The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY. April 26, 1876.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

BENJAMINE H. BREWSTER, Philadelphia.

JOHN W. CHALFANT, Allegheny.

ELECTORS.

1. JOHN WELSH.
2. HENRY DISSTON.
3. CHRIS J. HOFFMAN.
4. CHAS. T. JONES.
5. EDWIN A. FITLEY.
6. BENJAMIN SMITH.
7. J. W. BERNARD.
8. JACOB KNAB.
9. JOHN B. WARFEL.
10. JOSEPH THOMAS.
11. ARIO PARDEE.
12. LEWIS PUGHE.
13. ED. S. SILLMAN.
14. WILLIAM CALDER.
15. MILES L. TRACY.
16. S. W. STARKWEATHER.
17. DANIEL J. MORRELL.
18. JEREMIAH LYONS.
19. WILLIAM HAY.
20. WILLIAM CAMERON.
21. J. B. DONELLY.
22. DANIEL O'NIEL.
23. WILLIAM NEBB.
24. ANDREW B. BERGER.
25. SAMUEL M. JACKSON.
26. JAMES WESTERMAN
27. W. W. WILBER.

THAT ultra but well posted Democratic paper, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, says "the West is lost to the Democrats, and might as well be abandoned."

THE Democratic reformers at Washington do not pan out well.—Thus far only *four* of the Democratic clerks to the House committees have been discharged for political or personal crimes, and now the doorkeeper of the House is resting under serious charges of a criminal character. If these immaculate reformers start out in this way with only the patronage of one branch of Congress in their hands, what could the people expect if the entire control of the government and the Treasury of the nation fell into their possession?

WE used to laugh at, but now we are almost persuaded to believe in the old boast of the Democracy that their principles were "unchangeable and immutable," for here comes another Bourbon Democrat—to wit—Congressman Tucker, of Virginia, insisting on the old ante-bellum slavery doctrine, of the right of every village postmaster to throw out of the mails papers in antagonism to their extreme State rights views.—Tucker has evidently never heard of the adage "wise men change sometimes, fools never," or else he considers it a damnable innovation on the doctrine of State rights and the immutability of Democratic principles.

THE little amenities of debate indulged in by our Democratic statesmen at Harrisburg are thus tersely and graphically set forth by the *Telegraph:* Mr. Plummer, of Venango, (Dem.) remarked of Mr. Speaker Patterson that "he had the ambition of a Napoleon and the intellect of a Jackass." To this the Speaker made reply: "I will settle this matter with you here or elsewhere"—probably having long known that this was the form of defiance most esteemed by Southern "gentlemen" in the good old days of slavery and bullying. But Mr. Plummer rose to the occasion in his retort, saying, "I once had a brother who totally ruined a suit of clothes fighting a skunk, and I don't want to repeat his folly!" Patterson quit.

THE issue of silver coins was commenced at the Treasury in Washington and by the different U. S. depositories throughout the country on Tuesday of last week. The coins are issued under the same regulations heretofore observed for the redemption of fractional currency. Any person desiring silver can procure the same by forwarding his fractional currency to the U. S. Treasurer when he will be forwarded a warrant on the nearest assistant U. S. Treasurer or U. S. Depository for the amount. Coin will not be remitted to individuals from the Treasury. In a very few days silver will take the place of fractional currency all over the country, and as this currency is destroyed as fast as it is redeemed, if the people pursue the foolish policy of hiding away all the silver coin they receive in exchange for it, the want of small change will soon be a crying evil in business circles.

WHILE we hold the Democrats in Congress perfectly justifiable in probing and laying bare all misdemeanors of the men in office, we hardly deem it necessary for the public good that every idle or malicious rumor put afloat should at once be taken up and pursued at the expense of the Government, with the hope of developing something out of which political capital may be made for the coming campaign. The policy now being pursued by the Democratic investigating committees at Washington has converted them into huge scandal mills, into which are emptied all the political sewage of the country, which, after being vigorously agitated and tinctured, but not deodorized, is again, through the partisan press, scattered broadcast over the land. Apart from this however, is the fact that the well known eagerness of these committees for fresh scandals has superinduced the creation of them. Stories of the thinnest kind are invented by graceless fellows who want a trip to Washington at government expense; they are forthwith seized upon by the committees, the inventor is hastily summoned before them, the scandal or rumor is retailed and disseminated through the newspapers, the witness receives his warrant for fees and expenses on the national treasury, and the result, as a general thing, is that the committee discovers its witness to be a "dead beat," who has been speculating off their malignancy or credulity, the government pays the costs, public morality and decency has been shocked, the public service has been in no wise benefitted, and the committee again and again repeats the same idle shameless performance.—So far has this thing been carried, that more than one hundred thousand dollars have been expended in paying the witnesses and expenses of these committees, the appropriation has become exhausted, the witnesses are selling their warrants for fees, at a heavy discount, and one of the scandals of the day is that some of these virtuously indignant Congressional committee men, are turning an honest penny by playing broker, and buying up the depreciated warrants on the treasury issued to their impecunious witnesses. Meanwhile the true interests of the country are allowed to suffer for lack of proper legislation. This session of Congress will prove to be a protracted and a measurably useless one, and when after its adjournment, its real work is summed up, the sum total will prove to be that under a pretext of reform, the Democratic party placed in power a lot of late confederate officials, who misspent their time and squandered the public treasure in investigations for partisan capital.

SAYS the Harrisburg *Telegraph:* Senator Gordon expresses great confidence that the cotton tax will be returned to the treasury of the Southern States. Seventy millions of tax have been collected and paid into the United States Treasury, and now this ex-Confederate proposes, and confidently expects to succeed in having this large amount refunded.—Georgia will get $12,000,000, Alabama $10,000,000, and other States in proportion. This is only one of many of the schemes of the Confederate Democracy to replenish the treasuries of the South. One step at a time. The next will be the refunding of the direct war tax. Then will come pay for the liberated slaves, and the thousand and one claims which the fertile imagination of the sons of the South can readily produce when stimulated thereto by an empty pocket. Let the legislation of this Democratic House be carefully scrutinized.

OF course, all is mere conjecture yet, as to the probable Presidential candidate who will carry the Republican banner in the coming campaign, no one of the different gentlemen mentioned in connection with the nomination having developed as yet, any special strength over that of his fellows. But as indicative of public sentiment in this State as to our own candidate we publish below a couple of articles from journals in the extreme ends of the State, and as radically different in political sentiment as they are extreme from each other in territorial location. The first, "Presidential Shiftings," is from that staid and trusty old Republican journal, the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, while the other, "Perils of a Presidential Candidate," we take from the columns of that bright but intensely anti-Republican sheet edited by Col. Aleck McClure, the Philadelphia *Times:*

Presidential Shiftings

What may be said at one time as to the outlook for Presidential candidates, is no criterion for another, as, at least in minor particulars, the situation changes almost continually. The elements of conflict, which will affect very seriously the chances of candidates, develop steadily, and the nature of the contest at Cincinnati begins to be more apparent. Blaine and Conkling will evidently offset each other—the former having the largest number of delegates, but with reports and rumors hanging over him such as will make it difficult for his friends to draw him support outside his pledged ranks. The latter will have firm and steady supporters, and whatever advantage or disadvantage may attend his being regarded as the President's candidate. Neither will have the strength to nominate, and, as we now think, neither will bend to or help the other. Bristow does not seem likely to command the strength necessary to control the Convention, and is subjected to the same form of injury as is Blaine. He, thus far, has met and fought off every allegation of wrong, but the last of these manufactured reports has not yet been heard. With or without them, he has not the delegates to nominate him.

Among what have been regarded as the minor candidates, heretofore, Governor Hartranft is unquestionably looming up with increased strength, and it now looks as if it were entirely possible to nominate him, were the proper element concentrated in that direction. The examination of his record shows him to have been a singularly sagacious, mild, pure, yet efficient Governor; and that he has shown ability equal to that required for any position in the Government of our nation. Executive ability is especially marked in his case, while the habit and power of observation, reflection, and the ability to lucidly and elegantly express his thoughts is very marked. In brief, he possesses all the necessary traits for the position of President of the United States, and as a candidate before the people, has been uniformly a *lucky man*. His past career presents no salient points for attack, hence he is a remarkably available candidate. These are facts that are beginning to be widely understood, and from all we learn from prominent persons in the party outside of Pennsylvania, we begin to strongly think than if our delegation is wide awake, and attend to their business, it is within their power to secure his nomination at Cincinnatti. In saying this, we express merely our present estimate of the situation, and have no purpose to depreciate the general estimate of the chances of the other candidates. Mr. Blaine is making a gallant fight, and is gathering delegates from distant places. Whether his enemies can break him down is what remains to be seen. The stories in circulation have injured him, but not irreparably. It is between Blaine and Hartranft.

Perils of a Presidential Candidate.

Hartranft must keep both eyes open these days to escape the thousand-and-one pitfalls about him. He is just formidable enough as a Presidential candidate to be in everybody's way, and the bell-wethers of the Republican flock are busy ogling him as the probable "Great Unknown" that is likely to run away with the Cincinnati Convention. He isn't much in a national intrigue, and couldn't set up a Virginia or a South Carolina delegation after the fashion of Blaine and Morton; but while he is quietly attending to his Executive duties and letting the Presidential game go on its way, vexatious whispers come up in all the political conclaves, that Hartranft is the most available of all the nags entered for the race, and forthwith they go for his ears. He isn't fortunate in the general repute of his delegation, but they are more earnestly for him than they are generally accredited, and we see no reason to doubt the conviction several times expressed in these columns, that Governor Hartranft would be the strongest candidate that could be nominated, and that it is altogether within the range of possibility to make him the Republican candidate. But up comes another peril. A custom-house appraiser bids him beware of the THE TIMES, and Hartranft must prepare to be gibbeted, drawn and quartered by the journal that has championed him in the contest. There is "fiendish ferocity" lurking behind the "suavity of manner and delicate politeness" of this journal in telling a rather demoralized and chaotic party that Hartranft is the cleanest-limbed and best-winded horse for the sweepstakes, and pictures of raw heads and bloody bones are painted by trembling custom-house organs. Let Governor Hartranft beware of the independent press and the independent voter, for they are just ripe for a shindy and they'll make the next President, and whether they'll support him or any other Cincinnati nominee or not, will much depend upon the collars and handicaps they put upon the man in whose hands the Republican banner shall be placed. The custom-house organ very awkwardly expresses very rational apprehensions, and does well to look out for "the bull with the bay on his horns."

Jealousy, Murder and Suicide in St Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Mollie Dean, the young woman shot by William Cooper this morning, died this afternoon, and Cooper is in the hospital and is expected to die at any moment. It appears that Cooper had paid his addresses to Miss Dean for some time, but of late she attempted to break with him, she being engaged to another man. To-day Cooper called at the house where Miss Dean lived, and she went out into the garden with him, but after a few moments' conversation she uttered a scream and ran toward the house. Cooper followed and fired two shots, both of which entered the girls' head, and she fell to the ground mortally wounded. Cooper then put the pistol to his own head and sent a bullet through his brain.

Dom Pedro's Arrival.

The Brazilian Emperor in New York.

The New York papers of yesterday give extended accounts of the arrival of the Emperor of Brazil on Saturday afternoon. He refused to leave the steam-ship Hevelius, on which he had made the voyage, and, quietly landing at the East River pier, was driven to his hotel in a hired carriage. Several tugs, with the Brazilian Centennial Commissioners and other officials, boarded the Hevelius in the Lower Bay, and further up she was met by the United States steamship Alert, on board of which were the official representatives of the Government. The *Times* says:

In a short time the Alert drew near the steamer, and as she passed by the stern of the Hevelius about thirty "jack tars," in white jackets and black trowsers, manned the yards, while the navy yard band played the national Brazilian anthem. A salute of thirteen guns was fired at the same time, the marines of the man-of-war being drawn up in line, with Secretaries Robeson, Fish and Taft, Vice Admiral Rowan and General Hancock in the stern of the vessel. The Alert then hove to and the above-named officials, taking the navy yard tug, approached the Hevelius. After some delay they came on board. The Emperor, seemingly unconcerned, stood a few feet from the gangway ready to be introduced. The Brazilian Minister stood by his side, and as Secretary of State Fish, leading the party, came up the side of the vessel and on the deck was introduced to Dom Pedro, who, not understanding the name, said "Feesh," "Feesh." The Minister again pronounced the name and the Emperor said: "Secretary Fish, I have great pleasure in making your acquaintance." Secretary Fish then, shaking the Emperor's hand, said:

"The President of the United Sates has deputed the Secretary of War, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by the Vice Admiral of the Navy and the Major General of the Army, to greet your Imperial Majesty on your arrival upon our shores. He directed us to congratulate you upon the safe termination of your voyage, and to tender you his welcome, and that of the people of the United States, to this country. He anticipates a personal interview on the occasion of your visit to the seat of Government."

In reply, Dom Pedro said, "I thank you." The other members of the party were then introduced. The Emperor expressed his pleasure at the meeting, and grasped each one of them cordially by the hand. When all were introduced, Dom Pedro, noticing that General Sherman was not present, said, "Where is Sherman?" to which Secretary Fish replied, "He is off West." The Emperor then remained in conversation with the party for some time, during which Secretary Fish invited him and his suit to become guests on the Alert. This invitation was courteously but firmly declined by the Emperor, who, as he had intimated to various passengers on the vessel, preferred to remain in his own quarters and travel as a private gentleman. Referring to this in a subsequent conversation, he said: "The Emperor is in Brazil; I am only a private Brazilian citizen."

After the declination of the invitation to go on the Alert his Majesty turned to a group of passengers, entirely ignoring his visitors. Whilst his back was turned the reception party went down the side of the vessel, boarded their tug and steamed for the corvete. As the tug drew near the Alert a ludicrous mistake happened, which was laughingly witnessed by the passengers of the Hevelius. The tug reached the side of the Alert, and the commanding officer, not knowing that the Emperor had declined the invitation and supposing he was on the tug, drew up his marines on each side of the gangway, with the band stationed in the rear. The band began to play, but no Emperor appeared to appreciate the music.

The Hevelius then got under way, and proceeded on her trip up the bay. During the trip the Emperor wandered over the ship, from group to group, inquiring about the various objects in the city, which fell under his eye. Soon after the steamer was started Dom Pedro and his party retired below, where they partook of lunch. The emperor sat at the middle of an end table, with the Empress on his left. The rest of the suit were arranged opposite. After lunch the party came on deck, and the Emperor under direction of various parties, continued searching out objects of interest in the city. He expressed himself as very much pleased with the various buildings and places shown him, and seemed to take a lively interest in these things, especially in public improvements. Nothing of special interest occurred during the trip until the Hevelius came opposite the battery, where the United States frigate Minnesota was lying. Everybody expected that a salute would be fired by the Minnesota, but a mistake similar to that which occurred down the Bay was made here. The commander of the frigate probably supposed that the Emperor was on board the Alert, which was by this time far in the rear, and did not therefore fire his salute until the later vessel drew opposite. The Alert, after passing the Minnessota, went up the North river to pier No. 24. Meanwhile the Hevelius steamed up to her wharf at Martin's Stores, Brooklyn. Here the news of the Emperor's arrival spread rapidly, and a great crowd were congregated on the pier. The police, however, kept them back, and a landing was effected without any serious trouble. The first man to cross the gang plank was Mr. Harrah, who is a builder of tramways in Brazil. He rushed on board and embraced several members of the royal party. He at last reached the Emperor by whom he was cordially welcomed. The Brazilian party then took carriages which were in waiting and crossed the ferry. The Emperor and Empress, and the Lord Chamberlain occupied the first carriage. As the Empress reached the carriage and attempted to get into it she found that the step was too high for her. The Emperor and Lord Chamberlain thereupon raised a commotion, and the hack-driver stepping forward placed the cushion of his seat and a blanket below the step. The Empress was then assisted into the coach.

The Emperor has a tall commanding figure, being six feet three inches in height. He is stout, though not disproportionately built, with a broad pair of shoulders. His head is large and his forehead broad. He has gray, almost white hair, with long, full whiskers of the same color. He has a pleasant voice, and when he speaks English, which he does quite fluently, it is with sharp accent. The Emperor was dressed in black broadcloth, and his coat was buttoned close to the neck. Yesterday morning, as he came on deck his hat was blown overboard, and during the remainder of the trip he wore a silk cap, navy pattern, with a very broad leather peak. The Empress, who is three years older than her husband, he being fifty-one, is about a head shorter than he, and very heavy. The Lord Chamberlain is a short, heavy man, of a pure Brazilian complexion and jet-black hair.

The Alert came steaming up the bay, and the immense crowd collected on the wharves supposed that of course the imperial party was on board, while in reality it had quietly landed from the Hevelius, and was making its way towards the Fifth Avenue Hotel unknown to anybody. Of this incident the *Times* says:

Every eye was strained to catch the first sight of the imperial visitors, and many were found who affirmed that they could distinguish the flutter of the Empress' dress on the forward deck of the tug. The tug finally landed her passengers, and the same party which had sailed away in such high spirits four hours before ascended to the pier. Secretary Fish led the way, followed by his colleagues, Judge Taft and Secretary Robeson, and the faces of all wore a mysterious air, in which evident disappointment was mingled with an evident appreciation of the ludicrous side of the scene. Gen. Hancock merely stated that the imperial party had remained aboard the Hevelius, because the Emperor did not care to return on a transfer to the Alert in the rough water of the bay. The party then took their carriages and drove rapidly to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to find that the Emperor and Empress had arrived half an hour before them.—Up Twenty-third street to Fifth avenue the carriages of the Reception Committee were followed by throngs, who took them for the imperial cortege. The windows and sidewalks along the street were filled with spectators, while flags were flying from many of the houses along the route. The appearance of the returning police, marching up the street in regular order, as well as the conduct of the Alert in flying the Brazilian pennant added to the success of the hoax. Booth's Theatre, which had been gaily decorated with the flags of all nations, received the returning Secretaries with the ringing of chimes and all the honors under the impression that they were the imperial party. Arrived at the hotel, the "Reception Committee" immediately sought their rooms, and the throng slowly dispersed.

The Emperor went to Booth's Theatre on Saturday evening, and afterwards was serenaded, when he and the Empress appeared on the hotel balcony in response to the calls of the crowd. He will probably leave New York for San Francisco in a few days.

NEW YORK, April 16.—His Majesty, Dom Pedro of Brazil, accompanied by the Empress and suite, attended divine service at St. Patricks' Cathedral this morning. The Emperor and Empress were given seats in the sanctuary within the railing.—Solemn High Mass was celebrated, and Vicar General Quinn, on behalf of Cardinal McCloskey, who is sick, welcomed their Majesties to this country, and congratulated them on their prosperous voyage. He prayed that the remainder of their journey would be equally auspicious and happy.—Large crowds assembled both inside and outside of the church to catch a glimpse of the Imperial visitors. After church they were driven through Central Park.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Emperor Dom Pedro, accompanied by his suite and the Brazilian Minister, visited the Hippodrome to-night, and were given seats on the platform. The Empress was not present. The whole party appeared to take deep interest in the proceedings. Mr. Moody preached a powerful sermon, and announced that on Tuesday night a collection would be taken up. He wanted $250,000 for the Young Men's Christian Association, and felt sure of raising that sum. The services will close on Wednesday night.

The Salary Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The following is the text of the President's message transmitted to the Senate on Tuesday vetoing the Salary bill:

To the Senate of the United States:

Herewith I return Senate bil. No. 172, entitled "An act fixing the salary of the President of the United States," without my approval.

I am constrained to this course from a sense of duty to my successors in office, to myself and to what is due to the dignity of the position of Chief Magistrate of a nation of more than forty millions of people.

When the salary of the President of the United States was fixed by the constitution at $25,000 per annum we were a nation of but three millions of people, poor from a long and exhaustive war, without commerce or manufactories, with but few wants and those cheaply supplied. The salary must then have been deemed small for the responsibilities and dignity of the position, but justifiably so from the impoverished condition of the Treasury and the simplicity it was desired to cultivate in the republic.

The salary of Congressmen under the Constitution was first fixed at six dollars per day for the time actually in session, an average of about one hundred and twenty days to each session, or seven hundred and twenty dollars per year, or less than one-thirteenth of the salary of the President.

Congressmen have legislated upon their own salaries from time to time since, until finally it reached $5,000 per annum, or one-fifth that of the President, before the salary of the latter was increased.

No one having a knowledge of the cost of living at the National Capital will contend that the present salary of Congressmen is too high, unless it is the intention to make the office one entirely of honor when the salary should be abolished—a proposition repugnant to our republican ideas and institutions.

I do not believe the citizens of this Republic desire their public servants to serve them without a fair compensation for their services. Twenty-five thousand dollars does not defray the expenses of the Executive for a year, or has not in my experience. It is not now one-fifth in value what it was when fixed by the constitution in supplying demands and wants.

Having no personal interest in this matter, I have felt myself free to return this bill to the House, in which it originated, with my objections, believing that in doing so I meet the wishes and judgment of the great majority of those who indirectly pay all the salaries and other expenses of Government.

U. S. GRANT.

The Overflow in Illinois.

QUINCY, ILL., April 20.—The water in the Sny levee bottom rose rapidly yesterday, and at noon to-day the overflow extended from the river to the bluff at many points between Hannibal and Louisiana. At two o'clock the rise at Rockport, where the Sny strikes the bluff, was over twelve inches. Many houses that stood high and dry this morning were surrounded in the afternoon, and their occupants were taken out in skiffs. The water is reported still rising, and it is now feared that the entire country from the river to the Illinois bluffs, the distance ranging from three to seven miles, will be inundated. The farming country between Rockport and Louisiana for miles east of Louisiana is from three to ten feet under water, and many acres of wheat are ruined. About a mile of the track of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad is under water. The river is falling, but it is feared it will be several days before a decline occurs in the overflowed district.

Railroad Fatalities.

PITTSBURG, April 20, 1876.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon George Shank, aged twelve years, was killed at Saltsburg on the Connellsville Railroad, in the following manner:

It appears that as a coal train was passing the station the lad attempted to jump on the cars. He missed his footing and fell under the train and was crushed beneath it, causing instant death. None of the train men observed the boy getting on the train, and the accident was not discovered until the lifeless body of the lad was found on the track, after the train had passed. Mr. Shank, father of the deceased, is a partner of W. H. Bown & Co., and keeps the company store at Saltsburg Station.

James Foley, a boy employed as a laborer on the tracks of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, met with a frightful accident yesterday morning. He was engaged at work near Mansfield, when a train came in sight about 8 o'clock, and before he could get out of the way he was run over by the engine. Upon examination it was found that his ribs were broken, the left arm mangled so that the bones protruded, and his ankle terribly crushed. He also sustained internal injuries. His recovery is considered impossible.

College Building Burned.

MOBILE, ALA., April 17.—The Blue or Penny's College, now known as Emerson Institute, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The building belonged to the American Missionary Society, and has been used since the war for the education of colored people. It was insured in Northern and Eastern companies.—The inmates saved most of their clothing, but lost property to the amount of $4,050, including a library belonging to Mr. Lord, the Superintendent, valued at $1,000.

[By Our Special LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISBURG, April 22.

The near approach of the close of the session has rendered a close application to business on part of both Houses necessary. The number of bills passed and considered during the past week will probably exceed all that was done during the whole of the first half of the session. The Senate and House are working together with a degree of harmony that did not characterize their action before the time of final adjournment was fixed.

The general appropriation bill which the House held so long without acting on it is now being considered in the Senate, among the amendments incorporated by the Senate is one appropriating $175,000 for legislative expenses, no definite amount for this purpose being fixed by the House but about 100,000 will be required to pay the members, officers and employees for the extra days of the present session.

The House had made provision in this bill for the payment of the necessary expenses of several investigating Committees, among them the one appointed to investigate the affairs of the State Treasury, last year, as your readers will recollect there was a little difference of opinion between the coordinate branches of the Legislature in respect to this selfsame Committee at the time of its appointment the Senate claiming that the Committee had no legal existence being the creature of single a House. This difference of opinion still exists so much so that the Senate has refused to allow provision for the payment of the investigating Committee to be made in the general appropriation bill. This may cause a little fight in conference Committee which will result in a compromise of the matter. A large number of appropriation bills have passed the House, and the Senate is giving them the preference and hurrying them through the various readings.

Among the appropriation bills was one providing for the payment of the current expenses of the soldiers orphans' schools. There was no objection to this appropriation as far as it was to go to the maintenance of the soldiers orphans', but the bill contained a provision appropriating $3,000 to Col James L. Paul for preparing and publishing a history of the Soldiers Orphans' Schools from their inception to the present time. Against this provision a lively little fight was inaugurated, which finally resulted in the striking out of the provision making an appropriation to Colonel Paul, who, it is claimed has already nearly completed his work, and maintains that unless the State comes to his aid, he will lose money, the expenses of compiling this work being very heavy. It is not intended, however, that the matter should rest where it is. Another attempt will be made to relieve Mr. Paul.

Some weeks ago the Senate passed a series of resolutions instructing our representatives in Congress to vote against the "Morrison tariff bill" now pending. These resolutions were sent to the House, where they were immediately referred to the committee on Federal Relations. In that committee a new set of resolutions were fixed up and reported to the House. When this report was made the Democrats immediately moved the previous question, cutting off all debate, and passed the report of the committee, not however without a lively little tilt with their Republican brethren who insisted on talking on the question in spite of their previous question. When the resolutions as amended went over to the Senate. That body, as a matter of course, refused to concur, and the resolutions have again gone to a committee, the result of whose action Congress will no doubt await with suspense.

The boom bill investigating Committee of the House has examined nearly 300 witnesses and has about completed its work. It will most likely report about next Wednesday. The investigation has been thorough and sufficent evidence has been educed as to so seriously incupiate two members of the House Synott of Luzerne and Petroff of Philadelphia, that their expulsion is seriously talked. Capt. Skinner the Journal Clerk may possibly receive a censure, for imprudent conduct. Nothing more serious having been proved against him. The case of Senator Boyer is still in a muddle which can only be closed up by the report of the Committee.

No evidence has yet been produced showing that a single vote for the boom bill was purchased but it is well established that a large number of former supporters of the bill were induced by convincing agencies to absent themselves on the day when the bill was considered. It is now by no means certain, as was at first supposed that the Boom bill cannot become a law. It is claimed and seems to be a fact that the bill has to-day as many, if not more supporters than ever and that no reason exists why it should not go to the Governor.

Mississippi Crevasses.

MEMPHIS, April 19.—The crevasse at Delhi, Monday night caused great alarm at Fryar's Point, and all citizens at that point turned out *en masse* to try to repair the break, which is reported one hundred yards wide and the water pouring through with fearful force at last accounts, and overflowing plantations at Moon Lake, and will find its outlet through Cold Water and Tallahatchee rivers.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—A convention of parishes of States subject to overflow from breaks and crevasses in the Mississippi, called by the executive committee appointed at the convention last year to meet here, met to-day. The object of the convention is to enlist the aid of Congress in making coast levees a national work, and also to get Congress to take hold of the subject as one affecting all the river States. A committee on credentials was appointed.

The *Times* says: "What is known as the Bass levee, at Point Lookout, in Carroll parish, is the largest protection levee in the State of Louisiana. The break there is a mile wide and the waters are flowing through without making a riffle. The loss there is tremendous, and it is estimated it will reduce the crop sent to this city 250,000 bales.

On the Mississippi side Buck Ridge and Wade breaks will devastate Bolivar, Jaquena and Warren counties, and will be equally large as the one on the opposite side."

Assassination at Pottsville.

POTTSVILLE, April 23.—James O'Donnell while in his dwelling here to-day, was shot at through the window, the ball entering his head back of the right ear. No hopes of his recovery are entertained, and no clue to the guilty party has been discovered.

Belknap's Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Ex-Secretary Belknap, accompanied by his counsel, Messrs. Carpenter, Black and Blair, entered the senate chamber at 12:25 and took seats at the table provided for them.

At 12:30 the senate suspended the consideration of legislative business to resume the impeachment trial, and the secretary of the senate was directed to notify the managers on the part of the house of representatives that the senate was ready to proceed with the trial. The managers on the part of the house of representatives appeared in the senate chamber at 12:50, and as soon as they were seated the secretary read the proceedings of the session of the senate as a court of impeachment on Monday last, after which Mr. Lord, on behalf of the board of managers sent to the secretary's desk and had read the answer adopted by the house of representatives to the plea of Belknap to the effect that at the time of the commission of the acts charged against said Belknap, he was an officer of the United States and was such an officer until after the house of representatives by its proper Committee had completed the investigation into the charges against him and were preparing for his impeachment, a fact known to him when he resigned.

Mr. Carpenter, of counsel for the accused, asked for a copy of the replication of the house of representatives and for time until Monday next to answer the same.

Mr Edmunds submitted an order that the respondent file his answer to the replication of the house by the 24th inst., and that the managers on the part of the house file their rejoinder by the 25th, and that the trial proceed on the 27th inst. This was agreed to after some discussion, and on motion of Mr. Edmunds it was ordered that the senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, adjourn until the 27th inst. at 12:30 P. M.

Kentucky Crookedness.

LOUISVILLE, April 21.—The United States marshals have been active of late in arresting persons suspected of manufacturing crooked whisky. Those taken into custody belong to a class called "Moonshiners," termed such because they distil "the crooked" at night. In the main they are a very poor and vagrant class, who make the liquor principally for their own use. Eight of this class have been brought to this city for trial, and all are desperate and will fight very readily.

In one case Deputy United States Marshal Adair and a posse of soldiers left Lebanon for Brush Creek, Greene county, to capture John Sweeney and his sons, illicit distillers and desperate characters. When they arrived at Sweeney's house they found him and his sons gone, and they then started back to Lebanon. After going a short distance they were fired upon by Sweeney and his sons, who were in ambush. The posse turned upon the fugitives and pursued them into the mountains. None of the party were injured by the shooting. Deputy Marshal Berry in attempting to arrest some of Sweeney's family was fired on in like manner and badly wounded.

Several days ago Joel D. Claghorn, a special United States bailiff, arrested an illicit distiller named Gent, in Allen county. While escorting him along the road with two aids, he was attacked by a party of twelve men, fired upon and compelled to give up his prisoner in order to make good his own escape and save his life and the lives of his aids.

Political News.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Hon. W. H. Stowell, who received the largest vote for delegate at large to the Cincinnati Convention, and Hon. J. B. Sener, the permanent President of the Lynchburg Republican Convention, arrived here to-day. They say that while there was quite a stormy time during the temporary session, there was perfect harmony after the permanent organization. The resolution of preference for Mr. Blaine was adopted by a yea and nay vote of 95 to 23, and is as follows: "Having implicit confidence in the personal worth, honor and integrity, and in the political soundness and sagacity of Hon. James G. Blaine, of the State of Main, and believing that he will defend and uphold the Constitution of the United States as it is, and make this nation loved at home and respected abroad, we hereby declare our preference for him as the nominee of the National Republican Convention for President of the United States." The delegation stands 18 for Blaine and 4 divided between Conkling and Morton.

Hard Pan.

PITTSBURG, April 20, 1876.

Yesterday morning the work of exchanging silver coin for fractional currency was begun at the U. S. Depository at the Custom House in this city. As might have been expected there was quite a rush for silver, and the cashier was kept so busy that he only paid out half dollar coins in sums of five dollars and upwards.—There were a great many who went to the Depository with smaller amounts, but they failed to make the desired exchange. A good many merchants provided themselves with coin with which to make change at their stores. The authorities will continue to pay out silver from this time forward, as directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Death in a Coal Mine.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—While five persons were descending into a coal shaft at Brown's station, on the Columbia branch of the St. Louis Kansas City & Northern Railroad, on Friday last the rope broke, and all fell to the bottom, over one hundred feet. Two men and a boy were instantly killed and the other two fatally injured.

Disasterous Fire.

PITTSBURG, April 22.—The Methodist camp meeting grounds at Tarentum, Pa., were destroyed by fire last night. The Tarentum grounds have been owned by the Methodists of this vicinity for many years, and the cottages belonged to members of the church in this city.

The grounds probably contained 150 frame cottages, which were generally of four or five rooms, of neat architecture and design, and many completely furnished except with bedclothing. The only buildings saved, according to present advices, were the Tenant House, occupied by the Superintendent, and the Camp Hotel. The fire will prove a very disastrous one, and may seriously interfere with the arrangements for the national campmeeting, which was announced to be held on the grounds in August. The loss is about $50,000.

The Indians.

OMAHA, NEB., April 16.—An interview with Gen. Crook is published to-day. The General thinks the destruction of the Crazy Horse camp was a severe blow to the Indians, but has made them desperate. Had the ponies been detained by Gen. Reynolds, the Indians would have been crippled to a great extent, and this would probably have lessened the extent of the war which is undoubtedly at hand. The policy of the Indians at present is to reap the benefits of both war and peace. To that end some of them remain on the reservations, and furnish the warriors information, provisions, ammunition, etc.

A Proclamation from Governor Hartranft.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 21.—Governor Hartranft to-day issued a proclamation recommending that the people of the State assemble in their several counties and towns on the Fourth of July next, and have delivered an historical sketch of said county and town, and that a copy of said sketch be deposited with the Librarian of Congress.

CURTIS K. GROVE. AUSTIN DENISON.

Grove & Denison

Manufactures of
Carriages,
Buggies,
Spring-wagons,
Sleighs,
Harness, etc.

Factory one square east of Diamond.

Somerset, Pa.

April 12, 1876.

Imported Draft Horse,

BLACK LEICESTERSHIRE,

will stand the following season commencing April 10th and ending September 10, at my farm in Somerset Tp. The many fine colts now standing in this county is evidence enough that only by breeding to full bloods do we get the halves.

Terms, $15 to insure a mare with foal.

ALSO,

The Hambletonian Stallion
ALHAMBRA

Service reduced to bottom prices with foal.—$35 to insure a mare for this season only. Now is your time to improve your stock. Mares from a distance cared for at lowest actual cost. Best of care taken but not accountable for accidents.

apr12 P. HEFFLEY.

CARPETS.

CARPETS OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS
Linoleum,
MATTINGS,
Window Shades,
At Low Prices.

A liberal discount made to Ministers and on Carpets for Churches.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 Fifth Ave. Pittsburgh,
mar8

WOOD
PUMPS

With all valuable improvements, linings and chamber of HEAVY TUBE COPPER, etc. etc. Our manufacturing facilities are unsurpassed, our stock and assortment LARGE and prices will be made to SUIT THE TIMES. Try the "G" Pump and test its merits. Ask for it at your Hardware store, and see that it has the above trade-mark. ORDERS may be sent to GRAFTON PUMP CO., Grafton, W. Va., Inquiries and Remittances invariably to GRAFTON PUMP CO., 506 Commerce St. Phila., Pa. April 12.

THE PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office: No. 291 Chestnut Street,
Incorporated in 1847.

ASSETS, - - - - - $5,500,000

The Penn is a strictly Mutual Life Company, All of its surplus premiums are returned to its Policy-holders every year, thus furnishing them Insurance at the lowest possible cost.

The Life Rate non-forfeiting Endowment Policy issued by the Penn, while giving protection to the family of insured in case of early death, provides at moderate rates of premium, a fund for future support, should he reach old age.

All Policies are non-forfeitable for the value after third year.

SAM'L C. HUEY, President.

SAML. E. STOKES, Vice President. H. S. STEPHENS, 2d Vice President.

JAS. WEIR MASON, Actuary. HENRY AUSTIE, Secretary.

SOMERSET BOARD.

ED. KIERNAN, President. C. J. HARRISON, Treasurer.

E. D. YUTZY, P. S. HAY, Vice Presidents. J. O. OGLE, Attorney.

April 19. A. B. ADAMS, Secretary.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. mar8

HENRY McCALLUM,
CARPETS,
77 Fifth Avenue,
Above Wood Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Prices the same to all.

April 19.

1876. Spring Trade. 1876.

GREAT REDUCTION

—IN PRICES OF—

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

The Most Goods for the Least Money.

Call and Examine our Stock. Orders filled Promptly.

J. H. BORELAND & Co.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,

53 and 55 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

March 29, 1876.

New Advertisements.

ENGLISH DRAFT HORSE.

WAXWORK, JR.,

The property of Alexander Countryman, will stand for service the ensuing season, commencing April 10 and ending July 15, 1876, Sundays excepted, as follows: The first three days at Andrew Weys one mile east of Somerset on the Berlin pike, the next three days at David Cutwell's, Getsbarsburg, Stillers Twp., and then three days at the owner's stable in Lavansville, and so on alternately throughout the season.

WAXWORK, JR.,

is 5 years old, a beautiful mahogany bay, 18 hands high, weighs 1800 lbs., perfectly clean and sound, with heavy, short legs, close jointed, of great strength, good action, thoroughly good tempered and has proved himself a good stock getter. He was got by Waxwork, imported from England at a heavy expense by the Pennsylvania Stock Importing Company, (George Johnston, agent), was owned by the Westmoreland and Fayette Horse Company. His dam is a large, well formed, Bay Chester Lyon mare, or "Stomper." His grand Sire, "Glory," the property of Mr. Taylor, of Sonham, England. He, by the noted horse "Glory" which won a cup at Walden, and the prize at Wisbeck. The dam of "Wax Work Jr's," Sire was a superior Brown Mare by young Honest Tom. The Sire of whose grand Sire was the celebrated horse "Honest Tom" that was sold for $2,000. Mr. Countryman purchased "Wax Work Jr.," of Philip Ankerman of Lycipus, Westmoreland Co., Pa., for a large sum of money. "Wax Work Jr.," was on exhibition at the Westmoreland county fair held at Greensburg, Pa., where he drew first premiums. He was also on exhibition at the Somerset county fairs held at Somerset in 1873 and 1874, where he drew first premiums each time.

TERMS.—$8 00 to insure a foal to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal. Parting with a mare before she is known to be with foal forfeits the insurance money. Mares must be brought regularly, and if put to any other horse the insurance money will be claimed. If colts are lost through colting at the proper period half the insurance money will be refunded. N. B.—Good care will be taken, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. mar29

Statement and Report

OF THE

Somerset County Poor House and House of Employment,

From April 1, 1875, to April 1, 1876.

LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM APRIL 1, 1876.

Head of horses	4
Colts	1
Head of cows	10
" young cattle	8
" of calves	5
" of sheep	15
" of hogs	12

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Tons of hay	35
Bushels of wheat	20
" rye	32
" oats	420
" potatoes	511
" corn, in ear	100
" kohlrabi	8
" onions	6
" tomatoes	3
" beets	9
" beans	10
" apples, winter	50
Kegs of butter	10
" lard	5
Barrels soft soap	17
Pounds of hard soap	95
Barrels vinegar	2
Pounds tallow	236
Barrels pickles	6
Pounds pork	2253
Pounds beef	1650
Pounds veal and mutton	507
Pounds calf skins	69½
Pounds beef hides	198
Pounds wool	62
Hogsheads krout	2
Heads of cabbage	1300

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN HOUSE.

Yards flannel	39
Cuts stocking yarn	95
Vests	3
Mens' pants pairs	40
Boys, "	23
Dresses, women	24
Dresses, children	16
Chemise, large	34
" small	23
Shirts for men	43
Shirts for boys	18
Roundabouts	3
Aprons, large	27
Aprons, small	10
Sacques, women	14
Bodies, "	15
Caps, "	8
Suspenders	7
Handkerchiefs	9
Bed sheets	17
Chaff ticks	8
Insane ticks	4
" slips	10
Pairs stockings, large	32
" small	18
Pairs socks, mens	9
Pairs socks footed	19
Insane sheets	7
Pairs mittens	5
Bed bolsters	9
Pairs pillow slips	24
Shrouds and sheets	3
Sun bonnets	8
" small	6
Towels	20
Skirts, large	9
Skirts, small	9
Coats, boys	6
Flannel dresses, large	8
" small	4
Shoes, new, large	24
" small	6
Boots, new, large	4
Drawers, mens'	19
Cloth, linner, yards	32
Comforts	2
Inmates, average, April, 1875	82
Admitted during the year	49
Discharged and escaped	29
No. of children bound out	2
Died during the year	3
Born in house during year	1
Inmates April 1, 1876	82
Outdoor paupers that received support	43
Vagrants provided with lodging	702
" meals	1497
Dr. To cash received from 1st April, 1875, to 1st April, 1876	$227 00
Cr. By cash paid different persons during the year	551 27

WM. SUDER, Steward.

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NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAXES,

May 1, 1876, to April 30, 1877.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special-tax year, May 1, 1876, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1876.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000 fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to ED. SCULL, Collector of Internal Revenue at Somerset, and pay for and procure the Special-Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1876, and without further notice.

D. D. PRATT, *Commissioner of Internal Revenue.*

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1876.

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