The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY, ... JUNE 5, 1872.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.
J. F. HARTRANFT, of Montgomery

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
ULYSSES MERCUR, of Bradford.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.
HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. HARRY WHITE, of Indiana.
LEMUEL TODD, of Cumberland.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia.
J. GILLINGHAM FELT, Phila.
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana.
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon.
L. BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill.
H. N. M'ALLISTER, Center.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe.
JAMES REYNOLDS, Lancaster.
SAMMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne.
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington.
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny.
W. H. AIKEN, Lehigh.
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

It appears to be conceded that Hon. B. F. Meyers will be renominated for Congress by the Democracy of this district. The Bedford county committee instructed for him unanimously.

ONE MORE REPRESENTATIVE.

The Senate has passed the House supplementary apportionment bill,—which gives Pennsylvania an additional member, making her Congressmen 27. The bill has been signed by the President and becomes a law.

ALL FOR GRANT.

Since our last issue the Republican State Conventions of New Jersey, Illinois and West Virginia have declared for the re-nomination of President Grant. His nomination at Philadelphia this week will therefore, be but a matter of form, the masses of the party having previously determined that question.

A SIGNIFICANT SIGN.

There are some one hundred and sixty Republican papers published in this State, all of which, save three, advocate the re-election of GRANT.—As papers generally represent the sentiment of the community in which they are published, it may therefore be safely inferred that the Cincinnati nominees have not much strength in the Republican ranks in Pennsylvania.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

THE Public debt statement issued by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 1st inst. shows that during the month of May the debt was reduced Four million Two hundred and Twenty-six Thousand and Sixty-one dollars, (4,226,061.00). The reduction is less than that of last month, owing to advanced payment on account of interest. The entire reduction during Grant's administration amounts to $331,945,926.

CHANGE OF BASE.

A few weeks since, the N. Y. *Tribune* gave formal notice that henceforth and forever hereafter it had ceased to be a party organ; and within a few days past, Mr. GREELEY has notified all the world and the rest of mankind, that, until further notice, he has withdrawn absolutely from the conduct of the *Tribune*. That journal has become the personal organ of HORACE GREELEY.

Our former townsman Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, does'nt take much stock in Greeley and the Cincinnati cure-all movement. In a late letter to the York *Gazette* he says:

"While I am about it I may as well say another word. The aggressive and violent temper of the Cincinnati movement is breaking the Democracy to pieces. There are many thousands of men in the party who will refuse to be dragooned or bullied into the support of that ticket. The Greeley men had better suspend their plan of operations immediately. The longer they continue it the less likely they are to succeed, either in July or November. 'We the people,' the rank and file, the yeomanry of the country, cannot be driven to the polls as negroes are driven in the South by the carpet-baggers and scalawags."

"WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?"

Our genial Democratic friend, Hon. WILLIAM P. SCHELL, of Bedford, secured and accepted, a few weeks since, the "Labor Reform" nomination for Governor, doubtless with the hope of superadding to it a similar nomination at the hands of his party at Reading. Having signally failed in securing a recognition of his claims in the Reading Convention, the question now arises, what will he do with the barren honor bestowed by his friends, the "Labor Reformers"?—Will he remain in the field and bide the brunt of battle, or will he magnanimously withdraw and return to the bosom of his ancient love—the Democracy?

A DOUCHE.

Gen'l. HAWLEY, the regular Republican caucus nominee to the U. S. Senate from Connecticut, was defeated by O. S. FERRY, present Senator, who was elected by a combination of the entire Democratic vote with seventeen bolting Republicans.

Thereupon, the N. Y. *Tribune* went off into an ecstacy of exultation over this "Liberal triumph," and all the "small fry" Greeley journals shouted themselves hoarse, claiming that the Presidential battle was already as good as won. But their glee has had a sudden ending; their fond hopes a bitter blight, by reason of a letter written by the newly elected Senator, who, after referring to the question of administration, in connection with the Presidency, says: "To intrust these great interests to "an administration made up and "controlled by Mr. Greeley would be "mere midsummer madness. * * "* * You and I will continue in "the old Republican track."

Since the appearance of this letter, Senator FERRY is not one half so proper a man in the eyes of the "Liberals; and they no longer feel that there is "triumph in the air."

HOW IS THIS?

The Cincinnati platform, on which Mr. Greeley stands, concedes all the principles of the Republican party to be correct and just, and demands only an honest administration under them, and the vital question of Protection it remits to the Congressional districts. Therefore, the Democrat who votes for Mr. GREELEY not only abandons every principle for which he has hitherto contended, but admits them all to have been entirely wrong, while the Free Trader, who, with one breath, stigmatizes "Protection" as "systematized robbery," and with the next demands an "honest administration," doubly stultifies himself by agreeing to submit to the decision of the ballot whether "systematized robbery" shall be practiced by an administration, whose election he declares is necessary to honest government.

OUT OF THE ASHES.

After an interregnum of three weeks, we again present the HERALD to its friends, in very similar attire to that which was reduced to ashes in the destructive fire of the 9th ult.

We had hoped to be on our legs again a week earlier, but the delays and uncertainty of railroad transportation from a dozen different points, the necessity of fitting up a place to receive our machines, the demand for labor where half the town was homeless, and the thousand and one aggravating delays and annoyances appreciated by and only known to fellow craftsmen who have attempted to start a newspaper with a limited force, has delayed our re-issue to the present time. Our friends who remember the snug quarters we formerly occupied, would laugh heartily over our present make-shift establishment. Our engine—a Baxter—is located in a coal-house; our large improved Cottrell and Babcock press and a Gordon half-medium in an adjoining old wood-shed; our compositors, with their stands, are crowded into a bed-chamber, and the balance of our material is scattered miscellaneously over an acre lot, testing the patience of our devil sorely, in his constant search after mislaid or missing articles. We have been fortunate, however, in securing first-class material in all respects, and our brethren of the press must admit that, considering all the disadvantages, the trouble of adjusting, and the stiffness in the working of new machinery, that we this week present a very creditable journal from the ashes of the old HERALD.

THE FIRE.

The unceasing, constant labor, consequent upon assisting to minister to the necessities of our unfortunate fellow-sufferers, and the arranging for and setting up of our new printing establishment, has so occupied our time that we find it impossible to write, as we had intended, a description of the fire and its accompanying scenes and incidents.

We have, therefore, availed ourselves of a truthful and well-written article, prepared by the editor of the Cumberland *Daily News*, who visited this place the day succeeding the fire. No pen could fully portray the brief but appalling scene, and none but an eye witness can now realize the extent and magnitude of the calamity. Partially burned Chicago, excited the sympathy and secured the speedy succor of the civilized world, but the devastation of Somerset elicited only a passing word of regret, except from a comparatively few into whose ears the tale of her calamity was poured. True, Chicago is a great city, proudest of the proud, and Somerset was an unpretending county town, humble in its aspirations and unknown to fame; but in proportion to their magnitude, the latter is by far the heaviest sufferer, and of course is not possessed of the recuperative energy of the former.

It is wonderful in the extreme however, with what undaunted energy our people have addressed themselves to the task of retrieving their losses. From dawn to night the workman's tools are plied incessantly, and buildings, diminutive, crude and temporary, are springing up like magic throughout the burnt district. Where stood elegant dwellings, are now rough board shanties, and business men formerly occupying handsome rooms in stately buildings, serve their customers from former out-houses, or temporary structures through which the winds of heaven whistle at their pleasure. A spirit nearly akin to cheerfulness, and an undaunted self reliance prevails, and men look forward to the future with hope and a fixed resolve to defy the frowns of fortune. Fire is a great leveler, not only of property but of men, and while in instances it brings to the surface selfishness and meanness, it also draws forth all that is noble and generous, and quickly proves a common brotherhood among those upon whom nature has placed the stamp of truest manhood.

Will it not do us all good, to lay the following brief story to heart?.

"A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves, which stripped him of his raiment, and wounded him, and departed leaving him half dead. And by chance their came down a certain priest that way; and when he saw him, he passed on the other side. And likewise a Levite, when he was at the place, came and looked on him, and passed by on the other side. But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was; and when he saw him, he had compassion on him, and went to him, and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and sat him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him. And on the morrow when he departed he took out two-pence and gave them to the host, and said to him, Take care of him; and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again, I will repay thee.

Which now of these three, was neighbor unto him that fell among the thieves? And he said, He that shewed mercy on him. Then said Jesus go thou and do likewise."

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democracy of this State assembled in convention, at Reading, on Thursday last, and nominated Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW for Governor, the present Chief Justice, THOMPSON, for Judge and WILLIAM HARTLY, Esq. of Bedford, for Auditor General. An electoral ticket, three Congressmen at large, and delegates to the Constitutional Convention were also selected—among the latter of whom is WM. J. BAER, Esq., of this place. As far as we can gather from telegraphic reports of the proceedings, the resolutions are of the Bourbon school, affirming the Jeffersonian creed of the by-gone Democracy, dodging all present issues, and rigorously silent on the approaching national struggle. Every attempt to indicate a Presidential choice, or to make an issue on the Cincinnati ticket or platform was summarily squelched in the Convention.

Of the nominee for Governor—BUCKALEW—we have not a high opinion. He is a man of ability—not by any means of the superior order claimed by his admirers—self-poised and cold as an arctic winter, without any of the elements of personal popularity or personal magnetism about him. That he is honest, individually, we do not doubt, but that he is a political trickster, a dishonest politician, and a bigoted partisan we think there is abundant evidence. As U. S. Senator from this State, he was a trafficer in and dispenser of the patronage of the monstrously corrupt administration of ANDREW JOHNSON, and as a member of the State Senate, he has proved himself an unscrupulous partisan, utterly reckless of consistency and law. As a member of the Committee on the Deobert contested election—session of 1871—he contended stoutly against striking out whole precincts where fraudulent votes had been cast, as a wholesale and illegal disfranchisement of voters, and an utter violation of their rights, while, last session, in the McClure case he took precisely opposite ground and as the only means of unseating Col. Gray, insisted upon striking out ten entire divisions from the count, and thus placed McClure in the Senate against the decided vote of the Fourth district. Having thus proved himself capable of resorting to dishonest and illegal means to secure power to his party in the Senate, and of descending to commit an outrage upon the elective franchise for the sake of securing a partisan advantage, we feel sure that all the high sounding eulogiums of his friends, and their loud-mouthed proclamation of his exalted purity and extreme honesty, will not win for him a single Republican vote. In accepting the nomination, Mr. BUCKALEW has accepted defeat.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1872.

TOO EARLY ADJOURNMENT.

The jealousy manifested by the respective Houses of Congress in relation to adjournment is not calculated to subserve the best interests of the government. Many grave interests will doubtless suffer by the adoption of the Senate resolution by the House, to adjourn on the 29th inst. after the House had failed to secure the acquiescence of the Senate in the House resolution, fixing the 3d of June as the time for adjournment. This cuts seven days off the time which the House, according to its former vote, believed to be necessary. The resolution should be rescinded, and the Senate and House should agree to continue the session at least until the 3d proximo. Hundreds of bills of great importance have been labored on in Committee for months past only to be thrown aside for want of a few day's time to carry them into force.

All night sessions of the Senate, such as that of Tuesday last, when the elderly men who compose that branch of our National Legislature are worn out in vigor of body and mind, cannot make up the loss of the number of days actually required for due deliberation on public measures. Already Washington is full of Committees to aid the lobbyists in efforts to put through bills which should not pass and which if time for simple explanation were given, could not receive sufficient votes; but in the hurry and scramble of night sessions these jobbing bills are ingeniously tacked on to important measures, and become laws by the dint of management and necessity arising out of a combination of haste and misunderstanding on the part of Senators and members.

A single week of working days will prevent the evil doings of those professed operators on the haste of Congress.

THE REVENUE.

Hon. Mr. Dawes pressed to vote, under the Monday two-thirds rule for suspending the rules of the House, the Tariff bill without further amendment. This action will throw great responsibility on the Finance Committee of the Senate, as in its crude state many errors will need correction. Among other matters is that of encouraging informers to report frauds in the Treasury, by means of informer's shares. Without some substitute for this means, to which all civilized governments resort, it will be impossible to collect the revenue on whiskey and tobacco; rings will run the entire country as they have done before under a weak administration of the government despite the use of ordinary means. Without them, fraud and force will rule supreme. This is but a sample of the omissions which the House's haste in finance will necessarily cause, unless the slower action of the Senate repairs them. Already "plugge" and "fine cut" have shown their organization before the Senate Finance Committee and pressed a reduced rate of taxation before it. If this is all the effort they make to get rid of paying revenue, all will be well, but the proposition to tax whiskey seventy cents will rouse the slumbering devil of alcohol, and the U. S. Government will need all its forces to resist the tricks of this monster.

SECRETARY ROBESON ACQUITTED.

At last the report on the Robeson investigation has been made. Mr. Blair, the Chairman, who conducted the examination on the principle that the party charged is guilty until his innocence is proven, postponed the inevitable report in favor of the Sec. Robeson, until the majority were obliged to delegate another to make it. The majority report stands up in a manly avowal of the innocence of the Secretary as shown by the slanderous falsehood of all the charges against him. Mr. Blair cannot be convinced against his will that some irregularities have not occurred in the Navy Department, though he is compelled to admit that none of the charges were proven, and to acquit the Secretary of them all.

It is well known that Mr. Blair has had a very sore head since the people of Michigan failed to discover his superiority to Senator Ferry. Your correspondent regrets to see in this course one of many evidences that Austin Blair is not the coming man of Michigan.

His disposition to stand well balanced on the political fence to look over a liberal shoulder has long been noticed. He is certainly a weak brother in the cause he has professed to espouse and his report is a first class bid for the enemy to be taken to his bosom. But he will find that Michigan is not Connecticut.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The passage of the Carpenter—amendment to Sumner's civil rights bill as a preliminary measure to a vote on amnesty did not suit the imperious Sumner and he gave this as a reason why he voted against amnesty. He will perhaps have further occasion to remember that however distinguished a public servant may be, his personal wishes should be subordinated to the will of the people. In monarchies even, such exhibitions of temper are rarely seen and never considered in good taste, how much less so are they under our institutions. The bill as passed the Senate is so far behind a huge pile of other bills that it has little chance of being reached by the House during the present session. The same fate attends the bill passed Wednesday morning extending the privilege of suspending the habeas corpus to March 3rd 1873. C. M.

WASHINGTON, May 30th, 1872.

PROMPTNESS TO SAVE.

The heroic conduct of our sailors in the harbor of Marseilles, where they saved a large amount of property from destruction by towing the burning vessel out to sea, has been favorably commented upon in the European press.

According to the course pursued by Geo. Palmer, of Illinois, who, when the Government sent two companies of troops to preserve order and to give to the unfortunate sufferers at Chicago all the aid and security they could, and when Sheridan distributed large quantities of army blankets, our soldiers and our Government were guilty of an infraction of state laws, and violent and most wild were his protests against this unwaranted interference. We would be surprised, however, if France were to appear in a similar quarrelsome spirit against the interference with national law caused by American sailors in a similar emergency, to protect and save their sgipping from destruction. Yet the cases are entirely similar, with this addition, that at Chicago our troops were used to protect the citizens of our own nation, at the request of the inhabitants and the Mayor of the city, while in France our sailors acted without formal request from any one, and in a country beyond our jurisdiction.

This comparison of the two events, brings out the shameful ingratitude and meanness of spirit, and an anxiety to find fault with the conduct of the Federal authorities in the most striking manner.

The citizens of Chicago did not deem it an interference, when the District of Columbia taxed itself for $60,000 for their relief, and when millions were sent to them by the contributions of the citizens of the several states.

The time will come when Gov. Palmer will himself be ashamed of the mean spirit of the part which he acted in the controversy.

THE KU-KLUX BILL.

The defeat of the extension of the law against secret political associations in the South, in the House of Representatives on Tuesday was occasioned by the defection of a few Republicans, from some of whom better things might have been expected. As to Blair of Michigan who led the column we may virtually reckon him as one of the Greeleyites, who after long hesitation has made up his mind to go over to the enemy. Mr. Blair is a gentleman of ability and we regret that he hastaken this very strange course, as he has very few followers in the state of Michigan. It comports with his action regarding the Secretary of the Navy.

HURRIED ADJOURNMENT.

If the House had not agreed to rescind their action of adjournment on the 29th and postponed adjournment until the 3d of June there would have been an extra session called.

Several measures of great importance must now necessarily be abandoned, while the tariff and other important legislation will be hurried through at breakneck-pace, which will render the laws unusually defective.

I cannot conceive why there has been such great anxiety displayed on the part of Congress to adjourn. The first of July would have been amply early enough to give members time to attend to their re-nomination and re-election.

THE CIVIL RIGHT BILL.

We hope the civil rights bill, which passed the Senate and which received the majority vote in the House but not the two-third majority which was necessary to take it up, will yet be passed. The measure simply provides that common carriers and tavern-keepers shall make no distinction on account of color, and serve every well behaved traveller alike.

This is but common justice, and if the Democrats and "liberal" Republicans, so called, choose to make an issue upon this question, we have no doubts of the result. Let us have the civil rights bill passed.

TESTING RECALCITRANTS.

Mr. Butler yesterday reported the Ku-Klux bill anew in the House, when filibustering immediately commenced. A number of dilatory motions were made and the House adjourned without action. As opposition to the Ku-Klux bill is made distinctively a party matter by the Democrats, it will soon be settled whether or not the Republicans who voted against this measure of protection to the South, and who have been hitherto relied upon as Republicans will adhere to this cause when it is known that assisting its defeat is aiding the opposition.

LIBERAL CONVENTION NO. 2.

A large number of earnest workers for the Cicinnati Convention who were disgusted with the nomination of Greeley and Brown, have called a new Liberal Convention to meet at Steinway Hall New York, to-day. From the names just published as adherents, the Convention bids fair to be of greater consequence, make a broader breach in the ranks of the Liberals than was it first anticipated.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION

will be very numerously attended. A large number of delegates and others have arrived in this city, and their report is exceedingly encouraging. On the whole the political horizon is much clouded, and the re-election of Grant as certain as any future event can be.

DAVIS FOR GREELEY.

Jefferson Davis has just been announced by the editor of the Memphis *Avalanche* as coming out for Greeley & Co. has written a letter to Wade Hampton declaring for his friend. C. M.

Notes on the Campaign.

The Chicago *Times* makes this frank statement of the situation:

"There is not a Democrat in the United States who could be induced to vote for Mr. Greeley by any other consideration than success. If he cannot bring votes enough with him from the Republican party to place his election beyond all doubt, the Democracy would be perfect idiots to take him for their candidate. His nomination has not changed the tone of a single Republican party convention. It has not brought to his support a dozen influential Republican journals in the United States, so far as the facts show. It has not induced a single shrewd Radical politician in Illinois to express any doubt that the Radical party will carry the State in November by a sufficient majority to elect its State Ticket and give the electoral vote of Illinois to the Philadelphia candidate."

And the Chicago *Post* administers this mild rebuke:

"This is factious. The Democrats ought humbly to eat what is set before them by the superior beings who met at Cincinnati. The overture of the 'Liberals was, 'We'll take the offices and you furnish the votes, or *you* furnish the votes and *we* will take the offices."

—Mr. Edward Atkinson, the well-known Massachusetts political economist, and one of the foremost advocates of the Cincinnati Convention, fairly and squarely bolts the nominations. He says: "Lest I should be supposed to intend to support this nomination, I desire to say that I have been an humble candle of the Lord in promoting the nomination of Horace Greeley, for President I desire to atone for my want of sagacity and astuteness by opposing his election in every possible way."

—The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* is enthusiastic over "Uncle Horace." "In our deliberate judgment," it remarks, "the election of Mr. Greeley, under existing circumstances, would be a thousand fold better, both for such and for north, than that of Mr. Jefferson Davis himself." This is decidedly the most equivocal compliment paid the "sage" since he sold out at Cincinnati. To be preferred by the chivalry to Jeff. Davis himself! Oh, Horace.

It is a noteworthy fact that of the Democratic newspapers received at the New York *World* office, twenty-nine favor the nomination of Greeley, forty-five call for a straight-out Democratic nomination, and eighty-eight express a willingness to wait for the decision of the convention.

—It has been ascertained that of 380 delegates chosen to the Philadelphia Convention, 168 have been instructed to vote for the nomination of President Grant. New York, and the States yet to appoint delegates, wil largely increase the list on the side of Grant.

A prominent Western Democrat was recently asked if he would support Greeley. He said, "I would stoop a great way to conquer; but to stoop so far and get licked after all, wouldn't be agreeable."

THE Christian Union asks: "What are we to gain by a new party—made up in haste, without common principles, jumbled together, not to correct grave public evils, but to avenge private griefs, or to reward violent and irregular ambition?"

The Richmond, *Enquirer*, in the course of an article on the Presidency, after stating the objection of the late Southern rebels to voting for a man for President who contributed to their defeat in the field, an objection holding good against even General Hancock, says: "With Mr. Greeley it is quite a different thing. He was not a soldier in the war at all. He was not in power—and he used all his influence, first, to permit the South to depart in peace, and afterward to settle the difficulty upon any terms that were honorable alike to both sections. Every confederate soldier in the South can vote for Greeley without feeling that he made any sacrifice of his principles or his manhood."

The Norristown, Pa., *Herald* says: There are two men hereabouts who declare for Greeley—when they are drunk. When they are sober, they are Democrats. Judging from the past they will be for Greeley three weeks out of each month until after the election.

It has been noticed that red-headed men take more kindly to white hats than any other class, the nomination of Brown evidently being considered a special compliment to them. The effect, though a little woodpeckerish, is striking.

OVER the doors of the Baltimore Convention ought to be placed the following, emblazoned in letters of gold by day and fire by night, which is a quotation from an article written by Greeley a short time ago—"All Democrats are not horse thieves but all horse thieves are Democrats."

It is stated that there are received and kept regularly on file at the American Newspaper Advertising Agency of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York, no less than 582 different American Daily Newspapers, 56 tri-weeklies, 46 semi-weeklies, 4,992 weeklies, 8 semi-monthlies and 320 monthlies, making a weekly average of over 8,500 periodicals of all kinds which are regularly filed and kept open for inspection by advertisers and others who may be interested. The visitor to New York from Oregon, Texas, Florida or Maine, can find at this establishment the local paper published at his home.

COLUMBUS, O., May 28.—The Democratic Central Committee met here to-day, and decided upon holding the State Convention in Cleveland, August 7th. A general willingness was expressed to support Greeley in case he is indorsed by the Baltimore Convention.

What Wendell Phillips Says.

No one who has read the political speeches of Wendell Phillips, delivered within the last year or two, will charge him with being very warmly attached to President Grant. Therefore it will not be said that his opinions are biassed by any influence from the White House. He has been interviewed recently by a representative of the New York *Herald*, and in the conversation which ensued expressed himself as follows:

"You know that I am neither a Republican nor a Grant-man; whom I shall vote for, or whether I will vote at all, I do not know; but certainly as against Greeley I am for Grant. We have had one Andy Johnson—I will not run the risk of getting another in, and Horace Greeley is such. I want a man with some decided principles. Greeley never had any. Besides, I consider Greeley a secession candidate. The plot to nominate him was hatched by Southern white rebels more than a year ago, and has been mainly nursed by them. I advise any one who means to vote for him to find out first what agreements have been made by Mr. Greeley's friends with Jeff. Davis and his staff as to office and patronage. I am perfectly certain that there is a distinct, mutual understanding, if not a positive contract, between them. If Horace Greeley enters the White House, Jeff. Davis will be as truly a part of the Administration as Seward was in Lincoln's day. No negro can vote for Greeley who values his life or property or cares for his race. If by a frown of Providence he is elected, I shall advise every Southern loyalist to load the revolvers that Grant's arrest of North Carolina Ku Klux has allowed to be laid aside. If he is elected let the negroes live in squads of fifty, whom no coward will dare shoot down, and show no property after sunset. Lonely men will be shot, and no black man will own a mule forty-eight hours if any rebel knows the fact. For a loyal administration to protect the negro, awe the rebel, and give the workingmen a chance, Grant's little finger is worth a baker's dozen of Greeleys."

This opinion, very candidly expressed, shows that Wendell has read Horace thoroughly. It exhibits the "Liberal" candidate as he is. The picture is perfect.

Collision on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road.

On yesterday morning between seven and eight o'clock a passenger train, engine No. 730, and a construction train, engine No. 164, collided on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, at a point near Bidwell, about seventy miles from Cumberland, and Mr. Hugh E. McMichael, engineer of engine 164, was almost instantly killed, and some eight or ten persons injured, two it is thought fatally.

The particulars, as near as we can learn, are as follows; The construction train had that morning been ordered (by the agent at Connellsville, it is said) to proceed easterly to a certain point by a certain time, but by some misunderstanding, or blunder, the construction train was running on the main track at the time the express train going west was due, and when rounding a curve near Bidwell both engines, were running at full speed, came together with an awful crash. The engines were driven one partly upon the other, and a majority of the cars in both trains were piled up against each other and broken. Mr. McMichael was hurled from his engine and thrown upon the ground about twenty feet distant, and was so badly injured that he died in a few moments thereafter. Four men, laborers on the construction train, were slightly hurt. Upon the passenger train the two brakesman, Henry Blom and P. Jeffries, had their legs broken and were otherwise injured. Both locomotives are badly damaged, and also one baggage and one passenger car.

Immediately after the accident was known at Connellsville, surgeons were sent to the scene of disaster and every possible attention given to the wounded. The passengers were detained at the place of the accident for about three hours. Those west bound were transferred to the train east, which had arrived in the meantime at the place, and were sent to their destination, and the east bound passengers were transferred to a passenger car left uninjured by the accident, and were sent on to Cumberland, arriving here at 4:30 p. m.

It is a remarkable coincidence that this accident occurred upon *the very spot* where the collision happened when mail route agent Collins was burned to death some months since. —*Cumberland Daily News.*

Horrible Case---A Mother Murders Her Illegitimate Child.

From the Zanesville *Courier* we get the particulars of a most frightful crime committed a few miles from that city, on Monday last. It seems that Margaret Brewer, aged about twenty-five years, and the mother of an illegitimate son, six years old, lived with her father, mother, a grown up sister and some smaller brothers and sisters in a log shanty in Rich-hill township, Muskingum county. Margaret's child was a constant source of trouble and quarrels in the family, the grandfather, it is said, treating the little boy cruelly. On Monday morning the mother took an axe, and going to the bed where her son was sleeping, struck him twice with the edged side of the weapon, crushing in his skull and scattering his brains over the bed and walls, killing him instantly. The woman's mother and sister, who were on the outside of the house, saw her commit the deed. An officer of justice was apprised of the crime, and on reaching the hut found the guilty mother sitting on the foot of the bed where the ghastly corpse of her child lay. On being arrested she acknowledged her guilt. On the way to jail she remarked to those who had her in custody, "I do not feel so badly as I expected to. I have nothing to regret; I would do the same thing again." When told that she would be hung for the crime, she said: I want them to hang me; I want to die.

Wife Murderer Lynched.

SPARTA, Ky., May 30.—John Branham, who murdered his wife yesterday by splitting her head open with an axe, was hung last night by a party of a hundred men, who collected in front of the jail about one o'clock and demanded the keys from the jailor, which were reluctantly given up. They then took Branham from the jail, carried him half a mile from town and hung him to a tree. His wife was burried to-day. No cause for killing his wife is known.

The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The decrease of the public debt for May is about four and a quarter millions.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA June 2, 1872.—Very few delegates have arrived. George Hawley, of Connecticut, Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, and Gen. Burnside are among the arrivals to day.

The opinion is general that Greeley will be the Baltimore nominee, and among the Republicans the wish is no less general. It is claimed by his friends that Pennsylvania will be for him in the Convention. The Democratic leaders admit that while many of the people are "going back on" Greeley, they cannot help themselves, and few expect anything else than a split in the party.

Buckalew's nomination creates much dissatisfaction here, and there is a prospect of a serious split. The *Sunday Transcript*, which is influential in the party, has taken decided grounds against him.

Col. Forney, who has returned from Washington to-day, is understood to be reconciled to the Republican State ticket, and will hereafter throw all his influence for it.

The great Republican Wigwam will be dedicated Tuesday evening, when General Logan will speak. Gov. Morton is also announced.

Reports from every quarter are that the great business interests of the country are wheeling in for Grant, and view the possibility of a change with alarm.—*Commercial.*

Jeff Davis Declares for Horace Greeley.

NASHVILLE, May 29. Andrew J. Kellar, editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, who arrived here to-day, states that Jefferson Davis has written a letter to Wade Hampton, declaring for Horace Greeley. Mr. Davis also adds that the Democratic party would act injudiciously to make a nomination at Baltimore. As a man, Mr. Davis could not refuse to support Mr. Greeley for his kindness when under trying circumstances. The opinion at Memphis to this extent sustained Davis, but it is said that as Alexander H. Stevens and Mr. Davis have always disagreed, it follows that as Stephens opposes Mr. Greeley. Mr. Davis, therefore, supports him. The old leaders see the folly of opposing public opinion, and must follow willingly or unwillingly.

Murderers Discovered After a Year's Search.

CHICAGO, June 1.—A Jacksonville Ill., special says after a year's incessant search and investigation by schrewd detectives for the murderer of Hon. Sharon Tynsdall, Ex.Secretary of State, disbelieved that the men who committed the crime have been discoverod and evidence found to convict them. Charles Durning and James Kennedy, who were convicted in the Morgan county Circuit Court for swindling an old man in this city out of a comfortable sum of money by a confidence game in 1871 and sent to the penitentiary where they are now serving their terms are the persons implicated in Tyndall's murder, according to evidence collected by the detectives.

The Apache Indians.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—General Howard was recently sent out to pacify the hostile Apache Indians of Arizona. On his arrival there he requested Cook to temporarily suspend hostile operations against these Indians until he had an opportunity to test the efficacy of moral persuasion. He failed to enter into any amicable arrangement with the hostile portions of the Apaches, and in a letter to General Cook withdrew his previous request for a suspension of the campaign, and advises him to take vigorous measures at once to punish hostile Apaches, whom he designates as robbers and murderers who will not be conciliated.

The Crops in the West.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The morning papers publish reports from a large number of points in Illinois and Iowa in regard to the present prospects of the crops, from which it appears the crops are generaly backward, particularly corn, on account of the coldness of the Spring, but a larger area being planted, and with the weather henceforward, the prospect for at least the average yield is good. Wheat, particularly Fall, is looking badly in many localities, and in some counties they are plowing up the wheat fields and planting them in corn. This, however, occurs in some of the northern counties of Illinois every season. Oats and other small grains are generally looking well, the former cereal promising an abundant yield.

Results of the Freshet.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—Mail accounts of the freshet in South-western Missouri say that whole farms in the valley of Spring river, Centre creek and other streams were completely washed away, leaving nothing but rock and gravel. Large numbers of live stock were drowned, and hundreds of yards of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad tracks were swept from its bed into the adjacent fields.

South Carolina's Influence for Greeley.

CHARLESTON, May 30.—The Charleston County Democratic Convention held here to-day, adopted resolutions' indorsing the Cincinnati platform and candidates, and instructed their delegates to the State Convention to use all efforts so to shape its actions that the whole influence of South Carolina at Baltimore shall be directed to prevent any nomination other than that of Gereeley and Brown.

Fire at Tamaqua, Pa.

TAMAQUA, May 31.—At two o'clock A. M. a most destructive fire broke out in Dean's carriage factory here. Tha flames spread rapidly and before six o'clock the whole block was destroyed, including Dean's factory a chair factory, hardware store, two saddlery shops, several grocery stores —in all about twenty buildings. The total loss could not be ascertained. The property was partially insured.

Destruction of a Brewery.

CHAMBERSBURG, May 31.—The extensive brewery recently built and owned by Messrs. Kurtz & Wertz was destroyed by fire last night. The loss will be about $10,000, with an insurance of $8,000. The cause of the fire has not yet been discovered.

Fatal Affray.

We have been informed that a most serious affray occurred at Point of Rocks, Md., on Friday last. On that day two men residing in that vicinity named Heater Appold brothers-in-law, quarreled about some live stock, which led to a fight between the two men in which both used knives, and each stabbed the other. Se serious were the injuries received that one died on Friday, and the other on Saturday.—*Daily News.*

NEWS ITEMS.

The largest orchard in the world is in California. It contains 426 acres, and more than 75,000 fruit tress.

A Virginia paper advocates a tax of sixteen cents per pound on tobacco, liquors, dogs, old bachelors and members of the Legislatnre.

One million four hundred and twenty thousand dollars, in double eagles, were coined at the United States mint in San Francisco in April.

Army worms have made their appearance in large numbers in the fields near Jacksonville, Illinois, and are cutting down the meadows and young corn.

The rain has been very copious throughout Minnesota, and reports come from all sections that crop prospects were never better, especially wheat and grass.

Wendell Phillips says: "We have had one Andy Johnson, I will not run the risk of getting another in Horace Greeley. I want a man with some decided principles. Greeley never had any."

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says "The Republican party is not for Greeley," and the "Democratic party is not for Greeley." And that's what's the matter with Horace.

As a scheme to divide the Republican party, the nomination of Greeley is a failure. As a method of splitting the Democracy in two, it is a complete success.

The Senate has passed the House supplementary apportionment bill, which gives Pennsylvania an additional member of Congress—making her delegation 27. Right.

The son of Col. Taylor, Paymaster United States Army, stationed at Leavenworth, was found dead in an alley in Levenworth on Thursday morning, shot through the head. The man last seen with Taylor was arrested on suspicion of being his murderer.

One of the wives of the Viceroy of Egypt is said to be a Boston woman, who belongs to one of the first families of the commonwealth, and whose ancestors on both sides came over in the Mayflower.

Secretary Boutwoll, while at his home at Groton, Massachusetts, last week, plowed an acre oi land. Mr. Greeley will have to look to his laurels; he must "clear" at least a two-acre lot of timber to maintain his reputation as a "man of the people."

There will be nearly or quite fifty colored delegates to the Philadelphia Gonvention, and not all of them are from the Southern States. Besides those inside, an influential committee appointed at New Orleans by the National Convention recently in session there, will be on hand.

An Ironton, Ohio, jury has rendered a verdict against the Buckeye House property, owned by T. J. Davis, in favor of Mrs. Justice for 9,000. It was proved that Mr. Justice bought whisky at the Buckeye House and was killed by the cars the same day.

A few days ago the United Brethren quarterly conference, held at Manheim, resolved hereafter to use the unfermented juice of the grape—"fruit of the vine"—to celebrate the Lord's Supper, as recommended by the last annual conference held at Harrisburg.

George F. Clark, attached to Noyes' circus in making a balloon ascension in Memphis on Friday, struck against Jackson's block. The ropes supporting the trapeze, on which he was seated, parted, letting him fall to the ground, a distance of fifty feet, cutting and bruising him in a horrible manner.

Says the Chattanooga Times: "All the information we have received from the growing crops in this county leads us to believe that we will have the largest crops of wheat and oats we have had for many years, unless something happens to prevent. There is a very large area of wheat planted and it is all looking splendidly."

A special dispatch from Versailles and other points in southwest Missouri says a terrible tornado passed over Morgan county on Saturday evening. On the farm of Every Fisher and others, houses, barns, orchards, fences, &c., were completely destroyed. A number of persons were killed and several wounded, most of whom are not expected to recover. In the vicinity of Florence a great number of houses, barns, &c., were destroyed. At Verona on Sunday night there was a heavy fall of rain, which flooded a large part of the town and carried away the railroad bridge and a long stretch of railroad track.

Two aged citizens of St. Louis, Mo., have never missed paying an afternoon visit to a beer garden in that city for twenty-nine years. They always appear at about the same hour, sit at the same table, drink the same quantity of beer, and play the same number of games at dominoes without variation, day after day throughout the year.

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