The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY.....January 22, 1879

THE Colorado Legislature has selected Prof. N. P. Hill as the successor to U. S. Senator Chaffee.

ON Wednesday last the Democrats of North Carolina unanimously nominated Governor Vance for U. S. Senator. Another Rebel General has thus been rewarded.

EDITORS and publishers were made a special subject of prayer during prayer week. Our business manager hopes that a few petitions were also put up for delinquent subscribers, as they needed it more.

FOR four days a train stood on the track at Erie, snow-bound, which has upon it nine tons of silver bars, and $300,000 in gold coin belonging to the government. What a chance the light fingered gentry missed, if they had only known it.

THE defeat last week, in a Democratic Congress, of the bill for the relief of William and Mary College, in Virginia, is significant of the fact that members of Congress have heard from their constituents in regard to the payment of Southern war claims.

THE Wheeling papers announce that when in that city, lately, Vice President Keyser of the B & O Railroad, stated that the Hempfield road, connecting that place with the Pittsburgh & Connellsville road, would shortly be pushed to completion.

THE Potter Committee has at last been forced by public opinion to enter upon the investigation of the Cipher telegrams. The country will, therefore, soon know who were the wicked Democrats that tried to buy the Presidency for that pure and innocent old saint, Samuel J. Tilden, without his knowledge.

GOV. HARTRANFT has made an arrangement with the Secretary of War, who agrees to furnish great coats for our State Militia at $2 40 each. These coats are entirely new, being a surplus left over after the war, and as our State troops now wear the regulation uniform they are just the thing needed, apart from their remarkable cheapness.

MRS ANDERSON, an English woman, has performed in New York the task of walking 2700 quarter miles in as many consecutive quarter hours. People are making quite an ado over her powers of endurance, and she is so nearly dead for lack of sleep, that a physician has to watch her constantly, for fear if once soundly asleep she will never awake again. —*Cui Bono?*

SINCE resumption on the first day of January, the sale of four per cent. bonds has averaged $5,000,000 per day. Such a rush for investment at this low rate of interest, shows the abundance of money, and induces thinking men to believe that hereafter people will be satisfied with this small, but secure rate of interest, rather than take any risk in loaning at a larger per cent.

THE Supreme Court of this State has decided that a sale of a bankrupt estate ordered by the United States Court does not divest the wife's dower in the real estate so sold. Speculators in the real estate of bankrupts may not, therefore, have made such great bargains, if they have to pay the interest on one third of the value of the property so purchased to the widow during her lifetime.

THE red-letter day in the history of the Treasury Department was Tuesday, the 14th of January, 1879, when the subscriptions to the four per cent. loan amounted to almost fourteen millions, and a call was issued for twenty millions of the five-twenties. This is the largest subscription known on any one day, and the largest call ever made at one time. The total subscriptions for the month are the heaviest ever known in one month, and the calls the largest ever known in the same period. The amount of called bonds outstanding is greater than at any previous time.

THE Washington *National Republican* contains the startling announcement that the names of the seven electors of Arkansas in 1876 are all signed on the back of the envelope containing the electoral certificate of that State in the handwriting of the same person, and are consequently *forgeries!* The Potter committee has spent a good deal of time and no little money in an endeavor to ascertain who performed an office somewhat similar to the above in regard to the Louisiana certificate, which went for HAYES and WHEELER. There should now be some little time devoted to investigating the "crookedness" connected with the Arkansas vote, which went for TILDEN and HENDRICKS.

AT the opening of their investigations, the Democrats on the Potter Committee eagerly embraced as witnesses and agents, all sorts of unscrupulous and rascally persons whom they could use to smirch and befoul the character of their opponents.

In nearly every case the men they thus used have turned on the committee. The last case is that of St. Martin, a deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, who tells a story on Stenger, of the Franklin district of this State, that if true, proves him to be a most contemptible little knave.

We will be fairer with Stenger, than was his committee with Republicans, when charges were made against them, and will hear his defence before jumping at the conclusion of his guilt, but we cannot help being amused at those valiant investigators having to take the witness stand in their own defense. Like the Hudibrastic gun this committee's weapon

When well aimed at duck or plover
Recoils and kicks its owner over.

THE colored Republicans in Alabama have been pushing the investigation of election frauds in that State before the United States District Court of Montgomery, and have secured the conviction of the bull-dozers in two cases. In one district where there were no white Republicans at the election in August, the Democratic Inspectors had counted all the votes that were cast as Democratic, although the Republicans were actually entitled to a majority of about one hundred and fifty. In November the colored voters appeared at the voting place, and found that the same arrangements for defrauding them, which were successful in August, had been made for this election. After consultation, they decided upon the following plan: One man held all the Republican tickets; he with three others stood where they could plainly see each man as he handed in his vote. One voter at a time would receive his ticket, and be careful to hold it plainly in view until it was delivered to the hand which was reached out from the narrow opening to receive it. Each Republican vote was carefully counted as it was cast. Thus the four men who were the witnesses for the government on the trial were able to prove to the satisfaction of the jury the exact number of votes to which the Republicans were entitled. The verdict was guilty. In another case where the ballot-box was stolen, the colored supervisor secured the conviction of the thief.

SPEAKING of the bill for the relief of William and Mary College, the *Inter-Ocean* remarks:

These southern gentlemen see nothing objectionable in asking Congress to build up their country. They come forward with endless propositions, involving the outlay of hundreds of millions, and do not seem to understand that Federal interference in one direction carries with it interference in any other direction. They importune Congress to appropriate moneys to improve the south, and they deny that Congress can provide for the peaceable collection of the national revenues in the south. They ask Congress to endow a college, and making a law prohibiting the exercise of Federal power to suppress illicit distilling in the interest of Federal income. They want the doors of the Treasury flung wide at their approach, but they growl like a dog with a sore head when asked to pay their proportion of the Federal income. These things do not run well together. They are not exactly consistent. Rather, they are entirely consistent with southern methods. The motto at the south is—demand everything; concede nothing. And the people are beginning to understand it. They are likely to understand it by-and-by. Meantime, Republicans in Congress will do well to reject such entering wedges as that illustrated by the William and Mary College bill. If the south demands to be let alone, let it alone severely.

LET THEM HELP THEMSELVES.

We beg our Democratic friends not to embarrass themselves with false modesty. If there is anything on the premises of the Republican party for which they have a fancy, by all means let them take it. Far be it from us to remonstrate at the appropriation of our property, or to think it unreasonable if the crop which we planted and tilled, and protected with great trouble from the attempts of the Democracy to pull it up by the roots, is claimed by this same Democracy as soon as it has been garnered. The country is getting used to this sort of thing; and though we cannot go so far as to pretend that we like it, the time has passed when it could cause us any surprise.

Just now a branch of the Eastern Democrats are laboriously arguing that *they* brought about the resumption of specie payments, in spite of the persistent efforts of the Republican party to perpetuate suspension. Secretary Sherman, say they, has always opposed resumption; the Federal Administration has steadily favored an inflated and irredeemable currency; the Radicals in Congress have been distinguished by their opposition to hard money; nothing has saved the country but the steadfastness and common-sense of an honest and united Democracy. Now that the Republicans are beginning to fall out over resumption," says one organ of the opposition, "perhaps the "Democrats may come by their own." We hope they may; but at present the things that they seem most anxious to come by are ours. In the St. Louis platform of 1876 they denounced the resumption clause of the Act of 1875 as a hindrance to resumption, and demanded its repeal; and to this profession of financial faith they remained tolerably faithful up to the 1st of January, 1879, when resumption was duly accomplished according to the terms of the Act. They have not condescended to explain the apparent inconsistency of claiming the credit of an achievement which they have done their best to prevent; they only bid us get out of their way and remember that it is their procession.

If it had not been for the Republican party the United States would have gone to pieces at the beginning of the war. In suppressing the rebellion and restoring the Union we had to deal not only with an armed foe in our front but with an unarmed and hardly less dangerous foe in the rear, who obstructed the operations of our soldiers, denounced every attempt to save the Constitution as unconstitutional, and opposed the abolition of human slavery as a violation of human rights. But having in spite of Democratic resistance restored the Union and liberated the slave, we are now requested to stand aside and let the Democratic party manage reconstruction and take care of the negro. We are told that it is a gross outrage on our part to claim any share in the heritage we have preserved or to do anything for the protection of the weak and ignorant whom we have liberated. The Democracy is going to look after the South. It has got out its rifles, shot-guns, masks, red-shirts and tissue ballots; it has organized its Buggy Brigades and Advisory Committees; it has put a complete stop to negro suffrage. If the Republican North remonstrates, it is informed that the Solid South has always been the personal property of the Democratic party, and that the party does not mean to be interfered with by niggers; and if we venture to inquire whether Southern Republicans have no rights which Democrats are bound to respect, the entire Democracy, from Senator Thurman down to Alderman Purroy, is shocked at a question which betrays such a depth of sectional hate. Well, gentlemen, don't be bashful; take whatever you can lay your hands on; and if you don't see what you want, ask for it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Severely Bulldozed.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—At the session of the Teller Committee today Mr. A. J. Bryant, colored senator from Tensas, testified—No Republican ticket was nominated because of threats of whites, who said they would consider such action a declaration of war. The night before the election a party of whites, including Messrs. Buckner and Handsboro, came to my house, took me out in my night clothes, carried me a quarter of a mile and threatened me, saying I had sold out to the Bland party. I denied this, and stated I had not seen any of the leaders of the Bland party. They let me go after promising to go to the polls the next day and vote the regular Democratic ticket. I complied with my promise. The party had a rope with them and said if they were satisfied that I sold out to the Bland party they would "put me through."

Where Sam Randall is Going.

From the Vicksburg (Miss.) Commercial.

Sam Randall claims to have 100 Congressmen pledged to vote for him for speaker. As it requires just 49 more votes to elect him, we venture an assertion that historians will write after the assembling of the next Congress, "Gone to meet Tilden."

What it Amounts to.

From the Boston Traveller. (Rep.)

Mr. Tilden is reported as desirous of appearing before the Potter Committee to clear his skirts of the cipher disgrace. Unhappy Potter! He started out to show how the Republican party stole the Presidency, and finds himself reduced to the more modest task of giving the great Defrauded a chance to prove an alibi.

The Bulldozers' Emblem Still Waves.

From the Baltimore Bulletin.

Messrs E. F. Eve and John W. Clark, of Augusta, Ga, two of Gov. Hampton's old comrades and devoted friends, have raised over the Hussars' Hall in that city a genuine old Confederate flag in honor of the General's improved condition. Every day that the flag is seen flying it is evidence that the old hero is progressing well.

POTTER COMMITTEE

ST. MARTIN'S STARTLING ALLEGATIONS —HOW VOTES WERE TO BE BOUGHT FOR TILDEN—MR. STENGER IN CLOSE QUARTERS.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—The Potter Committee to-day considered the question whether the affidavit of St. Martin, former Deputy Sergeant-at-arms of the Committee, confessing that he had sworn falsely before the sub-committee, and casting imputations upon Representative Stenger in that connection, should be placed upon record, or affiant be placed upon the stand.

St. Martin, in his affidavit, attributes his appointment as Deputy Sergeant-at-arms of the Committee to Weber, and says:

I was induced to leave my home in Donaldsonville, La., by Weber, and interview Democratic members of the Committee and confidential agents of S. J. Tilden—A. M. Gibson, J. H. Maddux and G. W. Carter. At interviews with the agents (generally I saw each separately) I became convinced they desired special service, and were interviewing me for the purpose of learning whether I was discreet and reliable, and whether their plans might be safely entrusted to me for execution. Maddux revealed the service I was expected to perform. Firstly, a journey to St. James parish to subpœna Armistead, Duncan and Steward, but not to serve subpœnas until I had first ascertained that when placed upon the stand before the Committee they would give testimony desired by Tilden's agents; secondly, to secure such testimony I was authorized to offer the hope of reward and further assurance that they would be permitted to return to Feliciana parish, from which they had previously been driven, and guarantee of immunity from molestation in the future; thirdly, the testimony desired from Armistead, Duncan and Steward was a retraction and denial of the material facts in their examination before the Returning Board as to outrages, &c., in Feliciana parish.

From conversations with Armistead, Duncan and Steward I became convinced they would prove pliant witnesses. I brought them to the city and took them to Weber's room. I then reported to Maddux and the Committee that the witnesses were in the city. Maddux wrote out in affidavit form the evidence each was expected to give before the Potter Committee. I carried these affidavits from Maddux's to Weber. These affidavits were read to witnesses and they were promised, Duncan $60, Armistead $80, and Steward $80 for such testimony. Weber coached witnesses by repeatedly reading to each the testimony expected, and he furnished Stenger with questions to be propounded witnesses and the answers witnesses had agreed to give. I carried such lists from Weber to Stenger. In the performance of my duty as Deputy Sergeant-at-arms I was placed in possession of subpœnas, and in 12 or 13 cases where the names of witnesses had been furnished by Republican counsel I was instructed to report the persons not found. I was instructed by Stenger, Chairman of sub-committee, that in cases where witnesses subpœnaed would not furnish the evidence desired by the Committee or unfavorable to the Democracy to return the subpœnas and report the persons not found.

I was introduced by Weber to Mr. Dula. Weber said to Dula that if he would give certain evidence before the Committee he could secure $200. Dula refused the offer. He remained in the city and was almost constantly at Weber's room. The offer was raised to $500, and proposed and accepted in my presence. Weber then drilled him in his lesson. The day previously I heard Weber say to Dula that he could not absolutely close the bargain until he had seen A. M. Gibson. Dula appeared before the Committee, but instead of the evidence which he agreed to give he testified differently, and exposed the whole plan, how he had been offered a bribe by Weber, and that I was in the room when Weber made the proposal. At the instigation of Gibson I went upon the stand to contradict Dula's statement. Before testifying, Gibson asked me if I would deny the testimony of Dula. I replied that Dula told a pretty straight story, and I feared the cross-examination of Cox. He then asked Weber where the money was that was to be given Dula as soon as his testimony was completed (provided he had testified as desired). Weber took the money out of his pocket, $450, wrapped up in white paper with Dula's name on it. Gibson took the package and gave it to me. I gave my testimony before the Committee. Afterwards I returned the money to Weber. During the entire session of the Committee in this city, Maddux, Gibson and Carter, were busy influencing witnesses by the use and offers of money, and the Chairman of the Committee had full knowledge of this fact. Maddux repeatedly told me that Gibson was Tilden's outside agent, and he could secure all the money desired from Col. W. T. Pelton, of New York.

In May last, prior to Weber's departure for Washington, he came to me and stated that he desired to go North and was going to see Secretary Sherman, and in the event that the Secretary did not provide for him suitably and accede to his money demands, he wished to know if I would testify that I had seen the "Sherman letter" in existence, and further, that I had witnessed him (Weber) destroy it. I told him I could not and would not. Weber told me most positively that no such document as the Sherman letter had ever been seen by him, and he had no belief in its existence. Weber told me on his return from Washington that he was approached by G. W. Carter and A. M. Gibson and offered $10,000 if he would give certain evidence before the Potter Committee. He wished to have the money down before the testimony was given for the reason that he feared these people (Carter and Gibson) would not act in good faith. After considerable delay Weber said that Carter gave him $1,000, just before he went upon the stand. Weber said, had it not been for this sum the testimony would have been favorable to the Republicans and to Secretary Sherman. In addition to the money reward, $10,000, Weber told me Carter and Gibson guaranteed the alleged defalcation of Weber as Treasurer of the School Board of West Feliciana, should be settled and he be released from all annoyance on that account. I have had correspondence with Gibson and Maddux to secure compliance with that portion of the agreement relative to affairs of the School Board at the request of F. L. Weber.

The affidavit was sworn to before United States Commissioner Woolfley, at New Orleans, December 2, 1878.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Since Congress has reassembled there have been two deaths of members, Mr. Hartridge, of Georgia, and Mr. Schleicher, of Texas; making four, all on the Democratic side, who have died during the present session. It has long been the custom of Congress to adjourn for a day on announcement of the decease of a member, and, since the holidays, the time of Congress has been almost entirely taken up in adjournment.

In the absence of political news of a legislative character, I will venture to give some of the gossip current in political circles, relative to the next presidency. It is remarkable that at this early day there is almost as much talk and interest upon the subject as if the country were on the eve of a presidential nomination. The eligibility of possible candidates is earnestly discussed. The names of Blaine, Thurman, Conkling, Bayard, Seymour, Evarts, Hendricks and Grant are most prominent in these discussions. But, of all names on the Republican side, that of Grant seems to be cherished with most unanimity. Whatever may be the feeling in the Republican party at large, the absent ex-President stands first in the hearts of that compact, powerful, disciplined organization of professional politicians that centres in the capital. They believe that his return to America will be hailed with as much enthusiasm as was the return of the first Napoleon from Elba, and that the continuous ovation which will carry him successfully to the leadership of his party, in the next presidential campaign, bids fair to rival the triumphant procession of the great Emperor from Fregus to Paris. Whether the simile will be completed by a Waterloo in November, 1880, remains to be seen. Postmaster General D. M. Key is mentioned as a possible candidate for Vice President, on the ticket with Gen. Grant, and it will not be difficult to see that this is an ingenious combination.

Gen. Grant's visit to Ireland will be his farewell to Europe, for he returns home by way of the Pacific. He leaves Great Britain, it is said, with the most agreeable impressions of the motherland. "If I were not an American," he remarked in Paris, "I would be an Englishman. The General is said to have taken a great fancy to the Prince of Wales of whom he saw a great deal last summer at the French Capital, when they were both lodging at the Hotel Bristol.

"The *London World*" correspondent writes this gossip which may not be uninteresting to some of your readers:

"I hear from Gibraltar that Lord Napier and the General became great cronies on the occasion of the ex-President's visit to that place. They rode and strolled about and had mess dinners, and there was a review and also a sham battle. There was some surprise that the General did not wear his uniform at the review. But the American consul said that Ulysses had tired of his uniform and sent it home. However, his horsemanship was a theme of universal admiration. The soldiers did their best in marching and maneuvering. Lord Napier was greatly pleased, and said he had never seen them do so well in his life, and he supposed they were putting their best foot forward for the Yankee commander. It was rather a trial to undergo the inspection of a man who had commanded over a million of men, and taken part, in most instances as commander, in fifty pitched battles. The General express'd to Lord Napier his high admiration of the troops. He had seen none in Europe so well disciplined. Their firing pleased him. 'They had learned,' he said, as he watched the maneuvering, 'how to fire low and fire slowly.' By the way, General Grant does not believe in bayonets or sabres, and said to some of our officers that he would not have a bayonet or sabre in his army, if he ever commanded another. The extra weight on the soldier would be better as ammunition or rations. Our officers did not share these opinions, and believed that the bayonet and sabre had done, and would again do good work.

To return to the presidential subject, there is not at present any Democrat who has, like Gen. Grant, an apparently unanimous support of his party, and the question before the next convention may be, as of old, any man to beat Grant. There are no less than three prominent, so called, aspirants in the city. Senator Bayard, Senator Thurman, and ex-Gov. Hendricks. As for Tilden, it is said, will soon appear to testify before the Potter committee in regard to the cipher telegrams, and then there will be four.

Since no one knows what a day may bring forth, especially in politics, and since there must elapse full four hundred days before a nomination by either party, it would seem premature to write about it at present. My only excuse for writing is that everybody is talking. It must be remembered that the Democrats will soon have legislative control of the country, and it may be set down as certain that they will spread something to catch the political trade winds in their sails. To give the great and reviving interest of immigration a place in the cabinet would be a popular measure with our large naturalized population. To honor agriculture with the dignity of ministerial representation, as it is honored in the French and other European cabinets, would not be unpalatable to the Grangers. And with a Secretary of Immigration, and a Secretary of Agriculture in the cabinet, it would be easy to appoint a minister for that other interest which recently developed such astounding figures in the speech of ex-Governor Seymour. What would be his title? Secretary of Butter and Cheese?

C. A. S.

Desperate Encounter.

DETROIT, Jan. 13.—For some time Robert H. Murphy, a grocer on Grand River avenue, suspected that burglars had been attempting to enter his store. Last night he concealed himself behind a counter and awaited developments. He soon heard the burglar enter the rear door by means of a false key, and saw him light a dark lantern and fill a bag with a lot of canned fruit and start for the door. Murphy intercepted him and a terrible struggle ensued. Finally Murphy seized an iron wedge and struck the burglar several savage blows, felling him to the floor. The fellow regained his feet, and, having choked Murphy into a state of insensibility, escaped. An hour later a man, giving the name of James Ellis, applied at the police station for medical attention, saying he had been waylaid and beaten by robbers. Murphy regaining his consciousness, proceeded to the same station house, where he saw Ellis, and identified him as the burglar. The latter admitted the fact, and said that fear lest he should die unless his wounds were dressed prompted him to go to the station house. His skull is fractured and his head cut in a shocking manner. It is thought he cannot live.

Cause of Strikes.

POTTSVILLE, Jan 18.—The situation at the mines looks more alarming now than it has at any time since the long strike of 1875. An uneasy feeling is observable everywhere. The Reading Company's men threaten to strike for their wages, which are two months in arrears. Some of the miners employed by individual operators in the Shamokin region are out because of a proposed reduction of wages, and it seems that a strike is threatened in the Luzerne region.

The real cause, however, is to be found in the secret organization known as the "Knights of Labor," which have been trying for nearly a year to foment disturbance, and it is intimated now that a general strike, to involve the whole anthracite coal field, is imminent. At the meeting of miners held at Girardsville on Thursday night, it was resolved "that it was necessary, for the protection of those working in the anthracite coal region, that they combine throughout the whole anthracite coal field, and act together for mutual benefit," and also, "that the hand of fellowship that has been extended by the men of Luzerne county be accepted, and that measures be taken for intelligent co-operation."

The officers of the Reading Company expect to finish paying November wages at the collieries by next Saturday, and will then immediately begin paying December wages. It is feared, however, that next week will bring further trouble.

Louisiana Outrages.

NEW ORLEANS, January 15.—At the meeting of the Teller Committee to-day, Clement L. Walker, attorney of New Orleans, testified concerning the election in this city that he believes the returns promulgated were not indicative of the true results, the votes polled for the Conservatives being counted for the Democrats. He said: I have the sworn statements of parties who witnessed the frauds. The Citizens' party was denied representation at the polls on the ground that it was not a party, but a faction. I am satisfied the statements of the vote at many polls made up for any deficit in the vote for the Democratic party. Aside from the falsity of the made-up returns, illegal votes were cast, there being a great deal of repeating. E. Kennell, colored, a coroner of Concordia, said there were 7 men killed; held inquests over 3; five were hung and one shot. The one who was shot was in a field picking cotton. Some men mounted called him to the fence and shot him. Those that were hung were hung at night. Some of the outlaws were white and some black. Commodore Smallwood was drowned in Lake St. John. They tied weights around him and threw him in at night. About seventy or eighty men did the crime. They drowned him because they said he threatened to kill Brown and his family.

George Washington, colored, resident of Concordia, Coroner of the Parish, saw a body of about sixty to seventy armed men prowling through the parish; they captured six or seven men, also some horses, one of mine included; a few hours after wit ness heard that a man was hung in a grave yard; went there and found it was Jj Smith; he was cut down by his own brother.

Great Britain.

CARDIFF, Jan. 14.—An explosion occurred in the Penas colliery, Rhonda Valley, last night. About six persons are believed to be killed.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—2:30 P. M.—The greatest excitement prevails in Pontypridd and the neighboring densely populated districts. It is said there are fifty-eight men in the pit. The explosion was very violent, and it is feared none of the men escaped. The bottom of the shaft is temporarily impassable and no attempt at rescue can be made as yet.

TWO MORE MOLLIES GONE.

EXECUTION OF CHARLES SHARPE AND JAMES M'DONNELL AT MAUCH CHUNK.

A Reprieve from Governor Hartranft Received One Minute After They were Hung.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., January 14.—10:40 A. M.—The drop has just fallen, and it is feared the necks of Sharpe and M'Donnell have been broken. A telegraphic reprieve has just arrived, but about one minute too late.

MAUCH CHUNK, January 14.—The prisoners went to bed last night at the usual hour, being at their devotions from the time the priests left at 6 o'clock P. M., until that time M'Donnell was awakened at 12 o'clock for prayer. One thing was noticeable, not only yesterday, but this morning, the entire absence of excitement. One might think from the appearance of the streets in the business portion of the town that a double execution was a common thing in Mauch Chunk. There are quite a number of people in town attending court, but they hardly talk of the execution, to say nothing of exhibiting any feeling on the subject. This may be accounted for by the fact that neither Sharpe nor M'Donnell was lately a resident of this county. Newspaper men are scarce, too. A number of persons gathered in front of the jail at an early hour this morning. Many of them had passes to witness the execution and were awaiting the opening of the doors.

At half past nine o'clock the doors were opened, and the persons who were lucky enough to have passes went inside. They occupied an hour walking about the corridors. Among those present were the wife and brother of Sharpe and three brothers of M'Donnell.

At 10:20 the Sheriff finished all his preparations and knocked at the door of the prisoners' cell to announce that he was ready. It was some time before the priests brought the men out. They bore a resigned manner, and neither of them showed the least nervousness.

After a short service on the gallows the Sheriff asked if they had anything to say. Both replied, M'Donnell first:

He said he was not guilty of the crime for which he was hanged. He was guilty of one crime, (meaning the Burbes murder), which he had confessed. He was sorry he had ever wandered from the Roman Catholics.

Sharpe spoke longer. He said that he was as innocent as the unborn child of this murder, but he forgave everybody. He said he intended to read a statement which Mr. Boyle, of the *Coal Gazette*, wrote for him, but he would not.

He asked Mr. Boyle to publish it. He left his best wishes with the sheriff and the officers of jail. Both men spoke without a tremor. The priests then granted the prisoners further indulgence and kissed them good-bye.

Sheriff Raudenbush and Policeman Brush then shackled the men, hand and feet, put the ropes around their necks, and the white caps were drawn over their faces. The priests still whispered words of consolation in their ears, and all but the doomed men retired from the scaffold. The Sheriff was the last to leave, and he at once took up his position and took hold of the rope attached to the spring.

Just at this moment a violent ringing at the front door attracted attention.

The Sheriff pulled the rope and both men fell heavily. M'Donnell death was the easiest; he scarcely moved after the drop fell. After hanging one minute Sharpe struggled violently, and made a sound, something like a grunt. He struggled for half a minute and then hung limpid. As the witnesses of the execution came out of the door, they were shocked to hear that Governor Hartranft had granted a reprieve to the two men until Monday. A telegram from Mr. Longstreet, of counsel for the defense, from Philadelphia, to Mr. Meehan, another of the counsel, arrived at the telegraph office at 10:37. It read as follows:

"The Governor has reprieved both until Monday."

Both the messenger and the manager of the telegraph company started for the jail as fast as they could run. Their ringing was what startled the people in the corridor one-half minute before the drop fell.

After the Sheriff had pulled the rope an ther ringing was heard, and he gave directions to a policeman to go out and arrest the parties who were making the noise at the door, little thinking of a reprieve.

There is a great deal of excitement over the reprieve not coming in time. It is proper to say that the reprieve was not expected by the authorities. Sheriff Raudenbush would have rather cut off his right hand than have hung the men if he had suspected intervention of the Governor in the least.

Escaped Indians.

FORT ROBINSON, NEB., Jan 14.—On Sunday night the Indians in the bed of Indian Creek, on the Hot Creek road, about twenty miles from this point, seeing no chance of escape, determined to retain their yankee ground. Consequently, in anticipation of a more vigorous attack on the part of the troops, they further strengthened their position by improving their rifle pits during the night. At 12 o'clock the next day a 12 pound Napoleon gun was brought upon the scene of action, but owing to the nature of the position assumed by the savages the gun could not be sufficiently depressed to play upon the position. A number of shells and solid shot were thrown as near as possible to the position occupied, but with apparently no effect. Affairs stood thus at dark on the night of Monday, the 13th. On Tuesday morning, on making a reconnoissance of the ground held by the Indians on the previous day the officers were informed, to their dismay, that they had escaped during the night. Owing to the troops having no provisions on hand, Wessells found it impracticable to follow their trail. Consequently the troops have just arrived in camp with a view to equip a pack train and start on a prolonged scout after the savages.

Egypt.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A dispatch from Phillipopolis states that a railway train fell into the river Ardo on Saturday, and that a Russian General, several other officers and two hundred men were drowned. The accident was caused by the breaking down of a bridge.

Execution of Martin Birgin,

NINETEENTH MOLLIE MGAUIRE AT POTTSVILLE.

POTTSVILLE, January 16.—Birgin retired at 12 M. and slept comfortably until 4. On the arrival of Father Gallagher he greeted him cordially and prepared for the ceremony.

The gallows was erected this morning in the northeast corner of the jail yard, in the same place that eight of the Mollies have been swung into eternity.

Father Gallagher arrived at the cell of the prisoner at 6 A. M., at which time mass was said by him. Among others that participated in the ceremony were Birgin's first wife, a cousin, Miss Whalen, from Shenandoah; and a cousin, Mr. Simmonds, from the same place.

One indication of the fortitude of this man was shown by his leisurely brushing off from the lapel of his coat (during mass) a piece of lint that had fallen there, in a manner that would appear that he was going to his wedding instead of the gallows.

At 10:25 about one hundred people that had been appointed deputy sheriffs left the jail proper and gathered around the gallows, from which the snow had been shoveled away, and stood uneasily stamping their feet on the ground, awaiting the arrival of the procession.

Birgin left the cell about twenty minutes to eleven, the Sheriff and Deputy Snyder in advance, followed by the prisoner, and between Fathers Gallagher and Brennan, who ascended the scaffold with him, kissed him and bid him good bye, and retired.

Being asked by the Sheriff if he had anything to say, Birgin replied: "I have nothing to say. I will die like a game man, is all I have to say." Kissing the cross that hung around his neck, he put his hands behind him to be tied.

There appeared to be some trouble in adjusting them, at which he turned to Deputy Snyder and said, "that is all right." With the same nerve he has exhibited all through his trouble he turned to the Sheriff smiling and said, "good bye." The cap being drawn over his head, Deputy Snyder retired from the scaffold and the drop fell at 10:40.

He died in 7 minutes. Pulse ceased to beat in 6½ minutes, respiration in 4½, and he was cut down in ten minutes.

He died with strangulation, with scarcely a movement of a muscle, and if we may use the authority of a bystander who witnessed the execution of most of the Mollies, "he died the game Molly yet."

The Sioux and Cheyennes.

FORT ROBINSON, January 18.—The savages had assumed the most inaccessible position of any of the many from which they recently held the troops at bay. A courier says that a party of five soldiers who were detached from the command for the purpose of ascertaining the position held by the Indians, unexpectedly found themselves within short rifle range of half a score of Indians. The latter discharged a volley at the squad, killing private Barber, of Company H, Third Cavalry, and captured his carbine, pistol and amunition. The comrades of Barber, though exposed to the fire of the Indians, made desperate efforts to prevent the Indians from obtaining either his remains or equipments, but without avail. Captain Wessells believes the Indians cannot be dislodged from their present position without the sacrifice of a greater number of lives than he deems advisable, and has in consequence despatched Lieutenant Dodd, Third Cavalry, to Red Cloud Agency to obtain the assistance of a dozen Sioux scouts well versed in the mode of warfare usually adopted by Indians. It is doubful whether this assistance can be obtained. Newman and Chalk, cattle men, who arrived here yesterday, report the loss of forty head of horses. The trail of the thieves indicate them to have been Indians, possibly Little Wolf's band.

CHEYENNE, January 18.—Companies A, B, D, F, I and M, of the Fifth Cavalry, having been ordered to take the field in search of Little Wolf's band of Cheyennes, who are believed to be committing depredations on ranches in Northwestern Nebraska, will move from Russell tomorrow under the command of Captain Montgomery.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—Information has been received here that Red Cloud arrived at Fort Robinson last night. The Ogallallah Indians are very much excited over the late affair with the Cheyennes, and have made an urgent request that all the women and children, now widows and orphans, held as prisoners and related to the Ogallallahs be turned over to them as their natural protectors, to take them to their homes and take care of them. It is believed that the adoption of this course will serve to allay all excitement and really attach the Red Cloud Indians to the government. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of War have both assented to grant Red Cloud's request.

Western Hanging.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 19.—A despatch from Pendleton, Oregon, states that Apa, the third of the Indian murderers, was hanged yesterday. He protested his innocence to the last. A number of conclusions in an interview with the authorities displayed great anxiety to have it understood that they would remain powerful. Regarding Commissioner Hoyt's recommendation to remove them to another locality the Indians express partial acquiescence, but desire an opportunity to visit Washington and arrange their future with the President himself.

OMAHA, January 18.—On Tuesday a party of soldiers found the bodies two men near the Fort Laramie and Fort McKinney road. One was hanging to a tree and the other lying on the ground. It is supposed they were horse and cattle thieves who had been hanged by racchemen, who, being short of rope, hanged one, and when dead cut him down, and then hanged the other.

Major Reno.

BISMARCK, January 18.—Captain French, of the Seventh Cavalry, at Fort Lincoln, and who has been delayed in his attendance as a witness before the Department of Inquiry at Chicago, stated in an interview to day that he did not see Reno from the evening of the 25th until noon of the 26 when the Indians were weakening. During the hardest portion of the fight he says Reno was hid. French was walking about and claims that he could not find anyone who did see Reno.

A. T. Stewart's Body Found.

NEW YORK, January 18.—It is stated upon trustworthy authority that Mrs. A. T. Stewart has said to at least two persons—a gentleman and a lady—within the last six days, that the body of her husband had been recovered, that it had been delivered to Judge Hilton, and that it had been placed by him in a secure vault, and guarded, there to remain until the completion of the crypt in the Stewart Memorial Cathedral in Garden City. Judge Hilton was approached some weeks ago by the representative of a well-known firm of lawyers in this city in reference to the restoration of the body. This, the lawyer said, could be effected upon certain conditions—first, that $100,000 in cash should be paid down when the body was produced; second, that no questions whatever should be asked further than was necessary for the absolute identification of the body; third, that a pledge of honor should be given that no attempt should be made to trace or arrest the robbers.

Negotiations upon this basis were begun and concluded ten days ago; $50 000 in cash, instead of the $100,000 first asked, was paid. The identification of the remains was entirely satisfactory, and the body was taken to its present resting place.

Judge Hilton this morning said: "Having no information I desire to communicate, I prefer at present not speaking on this subject further." The police authorities all profess ignorance of the alleged recovery.

Powder Mill Blown Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 14.—The Giant powder works of Boudmann, Milsen & Co., situated about half a mile southwest of Golden Gate Park, blew up this afternoon. Four white men and an unknown number of Chinaman were killed. The works were completely destroyed, and many buildings in the neighborhood, occupied by employes, including the Superintendent's residence, were wrecked. The explosion occurred in the nitro-glycerine house.

LATER.—Oscar Carlson, a Swede, Edward Monise and Samuel Thayer, Americans, and one Chinaman were killed by the explosion. One Chinaman was badly injured, and a number of whites and Chinese more or less hurt. The damage to property is about $50,000.

Doctors Gave Him Up.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a day! If that is so, I will go this minute and get some for my poor George. I know hops are good."

Burned to Death.

READING, January 18.—Lizzie, a six year old daughter of Daniel Treason, colored, of this city, met with a horrible accident last night. During the absence of the father and mother the little one caught fire from the stove, and before help arrived she was burned almost to a crisp, from the effects of which she died in a short time. An accident occurred at the same place some time ago by which the father and another child were severely burned by the upsetting of a stove.

Florida Gets a Shaking Up.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Jan 14.—A severe schock of earthquake was felt here on Saturday about 11:45 P. M., which lasted about twenty seconds, and appeared to move from southeast to northwest. Buildings were violently shaken, crokery rattled, and doors were thrown open. The shock was felt at St. Augustine, and down the Gulf coast from Punta Rassa to Mark's, as well as over the interior portion of the State. Nothing of the kind was ever experienced here before.

Double Murder.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 15.—A horrible murder was committed at Bell's Bend, Cumberland river, 12 miles from Nashville, last night. The deed was not discovered until 8 o'clock this morning, when the corpses of John Whittemeyer and his wife were found side by side in bed. They had been terribly beaten and disfigured by billets of wood. Between the two dead bodies were found an infant and a child two years old, who were crowing and playing, witless of their strange surroundings. Knox Martin, colored, is suspected of the murder. He had a misunderstanding with Whittemeyer about the pay for a day's work. He is still at large.

Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Jan. 18.—Noble A. Hull, Lieutenant Governor of Florida, has been indicted by the United States Grand Jury for conspiracy with others in obtaining false returns of elections in Brevard county. Hull was the Democratic candidate for Congress at the late election from the Second district, and holds a certificate of election from the governor. He is President of the State Senate; now sitting at Tallahassee, and has telegraphed that he will be here to-morrow without being served with a warrant.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE

Peter J. Roofer, } In the Court of Common Pleas
vs. } of Somerset Co., Pa. No. 50,
Sophia Brant. } Jan. T. 1877. (Ejectment.)

By virtue of a commission issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, Pa., sitting in equity, and to me directed, I will offer at public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Somerset, said county, on

Wednesday, January 29, 1879,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, being the same which was recovered by the Plaintiff against the Defendant above named, in an action of Ejectment, to 51, January T. 1877, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Stonycreek township, Somerset county, Pa., adjoining lands of John Brant, Jonathan Miller, Peter Forrwalt and others, containing about 170 acres, about 80 acres cleared, about 10 acres in meadow. The improvements are a two story plank dwelling house, a large bank barn (nearly new), and other outbuildings.

TERMS—CASH.

Jan 8 W. H. RUPPEL