The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY - - - - - June 27, 1877.

THE people have lost or destroyed eight millions of the fractional currency. Eight millions in silver coin will be issued to take its place, but the public may as well understand if they go and lose that, it will be the last Uncle Sam will give them.

A CANDIDATE for Superintendent of Public Schools in Hardy County, West Va., says that he is opposed to free schools and all other Northern isms. Yet he is willing to seek office under the system. Does any one require to be told to what party he belongs?

WHEN the Government can get money for four per cent., that looks as if American affairs under Republican administration are in a good condition, and the loan which is thus put in the market is sold at par. If this does not aid in hastening resumption, it is hard to tell what will.

FURTHER and fuller particulars are received from San Francisco of the recent serious outbreaks of Indians in Idaho and Oregon. They have attacked the settlers both in their homes and on the road, massacring men, women and children. A number of United States troops, with a hundred and fifty citizens, appear to have been completely defeated and forced to retreat. The whole country is reported to be wild with alarm, and troops have been ordered in haste from a number of posts in the Department.

JOHN A. HYMAN, ex-member of Congress from the Second District of North Carolina, and who has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for that district, was born a slave in North Carolina. The story is told that having been caught with a spelling book during the hours of night, among his fellow slaves, trying to learn, he was sold and sent to Alabama, where he suffered like persecution on account of his desire for self improvement. After the war, in 1865, he returned to his native town and engaged in farming. He speedily became a leader among the colored people, and filled a number of prominent political positions.

THE Toronto *Mail* calls the attention of Canadians to the fact that while the United States, under a protectionist policy, is able to bring 4 per cent. bonds into the market, Canada, under a free trade policy, goes to England to borrow money, and pays very dear for it at that. The *Mail* wants some one to explain how it is that, while under the burden of repairing the damage following a tremendous and exhausting war, the protectionist United States pays off three hundred millions of debt in seven years, and brings down her debt interest from 6 to 4 per cent., Canada, with something nearly approaching free trade, and without having had any war, increases her debt and finds her credit certainly no better.

IT was stated that Mr. McClellan, killed in the attack on the Chisolm family, was a British subject, but the industrious defenders of the killing have discovered that McClellan served as a volunteer in the Confederate army, and that afterward, when he sought to evade conscription on the ground that he was a British subject, the British Consul at Mobile, refused to allow him protection. And they report further that on the day of the Chisolm murders "he was threatening and obtrusive on Chisolm's behalf." Commenting on this phase of the case, the New York *Times* says: "This is considered in Mississippi as conclusive of the whole case. Having served in the rebel army he forfeited the protection of the British Government. Having been threatening and obtrusive on Chisolm's behalf, he forfeited the right to live in Mississippi.

AT the Mahattan Club reception gotten up a few day since, to glorify the defeated Democratic nominees for President and Vice President, Mr. Tilden took occasion to unburden his mind of its woes in regard to his personal grievances. Among other things, he is reported to have said:

"Everybody knows that after the recent election "the men who were elected by the people as "President and Vice President of the United "States were counted out, and that the men who "were not elected were counted in and seated."

A greater number of false statements could not have possibly been put into the same space. A greater slander could not have been uttered upon the character of a people. Nobody was elected by the people. Electors were chosen by them, a plan for counting their votes was agreed upon by Congress, and the result declared by them was that Messrs. Hayes and Wheeler had 185 votes and Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks had 184 votes.

The men who were elected were counted in and seated under the plain provisions of a plan which a large majority of Democrats in both Houses of Congress approved and adopted, and "everybody knows" that Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks were not elected. Moreover not a Northern State gave its votes honestly for Tilden and Hendricks, and none of the Southern States except Texas and those on the border. North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas were Republican on an honest vote, and the Democratic leaders having failed to corrupt or intimidate the Republican majority in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, attempted to bribe the Hayes and Wheeler electors after they had been chosen. And yet in the face of this record, now historical, Mr. Tilden who was not chosen by the electors, or elected by the people, and who attempted to steal a vote from Oregon, has the mendacity to publicly assert that "everybodys knows" that he was counted out.

THE New Orleans *Times* says of Mr. Tilden: "Mr. Tilden can pass on to oblivion without anxiety. The people of the hamlets know the duty of a patriot as well if not bettar than he, and will do it quite as well without his voice as with it." It says further that Mr. Tilden's space in history will be a brief paragraph giving the name of an unsuccessful candidate, who immediately afterward fell into the obscurity allotted to failures.

ON Thursday last eleven of the so-called Molly Maguires paid the penalty of their crimes by death. Six were hung at Pottsville, four at Mauch Chunck and one at Wilkesbarre. They met their fate with apparent calmness and quiet. Their crimes were deliberate, cold-blooded murders, at the dictation of the secret oath-bound society of which they were members. They were ably defended, their trials were impartial, every means of defense known to the law were exhausted, appeals from the courts that convicted them were patiently heard and considered by the Supreme Court and the Board of Pardons, and yet the law took its course and they died the death of felons. There is no instance in the criminal jurisprudence of this State where the majesty of the law has been more signally vindicated, and the Governor as well as all the officials concerned in their arrest, trial, conviction and punishment are entitled to the commendation of all good citizens.

Letter from General Grant.

General Grant has written as follows, under date of London, June 19, to Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia: After an unusually stormy passage for any season of the year and continuous sea-sickness generally among the passengers, after the second day out, we reached Liverpool Monday afternoon, the 28th of May. Jesse and I proved to be among the few good sailors. Neither us felt a moment's uneasiness during the voyage. I had proposed to leave Liverpool immediately on arrival and proceed to London, where I knew our Minister had made arrangements for a formal reception, and had accepted for me a few invitations of courtesy, but what was my surprise to find nearly all the shipping in port at Liverpool decorated with flags of all nations, and from the mainmast of each the flag of the Union was most conspicuous. The docks were lined with as many of the population as could find standing room, and the streets to the hotel where it was understood my party would stop were packed. The demonstration was, to all appearances, as hearty and as enthusiastic as in Philadelphia on our departure. The Mayor was present with his state carriage to convey us to the hotel, and after that to his beautiful country residence, some six miles out, where we were entertained at dinner with a small party of gentlemen and remained over night. The following day a large party was given at the official residence of the Mayor in the city, at which there were some one hundred and fifty of the distinguished citizens and officials of the corporation present. Pressing invitations were sent from most of the cities in the kingdom to have me visit them. I accepted for a day at Manchester, and stopped a few moments at Leicester and at one other place. The same hearty welcome was shown at each place, as you have no doubt seen. The press of the country has been exceedingly kind and courteous. So far I have not been permitted to travel in a regular train, much less in a common car. The Midland road, which penetrates a great portion of the island, including Wales and Scotland, have extended to me the courtesy of their road and Pullman car to take me wherever I wish to go during the whole of my stay in England. We arrived in London Monday evening, the 30th of May, when I found our minister had accepted engagements for me on the 27th of June, leaving but a few spare days in the interval.

On Saturday last we dined with the Duke of Wellington, and last night the formal reception of Judge Pierrepont's was held. It was a great success—most brilliant in the numbers, rank and attire of the audience, and was graced by the presence of every American in the city who had called on the Minister or left a card for me. I doubt whether London has ever seen a private house so elaborately or tastefully decorated as was our American Minister's last night. I am deeply indebted to him for the pains he has taken to make my stay pleasant, and the attention extended to our country. I appreciate the fact and am proud of it, that the attentions I am receiving are intended more for our country than for me personally. I love to see our country honored and respected abroad, and I am proud to believe that it is by most all nations, and by some even loved. It has been my desire to see all jealousy between England and the United States abated and every sore healed. Together they are more powerful for the spread of commerce and civilization than all others combined, and can do more to remove causes of wars by creating mutual interests that would be so much endangered by war. I have written very hastily and a good deal at length, but I trust this will not bore you. Had I written for publication I should have taken more pains.

U. S. GRANT.

Four Tramps Crushed to Death.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., June 20.—A terrible accident occurred in the old disused limekiln near Bridgeport early this morning. Five tramps were sleeping upon the tops of the broken furnaces, when the walls suddenly gave way, burying the men. Four of them were crushed to death, and the fifth, who gives his name as Charles Blake, Worcester, Mass., was badly injured, and will probably die. Blake does not know the names of those who were killed, but thinks they were from New York and Massachusetts.

Cave in at a Coal Mine.

HAZELTON, Pa., June 20.—Part of the Harleigh coal mine caved in this afternoon, imprisoning two of the miners and fifteen mules. A number of other miners were in the mine at the time, but fortunately escaped. Black creek, a stream flowing close by, is pouring its waters into the mine, and the imprisoned men, if they are still alive, are in great danger of suffocating or of being drowned.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Eleven Molly Maguires.

General Suspension of Business.

THE LAST, SAD FAREWELLS.

Their Dying Speeches.

Their Calmness and Resignation.

SIX MEN HANGED AT POTTSVILLE.

POTTSVILLE, PA., June 21.—The weather this morning at daybreak was dull and heavy, and before 8 o'clock a drizzling rain began to fall, without, however, diminishing the crowd already in waiting outside the jail.

The previous night passed without unusual incident, but soon after dawn the town became the rendezvous for groups of pedestrains from all parts of the neighboring country. In consequence of some delay the parties entitled to admission to the jail at 8 o'clock were compelled to remain in waiting on the outside for more than half an hour. Meanwhile the immediate relatives of the condemned took their last farewell.

The scene was a trying one. The brother and two sisters of Roarity were admitted at 6 o'clock, and soon after the aged and impoverished father of Munley, who had walked to the prison all the way from Gilberton, a distance of thirteen miles. Several of the relatives of the others, not having applied at the appointed time, were not admitted.

To each of the doomed men was assigned a clergyman, who attended his charge throughout. The reverend gentlemen were in attendance at the cells of the men at dawn this morning, and afterward assisted in their celebration of mass in a private apartment. The clergymen were the Revs. Daniel McDermott, F. N. J. Gately, H. J. Depman, James McGovern, Martin Walsh and Philip Beresford. But three of the doomed mem were present at one time, and the religious services being repeated at 8 o'clock in the presence of the others. All access to the men by others than the Sheriff and his assistants and the spiritual advisers was scrupulously avoided. They are reported to have passed the night well, and at the usual time breakfast was served for each, though this was barely touched by any of them. Carroll, Munley and Roarity expressed their eagerness to die, and were apparently calm and resigned. The last named this morning received a letter from his father urging him to turn his thoughts heavenward, and while admonishing him of his parents' belief in his innocence, advising him to confess the truth before God and the world. The arrangement by Sheriff Werner was that two executions should take place at one moment, and the simultaneous execution of the other four half an hour later, the two having precedence to Boyle and McGeenan.

At 10 o'clock an almost uninterrupted line of people holding admission cards was passing through the front prison gates. This was made up in varying proportions of local and visiting officials, many Schuylkill county physicians, about fifty journalists, representing every newspaper in the county and the leading journals of the large cities. The Sheriffs, deputies, members of the juries and a detachment of the coal and iron police force made up a total of about one hundred and fifty persons. The multitude made their way to the jail yard and spent the interval prior to the hanging in discussing in groups the all absorbing topic of the executions. The site of the gallows was in the furthest extremity of the yard from the usual place of entrance, and was plainly visible from the convicts' cell windows, fronting it on three sides. These cells, however, appeared to be unoccupied. The high stone outer wall of the yard was within a few feet of the rear of the scaffolds, a frame structure for the temporary deposit of the bodies of the victims intervening. The scaffolds themselves which immediately adjoined each other, were rudely but substantially constructed, each being supplied with two hanging ropes, though upon but one only these were visible, the others being coiled up and concealed in a gum covering thrown over the cross beam above. It was currently reported that Duffy, one of the Yost murderers, had at the last moment, received the Executive clemency in the shape of a reprieve deferring his immediate execution. The rumor, however, was not confirmed. Duffy was the man in revenge for whose beating by Policeman Yost, the latter was murdered. The only witness against him on the trial was Jimmy Kerrigan, and the suspicion attaching to the evidence of an accomplice, when not corroborated, was the plea upon which his friends alleged the interposition of the Governor would be made. His case before the Pardoning Board received more consideration than that of the others, the vote upon it being a tie.

The presence of the Governor's private secretary, Mr. Chester N. Farr, who was among those present, may have given rise to the report. The brother of Duffy was also present. Outside the prison the crowds of curious spectators increased from the small groups of the early morning to thousands occupying the entire street.

After several hours of patient waiting the witnesses of the execution gradually closed up close to the outstretched rope, extending from one end of the yard to the other, which barred intrusion upon the reserved space in front of the gallows. The relatives and friends of several of the men were allowed to remain to witness the dread spectacle. At 10:50 o'clock the creaking of the iron gate at the opposite end of the yard caused all eyes to be turned thither.

Ten minutes later a mournful procession appeared and wended its way along the pavement towards the scaffold. Two of the condemned were brought out, McGeehan and Boyle, accompanied by Sheriff Werner and Deputy Sheriff John Snyder, and attended each by a clergyman. McGeehan, with Father Martin Walsh, of Heckscherville, Schuylkill county, came first; and Boyle, with Father Beresford, of Port Carbon. The remainder of the cortege consisted of the under-keeper of the prison, Moses Innis, and Doctors Salladay and Layer, of Fremont, prison physicians.

The doomed men, with their attendants, walked quickly, but neither gave the least indication of trepidation or apprehension. The entire cortege mounted the steps of the scaffold nearest in their course, and proceeded to the farthest of the three, upon which only were visible the suspended nooses. The Sheriff, physicians and under-keeper remained on the platform adjoining, with the deputy Sheriff at the top of the steps on the other side. The doomed murderers in the centre, with the officiating priests, made up the mournful picture. Upon taking their places the Catholic ritual service, which had been begun when the men left their cells, was resumed by the clergymen, Boyle and McGeehan giving the responses in firm and audible tones. The demeanor of Boyle at this time, and until the drop fell, was one of entire self-possession. The degree of nerve displayed by both men, particularly Boyle, was extraordinary. At times his manner seemed to indicate a feeling of utter indifference to the surroundings. His composture was evidently real and not assumed; and as the religious services proceeded he occasionally inhaled the perfume of a beautiful red rose which he held in his hand and applied to his nostrils. McGeehan's bearing was that of a sincere and contrite penitent. He appeared to realize his awful situation, and repeatedly looked pleadingly to heaven as if relying upon the Divine power. The man kissed the priests and shook hands with the Sheriff. Boyle responded to a remark of his attending priest with "I ain't a bit sorry." McGeehan, in response to an intimation that he was at liberty to say anything he desired, at once addressed the audience assembled. His remarks were literally as follows:

"Gentlemen—I have nothing at all to say to you about my guilt or innocence, nor about them that left me in here, or them that done anything else to me. I only ask forgiveness of the whole world, if I have done a wrong to them, and Almighty God may forgive all Christians, and all them that he ever created in this world, for the sake of forgiving my sins."

Here the speech was ended, its concluding portion having been delivered in a somewhat tremulous, though firm and vigorous, tones.

Boyle now adressed the crowd without symptoms of emotion: "I have nothing to say, gentlemen, only pretty much in the same way; nothing as regards guilt or innocence. I forgive those that put me here; I forgive them from my heart out, and hope they will forgive me; I forgive all this world." McGeehan, with a supplicating look heavenward, here supplemented his remarks by fervently exclaiming, "I have done all that is in my power to save my soul; anything at all I could do I have done, and I trust in God. If there is any sin in my soul I have not cleared off God will make me suffer for it here now. I offer up this death that I have to die to God for the sake of Him to forgive me my sins. I have nothing more to say."

With the conclusion of the speeches an awkward pause ensued, the officials not knowing whether to proceed immediately. The last good-byes, however were soon said, and the process of pinioning the arms and legs of the men commenced. Stout leather straps soon encircled the limbs of both men, both meantime calmly surveying the preparations, and McGeehan occasionally murmuring a prayer and gazing intently into the blue ethereal above him, evidently with his mind no longer on earthly things. As the noose was being adjusted around his neck, he exclaimimed: "Christ, have mercy on me! Lord, have mercy on me!" Both nooses were then tightened; the crucifix, which had been held by the priest closely to McGeehan's face, withdrawn, his eyes meanwhile following it in supplication, and all on the scaffold retired. At eleven minutes after eleven the drop fell, and both the murderers hung suspended. McGeehan's weight being much the heavier, caused the rope to give about six inches, though it was an inch and a-half shorter than Boyle's. Boyle died almost instantly, while McGeehan gave symptoms of life for some sixteen minutes after the fall. At twenty-eight minutes after eleven o'clock the bodies were taken down by undertakers Gresang and Karracher, and removed to the shedding in the rear as their temporary receptacle. The execution in all its details was apparently conducted sympathetically, without a loud word being spoken by the crowd in the yard.

EXECUTIONS OF ROARITY AND CARROLL.

At six minutes after twelve o'clock the Sheriff, his Deputy, the prison keeper and the prison physician, with two more of the condemed, appeared at the iron gateway, and soon reappeared at the gallows. The men brought out to die were James Roarity and James Carroll. The first was attended by Rev. M. J. Gately, of Pottsville, while Father Beresford appeared as the spiritual comforter of Carroll. Both of the men carried, in a position immediately before his breast, a large black cross, with a white worked body of the Saviour. Both seemed perfectly composed and prepared to die. No trembling was visible, and, like their immediate predecessors on the gallows, the appearance of neither gave much indication of severe confinement. As the mortuary service was held by the priests, the men standing upon the fatal trap door gazed fixedly at the crucifix, Roarity occasionally heaving a deep sigh or glancing at the windows of the cells near one end of the gallows where the juries of the Sheriff had been stationed. Bidding the Sheriff good-bye, Roarity added, "May God bless you." Immediately prior to the pinioning of the men both obtained a whispered permission to make any remarks they desired. Roarity was the first to take advantage of the privilege, and making a step forward, with a voice clear and resolute, delivered some remarks. His language and words showed something of the strain upon his faculties caused by his terrible position. His remarks, though perfectly audible, were disconnected. His evident purpose was if possible to save the lives of Duffy, Boyle and McGeehan, the latter of whom is already stiff and cold in death. He said: "Well, gentlemen, I wan't to talk a few words. It is only a few words, I stand to-day before the public, and I must say the truth for them. I don't know whether they are gone, whether they are to come after me or not. Thomas Duffy has been convicted for giving me $10 for shooting of a man I never saw, shooting him in Tamaqua, until I saw his name in the paper. Thomas Duffy, I hope, I am going to meet my Lord, and Thomas Duffy is a man that (I wont say for fear I might be lying) I never seen him the third time before I saw him in Pottsville jail, and what I can say for him is this, I never heard him talking about Benjamin F. Yost, nor about the shooting affair, nor anything concerning the thing at all, and another thing I may say for McGeehan and Boyle, I may say I never asked them to come to shoot Benjamin F. Yost nor any other man. If they are to come after me let them say so. I am satisfied and I hope forgiveness from the world; from everybody. I hope they will forgive me That's all I have to say."

At this poin the crowd looked up at Carroll, who was quietly awaiting his fate without betraying any special emotion, either of contrition or despair. In appearance he was the most intelligent and dignified looking among the half dozen murderers, apparently conscious of the hollowness of professious among the gallows, and appreciating his terrible death hour. Carroll merely uttered, with calmness, "I have nothing to say, gentlemen, only, I am innocent of the crime I am charged with."

Here Roarity broke in again with the remark, "Well, that is what I forgot; excuse me, gentlemen; that is another word. I forgot that I was going to die an innocent man. I forgot to put that in." Here the doomed man's voice grew tremulous "But I hope it is good for me, and as to them that prosecuted me and brought me to this place, I forgive them from the bottom of my heart. I hope God will forgive them and forgive me too."

Carroll made no attempt to prolong the remarks apparently interrupted by his associate, but improved the opportunity when seizing the proffered hand of the Sheriff in

A LAST FAREWELL,

to whisper in his ear a few hurried parting words. Carroll was the only one of the victims of the day who did not bear in his hand or upon his person a flower of some color. The lappel of McGeehan's coat was decorated with two full-blown roses, one red and one white. Boyle held a rose in his hand, while Duffy, one of the last couple to be hung, carried a little white flower attached to the coat lappel. When the pinioning of the limbs of the doomed men was in progress, Roarity, recognizing one of his counsel in the crowd shouted, "Mr. Lavelle, I leave you my blessing, and leave it to all my employers." "God bless you Jim," responded the lawyer. The priests now exhorted the men to turn their thoughts to God. The nooses were tightened upon their throats, the white caps adjusted, shutting out from their gaze, forever, the beautiful blue sky and all things human. To the last neither gave the least sign of trepidation, and, in the language of the prison, were game to the last. After hanging nineteen minutes, and life being extinct, the bodies were taken down and temporarily deposited in the wooden receptacle behind the gallows. At 1:12 o'clock the members of the solemn funeral cortege, being the same in each instance, except as to the clergymen, made their third appearance in the jail yard, this time bringing with them

THOMAS MUNLEY AND THOMAS DUFFY.

The officiating priests were Fathers Depman and McGovern. Duffy's turn had evidently been purposely deferred as long as possible, in consequence of a rumored possible reprieve. He appeared to realize, however, that his time on earth was short. The ghastly pallor of his face and nervous manner contrasted strongly with the nonchalant air and easy deportment of the man Munley, at his side. The latter, like those who had gone before him, met his fate with that apparently callous indifference which characterized his late associates in crime. The same preliminaries as in the other cases were begun and concluded, neither of the men indicating any disposition to make a speech, and in a few minutes, the drop falling at twenty-one minutes after 12 o'clock, Munley's neck was broken by the fall. After hanging fifteen minutes the physicians in attendance declared the bodies to be lifeless, and five minutes later they were taken down and placed with those of the other four. An examination by the physicians present showed that all the victims, with the exception of Munley, whose neck was dislocated, died of strangulation. The bodies of McGehan, Boyle and Duffy will be delivered to their friends at the late residences of the deceased. Waldron, an undertaker, has been charged with the necessary arrangements. The remains of the other three will be handed over to Rolland Kline, undertaker, and will be buried at the expense of the county. The crowds in front of the jail gradually diminished, but some five hundred persons remained around the main entrance a considerable time, seeming disposed to stay in order to have a look at the gallows in the yard. The arrangement throughout the entire series of executions was carried out in a prompt and satisfactory manner by the officials, and in view of the extraordinary character of the labor imposed upon him, and its efficient execution, Sheriff Werner was warmly congratulated upon its completion. Outside the prison walls during the day all was comparatively quiet, notwithstanding the immensity of the crowds that remained in waiting until late in the afternoon. The only arrest reported was that of a drunken woman, who created some disturbance by an intemperate and incoherent harangue during the executions. A man who had climbed to the top of an elevation on the roof of a neighboring house succeeded in getting a tolerable view of the interior of the jail yard, and from his elevated position signalled to the people below the progress of the tragedy within the walls. His operations becoming known to the County Commissioners, he was instantly compelled to descend. Meanwhile the crowd manifested the utmost eagerness to hear the latest report of what was transpiring within the prison, but in consequence of the stringent orders of the Sheriff no communication with the exterior was permitted until the last tragic act had drawn to a close.

A STATEMENT LEFT BY CARROLL.

The written statement made by Carroll, one of the men executed here to-day, and placed in the hands of his spiritual adviser yesterday, recites his innocence, and returns thanks for kindness shown him by various persons. The statement concludes:

"Now, gentlemen, I do here confess to be innocent of the crime that I am charged with. I never wished for the murder of Yost or any other person, or I never heard any one say that they wanted murder committed, only Kerrigan, and I heard him often say that he would shoot Yost the first chance that he got. I never knew Boyle and McGeehan at the time. Now, you can believe Kerrigan if you choose, but I hope that if I have ever wronged any person that they will forgive me as I forgive those who have so falsely belied me. I, as a dying man, have no animosity toward any person. I hope there will be no reflection thrown on my friends or family for this."

THE FOUR EXECUTIONS AT MAUCH CHUNK.

MAUCH CAUNK, June 21.—All arrangements for the execution were made at 10 o'clock. Shortly after the deputy sheriffs and reporters and other assistants entered the corridor. The Sheriff adjusted the ropes and called his assistants to him. In a few minutes Campbell's cell door was opened and he appeared led by a priest. He walked quickly to the scaffold and ascended the steps with a light step. The priest read prayers for the dying for some minutes, the prisoner responding and repeatedly kissing a crucifix, and, turning his pale face upward, his lips slightly moved in prayer, Doyle was next brought out, and he walked up unassisted. John Donohue walked boldly out and up the steps to the scaffold. Kelly came last, and seemed quite strong. They were all attended by a priest. None of the four evinced very much nervousness. The priests prayed for several minutes, the prisoners kneeling and responding after the priests left the scaffold.

Sheriff Randenbush and two assistants adjusted the rope, the Sheriff examining each prisoner carefully. When asked if they had anything to say Campbell replied that he forgave everybody, and continued, "I have not an enemy in the world at this moment." Doyle spoke for some time, but his words were inaudible, except to the Sheriff and the priests. Donahue had nothing to say, and Kelly recited after the priests a plea for forgiveness.

The Sheriff left the scaffold and in a-half minute pulled the rope which left the trap fall. The doomed men fell at 10:54 o'clock. In a moment the bodies began swinging. Kelly, Doyle and Campbell died easily; Donahue drew himself up and strangled for two minutes. Doyle's heart ceased to beat in twelve minutes, Campbell's in fourteen minutes, Donahue's in six minutes and Kelly's in seven minutes. The bodies were cut down in twenty-five minutes. From the beginning to the end there was not a mishap. The town is very quiet. All the bodies will leave on the 2:10 train.

HANGING OF LANAHAN AT WILKESBARRE.

WILKESBARRE, Pa, June 21.—On the 15th of September, 1874, Andrew Lanahan met Capt. John Riley, a Democratic politician, at the adjournment of the County Convention in Wilkesbarre, and invited him to ride home. Riley got into the carriage, and before they had gone half a square on the main street, Lanahan drew a revolver and shot him dead. He drove furiously through the city to the suburbs, intending to throw Riley's body in an old coal mine, but he collided with a heavy wagon, broke his carriage and then fled, leaving Riley lying in the road. Lanahan was secreted in the mines for a week, and then managed to elude the officers and escaped. In November, 1875, he was captured at La Salle, Illinois, tried here at the December term of Court, 1875, and convicted of murder in the first degree. The case was carried to the Supreme Court and the judgment of the Court below was affirmed. After all hope had fled Lanahan acknowledged the killing, but claimed that being drunk he did not know why he did it. The gallows, which was used twice before, was erected in the jail yard yesterday. This morning a crowd began to gather in the vicinity of the jail, but none were admitted except deputies, the jury and reporters, about fifty people in all. At 9:30 o'clock Sheriff Kirkendale, with his deputies, arrived. He proceeded to the watchman's room, where Lanahan had been brought from his cell, and in the presence of the Catholic priests read the death warrant to him. The prisoner sat with a crucifix in his hand and did not show the slightest tremor. The Sheriff then left the priests and Lanahan together until 10:16, when the prisoner was manacled and the procession, headed by Revs. O'Haran, Donohue, Nagle and the prisoner, followed by the Sheriff, started for the gallows. Lanahan carried the crucifix, looking steadily upon it and walking firmly. He ascended the steps in the same manner on the gallows. Prayer was read by Rev. O'Haran, Lanahan kneeling and repeating it after him in a clear tone of voice. As the priests bid him good-bye he kissed each of their hands. The Sheriff asked if he had anything to say, when he thanked his spiritual advisers, the Warden and the Sisters of Mercy for their kindness to him and said he forgave every one, all in a firm tone and without the least agitation.

The noose and black cap were adjusted, and at 10:33 the Sheriff pulled the rope and the drop fell with a heavy thud. The body fell three feet, twirled around a few times, gave three muscular motions, settled down, and after two minutes made no motion whatever. After hanging 8 minutes the prisoner's physician, Dr. Harvey, and other doctors examined the wrist and found a slight pulsation. After twelve minutes the heart beat faintly, and at thirteen minutes after he was pronounced dead. The body was cut down after hanging seventeen minutes, when an examination showed that his neck was dislocated and the spinal chord ruptured, he having died without pain. His body was taken charge of by his friends and remained in the prison until 2 o'clock, when it was taken directly to the Catholic cemetery and buried

Lanahan was born in Ireland, was five feet nine inches in height, had light hair and mustache, was 31 years of age and single. He was a miner by occupation, and had no near relative in this country. The hills around the jail were crowded with people, but they could not see the execution, the gallows being too near the wall, and could only get a glimpse of the body as it was carried into the prison corridor. The crowd hung around the outside of the jail till the body was removed, but a large force of police kept order. Lanahan is the sixth man hanged in this county, and the first one hanged since 1867.

Later.—Coffins containing the remains of McGehan, Boyle and Duffy arrived at the depot at half past 2 o'clock. The bodies are awaiting transportation to the late homes of the dead men on a special train provided by the Railroad Company. The removal from the prison was attended by some excitement in the large crowd of outsiders, and the conveyance containing the coffins were followed down Centre street by a numerous throng of men, women and children. A more mournful-looking assemblage has never been seen in the streets of Pottsville. Demonstrations of violence were observable, though apprehensions of trouble are anticipated in connection with the wakes at the houses of the dead men. The time for the funerals has not definitely been set.

The remains of Kelly and Doyle were brought to Pottsville this evening and taken to Mount Laffy, on the outskirts of Summit Hill, their former home. To-night a large number of the friends and relatives of Carroll took charge of his body, escorting it from the depot to his home. A despatch received from there at 10:30 states that the people are alarmed at the threats made, and afraid of a riot occurring during the night. Such is the feeling shown since the arrival of the corpse, and fearing trouble at the collieries in that vicinity, additional watchmen have been placed on duty. It is thought the funerals of the men will take place on Sunday.

The West Point Examination.

The cavalry turned out a full squadron—under Captain Beaumont, Chief Instructor. The forces consisted of the First and a portion of the second class; the Third and Fourth do not turn out in the company. Cavalry drill is always interesting and exciting, and this one proved remarkably so. The ground was in splendid condition, and the dense clouds of dust which the rush of the horses raises if the earth be at all dry, were almost wholly absent this morning, so that a clear view of all the movements could be had. As is customary, the preliminary movements were executed at a moderate pace, just sufficient to get men and horses warmed up for what was to follow. There was the march in column, deployment into companies, right wheeling, left wheeling, changing front and other movements set forth in the book of tactics. Then came the execution of movements at a trot, then the gallop, and the charging. Charges by the whole line and charges by companies warmed the whole body up to a high pitch of excitement; the thunder of the horses' hoofs, the flash of the sabres, the ringing notes of the bugle and cries of the men made up a spectacle not greatly differing from what would have been presented had the action been reality instead of mimic. Last came the charge as foragers; but as this is always liable to cause accidents, and Captain Beaumont is the most considerate and tender-hearted of commanders, he did not send the boys in the wild career the whole length of the plain, but, bringing the column up at a sharp trot half way, let slip the first line, then the second and a third after it. Then came the wild scene this charge always presents; the mad galloping of the excited horses, the yells and shouts of their riders, scarcely less excited, every man trying to be first, and slashing to right and left as he rushed on; the wild hubbub and confusion which follows when men are loosed at the enemy like dogs from a leash. As if to add the element terror to the excitement of the scene, one of the cadets, in the very rush and fury of the charge, was seen to be thrown heavily from his horse, which continued its career at a still more maddened pace when relieved of his weight. As the young fellow struck the ground (it was Mr. Hoppin, of the first class,) a cry of horror arose from the spectators, one of the ladies fainted, and when the rearmost men had rushed over and past, there was a run to pick up the fallen rider, who lay stretched out to all appearance dead. He was found to be stunned only, but badly bruised, and had to be taken to the hospital. The cause of the accident was the loosening of the girth, causing the saddle to slip under the belly of the horse, and, of course, throwing out the rider.

Meanwhile, the horse had galloped straight on for the hotel, where a large number of people were gathered on the piazza watching the drill. In front of the hotel is a space used as a croquet lawn, inclosed by a hedge and rail. The frightened animal attempted to clear this at a bound, but carried up the rail and broke down a post. Running across the lawn, pursued at top speed by two cadets who had dashed forward to catch it, it again bounded over the hedge and smashed the rail, and was followed in a jump by its pursuers, who finally succeeded in catching the animal. the crowd on the piazza were scared out of their wits, and a terrible shrieking and squalling was sent up. Another horse ran away with its rider, and ran at break-neck speed toward the place where the road from the steamer landing comes into the grounds. Here there is a perpendicular bank protected by a rail, having pitch enough to kill man and horse should they have gone over it. Just before the horse, running at its highest speed, reached this dangerous spot, the rider (Mr. MacMartin) threw himself from the saddle, and lighting on his feet, still holding the bridle reins, flung his whole weight back on the curb-line, and brought the animal to a stand. Remounting, he rode back and took his place in the company. Yet another runaway occurred, and the horse made two or three circuits of the plain, dashing in and out among the trees bordering the walks, appearing and disappearing in the most extraordinary manner, before its rider finally got the furious beast quieted down. Nothing more serious than these accidents occurred, and the drill was pronounced a splendid success. Some of the spectators seemed to think it was not right to permit such dangerous things to be; and undoubtedly it will not be when the profession of a soldier—for which these cadets are training—ceases to be dangerous, but not before.

Sale of Horses.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The sale of blooded horses at the stock farm of Mr. Welsh, at Chestnut Hill, was largely attended to day. The chestnut colt foaled by Maiden, dam of James A. and Parole, got by Leamington, was sold to W. H. Learing for P. Lorillard for $3,500. P. Lorillard bought the chestnut colt got by Leamington out of Susan Beane, dam of Susquehanna, for $2,500. Chestnut colt foaled out of Maggie B. B. by Leamington was sold to George Lorillard for $1,600. The bay filly by Leamington, foaled by Lida, was withdrawn, but after the sale Mr. Welsh gave the filly to P. Lorillard for the stallion James A. and $1,000. Other colts were sold at prices ranging from $400 to $1,000.

Young Positivist—(Clergyman makes a pastoral call—lady brings forward her son of 8 years—Pastor—"What is a miracle?" Boy—"Dannoo." P.—"If you were to see the sun in the middle of the night, what would you think of it?" B.—Should think 'twas the moon." P.—"But if somebody were to tell you 'twas the sun, what would you think?" B.—"Should think 'twas a lie." P.—"But I don't lie. If I should tell you 'twas the sun, what would you think?" B.—"Should think you wasn't sober."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Outbreak in Idaho.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is to-day in receipt of the following telegram form the Nez Perces Agency, Idaho, June the 16th, via Walla Walla, June 19th: "Non-treaty Indians commenced hostilities on the 14th instant. Up to date twenty nine settlers are reported numbered and four Indians killed General Howard is here in command. The hostiles are about one hundred strong. They are reported to have gone to the Salmon River country, they are making for the Geysers, in Southern Idaho. The troops were in pursuit about twelve hours behind. The reservation Indians are true to the Government. A company is formed under the head Chief, and is protecting the settlement of Kamiah and the employes. No Indians north of here."

(Signed) WATKINS, Inspector.
MONTEITH, Ind. Agt.

The following telegram in regard to the Indian troubles in Idaho were received at the War Department this morning from General McDowell, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.

To General Sherman, Washington:

The steamer California reached Fort Townsend this morning with all the troops from Alaska. I have ordered them to go to Lewiston Friday morning. General Sully will go to Lewiston by that boat.

(Signed McDOWELL, Maj. Gen.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.

To General Sherman, commanding the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C:

The following from General Howard, at Lapwai, to his staff officer at Department headquarters, has just been received: "There is rather gloomy news from the front by stragglers. Captain Perry overtook the enemy, about two hundred strong, in a deep ravine well posted, and was fighting there when the last messenger left. I am expecting every minute a message from him. The Indians are very active, and are gradually increasing in strength, drawing from other tribes. The movement indicates a combination, uniting all the disaffected tribes. They probably number a thousand or fifteen hundred when united. The two companies of infantry and twenty-five cavalry reached Lewiston this morning. Order to Lewiston every available man in the department, except the forces at Forts Harney and Boise. Start all the troops at Harney for Boise, except a small guard. They may receive orders en route, turning them in this (Lapwai) direction. Lewiston will be the field depot for the present. The Quartermaster, Commissary, Ordinance and Medical staff will act accordingly. I am acting on the most positive information, and wish these movements perfected in the shortest possible time. Please inform General McDowell, and ask him to send a staff officer to me. His California troops should, in my judgment, be ready to move, but just when will depend on my success against Joseph's band, seventy-five miles eastward from here. I shall proceed against the Indians collecting or threatening on Hangman's Creek, near the Spokane. About thirty citizens have been murdered thus far. I shall not feed the enemy with driblets, but I had to start two companies to stop the murder of men and women and keep the attention of Joseph's band while I concentrated my troops.

(Signed) HOWARD.
Commanding Department of Columbia.

Major Woods, of General Howard's staff, telegraphs to General McDowell that Miller's company from Fort Stevens, and Miles' company from Fort Vancouver, are now at Cellilo en route to Lewiston. General McDowell says: I have ordered Rodney from Fort Canby. We can go from here Friday morning. Burton, at Fort Townsend, is under orders to come around by the steamer California. I have ordered all the cavalry in the Department of California to proceed subject to General Howard's orders. Sumner goes by rail to Reading. Major Sanford, with a company from Camp Halleck, to Minnemucca. Company I, of the Twelfth Infantry, goes hence to McDermit to relieve Company C of the First Cavalry.

McDOWELL, Maj. General.

General Sherman in reply sent the follow telegram to McDowell.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF U. S.)
WASHINGTON, June 20, 1877.)

General McDowell, Commanding Military Division, San Francisco, Cal.:

Your several dispatches of the 19th are received, and I trust that the first report of the disaster to the two companies under Captain Perry will prove incorrect, and that the combination among the disaffected Indians is not as extensive as reported. Still, we must meet the danger and overcome it, be it what it may. Gen. Howard is on the spot, and can soon ascertain the exact truth. You can first support him by all the troops available, and call for reinforcements only after you have used all subject to your command.

W. T. SHERM