The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY, - - - - - December 18, 1872.

THE law abolishing the offices of Internal Revenue Assessors and Assistant Assessors, which passed the lower House of Congress ten days since has also passed the Senate, and only requires the President's signature to become a law.

GOVERNOR GEARY has issued a proclamation setting forth that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, FRANCIS JORDAN, JOHN F. HARTRANFT and ROBERT W. MACKEY, report and certify, that during the year commencing Dec., 1st 1871 and ending Nov. 30th, 1872. *Two millions four hundred and seventy-six thousand two hundred and thirteen dollars and fifty cents* ($2,476,213,50) of the State debt has been paid and extinguished. A few more years of Republican rule will entirely wipe out our State debt, and with it all taxation for State purposes, leaving the people of this Commonwealth, the most prosperous and the least taxed of any State in the Union.

Our readers will remember that after the October election the Democracy were quite liberal in their charges that the Hon. L. D. Shoemaker and other leading Republicans of Luzerne county had resorted to bribery to make votes for the Republican State ticket. Mr. Shoemaker and the other Republicans thus charged, demanded a legal investigation of their acts, which has just been had, and which fully exculpates them from all the charges brought against them. The prosecution was not able to sustain a single point in this allegation, and the acquital of Mr. Shoemaker and his associate was complete. The same result would attend similar charges made against Republicans in other parts of the State, if brought to a legal trial.

THE future of the New York *Tribune* is just now a subject of interest, and of much speculation among journalists as well as the public generally. That the *Tribune* fell away from its high estate during the late campaign, under the editorial management of Mr. WHITELAW REID is an undeniable fact, and its loss of caste and influence, we candidly believe, did much to hasten the sad and tragic death of its original founder. It is a very valuable property, dependent however upon public good will and confidence, and its proprietors, like sensible business men, are casting about for a fitting successor to its dead editor-in-chief. A number of prominent newspaper men have been spoken of as Mr. GREELEY'S probable successor, but it appears to be a settled fact that the position has been offered to Vice President COLFAX, and that he is now in negotiation with the stockholders. Mr. COLFAX is an experienced journalist and a vigorous writer, and while not possessing the ability of Mr. GREELEY, his connection with the paper would do much towards restoring it to public confidence and at the same time prove the shrewd business tact of its managers, for of course Mr. COLFAX would not identify himself with it, unless it resumed its former position within the fold of the Republican party. We presume that a few days will decide the matter, as it is understood that with the usual new year prospectus the future editorial management and proposed policy of the journal will be announced.

SENATOR POMEROY has introduced a bill looking to the suppression of the traffic in ardent spirits in the District of Columbia and the National Territories over which Congress has power. The movement is said to originate with the National Temperance Society and contemplates the most stringent measures against the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The bill provides:

FIRST. That no person shall be allowed to manufacture, import, sell, exchange, barter, give, or dispose of any intoxicating liquors, to be used as a beverage in the Territories of the United States or in the District of Columbia.

SECOND. That regularly licensed druggists may sell for medicinal and scientific purposes and mechanic arts only: *provided*, that they shall label and mark distinctly, as other poisons and medicines, and keep a book of registry, showing the name of person to whom delivered, the quantity, date of sale, and on whose order or prescription the sale was made, and such registry to be submitted as required to the inspection of the Board of Police in this district, or before any court in a trial at law.

THIRD. That any licensed druggists or other persons, violating the provisions of this act, shall be subject to a fine of not less than $500, and to an imprisonment of three months, and, in default of payment of the fine, to three months additional imprisonment, and to be also liable for all damages occuring from the sale or illegal disposal of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

FOR an utterly impracticable body, commend us to an assemblage of 'Ministers of the Gospel.' As a general rule, these gentlemen have such an abiding faith in the efficacy of exhortation and prayer that they almost totally ignore any other method of attaining an end, and hence are constantly outwitted by "men of the world" who promptly act, while they are theorising. We are led to these remarks by having just read the proceedings of the State Temperance Convention which was in session last week at Pittsburgh. Judging from the number of reverends that figured throughout the record, they were in a large majority in the Convention, or else, as the most fluent talkers they "run the machine." Address after address was made on the evil of intemperance, and the sure calamities, social, moral, political and pecuniary following in its train. Personal reminiscences, stale anecdotes and cumbersome statistics, consumed the weary hours. Prayer and preaching in the churches, temperance societies in the sabbath schools, and petitions to the Constitutional Convention to insert a prohibitory clause in the forthcoming constitution were recommended, and this shambling, limping, half-scared resolution, on the subject of the fast approaching contest invited and insisted upon by themselves, was passed:

Resolved, That the Legislature, according to the prayer of many thousands of petitioners, having given the opportunity to vote upon the question of licenses, in the counties and cities of the Commonwealth, on the third Friday of March, 1873 next, this Convention—holding that the result of such a vote cannot be accepted by the friends of Temperance as a test of the sentiments of the people on the questions involved, and doubting the efficiency of the measure to accomplish the suppression of the liquor trade, but hopeful that the effort will tend to that end, and knowing that enemies will interpret non-action to mean opposition—do nevertheless recommend the embracing of the occasion to vote against the longer continuance of the legality of a business so baneful in its influence and so injurious to the religious, social, industrial and pecuniary interests of the people as the liquor traffic in all the past has proven to be.

What is there practical in all this? Is the public ear to be forever vexed with this constant, unremitting dawdle about an evil which all sane men admit, and which moral suasion has signally failed to remedy? If it can be suppressed only by law, then vote for the law, and use your best efforts to induce others so to do. If business is meant then organize for it, and fight at the polls for your convictions. Don't give up the fight in advance, and admit coming defeat by a half-hearted resolution trying to break your fall. Such moral cowardice is contemptible. This is not a religious cause, and the attempt to make it so only weakens it. Thousands of men counted irreligious, and over whom the churches have no influence, will vote for local option. It is a great social reform in its broadest sense, looking to the good of the entire State, and cannot be dwarfed nor limited by petty associations nor enforced by mouthing declarations.

The opportunity is waiting, the hour is ripe for action. The cause should be presented to the people, and worked for at the polls, as any other cause is worked for, on its merits. And yet this State Convention, assuming to have charge of the subject, shows the white feather in the only resolution it passed referring to the decision, which it invited, at the ballot box. What would be thought and said of a political convention that would thus act, on the eve of an important campaign? The truth is this Pittsburgh Convention was a dead failure, and our conviction is, not intending to be personal, that its leading members were so wrapped up in their own individuality, that they overlooked the practical object of their assemblage; or they fear, and have no stomach for the battle they invoked.

Letter from Judge Nelson Announcing His Resignation—Action of the Court.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—In the Supreme Court of the United States the Chief Justice yesterday made the following announcement:—The court has received through the Chief Justice a letter from Justice Nelson announcing his resignation of his office as one of the Associate Justices. I have transmitted to him a letter expressing their feelings on the occasion, and direct both letters to be entered on the minutes. The letters are as follows:

LETTER OF JUDGE NELSON.

COOPERSTOWN, November 28, 1872.

My Dear Chief Justice: The mail that carries these lines to you carries my resignation of the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. I part from my brethren with regret, and retire from an occupation which has been the hight of my ambition for much the largest part of my life, not from choice, but for the reason that age and infirmity have disabled me from the performance of a full share of its duties. Please communicate this to our associates, and believe me

Sincerely your friend,
S. NELSON.

REPLY OF THE COURT.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES' WASHINGTON, December 9.—Dear Brother: We have received with deep sensibility your letter announcing your resignation of the post you have so long and so worthily filled. We greatly regret that we are no more to have the benefit of your long experience, mature wisdom and large learning in conference, and that the profession and country must lose the fruits of them in decisions of the court. You carry with you in your retirement a reverent and universal affection given to few men.—The bar are unanimous in their eulogies, and we, your brethren of the bench, are not behind the bar in our sense of your great services, your sterling integrity and your constant benevolence. May our Father in Heaven give you many days in which to enjoy the affections of family, friends and countrymen which cluster around you.

Signed by the Chief Justice and Associate Justices.

Arrival of Another Cargo of Destitute Italian Immigrants at New York.

NEW YORK, December 10.—The Italy, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday, bringing 862 immigrant passengers, of which nearly 500 were Italians in an extreme state of destitution. The authorities at Castle Garden are in a quandary as to their disposition, and aver that they are as a general thing unable to earn anything after their arrival, and that at present they are without means of any kind. Several of the immigrants have been sent to Ward's Island, where they are supported by the city. Other vessels are now on their way here with large numbers of Italians. As nearly as can be ascertained they are led to emigrate to America by promises of agents of a so-called colonization society. The Italian government is also reported to be not unfavorable to the general exodus.

A well-informed western paper says: "France is a tinder-box, and President Thiers is sitting on the safety valve."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1872.

PUBLIC LANDS AND EDUCATION.

The President's measure regarding the proceeds of sales of public lands for common school purposes, has passed the House, and will come up in the Senate in a few days. It should be put through without delay as a measure of necessity and justice to the millions of youth who at present are deprived of a common school education, especially in the Southern states. The stability of Republican government may depend on the success of the bill. Its terms provide for the distribution of the fund among all the States, for the first five years, in proportion to their illiteracy as shown by the census; and after five years, the distribution is to be according to the proportionate school attendance in the several states. In the Southern states, the effect of the operation of the law must be a sure and early return to fraternal relations with the other states. The impulse of the measure in that direction is stated by Mr. Sears, the manager of the Peabody fund, as very important and beneficial to the peace of the country. The fact that Congress and the President show a practical and substantial interest in the education and prosperity of the Southern people by proposing such liberality in lifting from their shoulders the burden of ignorance on the part of the white and black masses, can not fail of appreciation by their influential citizens. After five years of successful working of common schools in those states, the terrorism of ignorance will no longer threaten the peace of the country as it now does. The masses will know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them against such demagogues as now presume to lead them only to bring government and order into chaos.

So far as the public lands are concerned, if monopolies or individuals desire them under the proposed law, they can be secured upon payment of the value as heretofore, except that the giving away of the lands to monopolists for private emolument and without a consideration will be prevented in future. The proceeds of the sale of lands during the past fiscal year amounted to $2,500,000, and this will be likely to be maintained during the next generation, at the end of which period there will be no excuse for any man born or reared in the country wanting a respectable education. There appears to be nothing so important now before the country as the prompt passage of this bill into a law.

LOUISIANA RAMPANT.

The reckless conduct of parties in Louisiana has brought on a collision of authority between two factions who claim to control the state government. Warmouth, who so outraged common sense and common decency by fixing up a political counting machine wherewith to trifle with the popular vote, has been impeached by the alleged legislature, while he in turn has issued a proclamation outlawing all who oppose him. The exact merits of the controversy are so involved in fog and doubt, that little is known here as to the legal status of the respective parties. It is now thought that the President will refer the whole matter to Congress in a few days. Alabama is little better controlled, and the course pursued by politicians in these two States is a sad commentary on the want of education and consequent inability for self-government existing in some portions of the South.

CONGRESSIONAL ROW.

The House yesterday was the theatre of quite a tempest of spleen on the part of several opposition members, directed against Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania, who opposed the soldiers' and sailors' bounty land bill, and presented a protest from the Grand Army of the Republic of Pennsylvania. He was denounced as no soldier by Hon. Sam. Randall, whose services for thirty days a-soldiering in and around Harrisburg, was made a point of. His military career had been known heretofore, and his party made all the capital that could be made out of this valor of the redoubtable head of the Democratic congressional committee, shown as a private in the home guards.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Indian appropriation bill has passed the House by a large majority, after a bitter attack made on the Indian peace policy. The vote stood, 111 for, and 43 against the bill.

The Senate has concurred in the House resolution to adjourn Congress from December 20th to January 6th. This is a day or two longer recess than usual. C. M.

The Diamond Swindlers.

LOUISVILLE, December 10.—A sensation was created this morning at Elizabethtown, Ky., forty-five miles from this city, by the commencement of a suit in behalf of William M. Lent, of San Francisco, against Philip Arnold, John Slack and other parties engaged in the recent diamond operations in Colorado, for $35,000.—The safe at Arnold's residence, in Elizabethtown, and valuables held by Thomas, Park & Co., of that place, were attached upon an affidavit of Lent, through his counsel, alleging that the above sum was obtained from him by Arnold and Slack by means, in the language of the affidavit, of fraudulent representations by them to the plaintiff in reference to diamonds, rubies and emeralds being found upon lands in certain districts of country, to wit: In Colorado Territory, which representations were in pursuance of a conspiracy between Arnold, Slack and others, for the purpose of deceiving and misleading the plaintiff and the public generally in reference to the value of said lands, and by means of which Arnold and Slack fraudulently obtained from the plaintiff the consideration of sales by them to the plaintiff of information of the locality of said lands, and of said right of discovery of the locality of said precious stones. No such diamonds, rubies and emeralds were found upon or in any such land, but were scattered and planted therein and thereon by said Arnold and Slack and their confederates, for the purpose of deceiving and defrauding the plaintiff and public at large, by inducing the belief that said diamands and other precious stones were found upon and in said lands in their natural formation and production. The plaintiff says the defendant, Philip Arnold, who is a resident of Harden county, Ky., has left the county of his residence to avoid service of summons upon him, so conceals himself that summons cannot be served upon him; has disposed of his property with fraudulent intent to cheat, hinder and delay his creditors, and is about to sell, convey and otherwise dispose of his property with the same intent.—Among the eminent counsel engaged are Gen. B. N. Bristow, late United States Solicitor, and Hon. John M. Harlan.

A Terrible Accident.

GASPE BAY, Quebec, Friday, December 5, 1872.—The Jane Merriman, a fishing schooner, arrived here last night from Cape Whittle, Labrador, having touched at East Cape, on the Island of Anticosta, during a violent storm which prevailed near that coast on November 26. The Jane Merriman lost the most useful portion of her forward rigging, and her main-mast was badly sprung. On reaching East Cape she was safely harbored. The few families who inhabit that desolate island were found by Captain Hay, of the schooner, to be in state of utter consternation, owing to a terrible disaster which had taken place on the previous night.—The highest and principal light house of Anticosta had been dashed into a heap of ruins by the terrific hurricane which raged on the coast. Not even the wall near the base of the pile was left. All was destroyed, and nothing was left on the tall and solitary pile but a huge heap of bricks, stones, iron work and mortar. Hard by the ill fated light house stood a snug dwelling, the home of one Edmund Barter, and his family, consisting of a wife and six children. The ounce snug dwelling was all but as complete a ruin as the light house, and of Edmund Barter and his wife and six children, eight bruised and almost unrecognizable corpses were all that were left. The few lonesome inhabitants of East Cape seemed, by their tenderness toward and sorrow for the dead, to have entertained very genial feelings for poor Barter and his family while they lived. The bodies were conveyed to the house of a resident who generally performed such religious rites as were practised by the solitary inhabitants. Several small boats were driven ashore at East Cape, and the people there describe the hurricane as most terrible and destructive. The Jane Merriman got away on the morning of the 27th ult., and brought her load of herring, cod and salmon safe home to Gaspe Bay.—*Times.*

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.

In the Massachusetts House today Mr. Hoyt, of Athol, offered the following preamble and resolution, which were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

Whereas, Hon. Charles Sumner, a Senator from Massachusetts, has proposed on the floor of the United States Senate to erase from the flags of the Republic and from the register of the army all inscriptions, mementoes, and tokens of battles and victories of the Union arms in the late war of the rebellion:

Resolved, That this attempt to degrade the loyal soldiers of the nation and their grand achievements meets with our unqualified condemnation, and merits the disapproval of the people of this Commonwealth thus misrepresented.

Sudden Death of Edwin Forrest.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12.—Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, fell dead this morning while dressing at his residence on North Broad street. Forrest's servants repaired to his room before ten o'clock this morning, as it was later than his usual hour for coming down. They found him lying on the bed apparently suffering from apoplexy. Forrest had been exercising with dumb bells, and had evidently partly completed dressing, having been adjusting his necktie when overpowered. He died in about half an hour after being discovered. He leaves no immediate relations, his only sister having died several years since.

Terrible Casualty.

LONDON, December 12.—Intelligence of a disaster, attended with appaling loss of life, has just reached this city. The ship Franklin, which sailed from Hamburg several days ago for San Francisco, with a large number of emigrants on board, stranded on the coast of Vlieland, an island of the Netherlands, in the North sea, and went to pieces.—Eighty persons are known to have perished.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Cambria Iron Company are about erecting a foundry and machine shop at Gaysport.

The new diet for babies in France is buttermilk, thickened with rice meal, on which it is said they thrive and grow fat.

A California farmer recently purchased a vessel for which he paid $52,000; preferring to buy a ship outright than to pay an equivalent sum in the shape of freight.

Seventy-two blast-furnaces, with a capacity of 400,000 tons, have been built or projected in the United States this year.

A poor man who hanged himself, owing to domestic affliction occasioned by his wife, is thus disposed of out west; "Henry Layman, shoemaker, Terre Haute—bedcord—Jealously."

The reason an urchin gave for being late at school on Monday, was that the boy in the next house was to have a dressing down with a bed cord, and he waited to hear him howl.

Says the Lincoln (Neb) Journal: "Three years ago a single stage coach carried all the travellers between Lincoln and the Missouri river, and was seldom overloaded. Now four different lines of railroads run two trains a day, and all are well patronized.

An unstamped letter, dropped in the Springfield post-office, was recently forwarded, as usual by the Young Men's Christian Association, and reached its destination. On being opened, it was found to contain the following: "Send me another barrel of that gin."

A warning to literary men against over-work is afforded in the remarkable statement of Mr. Greeley to Rev. Mr. Talmage, ten days before his nomination at Cincinnati, "that he had not had a sound sleep in fifteen years."

A proposition to call a convention to amend the State constitution of New Jersey is being discussed in the New Jersey papers. The Trenton *Gazette* thinks there are several particulars in which the constitution needs amending.

Here is a good business-like epitaph: "Here lies Jane Smith, wife of Thomas Smith, marble cutter. This monument was erected by her husband as a tribute to her memory, and a specimen of his work. Monuments of the same style $250."

Keokuk, Iowa, claims to have a cow that can climb into a wagon, untie a sack of oats or corn with her teeth, unlock a cellar-door and go down cellar and eat up the winter's stock of cabbage, or climb a ladder into the hay mow.

"Don't you remember the next word in your lesson? It's the word after cheese. What comes after cheese?" "Mouse," triumphantly exclaimed the puzzled pupil.

The Boston Pilot, which has twice been burned out, says: "We are just about tired of this phœnix business. We don't want to 'rise nobly from our ashes any more."

The hunters of the oppossum in Gordon county, Ga., are warned that all those animals marked with the letter K belong to a gentleman living in that county. The old gentleman spells caught with a K.

John Hay talks of starting a new evening paper in St. Louis. The Chicago Post thinks that, unless he has two or three greenback factories to draw upon, there is likely to be some badly pressed Hay in that locality.

During the Vienna Exposition American sleeping cars will be seen, for the first time in Europe, between Paris and Vienna. Hitherto sleeping cars of any sort have been unknown on the continental railways, though most of the travel is by the night expresses.

A New Hampshire man has just had a tumor successfully removed from the under side of his tongue as large as an orange, and weighing four and a half ounces. It had been growing for twenty years, and crowded his tongue under the roof of his mouth so as to make it difficult for him to breathe or talk.

The Austrian exhibition Gazette calls attention to a new and important industry, viz., the incorporation of rabbits' hair with wool and cotton in weaving textile fabrics. The shorter hairs, which are incapable of being woven, are readily purchased by felt-hat manufacturers at $3 a pound. When properly prepared the hair affords a good strong yarn, which is said to be in no way inferior to wool.

The Titusville *Press* says: "An intoxicated printer in East St. Louis wandered into a shoe shop in a fit of mental aberration and set up several sticksful of shoe pegs, and took a proof of his matter in the boot press before he realized his awful condition.

A Misfortune has happened to some of the Japanese silk worm egg merchants. No less than twenty-seven of them have been arrested in Yeddo, and are now in prison for fraudulently selling spurious cards. It is said that more than 300,000 of the cards have been sold in the market, the necessary government stamps having been obtained through the convivance of two corrupt officials.

There is a story going the rounds that M. Thiers' tailor sent him a dressing-gown some inches too long. Madame Thiers, her sister, and a lady friend were present at the trying-on, and noted the number of inches necessary to shorten it. All three ladies, severally and unknown to each other, effected the alteration, and when the head of the State next essayed it he found it had been improved into a jacket.

Another decision touching the rights of passengers has just been rendered at Bridgeport, Conn. A Mr. Falkner purchased a ticket from New York to New Haven, and got from the conductor a check to stop over at Bridgeport, but concluded to stop over at Norwalk instead. On endeavoring to proceed with his stop-over check he was put off with the usual violence and brutality, and has recovered $500 dollars therefore.

The indications are that the social gaieties in Washington will commence this winter much earlier than has usually been the practice. Heretofore the custom has been not to inaugurate the social season until after the President's New Year's reception.

There is a man named Hicks living at Brady's bend, Chautauqua county, who buried his wife nine years ago. Like many another man, he married again. About two weeks ago he got into a disqute with his present wife, and, during the controversy, he cast up to his other half that the dead wife had been the best looking woman of the two. The new wife denied it. He insisted, and finally said his dead wife had a miniature of herself on her person, and he would dig up her body and get it, so as to satisfy the doubter as to the truth of what he said. Accordingly he got a pick and spade and proceeded to the graveyard, and in a short time disinterred the body, found the locket, and brought it forth.

A Difficulty Resulting in Murder.

LOUISVILLE, December 10.—Late last night a difficulty occurred at a grocery in the suburbs of this city in which Dennis Shea mortally wounded James Loughten. Shea was arrested, with two companions, and lodged in the station-house. About three o'clock this morning Magistrates Lincoln and Miller went to the station-house and admitted Shea to bail in $500, taking the murderer's brother as security. This morning Shea failed to put in an appearance at the city court, and forfeited his bond. It is believed he has absconded. There is much indignant comment at the conduct of the magistrates.

Twenty-eight Laden Coalboats Sunk in a Gale.

KINGSTON NEW YORK, December 10.—The steamer Norwich, to-day while passing through Warregat, West Highlands, with a tow of thirty vessels, twenty-eight of which were coal laden canalboats owned by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, encountered a gale.

The hawser to which the canalboats were attached parted and all of the twenty-eight boats sunk. Entire amount of coal lost is 3,500 tons, the value of which, together with that of the boats exceeds $25,000.

Two Children Murdered by Their Father.

COLUMBIANA, O., December 12.—Erben Porter, residing two miles east of here, this morning murdered his two little children, one and three years, with a hatchet with which he had been cracking hickory nuts. Porter left immediately after committing the deed. He was captured at Leetonia and confessed the crime, but without giving any reason.

Incendiarism, Murder and Robbery.

NORFOLK, VA., December 10.—Fire was discovered this morning issuing from the cabin of a small sloop at the dock, at the foot of Roanoke street, John French, captain of the sloop; was found on the cabin floor with his face and hands horribly burned, and in his right breast a deep wound, supposed to have been made by a dirk knife. It is thought the captain was murdered for his money and the vessel fired to conceal the crime.

The New York Horror.

NEW YORK, December 12.—Mary Ann Fagan, one of the victims of the Fifth Avenue Hotel fire, died in great agony at Bellvue Hospital yesterday. The fire originated, according to the evidence before the Fire Marshal, in a servant's room on the third floor. One of the proprietors says, however, that the origin of the fire is not at all known. Another of the proprietors says he ordered the alarm to to be given after the discovery of the fire. Both are of the opinion that the poor girl met her death from suffocation. The loss on the building will be only ten thousand dollars. The furniture was damaged to the extent of eighty thousand dollars. An eye witness says there is no doubt that if an alarm had been sounded on the discovery of the fire, the girls would have been rescued. The general impression is that the hotel proprietors, in their anxiety to save their furniture and carpets, wanted to put the fire out themselves. The loud and piercing screeches of the girls were distinctly heard in the basement. At this time the fire had made great headway. But even the hotel-employees, whose attention was directed to the great glare, said: "Oh, it's nothing;" and again, "These girls will scare the guests, if they go on in that way."

Gen. Shaler, the fire official, says that the alarm was not given soon enough. Chief Engineer Perley says that the location of the fire was first telegraphed to him at eighteen minutes past eleven o'clock, and that the firemen were on the ground five minutes later. He thinks there was unaccountable delay at the hotel in giving the alarm. The tortuous ways of the interior of the building prevented the firemen doing very effective service. The foreman of one of the companies says that at first he was refused admission at the hotel, with the excuse that they did not wish a panic among their guests, and that he finally insisted upon entering. The Fire Marshal says that nothing like sufficient precautions had been taken to guard against the loss of life in the event of fire at the hotel, and that he finds no effort was made by the people in the hotel to rescue the girls. He thinks the authorities were so concerned about the baggage of the the guests that the human lives were forgotten. Besides, the workmen were looking after the baggage instead of attempting to rescue the endangered people An employee says he ineffectually endeavored to tear off the screws of the windows where the girls were confined.

Twenty-five thousand persons went to the Morgue yesterday. The sights were of the ghastliest character.

The press of the city call for a thorough investigation. The *Herald* heads its leading editorial thus: "The Fifth Avenue Holocaust—It was criminal—Was it murder?" and proceeds in a lenghty article to strongly condemn the authorities of the hotel for their conduct.

Six bodies are yet unrecognized, three of these cannot be identified. Some of the bodies look like mummies, they are so blackened. Three of the roasted victims are found in a room as though embracing each other.

Great indignation is manifested toward the authorities at their course in sending the corpses of the unfortunates to be stared at in their horrid disfigurement at the Morgue, which is intended only for the reception of unknown dead. Some charitably disposed citizens propose to render aid to the relatives of the burned.

The Cincinnati Commercial was shown a rare curiosity, in the shape of an old almanac, printed in Nuremberg, in the year 1800, in the German language, edited by D. Mauritio Knauren, in which it is stated that at that time there was raging in portions of Germany and through the Holy Roman States an epizootic of horses and cattle. The good abbe then proceeds to predict that under the influence of the planet Mercury, which then reigned, there would be recurrences of this disease in the years 1872, 1879, 1886, 1892 and 1900.

New Advertisements.

Nos. 13 and 28.
SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS'
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS
HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success: Simple—Prompt—Efficient and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes can not be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

		Cents.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	25
3.	Crying-Colic or Teething of Infants	25
4.	Diarrhœa, of Children or Adults	25
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6.	Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting	25
7.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	25
9.	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	25
11.	Suppressed, or Painful Periods	25
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods	25
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17.	Piles, blind or bleeding	50
18.	Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes	50
19.	Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20.	Whooping-Cough, violent coughs	50
21.	Asthma, oppressed Breathing	50
22.	Ear Discharges, impaired hearing	50
23.	Scrofula, enlarged glands, Swellings	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25.	Dropsy and scanty Secretions	50
26.	Sea-Sickness, sickness from riding	50
27.	Kidney-Disease, Gravel	50
28.	Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, involuntary Discharges	1 00
	Five Boxes, with one $2 vial of Powder, very necessary in serious cases	5 00
29.	Sore Mouth, Cancer	50
30.	Urinary Weakness, wetting bed	50
31.	Painful Periods, with Spasms	50
32.	Sufferings at change of life	1 00
33.	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1 00
34.	Diphtheria, ulcerated sore throat	50

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Of 35 large vials, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, with book of directions $10
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Veterinary Specifics (fluid), for cure of diseases of all Domestic Animals, with directions 1
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Cures Burns, Bruises, Lameness, Soreness, Sore Throat, Sprains, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Piles, Boils, Stings, Sore Eyes, Bleeding of the Lungs, Nose, Stomach, or of Piles; Corns, Ulcers, Old Sores.
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Just enlarged and reopened with a new and superior stock of GUNS. Call or send for a price list. Single Shot Guns, $2 to $20; Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $75. Breech Loaders, $35 to $150; Rifles $12 to $75; Revolvers, $6 to $24. Address,
H. H. SCHULTE,
339 Liberty street Pittsburgh, Pa.
Nov. 6.

New Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, by direction of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, will sell at public sale ON TUESDAY, the 25th of DECEMBER, 1872, at one o'clock P. M., on the premises of No. 1, in Greenville township, the real estate of Samuel Hochstetler, deceased, containing as follows:
No. 1. The home place, containing 271 acres, about 150 acres clear, about 30 acres in meadow, with dwelling house, bank barn, saw mill, with pine and oak timber, two tenant houses, with stables, orchard on the same, adjoining lands of Jacob Lint, A. O. Beal, Daniel Shultz, Joseph McKinale and others.
No. 2. A tract of land containing 245 acres, about 150 acres clear, about 20 acres in meadow, with dwelling house and bank barn thereon erected, with an orchard on the same. This tract is well timbered with pine and oak, and adjoins Frederick Swerman, Daniel Shultz, Edwin Beal, Esq., Keystone Company and others, and is near to saw mills. Both tracts are near to school houses, mills and stores.
TERMS:—One-third, after deducting expenses of partition and sale, to remain a lien, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow annually during her life, and at her death the principal to be equally divided among the children and legal representatives of said deceased, one-third in hand on the 1st of April, 1873, balance in three equal annual installments without interest, to be secured on the premises; 10 per cent of the hand money to be paid on day of sale.
JOEL M. YUTZY, Trustee.
dec4

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, in Elklick township, about the 1st of October, a two year old steer, black, with a white back and short drooping horns. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away or he will be sold according to law.
PETER MAUST.
dec 4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration having been granted by the proper authority, to the undersigned, on the estate of Samuel Will, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement and allowance.
GEORGE SPANGLER, Administrator.
de11

Agents Wanted for Cobbin's
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AGENTS WANTED.—We guarantee employment for all, either sex, at $5 a day, or $2,000 or more a year. New works by Mrs. H. B. Stowe and others. Superb premiums given away. Money made rapidly and easily at work for us.—Write and see. Particulars free. WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & CO., Hartford, Ct.

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All kinds of work done to order.
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Casselman, Somerset co., Pa., July 27, 1872.

AGENTS WANTED FOR Prof. FOWLER'S GREAT WORK On MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, and their Mutual Interrelations: Love, its Laws, Power, &c. Send for specimen pages and circulars, with terms. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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For the effectual cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, and as a blood Purifier, it has no equal; for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. The RHEUMATIC COMPOUND reaches the source of all trouble, and effectually banishes the disease from the system by its immediate action on the blood.
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