The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY. . . . . May 3, 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 PUGH.
13. ED. S. SHIMAN.
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 H. BERGER.
25. SAMUEL M. JACKSON.
26. JAMES WESTERMAN
27. W. W. WILBER.

THE New York *Tribune* declares that all the investigations affecting President Grant "have left his honesty above suspicion," and it adds: "We beg our Democratic friends therefore to moderate their unruly rage, and to spring no more scandal upon a disgusted nation till they are sure about the facts."

IN a labored editorial in behalf of Hendrick's nomination, the Harrisburg *Patriot* says: "No President has ever been elected by the people without Pennsylvania and none is likely to be." Correct—and as no Democratic candidate has the ghost of a chance to carry Pennsylvania this year, it is a settled thing that Grant's successor will be a Republican.

IT will be remembered that when Belknap resigned the Democratic press charged that it was a trick put up by the President whereby the Secretary was to escape impeachment. Now it turns out that the resignation was forced by a threat from Clymer, that if he did not resign he would have him impeached. The discovery of this additional blunder of the statesman from Berks, has raised quite a breeze in the Democratic camp, it being evident if a conviction cannot be had because of this ground of defense, the fault rests altogether with the dense stupidity of Clymer.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* expends a column article in arguing that to certainly elect the President the Democracy must carry both Ohio and Indiana, and concludes by saying: "The Presidential problem is solved by securing a candidate who can carry Ohio and Indiana. Who is he? Where is he?" Why Hendricks, of Indiana, to be sure. Why don't you speak up? What was the use of writing a whole column to insinuate what you wanted, and could have said in three words.

DEMOCRATIC economy and sagacity combined in a striking manner in the resolution of the House of Representatives calling for the list of stockholders of all the national banks of the country. The object of this resolution was to discover how many members of Congress were owners of national bank stock. In obedience to this resolution the proper department procured the information and sent it to the Committee on Banking and Currency; when lo! it was discovered that no use could be made of the ponderous mass. It contains 210,000 names, fills eight thousand pages of manuscript, and it cost for clerk hire alone) $25,000 to prepare it for the committee—to be thrown aside unused!

THE Democrats began this session of Congress with the determination to devote it primarily to the manufacture of political capital for the coming Presidential campaign. To this end the public business has been utterly neglected, and the entire session so far has been devoted to scandal-mongering, and the investigation of frivolous calumnies against members of the administration.

The accidental stumbling upon evidences of corruption against Belknap whetted their eagerness, and the committee rooms of the House have been converted into huge scandal mills, from whence the country has been flooded with the most disgusting and improbable lies against prominent Republicans, which one after one have been exploded and laid bare, so soon as the implicated and maligned parties could get possession of the specific charges against them, or obtain a hearing. One of the latest of these monstrous falsifications—published by every Democratic sheet in the land—was a downright charge of theft against the President, accompanied with the allegation that he was to be impeached and tried for "robbing the Treasury to buy his second election."

An ordinary sense of common decency, to say nothing of morality and justice, should have prevented the publication of so scandalous a charge, at least until it was established. But what is decency, or honesty, or justice to the Democratic politician or editor, when capital justly or unjustly, is to be made against a political adversary? So the scandal was published by these ghouls throughout the land, though nineteen-twentieths of them knew in their heart of hearts that it was a bold and barren lie.—When sifted down the fact appears that by direction of the President a portion of the "secret service fund," yearly appropriated by Congress for the detection of crimes against the government and laws, was used for the detection and punishment of crimes against the ballot box in the city of New York and other places, and now the principal witness (Davenport) an employe of the government, who is before the committee, willing and anxious to testify the whole truth, is badgered, and insulted, and brow-beaten, and prevented from telling how, when, where and why he used and disbursed the money which the President was charged with stealing, because he swears and will show by incontestible evidence, that it was mainly expended by him in the prevention and detection of false registering and voting by Democrats in the city of New York, and that notwithstanding all efforts made by him and others, that State was carried by fraud for the Democratic candidate at the last Presidential election.

It is a self-evident fact therefore, that the Democratic Congressional committee having this matter in charge, while smelling around the Department, discovered that a portion of the "secret service fund" had been expended by order of the President in and about New York, and suspecting the object to which it had been applied, the unscrupulous partisans controlling that committee, at once concluded to counteract the weight of the evidence which they felt certain Davenport had accumulated against their political friends, by boldly and shamelessly charging that the funds used by him for that purpose had been stolen by the President. A more monstrous and malignant slander was never coined and circulated by reckless political demagogues, and a poluted press, the sole object being to break the force of most damaging disclosures of their own iniquity, by attempting to damn in public estimation the Chief Magistrate, who legitimately ordered the use of a portion of the fund set apart for that purpose, to detect and punish their gross frauds upon the sanctity of the ballot box. Such is the way and the means used by the present Democratic majority in Congress, to make political capital for the coming Presidential campaign.

ONCE in a while the Democratic members of the House are obliged to turn their attention from investigating their opponents to a serious inquiry into the conduct of their own friends. For example, one of Clerk Adams' appointees, who succeeded the veteran Barclay, was convicted of using his place to advance his own private and peculiar business schemes. He was put out, and his place knew him no more. Now Mr. White, of Kentucky, wants Clerk Adams, who is also a Kentuckian, investigated, in order that it may be discovered how much lobbying the Clerk and his assistants have done to save their pay from reduction. Worse than this, an assistant engineer comes up from the depths of the subcellar of the House, and accuses the engineer of a variety of crimes, of which poisoning is the chief. But the field for investigation still grows wider as well as more interesting. Gen. Boughton, late of the Confederate army, at present clerk of the House committee on military affairs, stands charged and convicted of fraud, and of being under indictment in Texas as a member of the whiskey ring in that State. The committee refuse to send to Texas to procure witnesses, and we suppose this model Democratic clerk will be allowed to escape without prosecution. It does begin to look as if this House had selected a choice lot of Democratic scamps for its subordinate officers, or are we to consider these fellows as but a sample of the average Southern Democrat?

IT was perfectly understood by the Democratic leaders when the present Confederate House assembled at Washington, that the National Administration was to be broken down and utterly destroyed, by a series of investigations laying bare all its assumed iniquities, and no sooner was an organization secured than committees of investigation were raised to nose out and examine, every little scandal and piece of tittle-tattle that Mrs. Grundy and the gossiping newspaper reporters had set afloat. Soon the Democratic Press teemed with startling accusations against all the members of the Cabinet, the confederate sleuth hounds opened in full bay on the trail, and a very devil's tattoo was beat by partisan organs and scandal mongers throughout the land. Now mark the result. Not one Republican officer of the government—save Belknap—has been proven guilty of crime, after five months of vigilant smelling and investigating by more than a score of hostile unscrupulous Democratic committees. For five long months we have had a constant dreary drizzle of nastiness and scandal poured into the public ear. Each succeeding day we have supped upon a fresh libel, until at length the common gorge has risen, and the revolting load of libel and libellants is spewed back into its original Democratic sewer, to the great relief of the public stomach.

But this disgusting spectacle of partisan foulness has been relieved by occasional gleams of the ridiculous, in which the smelling committees have figured in a most absurd light, to the great relief of those who were not too heart sick to be amused at the ludicrous figure cut by the investigators. For instance, it was announced with every evidence of delight that Secretary Robeson had been detected in corrupt practices, and the awful intelligence was telegraphed over the country that a mysterious cypher dispatch, signed "Mary," had been unearthed, which as soon as it could be deciphered would unlock the whole scheme of administrative corruption. The public held it breath, and soon this horrifying message was translated and given to the world:

CAMDEN, N. J.

To Secretary Robeson, Washington, D. C.:
The baby is troubled with teething, and weaning at this time the doctor thinks may be dangerous. He advises the employment of a wet nurse if a sound and healthy one can be found. MARY.

Whether this revelation much encouraged the bold Confederates or not we have no means of knowing. It had one effect however, for thenceforward the committees sat with closed doors, and only trusted Democratic reporters were furnished with the tid-bits of scandal extracted from the witnesses. At last, after weary and anxious days of expectation one of the committees "caught Grant" and joy was given to the Democratic heart by the announcement that a witness had been found named "Biggins"—who would cook the President's goose. "Biggins" was summoned before the committee. His evidence was brief and to the point. The historic scene in the committee room, is thus described in the *Inter-Ocean:*

He said that some years ago a great wrong was done him by a prominent personage. The latter, knowing that the exposure would ruin him politically, determined to silence the witness. He therefore had him (the witness) arrested, conveyed to a mad-house, and finally detectives carried him off to England, from which country he had escaped and appeared before the committee to expose the wicked conspiracy.

"Who was that great personage?" said the Chairman, trembling with exultant anticipation.

"The President of the United States," replied Biggins.

The Democratic members of the committee wriggled in their seats with joy, and leaned forward with triumph written on their Websterian brows. At last the "President was implicated."

"How did the President wrong you?" inquired the Chairman eagerly.

The witness hesitated, and finally refused to tell. He was supplicated, entreated, to make a clean breast of the transaction, and finally was threatened with imprisonment if he refused. At last he answered that the President had ruined his (the witness') betrothed wife. Amazement sat upon the faces of the committee as they listened. The witness went on to say that after this great crime had been perpetrated, the President was in the habit of visiting him (the witness) at the dead hour of night, and sometimes spent the whole night at his bedside, entreating him (Biggins) not to make public his (the President's) disgraceful and scandalous behavior. The witness, however, was obdurate, and Grant had, therefore, brought his minions forward to arrest and punish him. The committee were speechless with wonder over this revelation. Finally, a Republican member broke the silence.

"How did the President come to your house?" said he, "and how did he gain entrance? Did you admit him?"

"He came in any way he pleased," replied Biggins. "Sometimes through the roof, sometimes in at the windows, sometimes through the walls. He was not there in the body, you understand, but in the spirit. General Grant has never done me any wrong in the physical, but only in the spiritual form."

"And is that the way he ruined your betrothed?" inqired a member.

"That's the way," said Biggins.

"And were his detectives also spiritual agents?"

"All came to me in the spiritual form," answered Biggins, "but just as strong as six foot policemen in the flesh."

Biggins paused. The committee paused. A sickly smile stole over the faces of the Democratic members. An undignified giggle broke from the Republican quarter. Then there was a gentle calm. Biggins alone looked serious. Then the committee signified to the witness that they would lay his complaint before a council to be composed of Napoleon Bonaparte, George Washington, and the Duke of Wellington, and the deputy sergeant-at-arms led him from the room.

"Biggins" is a madman, but his story is not a particle more improbable than the silly and scandalous stuff, the very dignified committee have been investigating, and sifting and spreading before the country as evidence of the corruption of the President and his cabinet officers.

THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT.

A Postponement Wanted Until December

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The galleries were again crowed to-day, two-thirds of the audience being ladies. At 12:30 legislative business was suspended, and the impeachment trial begun.

Mr. Lord submitted a motion that evidence relating to the question of jurisdiction of the Senate be given before the arguments relating thereto, and if such plea is overruled, that the defendant be required to answer to the articles of impeachment within two days, and the House reply, if they deem it necessary, within three days, and that the trial proceed the next day after the joining of the issue.

Mr. Carpenter, of the counsel for the accused, moved that the trial be postponed until the first Monday of December next, and asked that the time for discussing this motion be fixed at two hours for each side. The request was granted—18 to 13—and Mr. Blair addressed the Senate in favor of the motion. He argued that it was impossible for the Senate to do justice to the great and important question involved, on account of the advanced stage of the session, and the counsel had not had time to make suitable investigation before presenting themselves to argue this great question. Again, the House was even now making investigations with a view of presenting additional articles of impeachment, and if any additional charges were to be made the counsel for the accused wanted them here They invited the closest scrutiny into the official conduct of the accused. He referred to his life, and stated that he had won his way into the councils of the nation in the front of battle. Another reason why the Senate should postpone the trial was that it connected itself directly with the political issues of the day, and both parties were almost committed to his destruction.

Judge Black followed on the same side. He spoke an hour, and dwelt at some length upon the political excitement against the accussed contending that it was so intense that each party was committed to his ruin. It was impossible for him to have a fair trial, though he might have an honest one. He also intimated that this would be so painful that nothing but the fear of the absolute loss of his reputation could move him to it.

At the conclusion of Judge Black's speech Mr. Edmunds moved that the Senate withdraw for consultation.—The motion was agreed to—yeas 35, nays 24. Before they retired, Mr. Hoar, one of the managers, called its attention to the rule of parliamentary law which restricts the Senate in the discussion of what has taken place in the House of Representatives. He desired to know whether that was a rule governing proceedings on trial, so that the managers of the House might govern themselves accordingly. He was led to allude to the subject from the fact that one of the learned counsel had been permitted to state that a scene of disorder took place in the House on a certain occasion. He did not make any motion on the subject, but merely desired to call the attention of the Senate to it in order that the managers might understand what their duties were in the premises.

Mr. Carpenter said that on the part of the defendant's counsel he wished to be heard before that important question was decided

The Senate then, at 3 o'clock, retired for consultation, and returned to the Senate chamber at half-past four, when the presiding officer announced that the motion on the part of the defendant was denied, and that the counsel on the part of the respondent would now be heard on a motion submitted by the managers, which is that the evidence on the question pending to the plea of jurisdiction be given before the arguments relating thereto are heard, and that if such plea is overruled, the defendant should be required to answer to the articles of impeachment in two days, and that the trial shall proceed on the next day after joining the issue.

Mr. Blair, consel for Belknap, rose to open the argument, but on motion of Mr. Antoony, the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment, adjourned until 12:30 to morrow.

The Boom Bill.

HARRISBURG, April 24.—The Investigating Committee, appointed by the House of Representatives to ascertain whether corrupt means had been used to secure the passage or defeat of the bill regulating charges of certain boom companies, made their report this evening. The report charges several members with improper conduct, and that Wm. Doughlass, of Philadelphia, was guilty of conduct unbecoming a member of the House by having assisted in deceiving the friends of the bill, and thereby induced them to offer money for its passage; that Mr. Petroff, of Philadelphia, solicited and consented to receive money for himself and others, and thereby violated the Constitution; that Mr. Lynott, of Luzern county, received $300 for his vote, and also violated the Constitution. All the above were members of the House. But the committee also find George W. Skinner, Journal clerk of the House, guilty of misconduct in negotiating between members and lobbyists, and declares Senator Boyer, of Clearfield county, guilty of having endeavored to influence votes by money or promises.

It also says that Jesse C. Aunnerman, of Montour county, used corrupt solicitations; that John B. Beck, of Lycoming county, endeavored to influence votes corruptly; that F. E. Embeck, of Williamsport, was principal manager of the boom lobby (having deposited $15,000 before the passage of the bill and withdrawn it on the day of the passage,) and that the use of money for other improper means was proposed by Peter Herdic, of Williamsport, while L. Andrews, of Bradford, enticed members of the House away from their seats by false telegraphs.

The report of the Investigating Committee was signed by all the members of the committee except Mr. Reyburn, Phila., who made a minority report, setting forth that he was unwilling to censure members of the House because of grave doubts whether such a course would be proper, in view of the fact that they had not been allowed the constitutional privileges of confronting their accusers and witnesses. The House took no immediate action on the majority or minority reports except to order them published.

A Coal Mine on Fire.

The Herron's Hill fire and the fire in the coal mine on the City Poor farm have a parallel in the case of a great coal fire now raging on the line of the Connellsville Railroad, a short distance this side of Cumberland.—The Spruce Hill mine was abandoned several years ago, in 1872, we believe, shortly after which time it was discovered that either accidently or intentionally the coal at some point in the mine had been fired. Since then the fire has spread, so that at present there are on fire five "pillars," embracing an area of fifteen or twenty acres. In the tract there are about twenty-one acres left, to which the fire is sure to spread if it is not stopped, and a quantity of coal estimated in the neighborhood of 40,000 tons will be destroyed. So far no effort has been made to quench the fire, and it would be a difficult task for any one to undertake, as the fire has obtained such great headway. At certain temperatures the air "draws" into the mine, at which times persons can go in and approach very close to the parts on fire. Again it "draws" outward, when smoke is emitted not only from the mouth of the mine, but from about forty other places, presenting an odd appearance *Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Horrible Crime.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—The *Commercial's* Forest, Ohio, special says: About a week ago John Bannock, a farmer residing five miles from that place, while working in a field with his son, aged fifteen, and daughter aged seven, became enraged at the lad and felled him senseless with a hand spike, following up his blows until life was extinct, and then buried the body in an adjacent log heap.—He threatened to kill his little daughter if she did not preserve silence. He then reported that the boy had absconded. Yesterday the little girl, in answer to a question, said she knew the whereabouts of her brother but was afraid to tell. After some questioning she told the story of the murder, but could not exactly locate the hiding place of the body. To-day the entire neighborhood began search and discovered the remains, partially decomposed. Bannock attempted to escape, but was arrested and jailed.

Outrage at Troy, New York.

TROY, N. Y., April 25.—A few weeks ago M. L. Filley, a stove manufacturer on Green Island, reduced the wages of his employees. The moulders struck and non-union men were employed in the places of the disaffected ones. Demonstrations were made subsequently by the out n work men, but nothing serious occurred until early this morning, when between fifty and one hundred masked ruffians, surrounded a house where several non-union men boarded, disarmed the policeman employed to protect them, cut the alarm telegraph wires and brutally assaulted the workmen. One man was shot four times and it is feared is seriously injured. Three others are also badly injured. It is believed that one of the ring-leaders was mortally wounded, as he was shot while in the act of assaulting one of the party. The ruffians escaped unmolested.

Centennial Buildings to be Closed on Sundays.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—At the meeting of the Centennial commissioners to-night it was decided to close the buildings on Sunday, but the grounds will be open on that day free of charge.

[By Our Special

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENT

HARRISBURG, April 29.

On Monday night the much talked of Committee of Investigation on the boom submitted its report to the House, which body for once was in perfect order and listened to the reading of the report with a profound interest. The great expectations based upon the report were by no means realized. Instead of radical action recommending the expulsion of certain members and the censure of others, as was anticipated, the report was very conservative, stating merely the facts brought out by the evidence, and shipping the responsibility of a chain thereon entirely upon the shoulders of the House. In a rather reckless and in some cases an unwarrantable manner the report of the committee casts imubations upon the following parties:

The attention of the House is called to the conduct of Mr. Miller of Philadelphia, but the Committee expresses no opinion on the same.

The Committee are of opinion that the conduct of Mr. Knight of Bucks was very improper.

That Mr. Thornton of Allegheny approached both Messrs Wise and Beck, members of the House in such a manner as to lead them to suppose that they could attain a valuable consideration for their votes against the bill.

Of Mr Gentner of Philadelphia they are not prepared to say that he was guilty of any effort to corruptly influence any of his fellow members. That W. S. Douglass a member from Philadelphia was guilty of conduct unbecoming a member of the House.

That evidence was produced to show that Emile J. Petroff a member of the House from Philadelphia, was guilty of a violation of the 27th section art. 3d, of the constitution in reference to bribery. That Martin F. Synott a member of the House from Luzerne county had also violated the same section and article of the constitution.

The Committee then go on to state that although of opinion that their power does not extend beyond members of the House, they feel that they would not be doing justice to themselves, did they not call attention to the misconduct of Geo. W. Skinner Journal Clerk of the House.

Senator Boyer, Jesse C. Aunnerman ex-member of the House, Jno Beck, F. E. Embeck and Peter Herdick of Williamsport are then separately arraigned and charged by the evidence with corrupt and improper attempts to influence legislation on the bill.

The attention of the House is especially called to the conduct of Luther Andrews of Alba Bradford county in sending false telegrams to the members and calling them away from their seats on the final passage of the bill.

The report closes with a recommendation that after the House is done with this testimony it be referred to the Attorney General for such actions as he may deem advisable.

All the members of the Committee with the exception of Keyburn signed the report. That gentleman however refused to do so because he considered the action of the Commitee unconstitutional in as much as the parties accused were not allowed to confront their accusers, or given an opportunity of defending themselves.

Ever since the introduction of this report very little business has been done in the House. In legislative parlance, the boom still booms, and the whole of the past week was consumed in futile attempts on the part of the House, to find a way out of the intricate labyrinth into which it has been led. One day, the House could have been seen in one of the positions of trying to resolve itself into a high court of impeachment. The next in trying to send the matter back to the Committee with instructions to do their work over again, and yesterday we find them sending the boom bill back to the Senate by a vote of 115 yeas to 57 nays, before it has been purged of its corruptions which surrounds it and before even any definite action in that direction has been taken. What the Senate will do with the bill remains to be seen. The general opinion here is that this joke begotten investigation has proven a failure, and will close with the session in some disgraceful manner.

The minority of the committee appointed by the House last year to investigate the affairs of the State Treasury, submitted a report to the House on Wednesday. This report substantially denies many of the assertions of the majority report, made early in the present session, such as that the committee was not allowed admission to his books by the State Treasurer, and has for its object the complete vindication of State Treasurer Mackey. It contains at least one wholesome recommendation, and that is that a law be passed by the Legislature regulating the appointment of all committees of investigations. The report was signed by representatives Chrisman and Baily

State Treasurer Rawle will assume the duties of his position on Monday noon, the 1st of May. No change will be made in the regular clerical force. A new messenger and night watchman however will be appointed.

Details of the Fire at Rouen.

LONDON, April 27.—The *Standard's* Paris correspondent says the fire in the Theatre des Arts in Rouen broke out while the actors were dressing for a performance in the opera of "Hamlet," and was discovered before the public were admitted. The flames spread rapidly. The outlets of the building were so narrow that the exit of the members of the chorus and supernumeraries was cut off, and the poor people crowded the windows, many leaping from them upon bedding piled below by inhabitants. One chorus singer was visible for an hour in an upper window beyond the reach of help. Four soldiers were killed and fifteen wounded in endeavoring to save lives. About fifty persons were badly injured and taken to the hospital. A leading singer, Mme. Pzys, entered the burning building in search of her husband and perished in the flames. Her body has not been found.

The Asiatic Plague.

LONDON, April 27.—Advices from the East state that the plague in Mesopotamia is increasing. At Hillah, from April 1 to 7, inclusive, 114 persons were attacked with the disease and 56 died. On April 8 there were 22 attacks and 13 deaths, on April 9 31 attacks and 11 deaths. At Bagdad, from 2 to 8, inclusive, there were 256 attacks and 169 deaths; on April 9, 74 attacks and 13 deaths, and on April 10, 56 attacks and 26 deaths. The highest number of cases registered in any single day was on April 9. Some cases have occurred in the military hospitals and garrisons.

A Father Shot by his Son.

SPRINGFIELD, April 25.—Captain Elisha Samson, of Duxbury, Mass., who was shot yesterday by his son James, was widely known among the older masters of vessels of the ports of both Europe and America. Just before the tragedy Capt. Sampson seated himself with his family at the breakfast table. When in the act of asking a blessing a door leading into the room was opened by his son, and wi hout uttering a word the youth discharged the contents of a musket at his father. The gun was loaded with duck shot, every one of which entered the unfortunate man's head, scattering his brains over his wife and daughters. The fratricide can only be accounted for on the score of temporary insanity. The young man had been ill for several days, and it was not known that he had left the room until the fatal shot was fired. The tragedy has caused great excitement in the usually quiet and historical village. Capt. Sampson was 65 years old, and lived near the legendary "Captain's hill" beneath the shadow of Miles Standish's monument.

Suicide Because He Was Falsely Charged.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—An examination of the books of L. H. Chandler, Pension Agent at Norfolk, Virginia, who committed suicide, recently, during temporary insanity, produced by a charge in the Democratic newspapers of being a defaulter, has been completed, and the result shows that the Government was indebted to him, at the time of his death, over two thousand dollars.

Chandler's friends charge that there was a systematic scheme on the part of the Democratic leaders of the Norfolk District to ruin him and destroy his popularity because of his announced intention to accept the Republican nomination for Congres, next fall. Chandler was formerly United States District Attorney for Virginia, and drew the indictment found against Jeff Davis for treason.

Dom Pedro.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Dom Pedro and party arrived this evening at Pleasanton, forty miles from the city. His car was detached from the train and put behind another engine and rushed over the road half an hour ahead of the overland train. The object was to avoid any demonstration on arrival, and was a perfect success. The party passed through Oakland without attracting attention, crossed the Bay, and arriving at the wharf, took carriages to the Palace Hotel, where they entered without half a dozen people knowing they had arrived. On the arrival of the regular train at Oakland a great crowd was in attendance, with bands playing and colors flying, while Dom Pedro was already esconced in apartments at the Palace. At Sacramento Dom Petro and party hastily examined the workshops of the Central Pacific. The party will remain in the city four or five days, and thence proceed to other points of interest.

A New York Horror.

NEW YORK, April 28.—This afternoon the National Express Company was unloading two boxes marked Peter Jones, Plattsburg, at Brodway and Twenty-second street, when one of the boxes fell from the truck and broke, exposing the body of a colored man. The other box was then opened and found to contain the body of a white woman. Both bodies had cuts in the necks, in which were stuffed pieces of cotton or wool. The police incline to the theory that they are subjects for medical examination prepared for shipment

The Scandal Mill.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—It transpires that the startling sensation concerning which the Democrats were consulting so mysteriously last week, and which was alluded to in these dispatches Monday morning was the story of the insane man, who testified yesterday concerning the encroachments of President Grant's spirit upon his liberties There has been a great deal of fun over this investigation, and the Democratic members of that committee will not hear the last of it for some time.

Murder.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 26.—Last Sunday Judge J. E. Carson, of Crab Orchard, was shot and killed, it is alleged, without provocation, by John Smith. This morning Smith was brought before the court for trial and not being ready he was granted further time. He then left in charge of officers and on the way to prison several sons of the deceased Judge endeavored to kill him. The attempt failed and caused their arrest and having promised not to again attempt to kill Smith they were released.

Fatal Dualin Explosion.

NEWBURYPORT, April 24.—An explosion of dualin at the German Mine, Newbury, Mass, occurred at noon to day. Miners were engaged warming dualin in ashes when it exploded. James M'Gilll, aged twenty-one years, of Oswego, N. Y., was fatally injured; John Carter, who was thrown thirty feet into a shaft; had his arms and ribs broken, but will recover, and James Williams was slightly injured. The Smith's shop was blown to pieces.

Prisoners Released from Jail.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 25.—Sunday night at 9 o'clock a white man and negro, heavily armed, effected an entrance by artifice to the Carthage jail, in Smith County, overpowered the jailor, secured the key, and liberated four prisoners from the iron cage inside the jail building. One of the liberated prisoners is Si Curtis, the notorious horse-thief and outlaw, who has escaped from many jails. The Vigilance Committee is in hot pursuit.

The Cost of Investigations.

Congressional investigations are expensive luxuries. A witness from Tucson, Arizona, figures up his expenses from that point to Washington at $2,890, and the best or worst of it is that he says he has nothing interesting or important to tell the committee which summoned him.

Indians Starving.

CHICAGO, April 27.—A dispatch just received by Gen. Sheridan from Gen. Crook says the Indians at Red Cloud are on the verge of starvation, owing to neglect in forwarding supplies; that unless immediate steps are taken to supply them they will all leave the reservation, and that fears are entertained, considering their present temper, that they will make a raid on the whites.

Horrible Infanticide and Suicide.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—A horrible infanticide and suicide occurred at a German boarding house in this city this morning. Mary Sherman, a German chambermaid, complained of being sick, and retired to her small room. An hour later she was found with her throat cut, the floor slippery with blood, and the newly-born body of a female child with its head nearly severed from the body, under her bed.

Shocking Result of a Quarrel.

PEORIA, April 27.—John Lockwood, a notorious river rough, had his head blown off yesterday afternoon at this place. He had a quarrel with John Gaebel and wife, concerning the ownership of some logs, when he attacked Mrs. Gaebel, and brutally beat her about the head, when Gaebel seized a shot gun and fired at him. The charge completely blew the head off Lockwood. Gaebel, who is a German, has always been recognized as a peaceable and inoffensive citizen.

Explosion in a Mine.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS., April 26.—An explosion of dualin at the German mine, Newbury, occurred at noon to-day. The miners were engaged in examining the dualin in ashes when it exploded. James McGill was fatally injured; John Carter, who was thrown thirty feet into a shaft, had his arms and ribs broken, but will recover; and James Williams was slightly injured. The smiths' shop was blown to pieces.

Explosion in a Torpedo Factory.

NEW YORK, April 26.—About 3 o'clock to-day there was an explosion at Hapgood's torpedo factory at One Hundred and Forty-second street and Eighth avenue, by which ten or twelve persons were injured. Lavinia Blauvelt and Sarah Hickman, were dangerously hurt, but others are believed not to be fatally injured.—The injured parties are all girls.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Samuel H. Garey and Catharine his wife, of Meyersdale borough Somerset County Pa., having made a voluntary assignment to me by deed dated the —— day of March, 1876, of all the estate, real and personal, of the said Samuel H. Garey, for the benefit of his creditors, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Samuel H. Garey to make immediate payment to me, and those having claims against him to present the same duly authenticated for settlement to me at the residence of the assignee, in Meyersdale, on Saturday, May 20, 1876, when and where I will attend for said purpose. PHILIP HAY, Assignee.
apr12

DISSOLUTON NOTICE. The partnership heretofore existing between us under the firm of Patton & Hurst was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books, accounts, notes, &c., are left at the store, where all persons indebted will please call and settle with either of the undersigned. J. W. PATTON. C. O. HURST. Somerset Pa., April 15th, 1876.
THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED at the old stand, No. 4 Baers Block by the undersigned, who starts on Monday (April 17th) to purchase a full stock of Spring and Summer Goods. Returning thanks for the patronage enjoyed by the late firm will make every effort to merit a continuance of the same. J. W. PATTON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Wm. Willis late of Quemahoning Twp., deceased. Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them duly authenticated for settlement and allowance, at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday, June 10, 1876. DANIEL STUFFT, Executor.
April 26.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Elizabeth Seebler, late of Milford Tp., deceased. Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them duly authenticated for settlement at the late residence of deceased on Thursday, May 18, 1876. JOSEPH WILTROUT, Executor.
apr12

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Henry Berkey, late of Somerset Twp., deceased. Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them to the undersigned, at the late residence of the deceased on Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1876. MRS. LOUISA BERKEY, Executrix.
mar29

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3,000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. mar8

STATEMENT of the Supervisors' accounts of Jenner Twp., for the fiscal year ending April 10, 1876.

DR. Duplicate Michael Bettz		$382 02
" " Jesse Witt		550 25
" " Jonas Ankeny		658 02
" " Joe. Forney		350 79
		$1943 18
CR. By labor, &c., Michael Bettz	$391 18	
" " Jesse Witt	567 26	
" " Jonas Ankeny	89 29	
" " Joe. Forney	285 32—1333 15	
Balance due township		$ 22 03

The undersigned auditors of Jenner Tp., Somerset county, Pa., certify that we have examined, audited and adjusted the foregoing supervisors' accounts and find them correct as here set forth. J. P. ANKENY, CONRAD WEIGHTENHEIZER, JOHN SIPE, Clerk. Auditors.

VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENT. Notice is hereby given that Solomon Baker, of Jefferson Tp., Somerset county, Pa., by deed of voluntary assignment, has assigned all the estate, real and personal of the said Solomon Baker to the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the said Solomon Baker. All persons indebted to the said Solomon Baker, will make payment to said assignee and those having claims or demands will make known the same to the undersigned on or before Saturday, May 27, 1876, at the house of Solomon Baker, in Jefferson Tp., on which last named day he will attend at said place for purpose of settlement. GEO. BARCLAY, Assignee.
April 19.

VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENT. Daniel Mostoller, having executed a deed of voluntary assignment to me for the benefit of creditors, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said Daniel Mostoller to present them duly authenticated to me at my office in Somerset borough, on or before Monday, the 29th day of May, 1876, and all parties owing said Daniel Mostoller must make settlement or payment by that time. JAS. L. PUGH, Assignee.
apr19

VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENT. Notice is hereby given that Martin Baker and wife, of Somerset Tp., Somerset county, Pa., by deed of voluntary assignment, have assigned all the estate, real and personal of the said Martin Baker to the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the said Martin Baker. All persons therefore indebted to the said Martin Baker, will make payment to the said assignee and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay. W. H. RUPPEL, Assignee.
apr12

VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENT. Jesse Long and Eliza Long, having made a voluntary assignment to me by deed dated the 21 day of April, 1876, of all the estate, real and personal, of the said Jesse Long, for the benefit of his creditors, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Jesse Long to make immediate payment to me, and those having claims against him to present the same duly authenticated for settlement to me. ZACHARIAH T. LONG, Assignee.
April 26.

VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENT. Levi Snyder and Susan his wife, of Middlecreek Tp., Somerset county, Pa., having made a voluntary assignment to me by deed dated March ——, 1876, of all the estate, real and personal, of the said Levi Snyder, for the benefit of his creditors, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Levi Snyder to make immediate payment to me, and those having claims against him to present the same duly authenticated for settlement to me at my office in New Centreville borough, on Saturday, May 27, 1876. AARON WILL, Assignee.
apr19

ATTENTION! BLACK HILLS MEN. RIFLES, single and repeating of the best makes all prices, from $8 00 to $50 00. SHOT GUNS, double and single muzzle and breech loading, all prices, from $3 00 to $200 00. REVOLVERS, 5, 6, or 7 shooters, for ball and cap or metal cartridges, $3 50 to $25 00. Call and examine, or write for Illustrated Price List, address, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 175 Liberty Street, Pittsburg, Pa. mar29

New Advertisements

White Lead! White Lead! ARMSTONG & McKELVY, MANUFACTURERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD, DRY AND IN OIL. Office 37 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa.
P. S. There being so many ROTTEN brands of inferior goods offered to the trade, dealers and consumers will find it to their interest to buy our Strictly Pure White Lead which is unequalled for fineness, whiteness, and durability. mar29

OILOGRAPHS. The Newest Thing in Pictures. EVERY SUBSCRIBER to this paper, who will return to the Am. Oilograph Publishing Co. the annexed certificate, with 10 cents will receive by return mail as a specimen a superb Oilograph of Mary Spencer's exquisite flower painting, "SPRING BEAUTIES." This picture, measuring 12x16 inches, retails for $300, and is a fac-simile of an oil painting worth $1,500. To also distribute specimens of their more elaborate work, they will forward gratuitously, to every tenth purchaser of the above whose names will be registered as received, a magnificent $3 Oilograph, 22x28 inches, entitled "BOSOM FRIENDS." Address, AM. OILOGRAPH CO., No. 178 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.
Cut out this Certificate.
This Certificate, accompanied by Fifty Cents, entitles the sender to the $300 Oilograph, Spring Beauties. Advertised by AM. OILOGRAPH CO., 178 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.
April 26.

1776. Agents Wanted. "Centennial Cook Book and General Guide." 400 Pages, bound in Cloth and Gilt. 2,000 Receipts—Cookery, Medicine, Farming, Diary, Events. 100 Engravings—Centennial Buildings, Old Relics, Park Scenery. Neat and Guide for Operators. Best selling book out. Book for everybody. Retails at $1.50, sent postpaid on receipt. Send for copy. J. B. MYERS, Publisher, 103 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
April 26.

Moved His Office. DR. W. M. MARTIN will continue the practice of Dentistry in the office with Dr. Good, in Mammoth Block, Somerset, Pa. apr5

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF Somerset Borough. From March 1, 1875 to April 1, 1876, (13 months) Henry Kreger, Esq. collector, in account with Somerset Borough.

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