The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY. December 22, 1875.

A KENTUCKY ex-member of Congress—John D. Young—is appointed one of the messengers in the House. Well, well!

A PETITION has been presented to Congress seven hundred and six feet—or about one eighth of a mile long, containing the names of 30,219 citizens, praying that the law requiring stamps to be used on checks be repealed.

THE work of turning Union soldiers out of the small offices about the House of Representatives at Washington, and replacing them with ex-Confederate soldiers, is going bravely on. To the victors belong the spoils, you know.

CONGRESS has been in session since the 6th inst., and proposes now to adjourn over to January 4th. Nothing as yet has been done, the Democratic Speaker having not even announced the committees. This is Democratic reform with a vengeance.

No less than three ambitious Democrats have introduced constitutional amendments before the House, extending the Presidential term to six years, and prohibiting re-election. For the true inwardness of this inspiration, turn to the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy.

THE Cincinnati *Times* thinks that owing to the defeat of Randall and the probable packing of the Committee of Ways and Means in opposition to Protection that Pennsylvania will celebrate the Centennial with a rousing Republican majority. There is no doubt of it.

A SCARED covey of partridges never fluttered worse than did the Democratic majority in Congress on Wednesday last, when Mr. Hale, of Maine, introduced a resolution in favor of the resumption act. They didn't dare risk a vote, and consternation was depicted on every Democratic phiz until the dreaded proposition was safely buried in the banking and currency committee.

DID any one ever hear of a lawyer assailing his own client? Yet this is precisely what Henderson did. If the President had not dismissed him, all the "Independent" and Democratic papers would have been yelling in chorus that his retention was the clearest admission of guilt. Now they are howling that his removal is an effort to intimidate other officials from doing their duty. With these fellows, it is anything to hound down the President.

IT is the truest type of an "Independent" journal to denounce the Republicans of Philadelphia as guilty of gross frauds and ballot box stuffing at the late election, but when an investigation is asked of the frauds and outrages whereby Mississippi was secured to the Democrats it is "shaking the bloody shirt." Apparently so thinks the Philadelphia *Times*.

AN anti-third term resolution was passed in the House last week by a vote of two hundred and thirty-two to eighteen. That ghost being laid, we now hope to hear no more babble about the absurdity. There is great chuckling among the Democrats over Mr. Blaine's not voting on the resolution. As however, that gentleman is a recognized candidate for the Republican nomination, there would have been manifest indelicacy in his voting on a question in which he has so direct a personal interest.

THE Confederate Brigadiers in Congress gallantly led the Democratic host to the breach on Tuesday of last week when Mr. Fort proposed that in the selection of officers of the House wounded Union soldiers should be given the preference. No! no! yelled the Confederate soldiers and their Democratic followers. A vote was refused and the resolution was promptly referred to a committee, where it will never see the light again. Meanwhile the appointment of Confederate soldiers to the positions goes bravely on.

Poor Bishop Haven, who, at a preachers' meeting in Boston, after speaking of the large additions the Methodist church was receiving among the freedmen of the South, suggested that they pray for the renomination of President Grant, to whose protecting care he ascribed the improving condition of the colored people, has thereby called down upon his devoted head not only the wrath of the Democratic editorial fraternity, but the trenchant wit of all the political enemies of the President, and such kicks and buffets, such left handed blessings, such lectures on clerical propriety, such a shower of small sarcasm is let loose upon him as never poor bishop before endured.

THE new House of Representatives at Washington did a gallant days work on Monday last, in killing the third term spook, and we trust our valiant Congressmen will now sleep sound o' nights, and that the "Independent" and Democratic press will no longer be troubled with visions of hobgoblins and chimeras dire. Two hundred and thirty-two fearless souls rushed to the encounter, and the frightful spectre incontinently vanished into thin air. That dog's dead, what are you pounding him now for? said Tom to Bill, who was industriously clubbing a defunct canine. I know he is, was the reply, but I intend to give him a realizing sense of the future. So, with our doughty Congressmen. The third term monster was slain, months since, by the President's letter to General White, and now its spook has been given a realizing sense of the hereafter. Vive la humbug!

IN the Senate, on Monday of last week, Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, introduced a bill to repeal section 4,716 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. The title to it is apparently harmless, but when the section sought to be repealed is quoted it gives evidence of what is sought to be accomplished by the gentleman introducing it. The section in question reads: "No money on account of pension shall be paid to any person, or to the widow, children or heirs of any deceased person who in any manner voluntarily engaged in, aided and abetted the late rebellion against the authority of the United States." If this bill does not mean to pave the way for placing rebel soldiers, their widows and heirs on the pension roll, what does it mean?

DURING the late State canvass Treasurer Mackey was outrageously abused because, to meet current expenses, he had temporarily used a portion of the money of the sinking fund, and such terms as robbing and defalcation were freely connected with his official name. Well, Mackey has apparently profited by the lesson, and is now the strictest of strict constructionists. The sinking fund is flush, contains over a million or so of money, the "general revenue fund" is short, in fact contains nothing. Mackey won't borrow as he did before, certain salaries of members and others are unpaid, and he is now being lampooned by the Democratic press, because he has more than a million deposited in bank, and persists in keeping it there until it is applied to the reduction of the public debt. In fact, Mackey has these blatherskites where the hair is short. He don't believe much in blowing hot and cold with the same breath, and the whole pack is in full cry on his heels.

THE scoundrels of the Democratic and "Independent" press are at present indulging their penchant for lying with a recklessness hitherto unparalelled, and a shamelessness born of their own innate depravity. Ever since the commencement of the trials of the cases against the whiskey ring thieves these arrant knaves have been daily charging complicity in the frauds against whatsoever official their malignity prompted them to libel. Thus, the President, his brother, his son, Secretary Bristow, ex-Commissioner Douglass, Senators Morton and Logan, Brooks, the great detective who worked up the cases, and at least a score of others less conspicuous but not less worthy men, have, day by day, been charged, some explicitly, others by inuendo, with participation in these frauds, without any cause, even the slightest, whereon to base the imputation. Such a foul cloud of slander and villification has never before been spread over the land, and it looks as if the rascally authors of it had, by a concerted plan, determined, if possible, to crush under a mountain of lies all against whom they have whetted their devilish malignancy.

EX-SENATOR HENDERSON, of Missouri, who, by and with the advice of the President, was employed to assist in the prosecution of the whiskey ring thieves at St. Louis, in his address to the jury in the Avery case, travelled out of the record to make a wanton attack upon the President, more than intimating that he was a party to the frauds. For this unprofessional and outrageous conduct, it was determined by a unanimous vote in cabinet council, to dispense with his further services, and the Attorney General so telegraphed him. Thereupon the "Independent" and Democratic press set up a simultaneous howl over the matter and are charging frantically that this removal was made because Henderson knew too much, and that the President was afraid that some of his favorites would be convicted.

It happened, however, that it was not in accordance with the President's wish merely, but by the unanimous desire of the Cabinet, including Secretary Bristow, who has so relentlessly pursued those thieves, that Henderson was removed. In his place James O. Broadhead a leading Democrat, personally opposed to the President, and an abler lawyer than Henderson, in fact the ablest criminal lawyer at the St. Louis bar, has been retained. District Attorney Dyer, who had done all the hard work, procured the indictments, and the confessions which is the burthen of the testimony, and had prepared, and knew all about the cases before Henderson came in, still has charge of them, and has just been confirmed by the Senate; so the hullabaloo over Henderson's removal is the merest nonsense, and only shows to what desperate straits the enemies of the President are driven for political capital.

Never did the Democrats undertake a harder task than when they set out to persuade the public that the removal of Henderson for slandering the President was the end of the whisky ring prosecutions.

He still abides by his peremptory order, "Let no guilty man escape." The prosecutions are being pushed with greater vigor than ever, and the eventual result will be that this basest of the attempts of the Democracy to injure the President will only recoil upon their own heads.

IT seems impossible to convict a Democrat in Luzerne county, no matter how guilty he is. The jury that tried Beamish, of Scranton, the Sergeant-at-arms of the Democratic House of Representatives, of this State, upon a charge of embezzling $10,000 of the school fund of Scranton, stood eleven to one for his conviction, and the one who held out was a well known Democratic office hunter. The trial, just over, of Prothonotary Trimmer, of the same county, charged with fraudulently altering election returns, or conniving at it, has resulted in the same way. The jury stood ten to two—the two obstinate men being Democrats with axes to grind. There was no question as to the guilt of either of these parties. The cases against both were clearly made out; but a Luzerne Democrat is bound to stand by his friends, in spite of all the evidence that can be brought against them.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

THE N. Y. *Times* makes the official announcement that the Republican National Committee will meet on Thursday, January 13th, at 10 A. M., at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the next Republican National Convention for the nomination of a President and Vice-President.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, December 18, 1875.

A STEP FORWARD.

There is something in public opinion after all. Even the reckless adventurers who have control of the Democratic party of this city have discovered that they have not the moral strength to brave the indignation of the whole city, and they are letting down. The crushing, overwhelming defeat that Tammany met with in November, has had its effect. Tammany will, in a week, be Tammany no longer, for its chief strength will be shorn away. At the last meeting of the General Committee, H. L. Clinton, one of the magnates, and one of the few respectables who control it, introduced a resolution that hereafter the veil of secrecy should be lifted; in short that all the meetings of the society should be public. It is understood that Boss Kelly has consented that this amendment should prevail, and that hereafter Tammany will be simply an open Democratic club, in whose deliberations all the members may take part. If this is accomplished, down goes Tammany. The few kid-gloved gentry who were willing enough to rule the unwashed membership so long as they did not have to associate with them, will go out in disgust, or, if interest forces them to remain, the ardor on both sides will rapidly cool. You might as well expect oil and water to mix, as the unwashed Sixth warder and the elegant Fifth avenue politician, who wants not only the spoils, but influence in political circles far removed from its dirty source. Interest will hold some of them, but when the grimy privates and perfumed officers come together, there will be trouble. Pat, when he gets a voice in the management will not be content with the scrapings of the pot, but will insist upon his share of the solid meat, which heretofore his owners have monopolized. And when A. Fitz-Hugh Jones, Esq., of 5th avenue, is compelled to rub shoulders with Dinnis O'Flatherty, and not only that, but divided with him, Jones goes out. He is in Tammany for himself, alone. Dinnis, he is willing to use, but he will never be used by him. When Tammany dies the most pernicious power in American politics goes out. May its days be few.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Merchants must make large profits to pay for the attractions they use to draw custom. The fancy shops are wreathed with evergreens in every direction; one firm has an orchestra, which plays during the evening; another has in illuminated exhibition of mechanical dolls, and a third devotes three bay-windows to passages of doll life. One window has a baby show, doll mammas dressed in the latest fashions in miniature, with blue-brocade trains and basques, and light French hats, clasping tiny gloved hands in rapture over infants in long clothes, trimmed and tucked in the last agony, held by doll nurses in cap and apron, the waxen faces all bearing an absurd mimicry of fashionable delicacy, and exaggeration. The babies are in every position after nature; one wee girl sits in a satin easy-chair, two mites in lace caps lie in a bed sucking at the tubes of two impossible nursing-bottles, while an African nurse carries off the very youngest specimen that is able to open its eyes. The dolls' skating party is about two dozen figures, to represent ladies and gentlemen, dressed in the height of the mode, with velvets and furs, and tiny skates strapped on tiny French boots, poising on a glazed floor as if the skating carnival were at its height. The expression of eagerness and coquetry are delicious satires upon those who are dolls of a larger growth. Yet another scene is a fine lady going to ride in her landau. Her velvet train flows out at the door of the coach, where a page stands ready to close it; she holds a natural bouquet, and her escort, opposite, raises his hat with an air of exquisite good breeding, while the liveried coachman and the pair of spirited dark horses are marvelous mimicry of life. There is always a crowd round the windows, and children are by no means the largest part of them.

CHARITY FAIRS.

Some sort of a fair is being held in almost every ward. The largest is in aid of the Jewish hospital, one of the largest and best conducted in the city. This fair is held at the Hippodrome—a bewildering building in its present state—where fans, dolls, smoking sets, lounging chairs and such necessaries of life, are dealt by some of the handsomest women in the city. The most superb beauty, as well as the greatest wealth, is found among the Jewesses of the better class, and nowhere is dress more gorgeous. The managers of the fair had a large number of valuable articles to be raffled for, but they were warned by the city authorities that if lotteries and raffles formed part of the attractions at the Fair they would be dealt with according to law, the officials deeming it unfair to apply the law against gambling in one set of cases, and not in another.

THE LACK OF WORK.

The work of organizing charities goes on as briskly as possible before bitter weather sets in again. The number of poor flocking to the city from the neighboring country is pitiable. The farmers want help no longer, there is no work to be had in the country of any sort, and men and women walk in from thirty miles around in droves, in hopes of finding something to do that will give them food and shelter. A servant girl lately told me that her family—father, brother, and mother—had come in from Port Jervis way, because they could get nothing to do, and were depending entirely on her earnings. There isn't work enough to go round. The manager of Booth's Theater lately advertised for five hundred men six feet high to act as soldiers in the play of Julius Cæsar for thirty cents a night apiece. He feared it would not be possible to find men enough of the desired height willing to take such poor pay, but at the hour appointed the street was filled with applicants absolutely fighting to be nearest the door, and get the best chance for a position. Heavens! what a pitiful background that five hundred will make to the glittering pageant for every spectator who knows the facts. There will be more exciting scenes in the city before winter is out. Thefts are daily committed simply out of hunger. In one case a tramp broke into the basement of a house, where all the Thanksgiving eatables were set out in tempting array, but left them untouched and carried off a plate of cold meat scraps. The wine-decanter was on the mantel, but instead of using the glasses beside it, the bottle was carried to the kitchen and the wine drank from a tin cup. Nothing else was disturbed, showing that starvation must have led to the deed. A respectable mechanic was arrested the other day for stealing something outside of a store to get his wife and three children food to eat, as he had been unable to get work for weeks. The bricklayers' association have petitioned the Common Council to give them work to keep their families from starving, and the Department of Public Works is to push ahead all enterprises possible to afford this relief.

CRUELTY.

A strange malignity seems begotten by the cruelty of the times. A boy of sixteen tried to burn his father and mother in bed by pouring kerosene round them and setting fire to it. Kerosene, for once, failed to explode and kill the user. A Jersey couple were arrested for killing their little boy of six, by cruel treatment. His stepmother, a Southern woman of frightful temper, told a neighbor they were going South before winter, but she meant to bury the boy first. His arm was once broken by rough treatment at home, and he was an object of pity among the neighbors for the continual beating by which he was tormented. About two weeks ago he went to school frightfully bruised, and seeming stupid, instead of bright and active, as usual. When questioned he said he didn't dare to tell what had hurt him. His little sister said the stepmother knocked him down with a piece of board, and kicked him about the house. A neighbor took him in, but his brutal father came for him, scolding the child for not going home. A bed was made for him on two chairs, before the fire, where he lay a few days till he died. When the poor little body was dressed for the grave, it was found covered with welts and bruises from the waist to the feet. The story is but one of the dark and harrowing tales that might be told of the lonesome country districts within twenty miles of the metropolis, where brutality and low passions go unnoticed. In the city they cannot be hidden.

THE ESCAPE OF BOSS TWEED

Has been a nine day's wonder, and is almost forgotten. It was no escape at all—his prison doors were opened by the officials whose duty it was to keep him in custody, and he walked off. He could have gone any time the last three years—he went when he did, doubtless by the advice of his lawyers. The prosecutions the city was pressing against him were closing about him—the most important were to come on in a few days, and the Boss, realizing that he had no hope, walked out through the door he had always kept open, and vanished. The Democratic sheriff and his assistants are responsible for his escape, and Gov. Tilden will be forced to hold them to an account. But as they have all been doubtless paid heavily, little do they care.

Ever since the great chief has been in Ludlow street jail, he has been permitted to go out whenever he choose, with a deputy or two, and he has lived more of the time at his home on Madison avenue, and the up-town hotels, than he has been in his prison quarters. When his time come to run, he went out as usual, with two deputies—he went in a carriage to his house—the deputies stayed in the carriage in the most accommodating way, till—he didn't return. Then these innocent fellows, after waiting two hours and searching the house which they knew he was not in, which consumed another hour—raised the alarm. In the meantime, a steam yacht was lying in the East River, coaled and provisioned. Doubtless the Boss walked through his own house into the street beyond, got into a carriage in waiting, was driven to this yacht and in three hours was decently out on the bosom of the ocean. Or, he had plenty of time to get into secure hiding in the city, from which he can take his departure at his convenience. The police demonstrate once more their inefficiency or corruption, by finding no trace of him—the sheriff's officials are even worse—one-half the Democracy grin with ill-concealed delight at their chief's escape, and the others are vexed as they think of the political capital this escape furnishes against them.

I predict that the Boss will never be taken. Those who assisted in his escape don't want him to come back to claim any of the property they have got their claws upon. The miserable old man is abroad by this time, and he will probably stay there till he dies—the companion of Sweeny, Connolly and Genet, his accomplices. Would that some of the present officials would go and do likewise, before they have quite bankrupted the city.

It is said, that David Dudley Field, lawyer of the Boss, advised his flight. The bondsmen of the sheriff are shivering in their shoes, for the city will at once proceed against them. Conner expects, of course, to be removed.

BUSINESS

is dullness itself, and the weather is fearful.

PIETRO.

A Steamboat Burned at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 17.—The steamboat W. Spike arrived last night from Bayou Sara with a cargo of 997 bales of cotton, 208 hogsheads of sugar, 595 barrels of molasses, and other freight. She landed near the foot of Canal street, where she took fire this morning, and burnt to the water's edge, with the entire cargo except one hundred and sixty bales of cotton, which had been discharged. The boat and cargo were valued at $100,000; insured in local companies for $50,000. Several persons on the boat were badly burned, and the belief is that a number of the deck hands, who are missing, jumped overboard and were drowned.

M'Pherson late clerk of the national house of representatives is writing the life of Thad. Stevens.

The Excursion to the Centennial Grounds.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DISTINGUISHED PERSONS IN THE PARTY.

WASHINGTON December 17, 1875.—The Congressional Excursion to the Centennial buildings and grounds at Fairmount, which left here this afternoon, was attended by the President of the United States and five members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and four Associates, twenty-nine United States Senators, 180 Reprisentives and Delegates in Congress, forty-nine Washington correspondents, representing the leading newspapers in the United States, George Bancroft the historian, ex-Governors Brown, of Tennessee, and Foote, of Mississippi, United States Treasurer New and officers of both Houses of Congress—in all numbering about 350 persons. The excursion embraces a larger number of distinguished guests than has ever left the city in a body. The affair promises in every way to be worthy of the great occasion.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27.—The Congressional delegation reached here about eight P. M. and were driven in carriages to hotels. The President and wife and Colonel Fred. Grant and wife are the guests of George W. Childs. Postmaster General Jewell is the guest of Colonel William McMichael. Secretary Robeson and Attorney General Pierrepont are stopping with ex-Secretary Borie. Justices Waite, Field and Bradley are the guests of Hon. Thos. H. Dudley, of Camden. The whole party, the Cabinet, Supreme Court, Senators, Representatives and newspaper correspondents number about four hundred.

Chestnut street, over which the train of cars passed, was handsomely illuminated, the windows of private dwellings being thrown open and lighted; likewise the stores, which were in many instances handsomely decorated. The buildings of the Reform Club, American Club and Neptune Club were illuminated and decorated, presenting a striking appearance. The crowd in attendance at the Continental Hotel was so great, both inside and out, that the police were obliged to put up ropes to make a passage way for the guests.

A committee of merchants escorted the party to this city, meeting them at Wilmington. Mr. Mitchell, Chairman of the Committee on Reception, presented to the President, at Wilmington, a letter from the Mayor of Philadelphia, extending to him and the distinguished delegation the hospitalities of Philadelphia. President Grant replied in a few remarks. The newspaper correspondents are being entertained to-night by the reporters of Philadelphia.

Refusal of a Catholic Priest to Bury a Child Who Had Attended a Protestant School.

NEWPORT, R. I., December 17.—A number of residents of this quiet city are somewhat indignant because the Catholic priest, the Rev. Philip Grace, of St. Mary's church, refused to officiate at or permit the remains of a daughter of Manuel De Fray, who died here a few days ago, to be brought to the church for the purpose of having the usual burial services performed. He also refused to officiate at the house of the deceased, the reason being that the child was permitted to attend the Protestant school. In consequence of this decision the body of the child has been placed in the vault of the Protestant cemetery to await further developments. No services have beed held as yet, although the girl died on Friday. It is rumored that a Protestant clergyman will be called in to conduct the funeral services. It is a positive fact that the friends of the family have recommended such a step to be taken.

An Indiana Family Affected by Eating Pork.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 17.—Dr. Pettyjohn, having a medical practice near Westfield, on the borders of Hamilton county, some ten miles north of Indianapolis, day before yesterday brought Dr. Fletcher, for microscopic examination, a piece of pork tenderloin and some portions of human muscle, which he believed to be infested with trichinae. It was learned from him that a family named Beal ate freely of pork tenderloin, and soon after the entire family had become affected, some seriously, and one, a little girl, fatally with symptoms which he afterwards traced directly to the presence of trichinae. After the death of the little girl he secured a portion of the gastric tenderloin, and the specimens were then submitted to a close microscopical examination by both Drs. Fletcher and Chambers. In a piece of the muscle the size of a pin head Dr Fletcher found twenty of the little "vermints" of mature growth, and still showing signs of active life. As yet only the little girl has died, but others of the family are dangerously ill.

One of Wheeler & Wilson's Great Buildings Destroyed.

NEW YORK, December 15.—A fire broke out in the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Cabinet Company's shops, at Bridgeport, about 6 o'clock, last evening. It was confined to the building in which it originated. At half-past 8 the fire began to diminish, and at 9 the walls fronting on Pembroke street fell, knocking down at least a dozen persons, two of whom cannot survive. At 11 o'clock the buildings were a heap of ruins. The loss of the Wheeler & Wilson Company, on buildings and stock, is estimated at $500,000, on which there is an insurance of $316,000. The loss of the Sewing Machine Cabinet Company will not probably be less than $100,000.

The buildings burned are those formerly occupied by the Wheeler & Wilson Company. The new buildings of this company, erected about seven years ago, were not burned. About 200 skilled mechanics are thrown out of employment by the conflagration, which is the most serious that has occurred in that city for years.

Terrible Explosion.

BRUSSELS, December 16.—A terrible explosion occured to-day in a coal mine at Framieres, near Mons. A full force of men were at work at the time, add the loss of life is appalling. It is reported that one hundred and ten miners were killed. Eleven have been taken out injured. The accident was caused by fire-damp.

CURRENT NOTES.

Hon. Thomas Swann has indicated to the Secretary of War his intention of giving to the United States a deed of the land to the Ball's Bluff National Cemetery free of cost. This is the only national cemetery in the country to which the United States is not now possessed of absolute title.

Three car loads of silk worm eggs, valued at $6,000,000, passed through London, Ontario, Monday night, en route for New York from San Francisco.

A correspondent eloquently remarks that Jeremiah S. Black rises above the dead level of Pennsylvania statesmanship like a lordly pumpkin in a deserted corn field.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has been elected for the eighteenth term.

An attempt was made on Monday night to burn the Universalist Church at Provincetown, Mass., while there was an audience of about eight hundred persons present. Quite a panic ensued, but fortunately without injury to anyone.

Mr. Colfax tells a good story of President Lincoln; that when he was attacked with small-pox, he said to his attendants: "Send up all the office-seekers, and tell them I've got something I can give each of them."

What has become of all the "war Democrats" in Congress?—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

They are there—sixty-nine of 'em. They fought, too, but in gray uniforms.—*Buffalo Express.*

The rural Congressmen of the Democratic party, are playing the mischief. "You blow me up," says FERNANDO WOOD to KERR, "for not keeping 'em in hand; but what can a fellow do with a set of pig-headed pumpkins who, when invited out to dinner, drink water out of their finger-bowls, wipe their noses on their napkins and then go to bed and blow the gas out?"

The executors of Thaddeus Stevens have thus far been unable to settle the claim of Doctor Henry Carpenter, of Lancaster, Pa., who demands $4,000 for medical attendance on Mr. Stevens during the last years of his life. Dr. Carpenter has refused $3,000 in full settlement of the claim, and the matter will now be referred to auditors, who will also consider the demand of Mr. Steven's housekeeper for $200 a month as compensation for services during a long period.

Uncle Daniel Drew' after he had subscribed $200,000 toward founding a new Methodist college remarked to a friend one day: "Well, sir, I didn't know where the money was coming from. I was worried over it and so made it a subject of prayer. After fasting and praying over the matter for one day I went down on Wall Street, and in less than twenty-four hours I skinned hose fellows out of $200,000."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

New Advertisements

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that application will be made to the next Legislature by the undersigned Commissioners of Somerset county for the repeal of the following laws, so far as Somerset county is concerned, viz: The act approved the 17th day of March, 1865, declaring that "all fines and penalties imposed by the Courts of Franklin, Adams, Somerset and Fulton counties, which by existing laws are not payable to the Commonwealth for its use, are hereby directed to be paid into the treasury of said counties for the use of a law library to be kept in the Court Houses of said counties for the use of the Courts and bars thereof.

And the act approved April 5th, 1866, declaring that "the true intent and meaning of the act of 17th March, 1865, is and is hereby declared to embrace under the terms, pains and penalties, all forfeited recognizances in the said Courts."

O. W. BOYER
V. J. MILLER,
F. J. COUNTRYMAN,
Commissioners.

Attest:
JACOB NEFF.
dec51

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made at the next session of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, for a charter to incorporate a company to be called the "Fair Hope Boom Company," the object of which is, by authority of said charter, to erect and maintain a boom in Will's Creek, at Fair Hope, in Somerset county, Pa., and to use the waters of Will's creek and Brush creek in said county, as far as practicable for floating logs into said boom to be manufactured into lumber.

J. M. MACOMBER,
dec1 and others.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day (16th of December, 1875,) been dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. SIPE,
PETER COLEMAN.

The business will be continued by the undersigned.

JOHN A. SIPE.

Dec 15.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Buffalo Valley Railroad Company will be held at the National House, Berlin, Pa., January 10, 1876, (second Monday) for the purpose of electing a President and twelve Directors for the ensuing year.

C. A. M. KRISSINGER,
dec15 Secretary.

Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore

"SHORT LINE"

CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE.

75 MILES THE SHORTEST LINE

BETWEEN

PITTSBURGH and

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AT 9:45 *A. M. DAILY,*
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For time of Local Trains, see Pittsburgh Daily Papers.

☞ Save many hours time by patronizing the "SHORT LINE."

Central Ticket Office, 48 5th Ave.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. K. HYNDMAN,
Gen. Sup't.

CONNELLSVILLE.

November, 10, 1875.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—

Public notice is hereby given that an application will be made at the coming session of the General Assembly for the passage of an act entitled "An Act to improve the breed of horses in Somerset county, and requiring the keepers of stallions to be let for service to mares in said county to take out an annual license therefor." The object of the bill are fully set forth in the title.

ALEX. COUNTRYMAN,
GEORGE SECHLER.
dec15

New Advertisements.

THE

New York TIMES.

A Political, Literary and General Newspaper.

Devoted to Reform in Municipal, State, and General Government.

Established 1851.

In 1876 The New York Times will complete the twenty-fifth year of its existence. Throughout a quarter of a century it will have remained true to the objects and aims for which it was founded. It has held from the first a favorite place in the household; it has endeavored to stand on all occasions by the side of truth and justice; and it has advocated political principles only when they were certain to promote the honor and welfare of the country.

AS A FAMILY PAPER,

The Times has always borne a very high reputation throughout the United States. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and under no circumstances whatever are "personal" announcements, or questionable notices, allowed to appear in its columns. The disgraceful lures of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the city, are not admitted into the columns of The Times on any terms. The paper, moreover, has always resisted the communistic theories advocated by miserable journals, and has opposed those attacks on the family as the basis of society which are so frequently made, and which have led to so much misery and crime.

AS A POLITICAL JOURNAL.

The Times will be devoted, as in the past, to a discriminate support of the Republican party, while it reserves the right of expressing independent opinions upon the measures or policy of any Administration, or upon the course of any leaders. Its attitude is that of independence within the Republican party, for in that way can the interests of the people be most efficiently served. Party government is essential to a constitutional country, and when journals profess to have "no party" it is because they have no principles. The Times is faithful to the convictions and aims upon which the Republican party was based, but it is not the mouthpiece of a clique. It was not originally established as an "organ," nor has it ever asked for or received any "favors" whatever from the party with which it has been identified. It has supported the Republican party in the past, often at its own risk and loss, and always because it believed that party to be founded on sound and patriotic principles. But its support has been freely and impartially rendered, and it will never consent to serve as a mere instrument for registering the decrees of politicians.

The Presidential Canvass.

It will adhere closely to those principles in the important canvass which will shortly engage the attention of the people of the whole country.—Great issues are at stake, and it will need all the force of the press to sustain the right side. The Democratic party is substantially for inflation, which is avowedly the first step toward repudiation. The Republican party is in favor of a return to specie payments, by safe and judicious methods, and of keeping faith with the national creditor; and thus of preventing widespread ruin and irreparable national dishonor. This issue alone would lead The Times to stand firmly by the Republican party.

The Democratic party now boasts loudly of its "reforming" spirit, but with Tammany Hall in New York, and a party of inflation and repudiation in other States, its professions are of little value. The Times does not place faith in them, for it saw too closely and too clearly what Democratic reform meant when it was attacking Democratic robbers, when Judges were issuing orders of arrest against its managers and increasing its property, and when named J. Tilden and his party did their best toold the Judges and cripple the attack of The Times. That is what Democratic reform meant down to the close of 1871; that is what it means to-day.

In the Presidential canvass, The Times will strive to get the best candidates nominated, and afterward to render them a hearty support. It will take no part in personal intrigues, but will ever be ready to detect leaders and candidates who are true and faithful representatives of the people.

Its editorial Columns will be conducted in a spirit of fairness and impartiality, free alike from self interested aims, political jobbery, or undue favoritism. It will represent the great body of the people, rather than any clique. On all subjects it will maintain an attitude of perfect independence. Its correspondence will be full and timely, and directed with special reference to the publication of the truth on all subjects. Its reports will be prepared with the utmost care. The Critical Department will be in thoroughly capable hands, and will present a full review of the literature, the fine arts, the music, and the drama of the day. The scientific and educational reports and articles are specially prepared by some of the ablest men in the country.

The Sunday edition of The Times includes, in addition to all the news, selected and original literary matter of the most varied and agreeable character. Special arrangements have been made to impart new attractions to this feature of the paper. Among the contributors of original stories or articles to this paper are Bret Harte, J. W. De Forest, Thomas Hardy, Dutton Cook, William Black, and negotiations are being carried out with many other distinguished authors.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Bowers, late of Brothersvalley tp., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, 5th day of February, 1876, at the residence of the administrator, in Brothersvalley township.

FRANKLIN HAY,
dec22 Administrator.

Miscellaneous *New Advertisements.*

OWENS & SCOTT.

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Commission Merchants

153 W. PRATT treet,

BALTIMORE.

We are in want of GLADES BUTTER and promise the same promptness in making good returns as in seasons past. Liberal advances made upon shipments when desired. Cards can be had at Express office, and Stores.

Very respectfully,

OWENS & SCOTT.

September 29, 1875.

B. Brooke Nyce & Co.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 54 South Street.

BALTIMORE,

The large and regular trade that we have for Butter all the year round offers superior inducements for Merchants and Dairymen to ship their Butter to us and we respectfully solicit their favors promising strict attention to all sent us with prompt sales and check for proceeds.

Most respectfully,

B. Brooke Nyce & Co.

N. B. Our Shipping Cards can be had at all the Express Offices.

September 22, 1875.

JOEL S. GOE,

DEALER IN

HARNESS

TRUNKS,

Ladies' Satchels, &c.

No. 19 FEDERAL STREET,

[near suspension Bridge.]

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Oct 20.

LEGAL NOTICE.

W. J. Baer, vs. Wm. Earnest, } In the Common Pleas of Somerset county, alias writ of partition.

To William Earnest, defendant above named.

You are hereby notified that an alias writ of partition issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, with an order for partition to me directed, commanding you to appear and show cause why partition should not be made between you and the plaintiff above named of the following lands in Somerset county, at or near the town of Garrett, in said county, which you and the said plaintiff together and undivided do hold, viz:

No 1. A tract of land known as the Peter P. H. Walker tract, containing 60½ acres, more or less.

No. 2. A tract in name of Lewis Meminger, containing 452 acres.

No. 3. A tract in name of John Stein, containing 456 acres.

No. 4. A tract in name of Charles Marquland, containing 449 acres.

No. 5. A tract in name of Martin Dubbs, containing 420 acres.

No 6. A tract in name of Nathan Lufborough, containing 437 acres.

No. 7. The southern portion of a tract in name of Abram Stein, containing 219 acres and 29 perches.

No. 8. A tract in name of Peter Benson containing 426 acres.

No. 9. A tract in name of Wm. Johnson, containing 424 acres.

No. 10. A tract in name of Thomas Wilson, containing 423 acres.

11. A tract in name of George Burgher, containing 385 acres and 21 perches.

No.