MADISON, IOWA, May 17.—About four o'clock this morning a large saw mill of Weston & Co., in the eastern part of this city, took fire and was burned to the ground. The office and one dry shed, with a few piles of lumber, lath and shingles, were also burned. The watchman states that it was all in a blaze when he first noticed it. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is estimated at $50,000; insured for $12,500.

DETROIT, May 17.—The saw mill of Wise & Loomis, together with a large quantity of lumber, at Loomis, Mich., was destroyed to-day by fire. Loss on mill $15,000; on lumber $12,000.

Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, May 22.—While three carpenters were being hoisted out of the Stanton shaft to-day, the carriage got loose and, falling a distance of one hundred feet, the men were killed. In the Boston mine, at Plymouth, two men were killed, and at the Pine Ridge shaft a boy was killed.

The Miner's War.

TYRONE, PA., May 18.—Several boxes of rifles and amunition passed here directed to the Sheriff of Clearfield county. Kings Parks, the organizer and mining agitator, has gone westward. Warrants are out for his arrest.

POTTSVILLE, PA., May 18.—Last night, at the Newkirk colliery, near Tamaqua, as some workmen were returning from the mines, they were attacked by twenty-five men. Geo. Shively was shot in the head. A man named Oehman was badly hurt by stones, and others injured.

Outrage and Murder.

PHOENIXVILLE, PA., May 18—An outrage and murder was committed near Trappe, a small village, five miles from here, this afternoon. A young girl named Whitby was the victim. Her body was found under a table, her ears torn off, and her head terribly beaten. A tramp was seen in the vicinity, and it is supposed the crime was committed by him. The excitement is intense.

Official List of Whisky Seizures—Dismissal of Internal Revenue Officers.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The following is an official statement of the seizures made by the internal revenue in the first Illinois district: Parker R. Mason, rectifying house, value $6,503.90; Roelle Junker & Co., rectifying house, value $24,005.20; Galson & Eastman, rectifying house, value $26,421.80. The distillery of the Union Copper Distillery company, $36,747.25, and the distillery of Eli Russell, $9,998.75. In addition to these the department is advised of the seizure of the distillery of C. C. Marshall in the tenth Ohio district, valued at $9,775.90; of two small stills in the fourth Georgia district; of two oxen with wagon and harness in the second district of Tennessee, the aggregate valuation of the seizures reported to-day being $113,504.80.

The following is a list of the internal revenue officers recently dismissed in the first district of Illinois: Storekeepers—Jas. Miller, John Steinmete, F. White, Henry Wendt, G. D. Phelps, J. A. Forsythe, Earnest Mattern and Nathan Gatzert.

Gaugers.—B. Miller, L. Mattern, A. Waterman, R. Backe, G. F. Robinson and D. L. Taylor.

Four Men Drowned.

DETROIT, May 20.—By the capsizing of a yacht to-day in Detroit river, K. C. Barker and three others the names of whom are unknown, were drowned. Mr. Barker's body has been recovered.

The names of the three persons drowned this morning with K. C. Barker, are Fred Dudgeon, Frank Webb and a boy named Miller.

Drowned While Bathing.

ATLANTA, GA., May 20.—Two white girls, aged 20 years, went bathing in a pond near this city, this afternoon, and one, known as Maggie Chester, was drowned. The body has been recovered.

Washington city has sixty miles of wooden pavement failure.

New Advertisements.

VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENT.

Daniel J. Berkey & Company, of Paint township, Somerset county, Pa., having made an assignment to me of all their estate for the benefit of their creditors I hereby give notice to all persons interested, whether as creditors or debtors, to meet me at my resid