The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY. - - - February 2, 1876.

THE bill appropriating $1,500,000 to aid the Centennial exhibition passed the lower House at Washington on Tuesday of last week by a vote of 146 yeas to 130 nays—sixteen of a majority.

A QUICK commentary on the Democratic proposition to reduce the army is the fact that Sitting Bull's band of Sioux is on the war-path in Montana, and the troubles on the Texas border are daily becoming more complicated.

U. S. SENATOR SHERMAN, of Ohio, has written a letter to a friend taking strong ground in favor of the nomination of Governor Hayes of that State for President. Last summer the Senator bitterly opposed the nomination of Hayes for Governor.

MAINE leads off in the appointment of delegates to the Republican National Convention. A resolution was unanimously passed that Hon. James G. Blaine is the choice of the Republicans of Maine for President of the United States.

THE Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald* says Mr. Blaine gets half a bushel of letters per day from all parts of the country, praising him for his recent performances in the House. He has certainly waked up the country.

THE New York *Tribune* says that the President makers who are so sure Mr. Blaine is dead, had best not be in haste about burying him. He will be found at Cincinnati animated with an amount of liveliness which would be simply preposterous in a corpse.

THE House at Washington, without serious opposition, has passed the bill reducing postage upon mail matter of the third class from one cent per ounce to one half cent per ounce, the weight of packages to be limited to four pounds. The third class embraces transient newspapers and periodicals as well as seeds and merchandise. Doubtless the bill will also pass the Senate.

ONE hundred and thirty votes were cast in the House at Washington, against the Centennial appropriation, of which one hundred and seven were those of Democrats and five those of Independents. On which McClure's *Times* remarks: "Still it was in no sense a party vote." Wonder what does make a party vote?

Harpers' Weekly says that nothing "should cause any man to forget that the Democratic party is now what it has been for many years—the political organization of those who aimed to destroy the National Union and Government for the basest and most revolting of purposes, and who still declare that their views, except as to the practicability of secession, remains unchanged."

SAYS the Indianapolis *Journal*: "It is a significant and startling fact when, 11 years after the close of the war, every Democrat in the House of Representatives votes in favor of making Jefferson Davis eligible to office, and of holding the Federal Government responsible for cruelties practiced on rebel prisoners. It is a new proof that the Bourbon Democracy learns nothing and forgets nothing."

NO BETTER evidence is wanted that Blaine delivered a centre shot by his speech on the amnesty bill, than the howl it has raised among the Confederate editors North and South, and the unanimity with which they assert that he made a mistake, and that he has killed himself. Let any fellow who professes to believe this, just say so in a mixed company, and he will be apt to discover that there is public interest enough in the subject to keep conversation lively for a time.

JONES, of Kentucky, in a speech in the *Congressional Record*, perorates as follows:

"Let me tell the gentleman that the time will come, perhaps near at hand, when the names of Grant and Sherman and Sheridan, and Lee and Jackson and Breckinridge—yea, sir, of the martyred Lincoln and the now insulted Jefferson Davis—will be read with common pride and common respect by the American youth, and the last may be honored as much as the first."

THE Democrats were so badly demoralized on the amnesty debate, and so much of the old virus of treason crops out of the Southern Brigadiers whenever they take part in debate, that the Democratic Senators were constrained to decide in caucus last week, that they would not reply to Senator Morton's speech on the outrages committed at the late election in Mississippi for fear of being drawn into a trap, as they allege their brethren of the House were by Blaine in the debate on amnesty. This is an open confession that they are afraid to trust their late Confederate leaders with the freedom of speech.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* cannot conceal from itself that the conduct of the Democrats in the present Congress, will inevitably make the next House largely Republican. It says of the Southern Democrats in the present House:

"They forget nothing. They learn nothing. They talk and talk, while the other side bies off with the swag. Thus far, in spite of an overwhelming majority, they have allowed themselves to be beaten, overreached and turned upside down on their particular ground. Even their friends are sick and despondent. The country wants a fresh set of intuitions and impulses; not a dreary rotation in old ideas."

THE venerable Parson Brownlow, senior editor of the Knoxville, Tenn., *Whig and Chronicle*, in a late issue of that journal, bears personal testimony to the miseries and brutalities inflicted upon Union prisoners in the Southern prisons, and the uniform good and kind treatment given Confederate prisoners in the Northern prisons, many of which he visited. He thus alludes to the speech of ex-Speaker Blaine during the late debate on the amnesty bill, as follows:

So far as the speech and conduct of ex-Speaker Blaine are concerned, I have read it carefully, and indorse it throughout. He made a speech on the floor of Congress, last week, which has never been excelled in any debate that has arisen out of the questions of the late war. I thank God that we have men in Congress able and determined to meet these fire-eaters of the South and Copperheads of the North in debate and vindicate the Union and its friends. They are much mistaken if they expect to cover up the butcheries of Andersonville and Libby prisons.

ALECK McCLURE has the credit, if it be one, of running the last Democratic Convention in this State, and nominating Pershing for Governor. He has now undertaken to dictate their course in the approaching National Convention, and discourses thus plainly to that organization:

"The Democratic party may win in its name and under its banner, but not by its own strength. It is a minority of the voters of the nation. It cannot carry Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Connecticut, New Hampshire, California, Oregon or Nevada without so defining its position alike by a manly, patriotic platform and eminently able and liberal standard-bearers, as to attract to its support a quarter of a million voters who are not now, and do not choose to be, partisan Democrats. With them it can succeed; without them it will be utterly defeated."

The immaculate Colonel will scarcely be permitted to have his own sweet will in the matter, but he is evidently determined to get as high a bid as possible for the support of the "Independents," which he fondly imagines he holds in the hollow of his hand.

AN analysis of the vote on the Centennial bill shows that of the eighty Southern Democratic members *sixty-two* voted against the bill and *forty-seven* Northern Democrats voted with them. Only nineteen Republicans voted against it, one of whom was from the South. The Democratic and Liberal press has been continuously whining for months past, in behalf of an era of good feeling during this Centennial year, and yet the party in whose behalf it has been so lachrymose, defiantly and contemptuously refuses to lend countenance to this jubilee celebration.

Mr. Lamar, the great Southern leader, spoke in favor of the bill, and among other things said:

He favored the celebration in order that the people of the North might become satisfied of the longing desire of the Southern people to live with them in perpetual union as before the war, and before that feeling all others sank into insignificance.

But of the four score Southern Democratic members who listened to his eloquence, but seventeen shared his sentiments. Sixty-two Southern Democratic members, by their votes, declared we are opposed to celebrating the Centennial anniversary of the Nation, we have no longing desire to live with them (the people of the North) in perpetual union." The question now is, Does Mr. Lamar represent the sentiment of the Southern Democrats, or do the sixty-two Confederate Brigadiers? These latter Representatives loudly applauded Ben. Hill's defense of Jeff Davis, and the savagery of Andersonville, but they made no reference to the appeal to support the Centennial as a test of their good faith, and as a proof of their desire to live in union with the North.

Southern Swagger.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* says: "The sooner the people of the United States come to the understanding that a Southerner is an American citizen by his own right, and not by anybody's grace, the quicker will the country be truly united."

It detracts from the virtue of magnanimity to boast of it, and it is unpleasant to be forced to remind people of the gratitude they owe; but the constant reiteration of the above sentiment by the Southern press and by Southern orators necessitates the declaration that such utterances are childish, puerile, and unworthy even of a very low order of intelligence. There are upward of sixty members of the House of Representatives who are not American citizens by their own right, within the scope and meaning of the *News* article. They *are* citizens by the grace of the men they are abusing and the people they slander. This fact is so plain as to hardly require demonstration. As well might a convict, pardoned from the penitentiary, assert that he is a complete citizen "by his own right," and "not by anybody's grace," as for the editor of the *News* to do so. Putting the mildest construction upon the acts of the Southern people, they revolted. A revolution that fails becomes a rebellion, and there is one law for rebels throughout the world. Their lives and their property become forfeit. They can retain neither except by the grace of the conqueror. Does the *News* pretend that the government could not have legally tried and executed Jefferson Davis? And if it could have tried and executed him, why not a million of his followers, who are pronounced by the law equally guilty? We do not speak of what would have been policy, or what would have been humane, but of what would have been legal, and, in the eye of the law just. "Radicals" did not make the Constitution, which defines treason, nor the laws regulating its punishment. They were made by the North and South, acting together. One of the parties violated the provisions therein contained, and by their own declarations were liable to the punishment prescribed. They were not punished; they were restored, pardoned; and yet the *News* impudently asserts that they are occupying their present position by "their own right," and "not by anybody's grace!" Take the present case of Jeff Davis. He is now disqualified from holding places of honor or profit under the government because of the part he took in the rebellion. It it is true that his fellow conspirators are American citizens "by their own right," what prevents him from exercising all those privileges of a citizen which are permitted to so many of his brethren in guilt? Now, suppose a general amnesty bill should pass, and that the disabilities resting upon Davis should be thereby removed? Should we have thrown in our faces by such papers as the *News* that Mr. Davis had the right to sit in Congress or the Presidential chair, and no thanks to anybody? Surely, there is little inducement to exercise clemency, if this is the spirit in which it is to be received. The *News* cannot escape by alleging that it uses the word "citizen" in its limited sense, merely. What it plainly means is, that the South is entitled to all the privileges which it now enjoys by its own right, and "not by the grace of anybody." Indeed, this is the way it puts it in another part of the article. As we said in the beginning, we dislike to be constantly reminding these people of the obligations they are under; but what other course is left when they so plainly forget such obligations, and continually declare that they are under none whatever? The trouble with the South is, that it forgets that it did not succeed in the late war. It demands to be treated as if it were the conqueror, and not the conquered; and, strange enough, the demand has been largely complied with! Says the *News* again: "All the leeks that Southerners intend to swallow were swallowed before last November. The supply is exhausted; the vegetable does not flourish in this latitude. A Southerner is as much an American citizen as a Northerner is. The South is in the Union, and intends to stay in. And the South means to make it a sound, wholesome, constitutional Union, instead of the centralized despotism that Mr. Thaddeus Stevens desired."

Even if all this is true, it is pretty big talk for a people to indulge in who were whipped into submission. It is not only big talk, but it is unbecoming, and smacks of the Bardolph and Pistol swagger, which grew threatening and terrible in proportion as the danger diminished. We dare say that the warlike Pistol could have been induced to swallow another leek quite easily if the same "persuasion" had been used the second time, and the *News* should remember this.

We sincerely deprecate all this recrimination, but the South seems determined to ignore the past in toto. It has the bad taste to get up, through its representatives in Congress, and reassert the same old heresies which it took four years of war to settle. It comes back glorifying the leaders of the rebellion, celebrating its victories, defending its outrages, and practicing the same old system of ostracism toward Northern residents which prevailed before the war. We tell its representatives now, that, although this spirit and their acts may be tolerated for awhile, a spirit will yet be awakened that will sweep them and their doctrines into irrecoverable distrace. This nation will never become the eulogist of treason. Disloyalty will never become the peer of patriotism. The men of the South who wish for historic glory must obtain it by what they do in the future, and not what they have done in the past. "Treason must be made odious," and the men who now stand up, defending and honoring it, will only add to their own dishonor by attempting to vindicate, in words, what they failed to vindicate by their arms.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, January 24, 1876.

HOUSE.

The House met at 7:30 P. M.

Bills were read in place as follows:

Mr. Graham, of Allegheny—Act to regulate trials by jury in civil cases. This law is in operation in the State of Tennessee, and resulted in saving $100,000 to the State. Also authorizing municipal corporations to vacate streets and alleys within their corporated limits.

Mr. Spang—Bill to promote the health of coal miners in bituminous coal mines of the State.

Mr. Hannan bill to authorize Councils to fix the salary of the burgess.

Mr. Sprang—Petition of citizens of Bedford requesting that our Senators and members of Congress be instructed to vote for a subsidy to the Texas Pacific Railroad. Also a petition of citizens of Huntingdon county asking for the passage of the Homestead law and a stay law. Also, petition of citizens of Philadelphia asking for a reduction of fares of street passenger railways. Also, petition of citizens of Venango county, remonstrating against the passage of the fee bill.

Mr. Talley—Joint resolution providing for the printing of 5,000 copies of the State Treasurer's report for the use of the House, and 3,000 for the Senate; also 5,000 copies of the report of the Sinking Fund for the House and 3,000 for the Senate.

Mr. Plummer called up his resolution, offered a week ago, appointing a committee of three to investigate the grave and serious charges of abuses in the Pennsylvania Reform School.

Mr. Christy resisted the resolution, and denied the right of the Legislature to investigate the Reform School.

Mr. Spang inquired whether the institution was not supported by State aid, and declarad that it should purge itself of corruption before asking some $180,000 of the people's money.

Messrs. Wolfe and Mitchell spoke in favor of the institution, and Messrs. Spang, Irwin and Plummer against it.

Mr. Mitchel thought that if a committee were now raised, it would be a serious reflection on the Board of Public Charities.

Mr. Plummer thought they were derelict in duty, only two being present at the investigation, and that the Legislature should investigate and expose existing abuses.

Mr. Wolfe moved that farther action be postponed for the present. Not agreed to—yeas 41, nays 86.

Mr. Hays moved to increase the committee to five. Agreed to.

Mr. Zern moved that that the committee have power to send for persons and papers. Agreed to.

The Speaker appointed the following committee to investigate the Reform School at Morganza: Messrs. Plummer, Spang, Yerkes Jackson and Vogdes.

The resolution providing for final adjournment on the 23d of March was laid over, under the rules.

A resolution censuring Congressmen Cochran, Stenger, etc., for voting against the Centennial appropriation, was voted down and finally withdrawn.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

Harrisburg, Jany. 25, 1876.

The Senate met at 11 A. M., the Lieutenant Governor in the chair.

A number of petitions were read and appropriately referred, and a number of bills were reported favorably from committees.

The following bills were read in place:

Act providing for the submission to the voters of the Commonwealth of a proposition for the removal of the Capital of the State to the city of Philadelphia.

Act to amend and revise the penal law.

Act for the erection of a new State penitentiary and the removal of the Eastern State Penitentiary from Philadelphia.

Limiting the time for entering judgment on warrants of attorney, amicable actions or agreements to confess or revive judgment.

Bills on second reading:

Act relating to judicial sales and the preservation of liens of mortgages. Agreed to.

To provide for the refunding and redemption of existing indebtedness of counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts or other municipalities or certificates issued prior to the 20th day of April, 1874. Agreed to.

Supplementary act fixing and regulating the terms of members of councils and other city, ward, borough and township officers, excepting school directors elected by the people, etc.

To provide for the erection of watering troughs on public roads.

Joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth. Laid over for amendment.

Bills on first reading:

To create a State Board of Health for the protection of life and health, and to prevent the spread of diseases. Passed.

To authorize and empower county commissioners to contract for the purchase, use and control of bridges erected over rivers, creeks and rivulets and for the abolition of tolls thereon.

Relating to the registration of births and marriages in the cities. Agreed to.

Relating to the appointment of auditors by the courts of the Commonwealth. Agreed to.

Authorizing and regulating the issuance of venires for attendance of jurors in the several courts. Agreed to.

Regulating passenger fare and freight rates on railroads not exceeding fifteen miles in length. Agreed to.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at eleven A. M., and proceeded to the consideration of bills on third reading, as follows:

Joint resolution providing for the purchase of Purdon's Digest. Mr. Hasson moved to go into Committee of the Whole for special amendment, viz., to limit the number of copies to be purchased to fifty. Mr. Wolfe moved to amend by going into Committee of the Whole for general amendment. Accepted and then disagreed to. The joint resolution was not agreed to—yeas 72 nays 83.

Act fixing the compensation of arbitrators chosen under the compulsory arbitration laws. Not agreed to.

Act enabling assignees for the benefit of creditors to make sale of real estate encumbered by liens. Passed finally.

Supplementary act relating to the State Treasurer and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, amending the 11th section thereof so as to assign a part of the revenue derived from the tax on capital stock of corporations of the Commonwealth to the sinking fund and part thereof to the general fund. Passed finally.

The following bills passed first reading:

Act authorizing the payment of unexpended balances of bounty funds into the treasury of the school fund of the district in which such bounty funds were raised.

Act to amend and revise the penal laws.

Act in relation to appeals from judgments of justices of the peace and aldermen for wages of manual labor.

Act authorizing the use of unclaimed bodies of convicts and others for the promotion of medical sciences.

Supplement to an act entitled "An act to authorize and require auditors to make public an annual statement of receipts and expenditures of road commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor and school directors of the several towpships and boroughs within the Commonwealth and designate a day to audit, settle and adjust township and borough accounts."

Act providing a remedy by mandamus against supervisors of roads who refuse or neglect to open or repair public roads.

Act to provide a mode for the removal of county seats.

Act fixing the compensation of township officers.

The House then resumed consideration of the Judges' Salary bill.

Mr. Smith, of Chester, moved to amend by allowing Judges of the Supreme Court, in addition to their salaries, a mileage of twenty cents for every mile traveled in the performance of their duties. The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Wolfe moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Judiciary General. Not agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

Harrisburg, Jany. 26, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 A. M. Bills were reported affirmatively from committee as follows:

Relative to persons writing threatening letters, as committed.

Relating to the payment of licenses for hotels, inns, taverns and restaurants.

Limiting the time for entering judgments, warrants of attorney, amicable actions or agreements to confess or revive judgments.

To abolish attorney fees on all judgments under one hundred dollars entered by warrant of attorney, with amendments.

To enable assignees for the benefit of creditors to make sales of real estate encumbered by liens, with amendments.

Supplementary to the act designating several classes of contested elections in the Commonwealth and providing for the trial thereof.

Bills were introduced as follows:

Supplementary to the act relating to township rates and levies, approved April 15, 1834.

To protect people against incompetent practitioners of medicines, surgery and obstetrics.

To prescribe the manner in which courts may divide townships into election districts.

Mr. Yerkes—To establish an additional State hospital for the insane.

Bills on third reading were taken up and acted upon as follows:

To provide for the refunding or redemption of the existing indebtedness of counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts or other muncipality incorporated districts, evidenced by bonds or certificates, issued prior to the 20th April, 1875. Passed finally.

Act conferring additional powers upon the several boroughs. Passed finally

Supplementary to the act fixing and regulating the terms of members of councils and all other city, ward, borough and township officers, excepting school directors elected by the people and fixing the time for the inauguration of mayors. Passed finally.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at eleven o'clock, and resumed consideration of bills on second reading, when the following were considered and disposed of as stated:

Act to fix the compensation of Judges of the Supreme Court. Passed. The act retains the salaries now paid Judges, and embraces Judges elected since the adoption of the new Constitution, whose salaries were not previously fixed by law.

Act for giving bounties upon wild cat and skunk scalps, and for killing hawks and owls in this Commonwealth. Passed.

An act to provide for the erection of watering troughs for the use of horses and cattle upon public roads in this Commonwealth. Passed. The bill gives a bounty of three dollars to every person who sets up a watering trough on the public roads in the State for the uses of horses and cattle, to be deducted from their taxes.

Act relating to the powers and duties of burgesses of boroughs in this Commonwealth. The bill gives burgesses the same jurisdiction in civil matters as that now possessed by justices of the peace. Pending consideration of the bill the House adjourned.

Harrisburg, Jany. 27, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 A. M., the Lieutenant Governor in the chair.

A large number of petitions were presented, among them one from fifteen hundred citizens of Pittsburgh, asking the Legislature to instruct our United States Senators and advise our members of Congress to favor measures giving Government aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad. Similar petitions were presented from citizens of Lycoming, Montour, Somerset and Bedford counties.

Bills introduced—Act releasing notaries public appointed subsequent to the 19th of February, 1873, from commission fees, if reappointed.

Act relative to live stock, prohibiting strays.

Act regulating the management of county jails, penitentiaries and houses of refuge and correction of this State. This act provides for the separation of colored and white persons, and that colored persons shall be under the care of persons of their own color.

On motion of Mr. Albright, Senate bill No. 9, "An act to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases," was made the special order for Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock.

Bills on Third Reading.—Act to provide for the erection of watering troughs for the use of horses and cattle on public roads. Amended so as to aply to counties having less than 40,000 inhabitants.

Bills on Second Reading—Joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution. Agreed to, as amended, on motion of Mr. Strang.

Act relating to bail in criminal cases taken by mayors, deputy mayors, alderman and justices of peace, requiring them to record on the information the residence of persons taken as bail and the location and extent of their property. Agreed to.

Act authorizing appeals from assessments in the Commonwealth to the Court of Common Pleas. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 A. M.

The Speaker laid before the House the petition of 1,500 citizens of Allegheny, asking the Legislature to request our Representatives, and instruct our Senators, in Congress to vote for the bill giving aid to the Texas Pacific railroad. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Bills on Second Reading—Supplementary act providing for the appointment of special detective officers in any county of the Commonwealth. This act gives additional powers to those granted special detectives by the act of 1874. Passed.

Mr. Christy moved to reconsider the bill, defeated on third reading, giving arbitrators two dollars per day. Agreed to, and the bill was placed on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Yerkes, the vote on the bill giving Purdon's Digest to members, was reconsidered and the bill again placed on the calendar.

Supplementary act prescribing the manner in which counties may divide boroughs into wards. Remitted.

Act empowering camp meetings to employ a police force. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 28, 1886.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 A. M. and was called to order by the Lieutenant Governor.

To provide for the submission to the voters of the Commonwealth of a proposition for the removal of the State Capital to Philadelphia.

To suppress vagrancy. With amendments.

Regulating the management of county jails, penitentiaries and houses of refuge and correction. Negatived.

Bills Introduced—Mr. Anderson of Allegheny—providing for the establishment of Industrial schools in the State; supplementary act authorizing changes of venue in civil cases; also one to authorize the appointment of stenographers in the several courts of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Wood—Supplementary act relating to mechanics' liens.

Bills on Third Reading—Authorizing appeals from assessments in the Commonwealth to the Court of Common Pleas. Agreed to.

Bills on Second reading—Relating to registration of births and marriages in cities. Agreed to.

Adjourned until Monday next at 8 P. M.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 A. M. A large number of petitions were presented and properly referred. A resolution for printing 5,000 copies of the phamplet laws of 1875, for the use of the Legislature, was referred.

A number of reports of committees were received, including one from the General Judiciary, entitled "An act relating to judgments and stay of executions," with an affirmative recommendation.

Bills in Place—Mr. Plummer—To establish new counties in the Commonwealth; also bill to establish a school for deaf mutes in certain cases.

Mr. Rodgers, of Allegheny, from the Committee on Education, affirmatively with amendments—Act requiring the teaching of drawing in all the common schools of the State; act preventing aldermen and justices of the peace from acting as attorneys; act repealing the local option law in Fayette City, Fayette county; act to regulate boroughs; act to define and suppress vagrancy; act to regulate the fees of notaries public; act relative to trustees for benevolent purposes; act authorizing the Superintendent of Public Instrouction to publish, revised and abridged, "Pennsylvania School Architecture;" act relative to the exemption of property from levy and sale.

A large number of bills were read the first time.

Adjourned until 7:30 o'clock next Monday evening.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29th, 1876.

The work of the House of Representatives during the past week has been confined to the passage of two bills on third reading, the consideration of a score or more on first reading, and of a much smaller number on second reading. The annual fight for the appropriation of money to supply the members with Purdon's Digest, with all its concomitant buncombe reform speeches, was again entered into, and although the bill for their purchase was negatived on third reading, the *penchant* of the members for reading matter in the shape of digested laws, or maybe their appreciation of the market value of the work is so strong, that the measure has again been placed upon the calendar by a vote of reconsideration moved by a chance statesman and lover of legal love, from Philadelphia.

A like action was also taken upon the bill increasing the compensation of arbitrators chosen under the compulsory arbitration laws of the State, from one to two dollars a day. Once defeated, this bill has again been placed in position fo another attempt at passage, and as the reseems to be a strong under current in its favor it may likely become a law.

As usual there is quite an amount of pasquinading in the House. A great deal of it is a useless waste of time. Among it we note the following offered by a representative from Schuylkill by the name of Lorch, who felt himself aggrieved by the late action of certain members of Congress on the Centennial bill.

Whereas, Messrs. Cochran and other Congressmen, have in the discussion of the pending appropriation bill for the Centennial announced their opposition to the same,

Resolved, That in view of the high ability, the latent patriotism, the ecstatic economy that has *animated their high-toned corporal masses* that the thanks of the grand old Commonwealth of Penna. be extended to them.

Resolved, That in their opposition to the encroachments of unjust and burdensome taxation we feel they have proven that they posess the germ of first class statesmanship, and it is fitting that this body should express their substantial appreciation of their merits.

Therefore be it Resolved, That the Secretary of the Commonwealth be authorized to purchase a tin whistle for their own especial use; also a leather medal in commendation of the one hundreth anniversary of our American independence.

This attempted witticism of Lorch's met with very little favor from either side of the House, and was withdrawn. The withdrawal, however, not appearing upon the *Legislative Record* with the resolution, Mr. Embeck, of Franklin, a day or so after demanded that it should so appear, and the Speaker accordingly ordered the same to be placed upon the *Record*.

The Finance bill, as it passed the House, has not met with much favor in the Senate. It has passed a second reading there, but the sections requiring the State Treasurer to make monthly statements and to invest the unexpended balances of the Sinking Fund, were stricken out.—The bill in its present shape provides for a diversion of two-thirds of the monies in the Sinking Fund into the general revenue fund. It is likely the House will insist on the adoption of the sections stricken out and the matter will be settled by a committee of conference, if at all.

The fight against Attorney General Lear is still *in statu quo*. The Governor seems to be standing by him, while his opponents are weakening. A new element in Mr. Lear's favor is hinted at. The President of the Union City Passenger Railway of Philadelphia was in town this week, and it is said that the corporation which he represents is backing the Attorney General.

An important supplement to the conspiracy act of 1872 is commanding much attention at present in the Senate. Its object is to define just what acts of combined working men come within the meaning of the word conspiracy. The Clearfield courts have lately held that any coming together of workingmen and their persuading others to join them for the purpose of resisting their employers is within the meaning of the act. This supplement requires an overt act to be committed. The supplement has been modified by amendments which almost nullify its provisions, and at present it is uncertain whether it will pass at all.

Senator Yerkes sometime ago introduced a bill for the suppression of vagrancy, which was referred to a special committee for consideration. This committee consulted with the convention of Poor Directors lately held at Altoona, and the result of their deliberations is a bill now pending before the Senate, and will likely pass. It defines vagrancy the same as the law of 1836. It makes it the duty of officers to sentence vagrants to labor in workhouses, on the highways or streets for not less than 30 days; declares all alms-houses to be work houses; panishes officers for refusing to arrest and regulates their fees. E.

Old Style Snow-Storm.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 26.—A heavy snow-storm is reported at Shasta, which did great damage to buildings. The roof of the Court House was crushed in. A severe storm of snow and wind is reported in Eastern Nevada, blocking roads and railways.

Bank Robbery.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, January 27.—The burglars who entered the Northampton Bank on Wednesday night, first securing the cashier in his house and taking from him the keys of the vault, took a large amount of securities, a considerable portion of them not being negotiable.

The robbers entered the house of Cashier Whittlesey and bound, gagged and guarded for hours seven people. They compelled him to give them the combinations of the safe-vault, waited until they knew the night watchman had gone home, and and then getting into the vault safe with only one of the four keys needed took a large amount of securities. An expert had to be summoned from New York, and the lock was not opened until at an early this morning. Cashier Whittlesey, when asked to give the three combinations to the vault for the outer, inner and chest doors, gave them wrong twice or thrice, but the burglars wrote them down, and made him repeat them. Of course they caught him in the attempt to mislead them, and the exhibition of a pistol compelled him to tell the truth, though he told them four keys were necessary to open the lock, three of which were at the houses of the other bank officers.

At four o'clock A. M. Whittlesey was taken to a down-stairs bedroom, the whole family were gagged, and four of the burglars withdrew to operate on the bank. Three hours afterward Mrs. Whittlesey succeeded in freeing herself and giving the alarm from a window. The whole party were speedily liberated, and the cashier, still wearing the handcuffs, went to the bank. A clever workman soon after fitted a key, and all the persons handcuffed were released.

An examination of the bank showed that the cracksmen had unlocked the out door, but were apparently balked by the safe lock, lacking three of the requisite four keys. They wrenched off two dials which served as an index for working the combination. They were entirely unmolested, the watch having gone home.

There is every indication that six and perhaps all of them left on the six o'clock train. Five of them had tickets previously bought, and one paid his fare. Many of the appliances it was remarked were home made. The gags were children's rubber balls, pierced with a stiff wire. The masks were drawer's legs, some with one hole, and some with two for the eyes. When the robbers saw that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification they blindfolded him, but he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two or three robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train. At the latest advices no information had been received of the robbers.

The table of funds taken is as follows: Missouri State bonds, $15,000; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad shares, $5,000; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern shares, $3,000; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy shares, $10,000; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, $2,000; Union Pacific, $14,000; Ohio and Mississippi second mortgages, $165,000; United States bonds, $55,000; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, $15,000; Ft. Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw, $2,000; Ogdensburg, and Lake Champlain, $6,000; Missouri Pacific, $30,000; Registered stock and bonds of United States and various corporations, $350,000 to $400,000; greenbacks and national bank bill, $10,000; Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan, $7,000; New York and Erie bonds, $7,000; Marine State bonds, $40,000; Hudson River railroad bonds, $5,000.

Lynch Law.

A MURDERER HANGED AND A MURDERESS SPARED.

RICHMOND, VA., January 22.—A telegram received here from Barboursville, W. Va., on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, states that the body of Charles F. Meeting, a young and prominent citizen of Cabell County, W. Va., was found buried in his stable. He disappeared on Sunday night, and his wife told plausible stories of his absence, which for a time misled the neighbors, but at last suspicion grew so strong that search was made, with the result indicated.

The supposition is that Meeting was murdered by his wife and Edward Williams. Williams and Mrs. Meeting have been arrested. There is much excitement in the neighborhood, and threats of summary vengeance have been heard; but it is believed that the good sense of the community will prevail and the law allowed to take its course

THE END OF IT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, January 23.—A *Gazette* special says: Edward Williams, who, with Mrs. Meeting, was arrested for the murder of the latter's husband, was taken from the jail at Barboursville, W. Va., last night, and hanged by a mob. The prisoners were assured by a minister that sufficient evidence of their guilt had been obtained, and that the jail was surrounded by a mob of excited people, but both denied any complicity in the act, although the minister continued praying with them and asked a confession. The mob finally forced the keys from the jailor, took Williams out and placed him under a tree in the court house yard, where, with a rope around his neck, standing on a barrel, he made a confession. He expressed a hope that the crowd might obtain God's forgiveness for their crime, as he had, and declared that he was happily started on his journey home to heaven. He died after fifteen minutes of terrible agony.

Mrs. Meeting was then brought out and placing her in front of the dead murderer the crowd called for her confession. She said Williams had been her paramour for three years, that she had been trying for the last three months to poison her husband without success, that Williams struck Meeting on the head with an axe while he was asleep on Wednesday night, afterwards cutting his throat. She assisted in destroying the witnesses of the murder and burying Meeting. She accused herself of being the cause of the murder, but begged pitifully for her life. Though the feeling was very strong against her, and the crowd voted unanimously for her execution, no man could be found who would put the rope around the woman's neck and she was returned to jail.

Williams body was left hanging until cut down by the authorities this morning.

The widow of ex-President Andrew Johnson died at Greenville, Tennessee, Saturday night, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Patterson.

A Murderer Killed.

CINCINNATI, January 27.—The *Inquirer's* Huntington, W. Va., special says: J. L. Pickett, Deputy Sheriff of Franklin county, Arkansas, reached Cassville, W. Va., last Monday with a requisition for Thomas Damaron, indicted for manslaughter, accompanied by Sheriff Strother of Wayne county. He followed Damaron to his hiding place, and demanded his surrender. Damaron blew out the lights in the house, and armed with a double barrel rifle and two pistols, attempted resistance. In the melee Damaron was shot near the heart and almost instantly killed. Sheriff Pickett left for home, but was arrested at Catlettsburg, Ky., but upon the facts becoming known he was released.

Centennial Mail Service.

WASHINGTON D. C., January 27.—The carrying of the centennial mail service, which embraces the carriage of mails from the Philadelphia post office to the centennial grounds, has been let by the post office department to Thomas Gannon of Philadelphia. This service is intended to be upon a scale of magnificence. The contract calls for five wagons and ten horses. The wagons of a very handsome design, are to be of the very best workmanship, with all the equipments, such as harness for the horses, cushions, coverings, etc., to correspond. The messengers, five in number, will wear uniform clothing, and it is stipulated that of the ten horses five shall be of a bay color and the others dapple grey.

Another Brutal Murder.

MEMPHIS January 24.—The Jackson Tenn., *Whig and Tribune* of the 22d says: Dock Mangum, a noted guerrilla on the Federal side during the war, was assassinated while at work in his field, about twelve miles above Savannah, on the Tennessee river. Two masked men rode up to the fence near where he was plowing, both being armed with shot guns, and literally riddled him with balls. They then placed his corpse on a horse and carried it away; perhaps threw it in the river. The paper adds when the matter is solved it will be found that Magum was taken off for some atrocity during the rebellion. The guilty parties have not been apprehended.

Apaches Defeated—Twenty-Three Indians Killed.

KANSAS CITY, MO., January 26.—On the 17th instant a party of two hundred Apache Indians attacked a squad of twenty-three soldiers, fifty miles south of Santa Fe, New Mexico. The troops were on a buffalo hunt, and being armed with carbines made a very good stand and fought gallantly. Twenty-three red devils were killed. Three soldiers were wounded, one fatally. A detachment of troops has been sent from Santa Fe in search for the offending Indians, whom they will further chastise, if found.

A Horrible Crime.

CARLISLE, PA., January 27.—At one o'clock this morning a bomb was exploded by parties unknown in front of a private residence in this place, with evident intention of destroying the house and family. The front door was broken in, but the bomb, instead of being thrown into the building, fell on the pavement and exploded, tearing up the curbstones and hurling pieces through the fence on the opposite side of the street. The house which was built of stone, withstood the shock, but windows were blown in, and all the glass in the neighborhood were broken.

Nitro-Glycerine Explosion.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., January 26.—Carelessly hammering a frozen plug exploded 250 pounds of nitro-glycerine in Mowbray's nitro-glycerine factory at North Adams, this afternoon, demolishing the building and an unoccupied dwelling and damaging other buildings in the neighborhood. Two workmen, Benjamin Cook and John Cullen, were blown to pieces, and John Wallace, the foreman, injured, but not seriously.

New Advertisements.

Woolen Machinery FOR SALE.

Two breakers, thirty inch iron frames, with sliedrawings and spools, good cores on them and in good order, all for two hundred and fifty dollars. Address,

WM. LYBON & SONS, Johnstown, Pa.
dec29

VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENT.

John A. Faust having made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors, to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the assignor or indebted to him will call at the residence of the undersigned for settlement.

WM. STULL, Assignee.
jan12

Tobacco and Cigars,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

J. H. Zimmerman,

Main Cross St,

Somerset, Penna.

The best of cigars of different brands, manufactured by himself, of the choicest of tobaccos. These cigars cannot be excelled by any in the market. One of the best stocks of chewing tobacco ever brought to Somerset. Prices to suit the times. jan26

THE WEEKLY SUN.

1876. NEW YORK. 1876.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-six is the Centennial year. It is also the year in which an Opposition House of Representatives, the first since the war, will be in power at Washington; and the year of the twenty-third election of a President of the United States. All of these events are sure to be of great interest and importance, especially the two latter; and all of them and everything connected with them will be fully and freshly reported and expounded in The Sun.

The Opposition House of Representatives, taking up the line of inquiry opened years ago by The Sun, will sternly and diligently investigate the corruptions and misdeeds of Grant's administration; and will, it is to be hoped, lay the foundation for a new and better period in our national history. Of all this The Sun will contain complete and accurate accounts, furnishing its readers with early and trustworthy information upon these absorbing topics.

The twenty-third Presidential election, with the preparations for it, will be memorable as deciding upon Grant's aspiration for a third term of power and plunder, and still more as deciding who shall be the candidate of the party of Reform, and as electing that candidate. Concerning all these subjects, those who read the The Sun will have the constant means of being thoroughly well informed.

The Weekly Sun which has attained a circulation of over eighty thousand copies, already has subscribers in every State and Territory, and we trust that the year 1876 will see their numbers doubled. It will continue to be a thor