The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY ... February 14, 1877.

JUDGE DAVIS, U. S. Senator, elected from Illinois, is said to be worth three million of dollars. He owns fourteen farms in one county alone.

THE Electoral Commission decided on Friday last by a vote of eight to seven, that the four votes of Florida are to be counted for Hayes and Wheeler. This is a victory for law and right, as well as for the Republicans.

SCRATCH the back of the Democratic canvass anywhere you may, and instantly the itch for bribing some one by Tilden is seen. In Oregon, in Louisiana, in Florida, in South Carolina. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* was right when it declared that "Tilden was seeking to buy his way into the Presidency." And it was just when it predicted, that he "would give this country the most corrupt administration it ever had," if elected.

IT is very significant, says the Louisville *Commercial*, that all the rascals who wanted to sell out, all the rascals who thought they could induce somebody to sell out, and all the rascals who thought they could make money by acting as go-between—political pimps and panderers—run as naturally to Mr. Tilden and his confidential friends as a duck runs to water. No such rascals ran to Hayes or his friends with their disgraceful propositions.

THE Albany *Journal* has been making a financial calculation, and arrives at the conclusion that Mr. Tilden has been remarkably fortunate of late. It figures thus: "Offered for one vote in Louisiana, $100,000; offered for one vote in South Carolina, $50,000; offered for the Louisiana Returning Board, $200,000; paid for one bogus vote in Oregon, $8,000; total $358,000; cash paid, $8,000; saved by failure to buy, $350,000." A very comfortable salve for disappointed ambition.

THE Democrats do not take kindly to the decision in the Florida case, and they are not nearly so much in tune with the Electoral Commission as they were a week since. In fact, a portion of the press of that party are showing signs of desperation. For instance the Harrisburg *Patriot* vents its disappointment as follows:

"Eight to seven." "a strict party vote." The vote of Florida is given to Hayes and Wheeler dishonestly, fraudulently, violently, shamelessly, by a partisan majority of the electoral commission. Nevertheless a majority of the people, according to the testimony, voted for Tilden and Hendricks. Figures will not lie, but technicalities can be made to cover a lie even by the judges of the supreme court of the United States.

We are sorry for the Democratic Commission; why did they persist in giving "a strict party vote" against the law and the testimony? We were afraid that they would do so, and now our worse feares have been realized. Whom can we trust in these degenerate days? One of the strong grounds of hostility to the Commission was our fear that the Democratic Commissioners could not divest themselves of partisanship, and it turns out that our fears were well grounded. We share with the *Patriot* in its profound disgust and disappointment.

IT does not redound to the credit of the high Democratic dignitaries on the joint Commission that not one of them could rise above the level of partisanship. We were led to believe from the eulogistic articles we read in the Democratic press, that partisanship could not possibly infest the pure atmosphere surrounding the great case entrusted to the decision of the Commission, but we confess no little shame, that we were misled. We thought that, at least one of the Democratic Judges or Commissioners would prove that he was not made out of the common mud, used in the construction of other people, but alas! not one of them could forego partisanship, or rise above mere party feeling. They are so dreadfully biased, that they voted solidly against the majority every time. True, the Republicans voted solid, but what reasonable man would expect them to vote wrong, merely to please the minority? They rose above party feeling, as it was but reasonable to expect they would, and stood by State sovereignty, and the law, and the rights of the people, while the Democrats, true to their narrow, bigotted, partisan views, solidly voted for party before country. Again we have had the truth of that great moral axiom forced upon us. Put not your faith in Democratic polititions.

CAN the political history of this, or any other country show any thing so utterly demoralizing as has been the campaign of the "Reform Democracy?" Under the specious cry of superlative honesty, the vilest corruption, the grossest bribery, the most villainous frauds have been perpetrated.

Claiming superior virtues, it resorted to every thing that was immoral, debasing and iniquitous to effect its object. It clothed itself with lying as with a garment, terror was its handmaid, and murder follow in its train. Public and private rights were ignored, the private papers and correspondence of citizens were rifled, bribery was again and again attempted, ballot-boxes were stuffed and otherwise tampered with, perjury was reduced to a science, law was defied, war was threatened and the lowest depths of infamy were sounded in the attempt to steal the Presidency. Public virtue was never so tried, and never before so signally vindicated. Future generations will read the history of this Democratic conspiracy to secure control of the government, with mingled feelings of disgust at the iniquities of that party and of admiration at the integrity and virtue of the people.

HON JERE BLACK gives up the contest, and says he has no doubt that Hayes will be returned as elected by the Commission as it is now organized. So a Washington correspondent says.

No one has forgotten, we presume, the display of roosters over the tremendous Democratic majority obtained for Tilden, at the late election in Mississippi. How that majority was obtained may be judged from the sworn testimony of J. F. SEINSTEN, a Democrat, and President of the Hinds County Board of Register. He at first refused to testify, but his resolution broke down, and he finally, out with the truth as follows:

There was a conference of leading Democrats in Hinds County, a short time before the election, at which it was proposed to furnish one of the Democratic Judges of Election at each polling place with a duplicate key to the ballot-box. Witness furnished about fifteen of these duplicate keys to different men, all of whom were white men, and, he thinks Democrats. He slipped a small parcel into the vest-pocket of one of the Judges, remarking as he did so, "Here is something which may be of use to you." Did not tell them what use was to be made of them, but thought that they were all smart enough to find out how, and for what to use them.

In answer to a question from Senator Teller, the witness said: "I suppose that my idea was, that if there were too many Republican votes in the ballot-box, the key was to open the box that the Republican votes migh be taken out and the Democratic votes be substituted in their stead."

Witness admitted that the Republican judges of election in Hinds County were generally ignorant negroes, and it was an easy matter to get them intoxicated on election day. He admitted farther that duplicates of the ballot-box keys were furnished to one of the Democratic judges in every polling district in the county.

Suppose such testimony as this had been given by a member of a Republican board, how the country would have rung with denunciations of the outrage, but being merely a Democratic fraud, the press of that party receives it with silence, and with simulated indignation continues to hurl bitter denunciations against Republican ballot-box stuffers.

IN determining the Florida case the Commission decided that they would not go behind the returns as certified by the proper State officials, but that they would go into an examination of the eligibility of the electors.

The first proposition was carried by the vote of the eight Republicans against that of the seven Democrats on the board. On the second proposition Justice Bradley voted with the Democrats, thus carrying it.

Under this decision the return signed by Stearnes, the late Republican Governor, was adopted as the true one, and after hearing testimony, it was decided that Humphreys, the Republican elector whose eligibility was disputed, because he had held another Federal office, which he resigned before the election, was duly qualified. This ruling, which gives the vote of Florida to Hayes and Wheeler, virtually decides the case as to Louisiana and Oregon, the only other two States really in dispute. In Louisiana the returns of the Republican electors is duly certified according to the laws of that State, the only remaining dispute being the illegality of two of the electors, who had held other offices, but it is alleged, had resigned them before entering upon the duties of the last office, while in Oregon the Democratic fraud is too transparent to talk about; Cronin (the Democrat) never being possessed of the shadow of right, and Watts (the Republican) having resigned his office of Post Master, as well as his office of elector, before the college met, and being duly elected by his colleagues to fill the vacancy caused by his own resignation, as the law of that State provides for.

This decision as to Florida does not absolutely give the Presidency to Hayes, but it establishes a rule that must eventuate in his being declared President, if the Republicans have as clear cases in Louisiana and Oregon as they think they have. It may be a couple of weeks yet before a final determination is reached.

HERE are a few gems of Democratic honesty elicited by the Senate investigating committee, which we commend to public attention. General Anderson, a member of the Louisiana Canvassing Board, being under examination was asked, "Was there any proposition made, by any one, in relation to the use of money to effect the declaration of the result?" His answer was:

Yes; Dr. W. A. Robeson, Democratic State Senator, came to my room at 11 o'clock at night, on the 24th and 25th of November, and said to me there was an opportunity to make a good thing, and that I would get 200,000 if I would insure the State for the Democrats. I replied that was a subject I did not wish to entertain. He asked me to think it over. I replied it would be useless for me to do so, and before he left the room he exacted a promise from me to meet him at the St. Charles Hotel, at 6 the next evening. I promised to meet him to get rid of him. I did not meet him. He came to the Board and called me out, inquiring why I did not meet him. I said I had forgotten, when he replied it was too important for me to forget. I said to him: "I don't want you to converse any further with me on the subject. If you wish to retain my friendship, you will never again mention it."

Mr. A. B. Levisse, another member of the same board, testified as follows:

A proposition was made to him for a consideration, to cast his electoral vote for Samuel J. Tilden; on the 4th of December witness was at the residence of Mrs. Barlow, on Constantinople St., New Orleans, had dined out, and returning home, Mrs. Barlow and her daughter being present, one of them gave the witness a note asking him to meet C. W. Johnson at Casidy's Hotel, on important business; Johnson wrote the note at Mrs. Barlow's; the ladies asked witness what it meant; he replied he had no idea; the ladies thought Johnson wanted witness to vote for Tilden.

Mr Johnson, an active Democrat, called next morning and asked the witness to meet S. M. Ashur (whom witness had known as a banker in Shreveport) at Casidy's. Witness did so, first informing Marshal Pitkin of his suspicions. Ashur and witness walked to a retired part of the town. Ashur said he had important business to propose, and would make a fair proposition as a broker. He then presented his offer, whether witness would be willing to receive a certain sum of money, say thirty or forty thousand dollars, and refuse his ticket as elector. Witness gave no direct answer, as he had arranged to do with Pitkin, and asked several questions, and finally said the price was too small, that he might as well receive $100,000 as $50,000; that it was a big chance to make a big thing; that it only happened once in a hundred years that one man had an opportunity to make a President, and finally that Johnson might say to his friends that Levisse was not willing to listen to the proposition, but that they had not got up to his price yet, and left him after appointing another meeting that night.

At the second interview Ashur said he would be required to cast his vote for Tilden; witness replied that this was a new thing and put him off, he stuck to his price of two hundred thousand dollars; finally, after more close inquiring, the witness wanted to know who his backers were; then he went off to see his friend or prompter, and back in half an hour; witness asked whom he had seen, and he gave the name of Walter Pugh; Ashur said $100,000 was the utmost that could be raised by Pugh or backers, and he asked witness to go with him next morning to the committee and they would meet two men, Pugh and the moneyed man. The witness and Ashur went to the place appointed and met the two men as described. The man, said to be a moneyed man, the witness recognized as Hermandez, a prominent New Orleans broker. Hermandez spoke to witness, and the witness introduced Ashur to him. Hermandez wished to talk, and witness declined, saying Hermandez could talk to Ashur, as he was the party to talk to. Witness then went home, after an appointment for the next morning at the St. Charles Hotel; met Ashur next day at eleven o'clock, and made an appointment for noon, when they again met, and Ashur said $100,000 was all that could be raised. Witness stuck to his $200,000, and it was not worth while to talk about it any more. Ashur is a Jew and a fine business man, and a good neighbor. Witness regrets to have to expose his name. Witness reported all these things to Pitkin as they took place, and Pitkin was well satisfied with what he had done: he has never seen Johnson since.

By our Special Correspondent.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb 10, 1877.

Only one topic has been talked of this week—the probable result of the debates before the Electoral Tribunal. Every man and woman in Washington has disappeared. The bipeds that look like them are only Interogation Points—mere ? ? divided into males and females—cunningly disguised in dress—or—overcoats or else carrying hair-pins and the rest of the costumes usually worn by women. The Republican Interogation Points for the most part "guess" that Hayes will win; and the Democratic Interogation Points generally "reckon" that Tilden will be counted in. The present outlook unquestionably is that Hayes will be declared elected. But altho' the prospects favor him, the result is not yet sure. Florida does not decide the dispute beyond a doubt, altho' nine out of every ten Republicans believe that the first decision given practicably ends the case. I have spoken to some of the best lawyers on our side of the Senate, and I find they are hopeful but not confident. The telegraph will tell you the rest.

Congress is "making believe" that it is doing business, but it is only "marking time." Nobody cares about it and its members can hardly be kept in their seats. The supreme Court for the time being is dissolved. The Legislative and Judical "branches" of the Government are withered limbs. Only the Executive Branch is left in a healthy state. It is still run without calling for outside help, "Let the dead bury their dead." Let us wait until its "suspended animation" is restored to vigor before noticing Congress again. I shall speak about the live Department of the Government this week, and leave the graveyards and hospital departments in peace.

I had a long talk with the President last Saturday—that is to say, he did the long talking and I did the long listening.

"The "Silent Man," the "Sphynx of the White House," when he does speak, is one of the best talkers I have ever met; and for seven weary years I "sampled" the best talkers in the country every week of my life, and for several hours of every day of every week. As other men deal in hogs or whiskey, I dealt in orators and authors. I was a wholesale merchant of eloquence, so to speak; and sometimes I did a brisk retail business in Talk that could not be called eloquence with any loyalty to truth. There are very few famous orators in the land—outside of the strictly professional orators—who I have not listened to by the hour in their private as well as public talk. If "practice makes perfect" I ought to be a pretty fair judge of tounge-goods, for I served a full apprenticeship to the art of listening critically to conversation, in order to decide whether the talker would succeed on the platform, and to understand, for practicable business purposes, the grasp, scope and complexion of his mind. The habit thus formed has become a second nature. I listened critically to every one. If I were in the dock and doomed to die on the scaffold, the terrors of the hour could not overcome this habit; for I should watch the judge's construction of his periods and pass literary sentence on him while he was passing judical sentence on me.

Grant's talk is noteworthy for its clearness, its Saxon simplicity, its terseness, its grasp of facts, and its strong massing of statements. He talks rapidly, never pausing for a word, never using a word more than is needed to make his meaning clear, never uttering a word that tells of a doubt in his mind. No man I have ever met obeyed Goethe's advice so faithfully—"tell me what you think; I have doubts enough of my own." He never once said "perhaps," or "possibly," or "it may be," although he spoke of South Carolina politics and of the financial problem, that are thick with chances to use them. His verbal style has one charm very rare now, and daily growing rarer among our public men, because, I fear, the mental soil that it springs from is less prized by the people. He always chose the shortest words. A child would not have been able to grasp his argument, because it dealt with an abstract question; but it would have known the meaning of every word be said. For five minutes once his talk was as rugged as Carlyle's in the form of his thought; but he was as clear and simple as Bunyan in his words. It is only the sham great minds that wallow in long words. The pages that thrill us in English oratory; the persons that have soared bignest in the pure air of song; the hymns that have stirred for ages the souls of the pure in heart; the prayers, the blessings, and the curses, that have moulded the life of a hundred generations—each of them and all of them are clothed in the words that the children prattle in their play grounds. Lincoln's Gettysburgh speech, Buttler's farewell address to the army of the James, Grant's every-day talk are specimens of the purest Saxon that America has given to the literature of the century. There are pages of Grant's War Reports that will be quoted some day as models of official rhetoric. They have all the great qualities that such writing should embody: clearness, brevity, modesty—and, above all, they have the rare merit of stopping when the story is told.

Grant's tone is as decisive as his words. He speaks with an earnestness and power that leave no doubt that he sees his points clearly, and, so seeing, believes that the one duty left is to make them a base of operations against all who assail them. His mode of stating his views is so strong that it sounds aggresive—not offensive, not intolerant either in phrase or thought; only he seemed to be addressing the viewless opposition with an "unconditional surrender, or I shall move on your works at once."

Grant's manner forms a striking contrast to his words and tone. It is a modest or rather bashful manner. It is Hercules with the distaff—the manner of a man conscious of power but half ashamed to find himself toying with words instead of fighting with armies. As he talks, his eye lights up and shows the hidden power that has made him the greatest single force of our times. No man in America is so truly the represenative of the reserved power.

Grant's memory is a marvel. He never forgets anything. He can talk by the hour about the political condition of every State, and give the dates and facts that most of us prefer to recall by proxy in the Tribune Almanac or McPherson's Hand-Book. I found that he knew all about the politics of South Carolina, and when he talks of the future of the party he shows by his accurate knowledge of political statistics that he foresees dangers that hardly any of our public men even dream of.

Grant is a good listener. Men who suffer with the verbal complaint think that they are good talkers and they cannot wait long enough to listen to any other voice. A healthy talker can be known always by his power of listening. As soon as Grant answers a question or ends a topic, his lips *bang* together; he reaches out for a match, lights his cigar again, faces you and never interrupts you. If he has nothing to say he cultivates international good will by adding to the income of Cuba. (If any man can invent a more diplomatic synonym for smoking let him draw on me at sight for a cigar.) If I were a French writer and delighted in epigrams I should say that Grant listens like a loaded *mitrailleuse*—collected, cool, silent, but giving one in front of him the impression that he is ready to fire off a volley if he should not chance to like your style. Hewitt knows all about his trait. He never stands in front of Grant now. A "barl of money" couldn't tempt him to do it again.

What Grant said about the financial situation was a brief of his message that he had ready for Congress but had not yet signed. The only confusion of ideas in it that I could see was his theory that there is any such thing possible as a "healthy inflation" of the currency. Inflation is the mere fat of the financial system; and when men and systems go into training they must first of all get rid of their fat. They need purely muscular development. A bloated man looks healthy, but he is sick in exact proportion to his extra bulk. It seems to me also that the message, one of the ablest be has sent to Congress, would have been entirely unobjectionable if he had left out his suggestions as to the repeal of the law that limits the amount of the fractional currency and silver coins. They complicate an issue which is simple and wise when presented on its own merits.

Republicans who have been led to believe that Gov. Chamberlain is not worthy of the entire confidence of the Nation, may be interested to know that the President, who has studied the Southern question thorougly, regards him as a man of integrity, who gave a pure administration to South Carolina, and is to-day "the ablest man in the Union who is the Governor of a State or among those claiming to be Governors."

But I do not intend to report the conversation, as I did not visit him as an interviewer but as a private citizen.

The old question always comes up when one is brought into personal relations with men of great genius or in lofty positions: Do fame and power make men happy? Here is Grant who has risen from the humblest rank in life to the highest position on the planet; from a tan-yard to the White House; from the dull obscurity of a poor man's struggles for bread in a Western village to the dazzling eminence of the grandest historical reputation of his nation. Surely he must be a happy man—or regret only that he must soon lay down his symbols of power and popularity?

"Well," he said, "I have just a month left; and it seems to me that I can hardly wait for the time to leave to come."

So, sixteen years of glory and power, end with an eager longing for quiet and rest! Epectetus was right. Our happiness must come not from what we have but from what we are.

JAMES REDPATH.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, February 9, 1877.

POLITICAL

The passage of the compromise electoral bill, has soothed the timid souls of the business men who had been bull-dozed by Tilden and his gang, by fear of war. The straight Republicans don't believe in it, and never did, for they knew it was a trick of the Democratic spoilsmen, and was contrived to make the great demagouge President. It was artfully contrived, and carried out with diabolic skill. Tilden and his local copperhead press breathed war and gore till he got the business interest shaking in its shoes; and then he appeared with this proposition to arbitrate for a place he never had the shadow of a claim to. It was eagerly accepted and the little game was about to win, when, presto, one of those sudden changes which even a Tilden cannot foresee, took place, and his kettle of fish is upset. Tilden expected to have a majority of the Supreme Court with him, but the election of Davis to the Illinois Senate made that impossible, and Bradley, a good Republican and an honest man, takes the place, giving the Republicans the majority of the Commission. Now the democracy are not so much in favor of it as they were. When it was supposed that Davis, a bitter partisan, was to be the fifth judge, thus giving the Tildenites a majority in the Commission, it was all pleasant. But now that the majority of the Commission are Republicans, it is quite another thing, and the Sun and rabid democratic sheets are as extravagant in their denunciation of it as they were in its praise a week ago. Tilden is as mad as a March hare about Davis, and he has asked him not to accept the senatorial position to which he has been elected, but remain on the bench. But Mr. Davis is not stupid enough to forego his ambition to serve Mr. Tilden, and so he politely declined, and Bradley was selected. This ensures Hayes fair, legal treatment, and that is all any Republican wants. If he is legally elected, he must be inaugurated—if not, not. The Republicans of the city are jubilant over this result."

The position of Senator Conkling, of this State is unfavorably commented on. It is not denied that he felt very much aggrieved at the nomination of Hayes. He retired from public gaze after the convention, and did not emerge from his retirement till after the struggle was over. He supported the compromise in a way that was singular, to say the least, for a Republican, and his enemies in the city assert that he is preparing for a change of base. It is not supposed that he will go over to the democracy, but it is expected that he, Davis, and a dozen others who have had a half-and-half affiliation with the republican party, will organize an independent body, and be the Spanish flies of the body. Conkling is sore-headed, and is in the precise frame of mind to make a fool of himself, as greater men than he has done. It is a pity that with the talents he possesses could not be better balanced. He has too good an opinion of himself.

CHARITY.

There is a great deal of actual charity in New York.—Probably no city in the world does more in proportion to its population and wealth but mixed up with it is an amount of snobbery and bosh, that is as disgusting as true charity is delightful. The charity ball, in aid of the Foundling Asylum is regularly the event of the season, and while it nets a very considerable amount of money for a very deserving object, the manner of it is enough to turn a Christian's stomach. It is as snobbish as anything can well be. To begin with, it is made exclusive, and all the snobs and all the would be fashionables have to have their names in all the papers. The list of "Lady Patronesses" has to appear in long columns, and the cost of advertising them runs up into the thousands. Now all this is of no account whatever, from a business point of view, except that as it is recognized as the big thing of the year. Mrs. Snooks Thompson would not thrill for charity at all unless she saw her name in the list. It pleases the wife of a stock speculator, who has made a fortune in a year or two, and who has lately moved into a gorgeous house on one of the avenues, to have her name published as a prominent lady for it establishes her consequence, and only costs her the price of a half dozen tickets at five dollars each. Fully one half of what ought to be profit of the ball goes to feed the vanity of those who attend it; that is they contribute fifty cents to their own vanity and fifty cents to the poor. Perhaps it is well enough to get fifty cents on the dollar out of them. But the ball itself is a georgeous affair. When people dance for charity they go prepared to do it. No woman of fashion appeared last night with less than $20,000 worth of diamonds on her person, and the cost of some of the toilets ran up a long way into the thousands. The ball cost the people who attended it probably $250,000, and the net result to the charity was something like $10,000. $232,000 for the world, and $10,000 for the poor.

THE LIFE INSURANCE PROBLEM.

The failure of three or four Life Insurance Companies, which will be followed in rapid succession by three or four more, makes a decided ripple in financial circles. These events are of more importance than appears upon the surface. The companies gather money from all parts of the country, and hold it here in New York for investment. It is loaned on real estate, and is presumed to be so safely invested that nothing can effect it. The Life Insurance Companies with their millions upon millions withdrawn from the circulation of the country, represent an important factor in the financial interests of the country. They are the depositors of the people's money, to a greater extent than are the savings' banks, and their relation to the people is one of confidence purely. For the man of the country knows very little of the people in whose hands he entrusts his earnings, and he has to take it on faith. Now, when one of these companies breaks, and it is shown that for years there has been systematic stealing; that the statements have been cooked; that assets that never existed have been put in; that liabilities that did exist have been left out, and that the whole fraud has been sworn to, and that the officers created by the state are not shrewd enough to detect the swindle, it is calculated to uproot things in a rather uncomfortable manner. The continental was a mass of corruption all through, and the Security—Heaven save the mark—was still worse. The good companies feel it sorely. Far out in Minnesota, the difference between the solvent and the insolvent does not appear. And the result is all Life Insureance is discredited. There has been three failures of this class within a few weeks, and the effect is almost entire stop page of receipts from this source. The persuasive agent finds himself blocked in the middle of his discourse upon the benefits of Life Insurance by the terrible word "Security," and if he survives that, some one throws "continental" into his face, which finishes him. All this is wrong. There are perfectly sound companies, and, life insurance is a necessity. There is no more reason for denouncing life insurance because three scoundrelly companies than there is denouncing christianity because an occasional clergyman makes a slip.

A CASE OF SERIOUS TROUBLE.

A very curious incident occured, which culminated la-t week. A young swell belonging to one of the rich families was engaged to be married to a young lady who possesses more beauty and brains than money. The young fellow is a fool, as is the case with the most of the young fellows who have money in the city, but the girl accepted him, all the same, because he was reputed to have an income of $35,000 per annum. It was rather a comfortable thing to have a rich fool for a husband, for while he could pay the bills, and keep her in diamonds and all sorts of things pleasant to the feminine mind, he would not be in the way of her enjoying herself as she choose. The wedding was to have taken place last week, but it was unaccountably postponed. Finally the cause transpired, the young man's income came entirely from real estate, mostly on Broadway, and the young lady had very prudently been making inquiries. One store which had rented for $12,000, was empty, and there was no prospect of it being occupied for some time; another was occupied at a reduction of seventy five per cent., and to sum it all up, the income of $35,000 had shrunk to less than $10,000. She promptly declined to enter into the marriage state on any such money, and notified the groom in expectation, that the nuptials would be postponed till the odd $25,000 could de made up. The young man was in despair. There was no use of trying to do anything with real estate, for that is a drug, and so, between desperation and brandy, he raised money by mortgage, and went into Wall street. Need I detail the result? He came out of that place plucked clean as a pigeon, for he bought on a falling market and sold on a raising one, as all such fellows do, and from an income of $10,000 he was a young man about town with no income whatever to speak of. He threw himself upon her mercy but he fared worse with the adamantine young woman of the world than he did in Wall street. She declined to see him, and forthwith engaged herself to another fool whose father was smart enough to put his money into gas stocks, which never can depreciate, having a city to swindle. And the discarded lover is wondering about the city accepting invitations to drink from those who knew him in his better days. Moral—for the benefit of your sons invest in gas stocks.

BUSINESS

is, as usual, as dull as possible. there was a faint show of revival when the passage of the Electoral Bill was announced, but it died out to day. The political complication did not make the hard times, nor can the settlement thereof unmake them. There will be nothing done for two months.

PIETRO.

By our Special Correspondent.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, February 10, 1877.

For some reason or other the Senate appears to have gotten far ahead of the House in the work of the session, perhaps because the former is a smaller and more compact body, easier to handle and quicker to arrive at a decision than the unwieldy and generally less experienced House However the latter is making an effort to catch up and succeeded in passing the first bill of the present session on Tuesday last. It was a comparatively unimportant bill,—authorizing clerks of courts of quarter sessions and oyer and terminer to take recognizance and bail in certain cases—but it shows that they have got down to work in earnest. On and after Thursday of next week there will be two daily sessions on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays—the morning session from 10 to 1 o'clock and the afternoon session from 3 to 5 o'clock. A resolution has been adopted by the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence, providing for a final adjournment on March 15th, to meet in adjourned annual session on the first Tuesday of January, 1877. There seems to be a determination on all sides to have the work of the session finished by the time fixed for adjournment.

A bill of great interest and importance to business men throughout the State and at the commercial centres of the country passed second reading in the House on Wednesday last. It provides that upon all judgments now remaining unsatisfied, or which may be obtained within six months of the passage of the act, or upon which a sale of real estate has not yet been confirmed there shall be a stay of execution for two years from the passage of the act as regards judgments now existing, and from their date as regards judgments obtained six months after the date of the act,—provided that the defendant is possessed of real estate in the county where the judgment is obtained or in any county of the State to which the judgment is transferred, worth at a fair valuation a sum sufficient to pay the same; or the defendant may give security for the payment of the same which must be approved by the court or justice before whom it was obtained within sixty days from the date of the judgment or the passage of the act. The provisions of the bill are very sweeping and extend to judgments entered or to be entered as well upon bond or warrant of attorney as upon mortgage to secure the same, and to any subsequent owner of the premises as well as to the original mortgage.

It gives any mortgager or lien creditor, whose interest would be affected by the sale, a like right, with the defendant to claim stay and makes invalid any waiver of stay made after the passage of the act. It applies to all judgments entered or to be entered upon conditional verdicts, stipulations or warrants of attorney in actions of ejectment. It makes any person, firm, banker or broker, who holds collaterals for debts, due or to become due, responsible for double the amount for which they were pledged if they sell the same at public or private sale within two years of the passage of the act. It does not apply to any execution for collection of six months entered on any judgment not less than $500, or for interest on judgments entered for security for the payment of money to widows or orphans or minors, or judgments for the wages of labor. Though this bill has not passed finally, as erroneously stated by some papers, the large vote, 108 to 67, by which it passed second reading, indicates that it will pass finally unless there should be a sudden and great change of opinion as to the merits of the bill. The debate upon it was spirited and probably all that could be said for or against the measure was brought out and thoroughly discussed.

Yesterday in the house, after a long debate, a bill ceding certain lands on the Ohio river to the United States for the purpose of erecting dams, locks &c., to establish slack water navigation was defeated. Petitions for the re-enactment of the Local Option law continue to pour in rapidly. Some of them are of immense length. Members of the Legislature are beginning to feel uneasy upon the local option question and express much anxiety as to its effect upon politics. B.

STATE CAPITAL.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

HARRISBURG, February 5, 1877.

HOUSE.

The House met at eight o'clock P M

Messrs Miller and Hill presented petitions of citizens and ladies of Mansfield and Chartiers boroughs, praying for the re-enactment of the Local Option law.

Mr. Graham, petition of Judge Ewing, Rev. Mr. Gill, and citizens of Allegheny county, praying for the re-enactment of the Local Option law. Numerous other petitions from many counties asking for a Local Option law, were also presented.

The following bills were reported favorably:

Mr. Frazer, act relating to grading and paving several boroughs.

The following bills were introduced:

Act fixing the time for holding elections for officers of cities, wards, &c, which shall be held on the third Tuesday in February each year.

By Mr. Chapin, an act to compel the appointment of deputy sheriffs, and restricting their traveling fees

An act providing for the payment of school teachers while attending their respective annual county institutes.

An act to prohibit sales of liquors by sample without license, and requiring persons to obtain license from the Court of Quarter Sessions in each county in which such sales are proposed to be made.

By Mr. Stewart, of Lawrence, an act to provide for the purchase of school books out of district funds and to prevent frequent changes thereof. The resolution that the House hold afternoon sessions on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays on and after the 13th of February was agreed to.

Communications were read from the heads of the several State departments, stating that it would be impossible to reduce the number of clerks employed or salaries paid.

The following bills passed first reading:

An act to regulate the stay of executions in certain cases.

An act authorizing the appointment of women as prison inspectors.

Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, February 6, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock A. M.

The House resolution referring to final adjournment March 15 was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

A large number of petitions favoring the passage of a Local Option law were presented.

A communication was received from the Governor appointing Robert H Davis and Geo. A Kelly Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at ten o'clock.

Bills were reported favorably as follows:

Increasing the pensions of soldiers of 1812

Fixing the time of holding elections for officers of cities, wards, boroughs, townships, independent school districts or other municipalities.

Providing for the payment of school teachers while attending their respective annual county meetings.

Several bills on third reading or final passage were considered, when one, an act to authorize the clerks of the orphan's courts, and the courts of quarter session and oyer and terminer to take bail, and approve of bonds in certain cases, was passed; two lost and two laid over.

Communications were received from the State Librarian and Superintendent of Public Printing, saying that the clerical force in their departments could not be reduced.

Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, February, 7, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate met at ten o'clock.

Among the bills which passed finally in the Senate to-day, were the following:

An act to create a State Board of Health

A new bill was introduced repealing the prohibitory act against horse racing at agricultural fairs, and allowing the same.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at ten o'clock.

A number of petitions, remonstrances &c., were presented, among them several praying for the re-enactment of the Local Option law. One of the latter presented by Mr Fulton, of Indiana, measured about fifty feet in length. An avalanche of petitions is pouring in here.

The following bills were reported favorably:

An act to provide for the erection of a penitentiary for the Eastern district.

Fixing the salaries of judges of the Supreme Court

Fixing the salaries of judges of the courts of common pleas.

For the relief of persons committed to prison for alleged cruelty to their families.

Mr. Long, Chairman, reported the General Appropriation bill

An act fixing seventy-six pounds as the standard weight for a bushel of bituminous coal.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. Mitchell, of Allegheny, an act to prevent frequent changes of school books in the public schools in cities of the second class, and providing that all school books in use on the third Monday of April, 1877, shall be continued without change for a period of six years.

Act defining the powers and extending the duties of the Board of Revenue Commissioners.

Act authorizing camp meetings to employ a special police force.

An act further regulating the duties and fees of district attorneys.

An act requiring the judges of the several courts of common pleas to file in the office of prothonotary, written in a legible hand, the bills of exceptions, notes of evid nce, charges of the court, and answers to points when so required for the purposes of error.

An act requiring county treasurers to enter payment of taxes upon unseated lands in the proper book and prescribing a form of receipt to be given for such payment, and making the receipt evidence.

The following bill passed second reading:

An act relating to judgments and stay of executions, and providing for a stay of executions for three years. On passage, yeas 108, nays 67.

Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, February 8, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate met at ten o'clock

The following bills were passed finally on third reading:

Act providing that judgments by default against one or more of several defendants shall not be a bar to recovery against other defendants

The following bills passed second reading.

An act to authorize courts to correct defective certificates of acknowledgment in certain cases.

Quite a number of bills passed first reading.

Adjourned.

HOUSE

The House met at ten o'clock

Numerous petitions were presented praying for the repeal of the fish laws, and also a petition signed by 3,268 citizens of Washington county asking for the re-enactment of the Local Option law.

The following bills were reported affirmatively from committees:

An act fixing salaries of certain county officers.

An act for the better protection of life and property from danger of coal and petroleum oils

The following bills were introduced:

Mr Long called up, on second reading, the Ohio River Improvement bill, ceding the right of the State to the United States Government for the purpose of erecting dams and locks on the Ohio river. The bill gave rise to the most animated and extended debate.

Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, February 9, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate met at ten A. M.

The following bills passed second reading:

An act authorizing common pleas courts to direct the holding of inquest in cases of lunatics and habitual drunkards, to be heard before a prothonotary and jury drawn from the panel of jurors in attendance.

Act to prevent the abuse and oppression of live stock while in transit.

Act regulating the term of members of town councils in the several boroughs.

A large number of bills passed first reading. Among them the following were the most important:

Act to authorize the clerks of the various courts of quarter session and oyer and terminer to take recognizance and bail and approve bonds in certain cases

Act providing for attachments on wages for necessaries furnished to families.

Act to protect the people against incompetent practitioners of medicine and obstetrics.

Act to facilitate the settlement of estates of decedents.

Act to prevent county superintendents of common schools from managing or teaching private schools.

A supplementary act prescribing the proceedings and penalties in cases of failure to keep roads in repair.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 7:30

Numerous petitions, asking for the re-enactment of the Local Option law were presented.

The following bills were reported affirmatively from the committees:

Act requiring the court to fix the amount of bail for collectors of district and township debts.

The following bills were introduced:

Act allowing county commissioners to select jurors

An act to determine the compensation of newspaper publishers for advertising legal notices

The following bills passed first reading.

An act to facilitate the collection of borough taxes.

An act authorizing the judges of the courts of common pleas to do certain acts heretofor requiring the concurrence of two or more judges.

An act allowing sheriffs to invoke a *posse comitatus* to quell lawlessness.

Among the bills introducee were the following:

An act requiring railroad companies to increase the height of bridges at road crossings.

An act relating to cruelty to children.

An act to revise, amend and produce certainty in fee bills of justices of the peace.

An act to relieve charitable devises and bequests for payment of collateral inheritance tax

Adjourned till Monday evening.

The Prosecution of Belknap Discontinued at the Instance of the President.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The case of the United States against General Belknap was to-day dismissed, on motion of the district attorney, in accordance with directions from the attorney General, for the reason that the evidence would not sustain the prosecution. The action of the attorney general is taken on the direction of President Grant, who endorses a report by the district attorney, as follows:

In view of the within statement of the district attorney of the District of Columbia to the effect that he believes conviction improbable, and in view of the long suffering of the accused and the great expense to which he has already been subjected, I think the district attorney should be directed to dismiss the suit.

U S GRANT

Small Pox in Michigan.

PORT HURON, Mich., Feb. 7.—The Township of Paris, Huron County, is infested with small pox to such an extent that the authorities have stopped all communication to that place. The inhabitants are chiefly Polanders, and rebel against the authorities, and are determined not to keep in, and yesterday Dr Johnson, while preparing a prescription for the afflicted, was shot by a Polander named Riamond. The wound though serious, is not considered fatal. Riamond and others implicated have been arrested. A posse of twenty five constables have proceed to the place to enforce the sanitary law.

FOR SALE.

Eighty acres of land in Brown County Kansas, good improvements, five miles south of Fall City Nebraska, on good time. For particulars address I. F. CRANDLE, Fall City Nebraska.

Dec27

Vick's Floral Guide.

a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated, and containing an elegant colored *Flower Plate* with the first number. Price only 25 cents for the year. The first No. for 1877 just issued in German and English.

Vick's Floral and Vegitable Garden, in paper 50 cents; with elegant cloth covers $1.00

Vick's Catalogue—300 Illustrations, only 2 cents.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 31.

ASSIGNEES NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Bridgman and wife of Milford Tp., Somerset Co., Pa., by deed of Voluntary Assignment, have assigned all their real and personal estate to me in trust for the benefit of creditors. All persons indebted to the said Jacob Bridgman will make prompt payment to me, and those having claims or demands will present them duly authenticated without delay.

JONATHAN RHOADS, Assignee.

Jan. 24.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

The undersigned Assignee of Levi Snyder will expose to public sale on the premises

Friday, February 23, 1877,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, viz:

A certain farm or tract of land situate in Milford Tp., Somerset Co., Pa., adjoining lands of Henry L. Snyder, widow Boucher, John Zufall, John Lepperd, and others, containing 225 acres, about 90 acres of which are cleared, and 12 acres in meadow, balance well timbered. There are two good orchards on the farm, and has an abundance of coal and limestone. The buildings are a good two-story frame house, a bank barn and other outbuildings.

Also, at the same time, two building lots in the town of Casselman.

TERMS.—The farm will be sold subject to a dower of $817.3[illegible]; one-third of purchase money on April 1, 1877, one third on April 1, 1878, and one-third October 1, 1878, with interest on payments.

If the farm is not sold it will be rented for one year from April 1, 1877.

AARON WILL, Assignee.

Jan. 31.

VICK'S

FLORAL & VEGETABLE GARDEN

is the most beautiful work of the kind in the world. It contains nearly 150 pages, hundreds of fine illustrations, and six *Chromo Plates of Flowers*, beautifully drawn and colored from nature. Price 50 cents in paper covers; $1.00 in elegant cloth. Printed in German and English.

Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, 25 cents a year.

Vick's Catalogue—300 Illustrations, only 2 cents.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 31.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset Co., Pa., the undersigned Assignee of Samuel Barndt, will sell at public sale on

Saturday, February 24 1877,

at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, viz:

A tract of land situate in Quemahoning Tp. Somerset Co., Pa., adjoining lands of W. Winters H. Gardner, and G. Gardner, situate on the turnpike road leading from Stoystown to Greensburg, two and one-half miles west of Stoystown, containing 40 acres more or less, all clear, with a one and one-half story log house, a good stable, a cabinet shop and all other necessary out-building thereon, with good water and choice fruit.

TERMS.—One-third at close of sale; one-third on the first day of May, 1877; and balance on first day of September, 1877, with interest; possession will be given on the first day of April next, when the deed will be made and the purchaser will be required to file a judgment note for the deferred payments.

WM. ZIMMERMAN, Assignee.

Jan. 31.

TIME TABLES.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

On and after February 12, 1877, trains on this road will depart from and arrive at depot, corner Grant and Water Streets, as follows:

EAST.

	Mail.	Express.
Leave Pittsburgh	[illegible] a. m.	[illegible] p. m.
Braddock	[illegible]	[illegible]
McKeesport	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Newton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connellsville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mt. Pleasant	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uniontown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Pyle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mineral Point	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bridgeport	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martinsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harper's Ferry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]

WEST.

	Mail.	Express.
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harper's Ferry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martinsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bridgeport	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mineral Pt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Pyle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uniontown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mt. Pleasant	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connellsville	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Newton	[illegible]	[illegible]
McKeesport	[illegible]	[illegible]
Braddock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]

All trains run by Baltimore Time, 14 minutes faster than Pittsburgh Time.

Mail trains run daily except Sunday.

Through Express West runs daily.

Through Express East leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Sunday, at 7:14 p. m.; on Sunday leaves at 11:14 p. m., and passes Mineral Point at [illegible] a. m.

Pullman Palace, Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars, and magnificent Day Cars through to Washington and Baltimore without change.

Seventy-five miles the shortest, and the only route between the East and West via Washington City.

Ticket offices, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Streets, and depot, corner Grant and Water Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
E. EVANS, Passenger Agt., Pittsb'g.
E. K HYNDMAN, Supt., Connellsville.

SOMERSET & MINERAL POINT RAILROAD.

On and after May 7th, 1876, trains will run as follows, connecting with all passenger trains on the P. W. & B. R. R. (Mail trains daily, Express daily except Monday.)

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mail West	3 30 p. m.	5 30 p. m.
Mail East	11 15 a. m.	1 45 p. m.

Mail East connects with Local West.

P. W. & B. R. R.—PASS MINERAL POINT.

Express East	1 54 a. m.
Express West	3 23 a. m.
Mail East	1 03 p. m.
Mail West	4 08 p. m.

Newspaper Advertising Agents.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

41 PARK ROW, N. Y.

They have the satisfaction of controlling the most extensive and complete advertising connection which has ever been secured, and one which would be hardly possible in any other country but this. They have succeeded in working down a complex business into so thoroughly a systematic method that no change in the newspaper system of America can escape notice, while the widest information upon all topics interesting to advertisers is placed readily at the disposal of the public.—*Extract from New York "Times," June 14, 1875.*

Send for a Circular.

Jan. 24.

Photography Perpetuates National Greatness.

One dozen Stereoscopic Views of the Centennial Exhibition sent post paid to any address on receipt of $1.00. Our variety includes all the buildings, statuary, and other beautiful things exhibited. This company had sole authority to use photographic art within the grounds and buildings of the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION. Photographs would secure so valuable a collection of authentic pictures of the growth and greatness of their own country.

Pleasing and Profitable Presents.

Cartes de Visite, 15 cts; 5 x 8, 50 cents; 8 x 10, $1.00 each. Catalogues sent for three cent stamp.

For sale by all dealers and booksellers. Address,

CENTENNIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC CO., (Wilson & Adams.) Philadelphia, Pa

STUDIO ON INTERNATIONAL EXHIB. GROUNDS.

Nov. 29.

VICK'S

Flower and Vegetable Seeds

Are planted by a million people in America. See

Vick's Catalogue—300 Illustrations, 2 cents.

Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, 25 cents a year.

Vick's Floral and Vegetable Garden, 50 cents; with elegant cloth covers $1.00.

All my publications are printed in English and German.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 31.

VICK'S

Illustrated Priced Catalogue.

Fifty pages—300 Illustrations, with descriptions of thousands of the best Flowers and Vegetables in the world and the way to grow them—all for a two cent postage stamp. Printed in German and English.

Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, 25 cents a year.

Vick's Floral and Vegetable Garden, 50 cents in paper; in elegant cloth covers, $1.00.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 31.

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of Somerset county, that Appeals will be held by the undersigned Commissioners, on the days and at the places, hereby specified, to wit:

For Quemahoning Tp., and Stoystown borough, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, at the house of Samuel Custer in Stoystown.

For Somerville Borough and Jenner Tp., on Wednesday, Feb. 28, at the house of Joseph Gallager.

For Conemaugh Tp., on Thursday, March 1st, at the house of Augustus Keehler, Davidsville.

For Paint Tp., on Friday, March 2d, at Berkeys school house.

For Shade Tp., on Saturday, March 3d, at the house of Jacob Hoffman.

For Stonycreek Tp., on Monday, March 5th, at the house of Joseph Stall, in Shanksville.

For New Baltimore Borough and Allegheny Tp., on Tuesday, March 6th, at the house Alexander Ware.

For Northampton Tp., on Wednesday, March 7, at the house of Samuel Poorbaugh.

For Larimer Tp., on Thursday, March 8, at the election house in said Tp.

For Wellersburg Borough and Southampton Tp., on Friday March 9, at the house of George Dickey.

For Greenville Tp., on Saturday, March 10, at the house of A. J. Stoner, in Pocahontas.

For Berlin Borough and Brothersvalley Tp., on Monday, March 12, at the house of Samuel Shaffer, in Berlin.

For Meyersdale Borough, and Summit Tp., on Tuesday, March 13, at the Dale House, in Meyersdale.

For Salisbury Borough and Elklick Tp., on Wednesday, March 14, at the house of Daniel Darrah, in Salisbury.

For Addison Tp., on Friday, March 16, at the house of Levi Dean.

For Confluence Borough, on Saturday, March 17, at the house of Jonathan Frantz.

For Ursina Borough and Lower Turkeyfoot Tp., on Monday, March 19, at the Beniford House, in Ursina.

For Upper Turkeyfoot Tp., on Tuesday, March 20, at the house of John A. Sanltz.

For Middlecreek Tp., on Wednesday, March 21, at the house of Jesse Sweitzer, in New Lexington.

For New Centerville Borough and Milford Tp., on Thursday, March 22, at the house of David Caldwell in Geonarie.

For Jefferson Tp., on Friday, March 23, at the house of Solomon Baker, in Bakersville.

For Somerset Tp., and Somerset Borough, on Saturday 24th, Monday 26th, and Tuesday 27th days of March, at the Commissioners office.

All persons and corporations feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects made pursuant to the several acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, are requested to attend at the appeals if they think their grievances for redress, according to law. The appeals will be held on the days above named between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 3 o'clock p. m.

Attest: WM. M. SCHROCK, Clerk.

J. KEEL, J. F. PHILSON, D. PHILLIPPI, Commissioners.

Jan. 31.

LEGAL NOTICE.

To Solomon Boucher, Anna Boucher, Hannah intermarried with Samuel Geiger, residing in Somerset Co., Pa., Sarah intermarried with Jonathan Lyons, residing in Fayette Co., Pa., Josiah Boucher, residing at Grantsville, Md., David Boucher, Samuel Boucher, Jeremiah Boucher, residing in Jackson Co., Illinois.

You are hereby notified that in pursuance of a writ of partition issued out of the Orphans' Court of Somerset Co., Pa., I will hold an inquest on the real estate of Henry Boucher, deceased, in Middlecreek Tp., at his late residence, on Tuesday, the 8th day of March, 1877, when you can attend if you think proper.

GEO. W. PILE, Sheriff.

Jan. 31.