The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY. . . . February 23, 1876

Two months of the session have gone by, and the Democrats of the House have not yet afforded the long heralded and much promised relief. When are they going to?

A GIGANTIC steer, five feet four inches high, twenty-six feet long and weighing five thousand pounds, is on exhibition in New York city. This bovine giant will be taken to the Centennial next summer—if he lives.

THE elections held on Tuesday of last week show large Republican gains throughout the State. Everywhere the party appears to have been united, and in most of the cities and important towns the vote was heavy and Republican gains proportionately large. The Presidential year opens auspiciously for the Republican party of this State.

AN engine of twenty-five hundred horse power, to cost seventy thousand dollars, will be erected in Machinery Hall, in the Centennial grounds, for the purpose of supplying the motive power for all the machinery in the building, which covers seventeen acres of ground. The engine will, of itself, constitute one of the most attractive features of the exhibition in Machinery Hall.

OUR economical Congressmen have passed a bill cutting down the pay of the lads at the West Point school nearly one-fourth. Of course the country will be much gratified with this immense saving of the public treasure, and will applaud these cheese paring patriots according to their deserts. Now let these economical souls apply the same saving rule to their own salaries, and reduce them one-fourth. There the determination to economise will be apparent, and the applause will be sincere.

GEN. BABCOCK, private Secretary to the President, has been on trial for the last week at St. Louis on an indictment charging him with belonging to the great "whiskey ring." All the evidence in the case is in, and if reported by the papers correctly, not a particle of evidence of his complicity in the frauds was shown. The most scandulous chapter in the scandulous history of the press of this country is that in which will be chronicled the malignant and wanton effort to damn and convict this gentleman and soldier in public estimation before and while on trial.

McCLURES Philadelphia *Times* which furnishes the entrails and brains for a majority of the Democratic papers in this State, says of the elections on the 8th inst.:

If the local elections in the cities of this State indicate anything in the political line it is that the people are not hungering after Democratic victories. Harrisburg, Allentown, Williamsport, Meadville, Reading, Erie, Titusville and the leading boroughs report little of comfort for the Democracy, and in the most of them the Democratic discomfiture is pointed. True, the independent voter has been abroad rather extensively in all of them, but, as a rule, he has not been playing bob to the Democratic kite. In Philadelphia there is hardly a single member of Councils elected, excepting Mr. McMullen, who was chosen because of his Democracy.—Where such have been successful it was because they represented the better element of society against debauched Pilgrim authority, and a dozen went down in the battle of Tuesday and gave victory to even distrusted Republicans, solely because their Democracy, with its odious Philadelphia flavor, could not be accepted. These are lessons which teach volumes to the tangled Democratic leaders in Congress and the Legislature, and stand as unmistakable finger boards for 1876, unless the party shall get out of the brambles into which the leadership of the Hills, the Tuckers and the Randalls have plunged it. It is idle to attempt to conceal these patent truths, and we record them because they are so plain that even the wayfaring Democracy should not err respecting them.

ON the second Tuesday in March, the 14th New Hampshire holds her State election, and the eyes of the politicians are turning toward it with much interest. At the election of last year Mr. Cheney, Republican candidate for Governor, had a plurality of 172 votes. In consequence of 782 votes being cast for the Temperance candidate there was no constitutional choice, and the election developed upon the Legislature. That body had a Republican majority of 7 on joint ballot, and consequently elected Mr. Cheney as Governor.

The closeness of the elections will thus be seen. The Democrats hope for a like failure in the popular election this year, and to that end are stirring up the temperance people, and making a desperate effort to secure a majority in the Legislature. Their hopes, we fancy, are deemed to disappointment. With a Presidential election facing them in the fall, the Republican party will be out in full force; and there never was a question, we believe, that on a full honest vote, New Hampshire is a strongly Republican State.

A CLASS of papers in the country, mainly of the Independent and Conservative Democratic persuasion, are constantly insisting that anybody who, in this Centennial year, does not entirely ignore the past, close his eyes to daily recurring facts in the South, and devote himself exclusively to rejoicing over a restored Union, and the present happy condition of the country, socially and morally, is an apostle of hate, a stirer up of strife, a shaker of the bloody shirt, a horrid, nasty, unforgiving, unpatriotic radical, and they quote the honied speeches of Lamar, of Miss., and the published desire of the Democracy of Georgia for fraternal relations with the black man, and thus hope to quiet discussion and padlock the lips of those in the Northern States, who do not and cannot disregard the ghastly outrages perpetrated upon Southern opponents of the Democratic party. We do not now propose to speak of the policy adopted by Southern Democrats, and openly avowed, of seizing all power, and depriving the colored people of their civil and political rights. We are content for the present to show by an extract from a letter written from South Carolina by John Russel Young, and printed in the New York *Herald* of Wednesday last, that the underlying fundamental doctrine in the South is that of race, and that in this Centennial year the drawing of this color line and not the memories of the past stamp out the possibility of hearty accord throughout that portion of the country, and necessarily opens and compels discussion in the North. Says Mr. Young:

The whites have not taken any pains to cultivate the blacks, who would naturally go with them, or the intelligent and honest Northern men who came here, meaning in good faith to make the South a home and to grow up with the Southern people. In nearly every case, with scarcely an exception, the whites have drawn the line, just as Jefferson Davis drew it when he embarked upon the Confederacy. They alone have a right here. Whoever opposes them is a "scalawag," a "carpet-bagger" or a "nigger." A "scalawag" is a Southern born man who votes with the Republicans; a carpet-bagger if he comes from the North, no matter how he votes. This line is drawn with severity and with scarcely an exception. A worthy citizens of Charlestown, who came from the North in the beginning of the war, from motives of philanthropy, to educate the blacks, who has lived in the State ever since, and holds a high reputation from all classes because of his integrity and ability, told me that he had never been asked to the home of a Southern man since he came into the State. "They do business with me, meet me in public places, and show me all respect, but never open the latch key." A reverend and highly esteemed prelate of the Methodist church in the North came here to attend a gathering of African churches. He was in an official position, for these churches were under the control of his denomination. He remained here several days, presiding over the gathering. He was known to be an honored prelate, whose life was given solely to his religious duties. He told me that during his stay in South Carolina he had not received a single attention from his Southern fellow Methodists. The clergy had not noticed his presence nor asked him into their pulpits. He saw only fellow Christians who came from the North or negroes. I can not imagine how the line can be more closely drawn, and I now speak of what happened only a few days since.

The result of drawing this color line is potent. The negro cannot be induced to vote the Democratic ticket. The white man who does not is socially ostracised, and dare not express his opinions in peace and safety. The object is to consolidate the South in the interests of the Democratic party, and when they obtain power, by the assistance of their obsequious Northern allies, to reconstruct the Southern States upon a white Democratic basis, and crush out the Republican party by making it impossible for men of that party to express their opinions in safety.

This is the programme, carefully arranged, and for which Northern journals are zealously laboring, by denouncing and ridiculing all who express opposition to it as "shaking the bloody shirt."

ALARMED by the awakened indignation throughout the North, caused by Ben. Hill's speech, Jeff. Davis' letter, and other outcroppings of the bitter but hitherto concealed treason still smouldering in the South, the Democracy lately dispatched Senator Gordon on a mission to their Southern brethren to urge them to keep quiet, otherwise all hopes of success at the coming Presidential election might as well be abandoned. The senatorial emmissary addressed the assembled Legislature of Georgia last week, evidently with some effect, as the following resolution shortly afterwards passed by that body shows:

Resolved, As the sense of this General Assembly, that equal political rights of all citizens of this State, regardless of race or previous condition, are permanently fixed and secured by the Constitution of the United States, which is recognized by this body as the supreme law of the land, and that no abridgement or interference with these rights is proposed or contemplated or desired in any action of the General Assembly, or by the people whom we represent.

This is very pretty; but does it not sound a little strange by the side of Toombs' utterances a few days ago in the same place and to these same legislators themselves? Said he: "The poor, ignorant negro—talk of him governing you and me! It takes the higher order of intellect to govern the people, and these poor wretches talk of governing us! My remedy helped us to break that up. We carried them with us by bribery and intimidation. I advised it, and paid my money for it. [Applause.] You all know it, but won't say it.

* * * We got a good many honest fellows into the first Legislature, but I will tell you how we got them there. I will tell you the truth. The newspapers won't tell it to you. We got them there by carrying the black vote by intimidation and bribery [laughter], and I helped to do it. [Applause.]

There is a little question of veracity here which ought to be settled.

THE bill making it the duty of parents to send children to school between the ages of eight and fourteen years, twelve weeks of each year, and to have them instructed at home the same length of time, was affirmatively reported by the "house committee" of the Pennsylvania Legislature on Friday. There can be no objection to a measure of this kind. One clause in the bill makes it optional with the respective school boards, whether the law shall be adopted in the district under their control.

GEN. SHERMAN has written a letter in reply to queries put to him in which he frankly states that he is not now, never has been, and never will be, a candidate for the Presidency before any convention. He also says that though his wife is a Catholic, he is not, and while he is anxious for the preservation of the public schools, he thinks there is too much extravagance in the building of school houses, making the support of the school system a burden upon the people.

CARL SCHURZ says in his last letter to his paper:

"A spectacle of helplessness more melancholy than the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives now offers can scarcely be found in the history of parties. What great things were prophesied when this party should get into its hands even a part of the power of Government! And now the possession of this power in the House of Representatives has only afforded a new opportunity for one moral overthrow after another, until the best heads of the party curse their victory in the year 1874, because it has only brought their impotence to light and inspired their antagonists with new vitality. And yet we see the machine managers busy at work, not to carry through the nomination of one of their best men for President, but that of some one who entirely represents the want of substance and principle in the party, in order that in this way they may keep the old concern somehow together.

By Our Special Correspondent.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

CABINET RECEPTIONS ON WEDNESDAY. A PHOTOGRAPH OF VANITY FAIR. "A DREAM OF FAIR WOMEN."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1876.

Every Wednesday, if the sun shines, feminine Washington arrayeth itself in purple and fine linen to make the cabinet calls, for the ladies of that distinguished circle are among the regulation sights to be seen by all visitors. The hours are from two till five, so, if the entire round is to be made a carriage is requisite. This luxury is expensive, costing at most stables two dollars per hour, but, if you are a regular customer, your elegance may be indulged at a dollar and a half for the same time. It is funny to watch the coachmen when ranged round some mansion they wait for the egress of their fair freightage (mind! I didn't say "baggage.") The respectable private coachman feels his consequence quite as thoroughly as the lady he serves. He is as careful of his dignified *pose* upon his box, his manner of holding his whip, and the number of his buttons as if he owned the entire establishment, and he gazes with supreme disdain upon the horses he knows to be hired, and the sham liveries worn by the drivers of ordinary coaches. "Caste" everywhere my dear! just note it yourself the next time you see a line of Jehus.

Yesterday the whole city was seized with a mania for calls so expensive, the whole population seemed on wheels, for the streets were full and one caught fascinating glimpses of rosy cheeks, bright eyes, and dainty hats, so plumed with nodding feathers that we wondered if the stately birds of the desert had any of their beauty remaining.

We do not take the ladies in the order of their precedence at all, but direct our course so as to economize the precious time, and therefore Mrs Robeson is the first whom we shall greet. Up the steps and into the hall; the lady stands near the mantle. She turns, flashes a look as bright as her diamonds, gives you her gloved hand for a second, and then unless you are somebody she is politic enough to cultivate, you are left entirely to your own devices. That's very well if you happen to know any one present! if you don't it's extremely awkward, but Madame has done her duty, you are quite at liberty to look at her as much as you please, and she does make a picture, for Mrs Robeson is a strikingly handsome woman, her figure is superb, her dress faultless, and the masses of her silver hair over her still youthful face are a crown extremely becoming.

Very different is the welcome you meet at Mrs. Bristow's. She is simply exquisite every way, never a bit haughty, but genially graceful, she greets you warmly, utters some bright bit of thought, and then if her attention is claimed by entering guests, she at once introduces you to some one who shall make your call agreeable; yesterday it was pretty Miss Denison of Ohio who assisted, and very charmingly she talked, fascinating my escort till I ordered him away. Mrs. Bristow's picture is not easily given; she is tall and slight, her toilettes are always rich, but her whole charm lies in the expression of her mouth and eyes, such great soft brown eyes looking straight into your own with an earnest questioning glance, while round the mouth there is always a smile so winning that were I a man I should envy the secretary his right to bask in such radiance. This isn't gushing; I know Mrs Bristow and I love her. Our next call was upon the wife of the Secretary of war, Mrs. Belknap. The fame of her beauty needs no help from my pen, she is remarkably lovely, but oh! Miss Belknap is far more attractive than her mamma. You will find her throned on the piano; the sweetest morsel of babyhood that ever came to gladden a household. She is *delicious;* you want to bite her just a little, you know, and you stand worshiping the year old darling wondering if all her life shall be as rose-hued as now, hoping most devoutly that sorrow shall never bow that rare golden head. The child is the god-daughter of Mrs. Fish, and to her house I will take you next. Usually every nook is filled with eager visitors, but sometimes your hostess has a minute's respite. How many years she has stood within her gates receiving all who choose to come! Her wonderful memory retains every name and every face, a dignified stateliness marks her manner, but find ever so slight a reason for getting over that first formality, and behold the truest womanly heart that ever beat; so true that when Mrs. Fish shall utter any sentence you may know she means it. And so unselfish that weariness and care are counted for naught if she may accomplish any good. Well has she won the title, "the first lady in America!"

At the Postmaster General's it is always pleasant to linger, Mrs. Jewell is so cordial and Florence (absurd to call her Miss Jewell) such a tiny rose bud of a girl, that welcome seems warmer there than anywhere else. Young people are always to be found there; the tables of refreshments are very tempting, while there are pictures that will pay you for looking.

Mr. Pierrepont the new Attorney General lives in the house built by Gen. Meigs. Its construction is peculiar, but never mind the house for the hostess is well worth all your attention. It is easy to see what her life long associations must have been; the high-bred face with its delicate features, the graceful manner, and low sweet voice, all mark the lady, born to that name. Mrs Pierrepont is winning love and admiration from every one she meets, tribute freely given, and accepted so charmingly, that one wishes there were even more to bestow.

Now to Mrs. Chandler's. We know exactly how Mrs. Chandler will stand and how warmly she will clasp our offered hand, but we have not quite recovered from our surprise when we first saw her, you can hardly believe her a grand mother! the fair queenly woman with no wrinkles in her face no trace of age anywhere! *il n'est pas possible.* Yet Mrs. Hale her daughter has two lovely children. Mrs. Chandler receives with perfect composure and grace, she is never flurried, never at a loss for a word or phrase, and you are quite at liberty to wander about the splendid parlors at will. No party of the season has been more brilliant than the card reception given there two weeks ago. Our circuit was completed at last! reviewing it, I call it "a dream of fair women." I have not exaggerated, dear friends, they are all fair in one way or another, and when on some state occasion, they assemble at the White House, you will believe more implicitly than now, that American women like American productions generally are——but I have exhausted all my superlatives.

[By Our Special Correspondent.

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENT.

A REVIEW OF LEGISLATIVE WORK. THREE BILLS TO THE GOVERNOR. ALMOST A STAY LAW. NEW CAUSES FOR DIVORCE. VENTILATING COAL MINES. THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BLIND. A POLITICAL TILT. THE GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION, &C.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 19, 1876.

During the lull in legislation incident to the absence of the members on account of the spring elections, a retrospective glance at the work of the past seven weeks in which the Legislature has been in session shows a large number of bills defeated, while only three have passed both Houses and are awaiting the Gubernatorial approval or disapproval. These are the "Finance bill," the passage of which was beset with so much difficulty; the act prescribing the manner in which courts may divide boroughs into wards, and a very important and salutary measure entitled "an act to enable assignees for the benefit of creditors to make sales of real estate encumbered by liens." This bill gives the courts power, in cases where real estate in the hands of assignees is encumbered to a large extent with liens, to authorize the assignees to make sale of such encumbered real estate after sufficient notice, and this order of the court operates as a stay of execution of all liens in the hands of the sheriff while the assignee makes sale of the real estate. The proceeds of the sale by assignees are to be appropriated by the liens according to their seniority.

An important measure pending but upon which there seems to be a wide difference of opinion is the supplement to the divorce law which makes forgery and perjury causes of divorce. This bill has already been twice discussed in the House where it's most prominent supporters are Mr. Wolfe of Union and Mr. Parker of Mifflin.

The most effective opposition to it cropped out in a speech made by Mr. Gunster of Luzerne on Thursday. Although there is an inconsistency in the existing divorce laws which the passage of this bill might remedy, a suspicion afloat that is intended to meet a special case may be sufficient to prevent the bill from becoming a law.

The bill relative to the ventilation of bituminous coal mines to better secure the health and safety of miners was also discussed at length in the House on Thursday. It embodies many salutary privisions for ventilation drainage, modes of egress and ingress from and to the mines. That there shall be two openings to every mine independent of the entrance shaft. It prohibits the employment of any boy in the mines under twelve years of age, or any miner between 12 or 16 who cannot read or write, and enacting penalties for any one interfering with or injuring the ventilation or machinery. The measure will most likely become a law, inasmuch as it is known to be in substance the recommendation of the coal commission appointed in 1874.

Yesterday a lively political tilt took place in the House upon the introduction by Mr. Stewart of Lawrence of a resolution that no bills be introduced after the 3d of March. The Republicans favored the resolution whilst the Democrats opposed it. The fighting grew fast and furious, becoming personal in the extreme and consumed the entire session. The supporters of the resolution charged that the majority desired to protract the session for the purpose of receiving additional pay, whilst the opponents claimed that efforts were being made to effect an adjournment that certain important bills on the calendars might not be reached. The resolution was finally defeated by a nearly partisan vote, the Republicans voting for and the Democrats against the resolution. This action was followed by the adoption of a resolution to hold afternoon sessions on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, emanating from a Democratic source.

On Thursday evening the pupils of the institution for the blind at Philadelphia gave an entertainment of a musical and literary character in the Opera House before the members of the Legislature and Heads of departments. The attendance was large and the performance highly spoken of.

The Governors reception later in the evening was more than usually attractive, a large number of strangers were present and fashion and fun held full sway.

Persecuting Christians.

A letter from Eski-Zaghra, in the large industrious and comparatively inoffensive province of Bulgaria, tells us that at Sulmuchel, a village of that district, "the Turks have broken into the houses of the Bulgarians and wounded eight. Then, as they withdrew, they took away with them the corn, the lighter furniture, and all the portable property of the Christian inhabitants.

"In the village of Cazanka, the rural guard, with two policemen and other Turks, arrested fifteen Bulgarians, shut them up in a hut, and putting knives to their throats, extorted 46 Turkish lire (the lire is equal to 18s. 2d.) In the district of Kezonlick, Koustebie Aghs, at the head of a band of Musselmans, traveled from village to village, demanding money from the inhabitants, and threatening them with arrest in case of refusal. He thus succeeded in securing a plunder of 500 lire. At Gurutche, while the villagers were away conveying goods to the stations, the Mussulmans robbed their houses and ill-treated their defenseless women and children. At Kosbjdija, the Turks broke at night into the house of Hadji Todoro, a Bulgarian, tortured him with red hot irons, and after plundering him of 20,000 piastres, stabbed him with their knives. His son-in-law was cudgeled severely by them as they were leaving the house with their plunder.

"Robberies and murders are matters of frequent occurrence in the village of Terfikli. Two young peasants have been slain by Mussulman assassins. A priest has been robbed on the road between Soublan and Kavakli, stripped to the skin, his very beard being cut off from his face. The priests of the village of Kara Tueikli were tied to a country cart, and dragged about all night, beaten and wounded, and were only released upon payment of twelve and one-half lire each. The Bulgarian Bishop of Silven was attacked in the town of Yamboli by thirty or forty Mussulmans, and though he was rescued by the police, his servants were subjected to the most severe ill treatment. A boy of Kadi-Keui 15 years old, on his way to Sliven, was stopped by some Turkish soldiers, who hewed him down with their knives; he was brought to the Governor's house, bleeding from the throat, and by him sent back to his village in a dying state, without further inquiry. At Elkovo five peasants going home from market were attacked by the Turks, who demanded their money. One of them tried to escape, but was shot dead on the spot. The others saved their lives by delivering their purses."

The tortures by which money is extorted mainly consist in burning the victims with red hot irons, piercing their tongues with sharp daggers, compelling them to tread barefooted on heaps of thorns, &c.

A Steamship Horror off Dover.

LONDON Feb. 17.—The Press Association furnishes th following: The steamer Franconia ran into the steamer Strath Clyde, of Glasgow, off Dover, this afternoon. The boiler of the Strath Clyde burst and she sank immediately. Fifty-two of her passengers were drowned. Five have been landed at Dover and four others are reported to have been saved.

Smith, Sundius & Co., steamer agents, report that the Franconia has put into Dover. She had her bow stove at the water line.

The following particulars of the disaster have been received: The steamer Strath Clyde, which sailed from London for Bombay, had been into Dover Bay to land her pilot. As she was steering out again about a mile from the Admiralty pier she was caught by a strong tide, which turned her bow toward the southeast. The steamer Franconia, which was coming down the channel, ran into her with great force on port quarter. The collision occurred at 4:30 P. M. Two minutes afterwards the boilers of the Strath Clyde exploded, and the steamer went to the bottom. The Franconia was badly damaged, but kept afloat, although her fore compartment plates were carried away. Two tugs immediately took her in tow. The weather was clear and the sea calm at the time of the disaster. The Dover life boat was launched, but was unable to reach the scene in time to rescue any of the Strath Clyde's passengers or crew.

LATER

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Eleven persons were saved and fifty-nine drowned on the Strath Clyde.

The Express Robbers.

ST LOUIS, Feb. 14.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock last night two men in a buggy, with what seemed to be a colored boy sitting between them, drove on the bridge tossed the toll-keeper their fares, and started hastily toward East St. Louis. When out some distance on the bridge a cry of "Help! for God's sake!" issued from the buggy, and the colored boy was tumbled out, when the other occupants of the vehicle put the whip to the horse and disappered in the darkness. Jerry Miller, the bridge collector, hastened to the spot, and found the seeming colored boy to be a colored woman, who said the men in the buggy were named Wilson and Holland, and that they were the parties who robbed the United States Express car on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad a few miles from St. Louis about six weeks ago. She stated further that she attended to their room in the fourth story of the building 304 North third street, over the American Express office, and that she went there about 8 o'clock yesterday morning and found them looking some stolen articles and papers over. On being discovered they seized and chloroformed and gagged her, kept her in their room all day, and toward evening they put men's clothes on her, and at 7 o'clock carried her down strirs and placed her in the buggy. She was sensible while being taken out of the building, and heard Wilson and Holland say they intended to tie a weight around her neck and throw her from the bridge into the river; that she knew too much, and must be got rid of. Being gagged, she could not call for help, nor could she escape by running away, but while on the bridge she managed to get the gagg out of her mouth and screamed for assistance, and was thrown out of the buggy. When Wilson and Holland reached the east end of the bridge they were stopped by the toll collecter and Officer Armstrong for fast driving, but they jumped out of the buggy and dashed down the eastern approach of the bridge and escaped.

Severe Storms.

CINCINNATI, February 15.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial* from Golconda, Ill., dated yesterday, says: Sunday's storm blew down several houses and barns adjoining the town and capsized a sail boat in the river, drowning five out of six occupants.

The lost are James Sheridan, Wm. Laura, Frank Michan, Wm. Fourbach, and Gus. Feldtner. Charles Queen, the only survivor, was rescued by parties in a skiff four miles below Golconda. Most of the lost were well known citizens of the town.

PORT JERVIS, February 15.—The most severe rain storm that has visited this section in three or four years set in Sunday night and continued until 1:35 this afternoon, when the wind changed from northeast to west, and is now blowing in terrific gales. It is feared that much damage will be done. Snow is now falling very rapidly.

Murderer Sentenced.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Feb. 15.—John Ritter, who murdered his two children in Hackettstown, N. J., in October last was brought into court to-day and allowed to withdraw his plea of not guilty in the first degree and pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree on both indictments. The chief justice accepted his plea and sentenced him to the State prison at hard labor for twenty years on each of the two indictments, forty years in all.

The Effect of Hill's Andersonville Speech.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Democrats a week or more ago sent an ex-Confederate Brigadier General to New Hampshire to conciliate the people on the eve of the election in that State, and peconnoiter and see how much damage had been done the Democracy by Hill's speech. He found that the damage was very serious, after consulting with the party managers in that State, and the candidates for office he returned here yesterday with a woeful tale. The Democrats have at once set to work to raise money to counteract the utterances of the indiscreet defender of Andersonville. The Republican Congressional Committee have completely deluged both New Hampshire and Connecticut with copies of the speeches of Blaine and Hill at least 50,000 already having been sent.

The Danger of Arresting a Kentuckian.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—Sheriff Springmeir, of this county, arrested Wm. Southard, at Elliston, Kentucky, a few days since, for obtaining goods under false pretences. In making the arrest he was assisted by Pearce Kent, a farmer residing near Elliston. A number of residents of Elliston considered that Kent, in this, had turned traitor to his State, and Monday night last turned upon him with ax helves, nearly killing him. Kent is seventy years old. Sheriff Springmeir has gone to Elliston to arrest the assailants, and it is anticipated that he will meet with resistance, as the mob is reported defiant and threatening.

Freshet in the Mohawk Valley.

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 16.—There was a great freshet in the Mohawk Valley last night. The river was dammed with ice on this side, and above Amsterdam and the Central railroad tracks were flooded with three feet of water and covered with piles of ice, in some places twenty feet high. Railroad travel was suspended, most of the night trains going west this morning.

An ice dam near Amsterdam flooded the lower portion of the village and carried several houses off their foundations. One child is reported drowned. The lower portion of the city is flooded. The ice remains stationary at this point, resting against the river bridge. It has gone out below here. The valley is flooded at all points. The water rose fifteen and a half feet during the night and yesterday, but has receded about two feet to-day.

New Advertisements.

WRIT OF PARTITION FACIENDA.

Wm. J. Baer, No. 1 Jan. T., 1876. The Common Pleas of Somerset County.

Wm. Earnest.

To Wm. Earnest, defendant above named, you are hereby notified that a writ *de partitione faciendo* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, tested the 20th day of January, 1876, to me directed, commanding me to make partition of the premises in said writ mentioned, in the presence of the parties interested in said lands, if they will be present after having been duly warned and notified.

You are therefore notified that an inquisition will be held on the premises situate in Jenner and Garrett, in Somerset county, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 16th day of March, 1876, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on said day, to make the partition between the said plaintiff and you, the said Wm. Earnest of the following lands which you and the said plaintiff undivided do hold, to wit:

No. 1.—A tract of land known as the Peter P. H. Walker tract containing 500 acres more or less.

No. 2. A tract in the name of Lewis Meminger, containing 450 acres.

No. 3.—A tract in the name of John Stine, containing 466 acres.

No. 4. A tract in the name of Charles Marquedant, containing 440 acres.

No. 5. A tract in the name of Martin Dubbs, containing 42½ acres.

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

No. 7. The southern portion of a tract in the name of Abraham Stein, containing 219 acres and 27 perches.

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

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

No. 10. A tract in the name of Thomas Wilson, containing 422 acres.

No. 11. A tract in the name of George Burgher, containing 291 acres and 28 perches.

No. 12. A tract in the name of Henry Baker, containing 233 acres and 23 perches.

No. 13. A tract in the name of Rachael Tom and Dinah Tom, containing 586 acres.

GEORGE W. PILE, Sheriff.

feb9

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The co-partnership existing between William Heffley and Henry Heffley, in the mercantile business, under the style of W. & H. Heffley, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of April, 1875. Accounts can be settled with either member of the old firm. Persons knowing themselves indebted will please call and settle by cash or note.

WILLIAM HEFFLEY, HENRY HEFFLEY.

feb9

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, Pa., to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in Jennerville borough, on

Saturday, March 18, 1876,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following real estate, late the property of Jeremiah H. Shaffer, deceased, viz:

No. 1. The home place, containing 27 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Henry W. Maurer, John Brooks and the Greensburg & Stoystown turnpike, having thereon erected a two story house, store house, barn and other outbuildings.

No. 2. A piece of land containing ½ acre, more or less, adjoining No. 1, the Lutheran parsonage property, and the Greensburg & Stoystown turnpike.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money to remain a lien on the premises, the interest to be paid annually to Harriet Shaffer, widow, during her life, and at her death the principal sum to be paid to the heirs and legal representatives of Jeremiah H. Shaffer; one-third of balance on confirmation of sale and remainder in two equal annual payments, to be secured by judgment; twenty per cent of hand money to be paid as soon as property is knocked down.

HARRIET SHAFFER, Trustee.

feb16

LEGAL NOITCE.

Herman G. Conn, and Elizabeth his wife, in right of the said Elizabeth, vs. George B. Williams, Thomas J. Williams, Levi Williams, Samuel Liston, and Mary A., his wife, Martin Minard, and Amanda A., his wife, Martha Williams, John, Mary and Amanda Strucker and Noah Snyder, guardian.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset Co., Pa. No. 3, Aug. T., 1874.

Notice is hereby given to the above parties that by virtue of the above mentioned writ of partition an inquest will be held and taken upon the premises therein described, on the 23d day of March, 1876, for the purpose of making partition at valuation and appraisement of the said real estate, as in said writ required, at which time and place said parties can attend if they think proper.

GEORGE W. PILE, Sheriff.

feb16

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

There will be exposed to public sale, in Friedensburg, on Saturday, March 11, 1876, the following real estate, late the property of Samuel S. Shaffer, viz:

Two lots of ground situate in Friedensburg, Somerset county, Pa., adjoining lots of Gabriel Walker, George Walker and others, having thereon erected a new twostory frame dwelling house, with store room; there are also a good stable and other out buildings thereon erected. Title good. Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day.

GEORGE M. NEFF, Assignee.

feb16

NOTICE.

At an Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for Somerset county, on the 24 day of February, 18.6, in the matter of the petition of Samuel Minder, administrator of the estate of Henry Glotfelty, deceased, for an order of sale to sell the real estate of said deceased for the payment of debts. To Lydia Glotfelty, widow, A. J. Colborn, guardian of Henry, and Joseph Glotfelty, widow and heirs of said deceased and all other persons interested take notice.

The Court granted a rule on all parties interested to appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset in and for Somerset county, on Monday, the 3d day of April, 1876, to show cause if any they have why a sale of said real estate should not be decreed.

Witness my hand and seal of said Court this 5th day of February, 1876.

A. F. DICKEY, Clerk.

feb9

History OF Pennsylvania. WANTED AGENTS, in every town, to canvass for Dr. CORNELL'S new and popular History of Pennsylvania, from its earliest discovery to the present time. A splendid book, complete in one vol., illustrated, and published at a price within reach of the people. A rare chance for a first class canvasser. Address the publishers, Quaker City Publishing Co., 217 & 219 Quince St., Philadelphia. feb2

PATENTS OBTAINED | No charge for preliminary search. No fees in advance. No fees unless successful. Manual, with references, free. Offices in Washington and Philadelphia.—Western office.

CONNOLLY BROS. & McTIGHE, 152 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

24

New Advertisements.

CALIFORNIA.

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the West and Northwest, and, with its numerous branches and connections forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories.

Omaha and California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line

Is the shortest line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and all points in the Great Northwest. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

Is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

Is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

Is the only Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway leave Chicago as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha, and California, two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, two trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota, one Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, two Through Trains daily with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, two Trains daily, Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 225 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Office: 62 Clark St., under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells St. Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago. MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Sup't, Chicago.

feb12

Edward J. Evans & Co.,

NURSERYMEN AND SEEDSMEN,

YORK, PENNA,

Seeds. Garden and Flower Seeds, Grass Seeds, Seed Wheats, Tree and Hedge Seeds, &c.

Bulbs. Bulbs, of all kinds, for Spring and Fall planting.

Trees. Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees, Grapes and Small Fruits, Evergreens Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Hedges Plants, &c.

Enclose stamp for price list, or for full descriptive Catalogue.

feb16

OUTSTANDING

STATE, COUNTY, AND MILITIA TAXES.

Due and Owing by the Collectors of the Different Districts, as follows:

Collectors.	Districts.	Year.	State Tax.	County Tax.	Militia Tax.
John Davis	Lower Turkeyfoot	1874	..	..	$ 8 09
Detrich Kreger	Middlecreek	"	..	..	9 60
George A. Saylor	Somerset borough	"	18 21	19 13	24 30
John A. Walker	Addison	1875	19 55	18 95	31 99
George G. Walker	Allegheny	"	13 13	36 21	45 09
Henry Hay	Brothersvalley	"	6 17	64 5	66 56
Fred'k G. Nefl	Jenner	"	15 17	42 4	43 69
Frederick Dumbold	Lower Turkeyfoot	"	6 73	320 98	23 91
Jeremiah Whipkey	Middlecreek	"	7 49	74 78	15 78
Zachariah Snyder	Milford	"	39 72	3 6 88	53 06
Alexander Walker	Meyersdale borough	"	6 24	339 77	34 49
Samuel J. Boyer	Northampton	"	7 40	31 71	29 00
William Flick	New Centreville borough	"	4 19	42 59	..
Tobias Lehman	Paint	"	8 65	90 61	29 00
Benjamin Bowman	Quemahoning	"	20 96	203 32	42 50
Jonathan Yoder	Shade	"	6 89	9 89	23 99
H. A. Flick	Somerset borough	"	31 24	822 27	62 00
Jacob Troutman	Southampton	"	11 32	44 13	16 00
John M. Schrock	Stonycreek	"	15 71	442 14	62 00
Augustus Medary	Summit	"	6 23	433 81	42 00
Frederick Weller	Somerset