The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY - - - - June 5, 1878

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR:
HENRY M. HOYT,
OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
CHARLES W STONE,
OF WARREN COUNY.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:
AARON K. DUNKEL,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
JAMES P. STERRETT,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY,
Subject to the decision of the District Conference.

SENATE:
ENOCH D YUTZY,
Subject to the decision of the District Conference.

ASSEMBLY:
ANDREW J. COLBORN
EDWARD M. SCHROCK.

PROTHONOTARY:
HENRY F. SCHELL.

SHERIFF:
EDGAR KYLE.

REGISTER AND RECORDER:
WILLIAM B. FREASE.

TREASURER:
HENRY F. KNEPPER

COMMISSIONERS:
DENNIS COOK.
JACOB CRITCHFIELD.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
GILLIAN KOONTZ.

AUDITORS:
JACOB M. BAKER.
HIRAM D. McCOY.

THE Ebensburg *Freeman* advocates the nomination for Congress by the Democracy of this district of Wm. J. Baer, of Somerset. It says: "Our own belief is, and in expressing it we feel quite certain that we represent the feelings of a vast majority of the Democrats of Cambria County, that he is the strongest and most available candidate for the emergency." We doubt if Messrs. Cresswell, Crawford, Coffroth, and Riley, think as the *Freeman* and "the vast majority" do. However, it is not our funeral, and ain't going to be.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

POTTER'S hunting committee reminds us of the experience of a couple of African brethren who undertook to capture some wolf-cubs in the absence of the old lady wolf. They watched their opportunity, and, when the coast was clear, Sam crawled through the small orifice into the den, while Jack watched outside. The guardian of the cubs unexpectedly soon returned, and, darting into the hole, was seized by the tail by the valorous Jack. Sam, noticing the sudden shutting out of light, yells out, "You Jack, what dat dar darkenin' de hole?" and heard the response from perspiring Jack: "If tail-hold breaks, you'll see what's darkenin' de hole." Sherman's letter, Noyes' dispatch, and the attitude of the masses of the people, not only Republican, but honest Democrats, have awakened the conspirators to a small sense of their danger, and the leaders are asking "what is that darkenin' the hole?" The valiant Potter comes out bravely and says, "No danger, I have got hold of the tail." If he should happen to let go to spit on his hands, there will be "the d—l to pay." Hold on, Potter. —*Inter-Ocean.*

GENERAL BUTLER, who is a member of the Potter investigating committee, has requested to be placed on the sub committee that goes to New Orleans to investigate the Louisiana election, but the members from that State urge Potter not to let him go, as public sentiment there is still so bitter, they fear his assassination. This fact shows the perfect conciliation that the President's policy has effected in the South.

THE new Democratic Senator from Ohio—HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON—takes issue with the Democracy of this State in regard to the Potter investigation. He argues that it means nothing, if it does not mean an assault on the President's title, and says the proceeding is a dangerous one and should not be encouraged.

THE Republican County Committee of Bedford County met on Wednesday of last week, and in accordance with the general desire of the Republicans of that county, declared General Jacob M. Campbell to be their choice for Congress, and authorized him to select his own conferees. Somerset and Cambria having previously instructed for General Campbell, he may be considered the nominee of the party in the district. Blair County has not yet spoken, but will doubtless ratify the action of the other three counties of the district.

The voluntary yielding of a renomination to General Campbell, is a handsome compliment, worthily bestowed, on a popular and level headed representative.

THE Pennsylvania Democracy, at its late convention, resolved that the Potter investigation is not to be prosecuted with a view to disturb the Presidential title, while their brethren of Iowa in a late Convention held, resolve that it should be pushed to the length of punishing the criminals, or in other words deposing the Chief Magistrate. In view of the fact that the Democratic party would make itself the laughing stock of the world, if it proved the President's title to have been procured by fraud, as it says it can, and would then quietly agree not to disturb that title, but submit to a fraudulent government, as the Keystone Democrats propose to do, and in view of the further fact that the balance of the party throughout the Union propose to push the matter to its legitimate conclusion and "punish the criminals," and in face of the historical fact that the Pennsylvania Democracy invariably submit to Southern dictation, their declaration that they do not propose to disturb the Presidential title, is the merest bosh. At the dictate of Jeff Davis & Co., they once resolved, that the Federal Government did not possess the power to coerce a State, and when the time come—after the fall election—they will readily obey the command of their Southern masters to assist in deposing the President. False in everything, their pledge no to disturb the Presidential title, is not worth the paper it was written on.

POSTMASTER GENERAL KEY struck his Democratic brethren of the North a fearful blow under the belt, when in his late letter he twitted them with their former treachery and cowardice as follows:

> Remembering the encouragement which the Northern Democrats, in 1860 and 1861 extended to the Southern States to secede, and the manner in which their promises of aid and comfort were fulfilled, can the Southern people afford to join this revolutionary movement with the certainty that when the inevitable hour of peril comes they will again be left unassisted and alone to meet the storm from the North, once more united by this attempt to revive an issue whose settlement was forced by public opinion upon an unwilling Congress?

No wonder that the cowardly scum of the party, the old copperhead element, is in loud pursuit of him, frantic with rage, howling forth curses and bitter invective. Apparently the utter contempt in which they are held by the Southern men whom they deceived, and who now tolerate them only for the use to which they can be put, is a revelation to them. Seemingly they thought that the treachery with which they lured thousands of brave men to their graves, was forgotten, of its memory buried with the bones or their innumerable victims.

How bitter therefore chagrin, their how profound their rage to be reminded by one of their living victims, of their base treachery and violated faith. When the South took up arms, it expected aid from Northern Democrats; did it ever come? It was promised thousands of Democratic recruits; did they shoulder their muskets to make good the pledge? Their sympathies were undoubtedly with the South, but sympathy amounts to nothing in a charge of bayonets, and the cowardly Northern traitors skulked into Canada, or contented themselves with trying to cripple the government from their places of security in the rear of the Union armies. Can the South ever trust these Democratic leaders again? Never—Deep in their hearts they far more honor the brave men who met them in the smoke and crash of battle, than the treacherous skulkers who promised them material aid, and gave them only their sympathy. The open, fearless letter of General Key, and his recalling to the memory of Southern men the treachery of their former and present allies, will undoubtedly have weight with those who are disposed to lend themselves to this new rebellion, while its stinging and contemptuous reference to the former treachery of Northern Democratic leaders, has set them frantic with rage, which as usual they vent through the weak and foolish organs of their party.

ON Tuesday of last week the Democratic House at Washington passed a bill reducing the army from 25,000 to 20,000 men, and prohibiting under penalty of fine and imprisonment the employment of any part of it as a *posse comitatus* or otherwise, for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases, as where the employment of troops *may be expressly authorized by act of Congress.* This bill was passed by the solid vote of 119 Democrats, and is a second step, deliberately taken, in the new revolution being inaugurated by the Democratic leaders. It is an open, shameless effort to wrest from the President his constitutional right to command and control the army of the United States, and to vest it in a Congress, expected to be Democratic. It is a deliberate design to leave the Chief Executive without the power to execute the laws, to enforce his authority, or to put down rebellion or insurrection!

Should this bill become a law, the results that would follow are unmistakable. The army would be prohibited from all the uses for which it was created. Should Sitting Bull leave his Canada lair, and rush down upon our unprotected frontier, the troops could not be used to stop his murderous devastations, under penalty of fine or imprisonment for each officer and man, unless leave of Congress—probably not then in session—was first had and obtained. Should there be an outbreak of the Communists in any of our large cities, or the raising of a mob similar to that which destroyed millions of property at Pittsburgh last summer, the Governors of States, with murder and riot, and arson devastating the country, amid burning, buildings and howling fiends, might call in vain upon the President under the Constitution of the United States for assistance. Not a soldier could be moved, not a musket be used under penalty of fine and imprisonment. In the South, where illicit distillation is carried on in every nook and corner, where the collections of taxes is resisted by force of arms—revenue officers are shot down like dogs, and the authority of the government openly defied, not a soldier could be used to sustain the President in enforcing the laws.

In view of the fact that this attempt to chain up the army, and deprive the President of all control of it follows fast upon the assault on his official title, made by the Potter resolution, which unmistakably points to his eventual deposition from office, there can be no doubt in the mind of any observing or reflecting man, that the Democratic leaders not only design, but are preparing for revolution. To this conclusion, the letter of Post Master General Key—himself a Southern Democrat—points unerringly and openly. There is no mistaking the significance of its concluding paragraph. "No man need hope] that the schemes of the men who have engineered the movement to unseat President Hayes can be carried on without a bloody civil war."

Equally decided in his views of this movement, and outspoken in his opinions, is A. H. Stephens, formerly Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, and a present Democratic member of Congress. Says he, in a letter to the *New York Times:*

> I look upon the whole of this proceeding, concocted as it was, conducted as it has been, as most unwise, most unfortunate and most mischievous. Its effect will be to disturb the peace, harmony and quiet of the country. Neither Mr. Potter nor anybody else can prevent it, and I say to him most respectfully, that nothing short of an immediate, general and firm concert of action of the law and order-abiding people of all parties, Republicans and Democrats, throughout the Union, in reprobation of this investigation proceeding any further with a view to disturb the Presidential title, such as announced by the Penasylvania Democracy in their Convention a few days ago, can arrest the most fearful consequences. Those who have, though innocently, sowed the wind will reap the whirlwind. My own opinion is, as I have repeatedly said, this affair will prove in the end either a contemptible farce or a horrible tragedy. Whether it will lead to the Mexicanization of our Federal Republic, the result must show; but I say, as I said on another recent occasion, that all soft words instilling in the mind of the people of this country the idea that Mr. Hayes can be peacefully unseated by Congress, are as delusive and as guileful as the whisperings of the great arch-fiend in the shape of a toad in the ear of Eve from which sprung all our woes.

It being as clearly evident that revolution is hatching now, as it was in 1859-60 that rebellion was a fact, and it being the duty of the President to crush out revolutions and rebellions with a rigorous hand, it is undoubtedly the object of the Democratic conspirators to leave him powerless to use the army of the Government for its protection. Preparatory for the rebellion of 1861 the Army and Navy were so widely scattered, as to prevent their concentration, and therefore render them practically useless. Now the game is to reduce the army to a mere skeleton, and forbid its use by statute law.

The Senate is to-day, all that stands between the country and this second Democratic rebellion for which the way is being so clearly prepared, and we trust and believe it will stand by the Republican party, in frustrating the present traiterous schemes of the Democratic leaders in Congress.

Time for the People to Wake Up.

From the Troy Times.

The people have not as yet become fully conscious of the danger which threatens them, but it seems to us that they ought not to be long in doubt as to the meaning of such measures as the Potter investigation and the intended crippling of the army. In Washington the peril is well understood, but there must be some perception of it instilled into the popular mind before next November, or the country may find itself plunged into a struggle the horrors of which were not equaled by that which was attempted in 1861. Potter may plead the cause into which he has been inveigled by the arch-conspirator of Gramercy-park as long and as eloquently as he pleases; but the truth still will be that the men behind him mean serious business, even if he does not.

A Sudden and Mysterious Silence.

From the Troy Times.

It is worthy of note that there is a sudden and mysterious silence in the air respecting President Hayes' alleged satisfaction with the "success" of the southern policy. Has the Potter resolution opened his eyes as to the astonishingly small result the policy of "Conciliation" has accomplished? As the Democratic plot, which has the almost undivided support of the party in the south, develops more clearly, mark you, we shall hear less, if possible, than now about the fruits of the southern policy. A frost, a chilling frost, has fallen upon it.

Geo. H. Pendleton's View.

Oath in the Philadelphia Times.

"Mr. Pendleton," I asked, "have you any opinion to express upon the action of the Potter committee at Washington?"

"It is evil counsel and unnecessary procedure," said Mr. Pendleton. It is dangerous, too. The declaration is made that they only desire to expose the fraud, not to punish Mr. Hayes. But the one thing precipitates the other. To get up as much commotion as possible and stop there is hardly in the limitations of agitation. If Hayes is exposed in fraud, his impeachment and removal follow. Therefore the first step is half the journey, and I cannot appreciate the good sense or party sense which committed congress to that action.

Postmaster General Key's Letter.

Dispatch to the Telegraph

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Postmaster General Key's letter has landed like a bombshell in the Democratic camp. The Democrats are furious. They regard it as impudent and a sale of himself to the Republican party, and the price of remaining in the Republican party, and as a manifestation of the administration's purpose to reorganize the Republican party in the South. The Republicans regard it with favor, and are very enthusiastic in support of the new departure of the Administration.

Letter From Postmaster General Key

HE WARNS THE SOUTH AGAINST POTTER, TILDEN & CO.

Postmaster General Key has written the following open letter to the people of the South, in lieu of personal answer to the many letters received from friends in that section in relation to the revolutionary action of the Democratic leaders in Congress:

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The circumstances attending the passage of the Potter resolution to investigate the alleged frauds in the Presidential election of 1876 in the States of Louisiana and Florida, together with the subsequent declarations of many influential Democratic politicians and journalists, evidence that if both houses of the Forty-sixth Congress are Democratic, the majority intend to oust President Hayes and inaugurate Mr. Tilden.

The title of President Hayes was settled irrevocably by the Forty-fourth Congress, in the act creating the Electoral Commission, under which he was legally declared elected and legally inaugurated. The Forty-fifth Congress has no more right to dispute his election than he has to question the title of any victorious contestant to his seat in that body. The Forty-sixth Congress will have no more right to ignore him and to recognize his defeated contestant, Mr. Tilden, than Mr. Hayes would have to send a file of soldiers to the House of Representatives to unseat a Democrat whom he might consider to have been wrongfully seated or fraudulently elected.

The leaders of this desperate attempt to Mexicanize our institutions rely confidently upon the "Solid South" to furnish the bulk of the Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives, the Senate being already secured. Remembering the encouragement which the Northern Democrats in 1860 and 1861 extended to the Southern States to secede, and the manner in which their promises of aid and comfort were fulfilled, can the Southern people afford to join this revolutionary movement with the certainty that when the inevitable hour of peril comes they will again be left unassisted and alone to meet the storm from the North once more united by this attempt to revive an issue whose settlement was forced by public opinion upon an unwilling Congress.

In the dark days of February, 1877, when civil war over the disputed election was imminent, and patriots trembled for the safety of our Republican institutions, the Southern members of Congress averted the danger by compelling the completion of the electoral count under the law which parties in Congress had enacted.

But now the Representatives from the Southern States, with a very few exceptions, have joined a movement to subvert the results of their former patriotic action, and to remand the country to that anarchy from which less than two years ago it was saved by their efforts.

Grant that in permitting the autonomy of all the States, and in appointing citizens to office in the South instead of strangers, President Hayes has but discharged his constitutional duty, does that excuse the Southern Representatives for attempting to invalidate his title, which they established, or will it justify them in bringing the country again in danger of civil war in the effort to unseat him and inaugurate Mr. Tilden?

The South must now face the most momentous crisis in its history since 1861.

To indorse the recent conduct of their Representatives is to admit the truth of the charge that the people of the South care nothing for the welfare of the Union, desire the downfall of the Republic, and would rejoice to see it again involved in civil war.

If their Representatives have not reflected their sentiments, as I believe to be the case, then the people of the Southern States should take care that in the Forty-sixth Congress they are represented by men who will defeat the disturbers of the public peace and prevent the Mexicanization of our institutions.

To do this they may be compelled to act independent of the Democratic party. Recent events have demonstrated the inability of Democratic members of Congress to resist the mandates of the caucus and the terrors of the party lash, the one wielded and the other inspired by men who seem willing to endanger the welfare of the country and the stability of Republican institutions for the sake of revenge on political opponents and in the hope of dividing the spoils of victory. If the Democratic Representatives of the South could not resist the caucus command to pass the Potter resolution, unamended and without debate, how will they be able, in the Forty-sixth Congress, to resist a similar command to ignore Mr. Hayes as President and to recognize Mr. Tilden?

It is, therefore, the duty of the Southern people to afford a crowning evidence of their renewed devotion to the Union, in which they now enjoy every right of citizenship, and are subjected to no restrictions not laid upon every citizen, by sending Representatives to the Forty-sixth Congress, pledged to resist, at all hazards, the revolutionary schemes of the mischief makers who seem to have gained control over the House of Representatives of the Forty-fifth Congress. To this end the people in every district should meet, publicly organize and resolve to support no person for Congress who has given aid to this movement, and who will not pledge himself to sustain the title of President Hayes during the term for which he was elected against all attempts at its overthrow.

Only in this way can a grave danger to the Republic be averted and convincing proof be given that the confidence was not misplaced which President Hayes manifested in the South when he withdrew the troops from the State houses of South Carolina and Louisiana.

I have spoken plainly and earnestly, for I feel that I should be unworthy to represent the South in the administration were I to remain silent now. Invited to the Cabinet as a Southern man, to see that justice was done to the South, required neither to apologize for my record nor to disown my political principles, it is my duty now to warn the people of the South of the danger which threatens the country. No man need hope that the schemes of the men who have engineered the movement to unseat President Hayes can be carried without a bloody civil war. To avert this danger I confidently rely upon the patriotism and honor of the people of my native section.

D. M. KEY.

Repeal of The Bankrupt Law.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The House to-day passed the bill repealing the bankrupt law, to take effect on Sept. 1, and it now only requires the President's signature to become a law. There is no doubt that this will easily be obtained.

DECORATION DAY CEREMONIES AT GETTYSBURG.

A Speech by President Hayes.

GETTYSBURG, PA., May 30.—The annual tribute to the national dead at Gettysburg was paid under circumstances of the greatest interest. Not since President Lincoln dedicated the cemetery has it been graced by so many distinguished citizens. As early as Wednesday morning strangers began to arrive, and by night the hotels were crowded to overflowing.

The weather to-day was fine, flags were everywhere displayed, and the streets were thronged with visitors. The Chambersburg Greys arrived at 1 A. M., after twelve hours' march. They are a guard of honor to President Hayes. During the whole forenoon the rush of visiting strangers continued. Five large excursion trains from Mifflin, Harrisburg, Lancaster, York and Washington brought at least 6,000 persons, accompanied by a number of bands of music.

The morning was spent by the Presidential party in viewing the battle-field, visiting Round Top, Culp's Hill, Cemetery Hill and other prominent points under the guidance of General Crawford and Gen. Bachelder. About noon the President returned to the residence of Mr. McPherson, where he remained until the beginning of the memorial exercises.

THE GRAND PROCESSION

moved to the cemetery in a blinding rain, which lasted until five o'clock. At two o'clock the column, headed by a platoon of the Grand Army of the Republic, advanced. They were followed by General Butler, Gen. Slayton and ladies in carriages, escorted by the Chambersburg Greys. The rear was formed by companies of the Grand Army, bearing bouquets to be placed upon the graves. The procession moved along Baltimore street, still under a drenching rain, and as it entered the gates of the cemetery the bands played the Dead March. A few minutes afterward the President and other distinguished persons arrived in carriages. For a few moments they stopped to admire the National monument, while the Chambersburg Greys and Grand Army placed bouquets on the graves. Regardless of the storm hundreds of persons thronged the cemetery, the stage being surrounded by a dense crowd which could scarcely be penetrated by the Presidential party. The ceremonies were opened by prayer by Rev. McLeod. Gen. Slayton introduced Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, who delivered an eloquent oration on "The Private Soldier in the War of the Rebellion." Ex-Governor Curtin, of Penna., was next presented, and spoke eloquently, eliciting much applause. As Hon. Edward McPherson introduced the President of the United States ringing cheers arose, and President Hayes spoke as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Fellow Citizens: The battle of Gettysburg will probably always be regarded as the battle which did more than any other to determine the result of the great civil war in the United States. The honored dead who fought and perished here will therefore be forever held in special and grateful remembrance. The great martyr of the conflict was Abraham Lincoln. He, by his immortal words, spoken here, has indissolubly linked his name, fame and memory with the battle of Gettysburg. Lincoln gave his life, and the brave men who responded to his call gave their lives for the Union, for liberty and for a stable constitutional Government. They believed that our institutions were equal to any emergency, and that they ought to be maintained at the cost of property or of life. If our assembling in this place shall fitly honor the men we now wish remembered with gratitude it will be because, beholding these scenes and contemplating the example of the heroes who made Gettysburg illustrious, we shall be able to estimate more wisely the value of our country and of her institutions, and be better prepared for the duties which, under Providence, have devolved upon us. Let us here give heed to the words of Abraham Lincoln. Let us here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that the nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that a Government of the people and by the people shall not perish from the earth. (Enthusiastic applause.)

Attorney General Devens spoke forcibly and eloquently on the subject of the battle of Gettysburg, and Secretary McCrary also made a brief address. The ceremonies were concluded with a benediction. At 6 P. M. the Presidential party left Gettysburg by special train for Washington, amid enthusiastic cheers.

A Desperado Lynched.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—An *Enquirer* special states that on Wednesday night, at Lowensville, Gibson county, Indiana, Andy Compagnion, a desperado, was taken from his bed by six masked men, carried to the outskirts of town and riddled with bullets. Compagnion had for a long time, it seems, been suspected of attempts to rob James A. Robinson, a prominent cattle dealer, who was in the habit of riding around through the country with considerable sums of money upon his person. There had been several attempts to rob him. One night he was called to the door, and upon his appearance was fired upon by a gang of robbers, receiving two wounds, not fatal. Robinson returned the fire, dispersing them. He made vigilant search for the robbers, and one Wm. Knight was arrested, convicted and sent to the penitentiary. No positive evidence being found against Compagnion, he was discharged. A trap was laid to get a confession from him, but he avoided it. Having been warned, he afterwards endeavored to shoot one Simpson, who was one of the principal parties concerned in the formation of the trap. This so incensed the people that a mob assembled and killed him, as above stated.

Pennsylvania Prohibition Ticket.

ALTOONA, PA., May 29.—The state convention of the Prohibitionists assembled here to-day and nominated the following ticket: Governor, General F. H. Lane, of Huntingdon county; Lieutenant Governor, John Shallcross, of Philadelphia; Secretary of Internal Affairs, Calvin Parsons, of Luzerne county; Supreme Judge, Daniel Agnew, of Beaver county.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Collision of Two German Iron-Clads in the Channel.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST.

DOVER, May 31.—The German squadron, consisting of three iron-clads, the Preussen, Grosser Kurfurst and Koenig Wilhelm, passed Dover at 8:45 this morning, bound for Plymouth, when it expected to sail for Gibraltar. When the squadron was off Ludgate, about five miles from shore, one of the iron-clads was observed to be gradually keeling over on her beam ends, and men were seen crowding on the bulwarks. In about five minutes the vessel went down on her side, her boilers blowing up as she sank.

Boats from the other iron-clads were launched, a number of Folkestone fishing smacks near by hurried to the spot, and it is hoped that many lives were saved. The Folkestone life boat was launched, but arrived too late to do any service. Several steamers have gone to the scene of the disaster from Dover.

It is believed that the Koenig Wilhelm, which ran into the Grosser Kurfurst, is very badly damaged.

DIFFERENT REPORTS.

A despatch received by the German Embassy says it is feared that 450 persons perished on the Grosser Kurfurst.

A telegram to the Admiralty says: "About 300 perished and 200 have been saved." This comes from the Coast Guard at Folkestone.

A despatch from Dover says it is reported that the Grosser Kurfurst carried a crew of 600 men, of whom between 300 and 400 are supposed to be drowned.

Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that according to the reports received by the Lords of the Admiralty, from 180 to 200 of the crew of the Grosser Kurfurst have been saved and 300 perished.

The Grosser Kurfurst was the flagship of the squadron.

The Admiral commanding the squadron was among the saved.

On first hearing of the disaster the Admiralty ordered aid from Portsmouth and Folkestone.

The Crown Prince Frederick William and Count Munster, the German Ambassador, have gone to Folkestone.

According to a report of the disaster received by the Admiralty, the collision occurred seven miles southeast of Folkestone. The latest despatch from Dover says the forward part of the iron-clad Koenig William is under water.

HOW THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED.

The Southeastern Railroad Company's steamer, just returned from the scene of the disaster, reports that the Koenig Wilhelm was able to proceed down the Channel, probably for Portsmouth. The Preussen remains on the spot. Nothing is to be seen of the Grosser Kurfurst.

The captain of a fishing boat makes the following statement:

My boat, with other fishing vessels, was returning to Folkestone, when we noticed three iron-clads coming down; a bark was fetching off shore. The Grosser Kurfurst ported her helm to clear the bark; the Koenig Wilhelm pulled hard aport and struck the Grosser Kurfurst forward of her mizzenmast. The Kurfurst went over on her broadside and sank in five minutes; she went down in fifteen fathoms. All hands jumped overboard. Our boats reached the spot directly afterwards and rescued twenty-seven men, including three officers. The other boats rescued a number of the crew, all of whom were transferred to the Koenig Wilhelm. Captain Batsch, of the Grosser Kurfurst, went down with his ship. The boilers did not explode, but the escaping steam scalded many persons in the water. The Koenig Wilhelm had her bows stoved, but the leak was stopped with hammocks. The collision was caused by the Koenig Wilhelm porting her helm too suddenly.

Mr. Smith, the First Lord of the Admiralty, in his statement in the House of Commons to-day, confirms the report that the collision occurred while the Grosser Kurfurst was endeavoring to avoid a merchantman. He said a dock was preparing at Portsmouth for the reception of the Koenig Wilhelm. She is now proceeding thither.

Two of the men who were rescued have died from exhaustion on board the Preussen. Eye witnesses of the disaster say the Preussen did not lower any boats and nobody was visible in the water half an hour after the Grosser Kurfurst foundered. The Koenig Wilhelm, which is the flagship, carrying Rear Admiral Batsch, and the Preussen, are expected at Portsmouth at one o'clock this morning.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THREE RESCUED.

LONDON, May 31.—The latest Lloyds' telegram gives the total of saved at 23 officers and 160 men.

LONDON, June 1.—According to a telegram despatched by Rear Admiral Batsch from Folkestone, 183 men were saved. Most of the estimates give the Grosser Kurfurst's crew at about 500. A report resting upon the authority of the Sandgate coast guard says 255 were saved. The coast guard, however, state that they are informed the Grosser Kurfurst crew was nearer that number than 500. It is reported that twenty-two of the rescued have since died.

FURTHER DETAILS.

LONDON, June 1.—Eye-witnesses state that the Grosser Kurfurst had starboarded her helm, intending to cross the bows of a merchantman, and the Koenig Wilhelm ported, apparently to pass the stern of the same vessel, and the Grosser Kurfurst having somewhat lost speed, they thus met. The Admiral states that the Grosser Kurfurst sank quicker than the officers of the other vessel deemed possible.

It appears that the Grosser Kurfurst's officers also underrated the damage, as they commenced an attempt to turn the vessel shoreward. Some spars fell at the time of collision, probable preventing the launch of the boats, one of which was filled with men hanging from the davits when the vessel sank.

A Brother Shoots His Brother.

NEW YORK, May 31.—John and Miles Murphy, sons of a police officer, were skylarking to night at their home in East Twenty-ninth street, when Miles took a revolver and aimed it at his brother, jokingly threatening to shoot him. The hammer fell, and John dropped to the floor dead, shot through the forehead. The boy Miles was locked up pending inquiry.

HEAVY CYCLONE.

One-Half of a Town in Missouri Leveled to the Ground.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—A special from Richmond, Mo., says a terrific cyclone passed over that place about 4 o'clock this evening, leveling to the ground over half the buildings in town. Over one hundred houses were totally destroyed, and the loss of property will reach a quarter of a million dollars. Whole blocks were completely swept away, and the debris scattered for miles. The storm came from the southwest, passed to the northeast, and was preceded by a heavy fall of rain. Trees were uprooted and carried through the air like feathers, as were also the fragments of houses, and in fact everything that the storm struck. The Shaw House, a large brick hotel, was demolished, and the inmates buried in the ruins. So far as known the following persons were killed: Mrs. Thomas Casey, Miss Rose, Mr. Nading, Miss Crouch, James Campbell, Mr. Hamilton, Miss Holman, Mrs. Alvas Vaugh, Thomas Bohannan, and Mary Joy.

The following were mortally wounded:

W. A. Donaldson, Mrs. Paul Wertz, and Fred. Lehrman, Seriously wounded: John Anderson Ball, J. B. Hines, J. B. Ashburg, Florence Ford, Bob Offutt, Eliza Marshall, James Duncan, Mrs Thomas McGinnis, George Sawyer, Squire Dodd, Isabella Warren, Chas. J. Hughes, Jr., Mrs. Jennie Smith, Fred Joy and wife, Mrs. Colgan Clay Borgess, Thomas Burgess, John Ballard and wife, Mrs. Perry Jacobs and three children, George Warren, Riley Holman, Mrs. Osborn, Sam. Powell, Mrs. Hughes, and a number of others. Horses and stock of all kinds in the track of the storm were swept off the face of the earth. A train load of citizens of Lexington arrived to render aid, and physicians from all the surrounding country have been summoned to give medical attendance to the wounded. Patrols have been detailed to guard the town.

ST LOUIS, June 2.—The *Times* has additional specials from Richmond, Mo., which say the cyclone yesterday was of the colder of steam, and at times the funnel-shaped whirling cloud would break or open in places and emit what appeared like black smoke, then gather together again, and with increased force continue its work of destruction. It first approached slowly, not faster, perhaps, than a man could walk; then moved faster, levelling everything in its path with the ground, producing almost complete devastation. The sound it produced was internal, resembling the roar of a great cataract. Debris of the city has been found fourteen miles away. A perfect panic prevailed for a time, but order and comparative calm was restored after a while, and the killed and wounded provided for. The unharmed houses of citizens were thrown open at once for the reception of the homeless sufferers, and every attention possible given them. Amidst the wails of women and children and the groans of the dying, strong men shed tears to witness the general destruction and the death and maiming of relations and friends. The Mayor of the city has called for aid for those whose homes and property have been destroyed, and telegrams have already been received tendering assistance. The funerals of several victims took place this afternoon, and the masses of Lexington were present to assist in the interment. The remains of Captain William Jacobs were found this forenoon, buried in the ruins, and Judge Donaldson, who was reported wounded last night, died, making so far fifteen deaths. The death of several others is momentarily expected. At least forty persons are seriously or mortally wounded. Many strangers are here, rendering all the assistance possible. Advices from the country in the track of the storm northward are that growing crops were badly injured, trees prostrated, stock killed, bridges blown down, but no houses reported destroyed or lives lost.

HOSTILE INDIANS.

Sitting Bull Preparing for Another Onslaught.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 1.—A communication has just been received at General Sheridan's headquarters from Guido Iges, commanding the Seventh Infantry at Fort Benton, under date of April 13, which conveys the information that the hostile Sioux, Arrapahoes, Cheyennes and other Indians assembled at the eastern corner of the Cypress Mountains and known as "Sitting Bull's camp," contemplate an invasion south of the boundary line at an early date. Major Iges looks upon the situation as serious. There are now congregated, he says, at that location not less than fourteen hundred lodges, which can muster at least two thousand warriors.

From other reliable sources it is ascertained that about the 24th ult these Indians assembled in council at Sitting Bull's camp, and were harangued by him for several hours. He paraded several of his young men in United States soldier's clothing and said to them in substance, I left the Yellowstone country because I wanted to, and not because I was afraid. The stench from the dead soldiers whom I had killed over there has driven me away. I wanted fresh air and came here to find the sons of the Mother Chief, but I found none but Canadians, Saukes and Crees, and they have lied to me. When the grass grows we will make them weep, and go back to the Yellowstone country.

The informant says that next day Sitting Bull dispatched runners to all the neighboring tribes on both sides of the line inviting them to a final council to be held about the first of May. In answer to this invitation, it is stated on good authority, that about sixty lodges of Assiniboines have already crossed the line, thirty lodges, under Little Chief, remaining friendly. The Gros Ventres, all but some forty lodges, have also disappeared. The hostiles have also sent warning to the half breeds on Milk river, and the latter have left there.

Breaker Burned.

POTTSVILLE, May 30.—The Eagle Colliery's breaker, belonging to Geo. W. Johns & Bro., situated at St. Clair, was entirely consumed by fire at a late hour this evening. The breaker was one of the largest in the country, and was built in 1857 at a cost of about $95,000. There seems to be no doubt but that the fire is of an incendiary origin. No workmen had been around the building for 24 hours. The insurance is $22,500. The reflection from this fire was seen at Reading, a distance of forty miles, while the fire itself could be seen for fifteen miles.

Another Attempt to Assassinate Emperor William.

His Wounds Severe But Not Fatal.

Prompt Arrest of the Assassin.

BERLIN, June 2.—While the Emperor was taking a drive this afternoon, some shots, apparently proceeding from a house in the Avenue Unter-den-Linden, were fired at him. The Emperor was wounded in one arm and in the cheek by buckshot and small shot. The would-be assassin is a Dr. Nobeling, occupying apartments at No. 18 Unter-den-Linden. When his door was forced open he fired upon and wounded the hotel keeper, and tried to commit suicide, but was secured. The Emperor's personal attendant jumped into the carriage and supported the Emperor until the carriage reached the palace. The Emperor was conveyed to bed and several grains of shot extracted, causing great loss of blood. The Emperor suffered great pain, but never lost consciousness. At seven o'clock this evening no serious apprehensions were felt as to his condition.

LATER PARTICULARS.

BERLIN, June 2.—The following is taken from official accounts and bulletins published in regard to the attempted assassination of the Emperor: Nobeling fired twice with a double-barreled gun. The Emperor received about thirty small shot in the face, head, both arms and back, but this evening his general condition had improved in a satisfactory manner. An immense crowd from all parts of the city thronged into the Avenue Unter-den-Linden on the news becoming known.

The assassin is Karl Edouard Nobeling, a native of Kollno, near Bernbaum, aged thirty two years. He is a resident of Berlin, a doctor of philology, an agriculturist, and habitue of Democratic Socialist clubs. A quantity of arms were found in his apartments. He fired on persons attempting to arrest him with a revolver, and thus inflicted a severe wound on his own head.

He confesses the crime, but obstinately refuses to state his motives. He is at the hospital station of the police district, attended by his mother and daughter.

NOBELING'S ANTECEDENTS.

BERLIN, June 3.—A strong escort of mounted police barely sufficed to protect Nobeling from the mob when going to the hospital. There was a rumor current that the assassin's name was Ludwig, and that he was a religious fanatic. This, however, seems to be based on the fact that a pile of Ultramontane journals in German was found in his room.

A later telegram says Nobeling has confessed that he cherished the murderous design for eight days, because he considered the Emperor's removal would be a public benefit. He declared that he favored Socialism, and had attended Socialistic meetings. Some accounts say Nobeling is supposed to be dying. It is known that a few days ago Nobeling unsuccessfully applied for Government employment.

Railroad Banditti.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 30.—About twelve o'clock last night four masked men boarded the west bound passenger train just after it left Percy Station, entered the middle sleeping car and robbed the passengers and conductor. Some one pulled the bell cord, and the robbers, becoming frightened, jumped off. They fired three shots into the sleeper without injury to the passengers. They struck one of the passengers with a pistol, cutting the scalp. All was done in three minutes. The robbers disappeared in the darkness before the train stopped. The ground being wet, their trail was discovered at daylight this morning, and a large force of armed men started in pursuit. The Union Pacific Railway Company has offered a reward of $1,000 each for the arrest of the robbers.

Two Negroes Shot.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—About 12 o'clock to day, during a target shooting at Benning's course by Colonel Burnside's party of long range riflemen, two white men came up the eastern branch in a skiff, and when opposite the target fired two shots at the two colored men employed in attending the target and painting it, wounding both of them. One of them, Edward Irving, was shot in the face and breast, and is in a critical condition. The other, Thos. Gibson, was badly hurt in the head and back. After they fired in this wanton manner they passed up stream where a large picnic was being held in the woods. Their names are not known. The facts were at once reported to the station at Benning and word was at once telegraphed to Lieutenant Johnson's station to send officers to the place designated and arrest the guilty parties.

Feels Young Again

"My mother was afflicted a long time with neuralgia and a dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady, Providence, R. I.

Restored to the Burial Vault.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—Marshall, the janitor of the Ohio Medical College, where the body of Hon. J. Scott Harrison was found yesterday, was released to-day on $5,000 bail. Mr. Harrison's body was taken to Spring Grove Cemetery, where it will remain until autumn, when it will be reinterred at North Bend. No further arrests have been made, but the excitement is still intense.

Precautions Against Indian Raiding Parties.

DEADWOOD, D. T., May 29.—Col. M. V. Sheridan, of General Phil Sheridan's staff, arrived here last evening. He comes for the purpose of selecting suitable locations for encampments for the soldiers now en route to the Hills. Three camps will be established—one in the vicinity of Bear Buttes, ten miles from Deadwood; another in the vicinity of Rapids City, 40 miles distant, and a third on the Little Missouri river, 80 or 90 miles distant. It is thought these encampments, in connection with the troops at Fort M'Kinney, will afford sufficient protection from the Indians for the Black Hills towns and routes during the summer.

A Bloody Encounter Between Two Brothers-in-Law.

FOREST DE