

Cambria Freeman.

EDENBURG, PA. THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 27, 1870.

LADIES, LOOK AT THIS!—We want you to read the announcement made under our local heading in regard to clubbing our paper with the most superb magazine published in America, and furnishing you with a large and magnificent engraving valued at \$10—all for \$8.75 and 10 cents to pay postage on the engraving. Send us the money or get your husband, father or brother to do it for you. Such an offer has never been surpassed—an offer of marriage alone excepted. Remember that the Freeman and Democrat's Monthly for one year and a \$10 engraving will all be given for \$8.75, or all these and the Stock Journal for \$4 10.

A "MAN AND BROTHER" by the name of Revel, a carpet-bagger from Ohio, has been elected to the United States Senate by the black and tan Legislature of Mississippi. The time was when that State could boast of such Senators as George Poindexter, Henry S. Foote, Robert J. Walker, and others of almost equal eminence and ability, but under our new political dispensation all this has been changed and "the gentleman from Africa" now has the floor. We doubt not that Revel will compare favorably, in point of intellectual capacity, with three-fourths of the radical Senators.

In another column will be found an able and interesting letter from the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black. It is written in Judge Black's peculiarly terse and vigorous style and elucidates a subject, about which there has been not only a vast deal of misconception, but even positive misrepresentation by the radical press. The letter speaks for itself.

Monseur Tomson Come Again.

Prior to the meeting of the Legislature we expressed a wish that Henry O. Johnson, of Crawford county, would receive the radical caucus nomination for Speaker of the House, instead of B. B. Strang, the King of the "Ring." We knew that Johnson was competent, and were green enough to believe that he was honest. We now retract all that we said in his favor, for the reason that, on the 18th instant, he (Johnson) offered a bill appropriating \$2,000 as a salary for the historian now engaged on the history of the Pennsylvania regiments. This course refers to that literary abortion known as "Bates' History of the Pennsylvania Regiments" that took part in the rebellion. How Bates can "now" be "engaged" in writing it is a mystery to us, as the Legislature made no appropriation for that purpose at its last session. It is a huge swindle, and its iniquity was fully exposed last winter, both in the Legislature and by the public press. Not less than \$26,000 have already been expended in producing two volumes of the trashy stuff, and if the immortal Bates is permitted to finish his job it will abstract from the treasury at least \$140,000. Bates and Johnson both reside in the same town. (Meadvile.) but that is no valid reason why Johnson should thus attempt to plunder the treasury for the sole benefit of his friend Bates. If there is not honesty and courage enough in the House to give this villainous and plundering scheme its eternal quietus, then it is perfectly plain that there is no sense of shame left in that body.

Staton Rebuking Sin.

"Then, in the name of the good people of Pennsylvania, I call upon the members of the Legislature, without distinction of party, to rise above the muckiness of the polluted atmosphere of the past, to the true dignity of manhood and exalted patriotism, and purify the election of Treasurer as well as that of every other officer within this Commonwealth, and punish every one who tampers with the purity of elections, whatever may be his position or pretensions."

The above "elegant extract" is taken from the last annual message of John W. Geary. To one not familiar with his antecedents, it might appear as the expression of an honest conviction. It is mere sound and nothing more. When we read the paragraph the old adage that "liars ought to have good memories" forced itself irresistibly upon us. When Geary caressed this portion of his message to be written, had he forgotten his official connection with the infamous Fort Delaware fraud, a few days prior to the general election in October, 1867? That was as bold and unscrupulous an attempt to tamper with "the purity of elections" as ever has occurred in this Commonwealth since the memorable contest between Porter and Ritner in 1838.

Under the Act of Assembly of August 26th, 1864, the qualified electors of this Commonwealth, "who shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth," were entitled to exercise the right of suffrage. This Act was passed for the purpose of enabling the volunteers in the war from this State to vote. The moment the war terminated, or as soon as the Pennsylvania volunteers were disbanded, the law of course became inoperative. The war was substantially ended in April, 1866. Two years and six months after that date Geary, in the very teeth of this plain Act of Assembly, issued a commission, under the broad seal of the Commonwealth, to one of his understrappers in Philadelphia, named Mitchell, authorizing him to proceed to Fort Delaware and receive the votes of the Pennsylvania soldiers there stationed. This agent of Geary's in this disreputable business was promptly told by the commanding officer of the Fort that the soldiers from this State under his command were not volunteers, but belonged to the regular army, and therefore had no rights to vote. Mitchell, however, took their votes in spite of the officer's protest, and presented the list to the Return Judges of the city of

Philadelphia. We do not now recollect whether Mitchell's return was received and counted by the Board or not.

Does any sane man believe for one moment that when Geary issued that fraudulent commission to Mitchell he (Geary) did not know perfectly well that he was deliberately violating the provisions of the election law of 1864 and attempting to commit a gross fraud on the ballot-box? If he did know the criminal nature of his act, and the presumption is that he did, he ought to have been impeached for a misdemeanor in office, or indicted for a willful violation of the Act of Assembly referred to. If he did not know what he was doing, it simply proves that he is totally unfit to be Governor of the State, which seems now to be universally conceded, as well by friends as by foes. In view of Geary's connection with this Fort Delaware fraud, to read a hypocritical vindication from him now of the purity of elections, and to hear him invoking the penalties of the law upon every one, whether high or low, who attempts to tamper with the ballot-box, is enough to excite unbounded derision and supreme contempt.

Our Harrisburg Letter.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 24, 1870.

Dear Freeman—The inauguration on last Tuesday of Gov. Geary was the cause of no little excitement. The city was full of people and the hotels running over with guests. The display of military on the occasion reminded one of the early days of the rebellion. Everything wasn't just as pleasant as it might have been, owing to a little difficulty with the Harrisburg freemen, they having declined to march in procession with a negro military company from Philadelphia. The radicals don't seem to approve of the course they say it to pursue, but the freemen are independent sort of fellows and don't care a cent for "what people think or say about them." They generally run the machine to suit themselves, and have not yet made up their minds that an "American citizen of African descent" is just as good as a freeman. I glory in their spunk. This "little unpleasantness" was productive of several knock-down arguments on Tuesday evening, in which the Harrisburg and Philadelphia freemen participated. There was an effort made in the House on Tuesday morning to bring up the Senate bill increasing the Governor's salary to \$7,000, but the motion did not prevail, the vote being Ayes 46, Nays 47. As the salary cannot be increased during the Governor's term of office, His Excellency will have to try and worry through with the salary of \$6,000 as provisionally allowed him, and the general impression seems to be that the next year will be pretty dear for their whistle even at that price. If Geary practices the same economy in his own household that he would have the world believe he is anxious to see practiced in the several departments of the government, he will no doubt be able to make both ends meet with his present income.

No disposition has yet been made of the Legislature's question. A committee appointed to contract for the publication of a "Daily Record" reported a contract with George Bergerer at \$4 50 per page, but the House and Senate both refused to ratify the action of the committee, and recommitted the report for further consideration. There has been nothing in the shape of public documents printed as yet. Resolutions providing for the publishing of the Governor's Message and Inaugural Address, Auditor General's Report, Reports of the State Librarian, Surveyor General, Treasurer, &c., have all been voted down. A resolution was passed by the House allowing each member one hundred dollars for postage, but it was defeated in the Senate.

The following bills relating to your country have been introduced in the House: "An Act authorizing the Commissioners of Cambria county to levy a tax of five mills on the dollar for building purposes;" and "An Act relating to Coroners and Coroners' fees in the county of Cambria."

It looks just now as if every body was in earnest about the matter of reform. Judging from the look of things at present, I am of opinion that there will be no necessity for the twenty-seven additional officers this session, and the duties of the pasters and folders will not be very arduous.

TO CONSUMPTIVES EVERYWHERE.—A correspondent of a Georgia paper writes as follows:

"Having seen much suffering from consumption, and knowing that thousands of dollars are yearly spent by invalids traveling for their health, and on medicines and physicians, we propose a simple recipe by which patients may become their own physicians, and if not so far gone, will guarantee a perfect cure if made and regularly taken according to directions. The ingredients are honey, mullen, molasses, and ingredients that are within the reach of all, the mullen growing wild in every field, the horhound in every garden, and the molasses can be had at any grocery. The directions for making are, to take a large handful of horhound and as strong a tea as can possibly be made. Take up in this boil an equal amount of mullen and horhound, mix together in a suitable vessel; then add a cupful of molasses and stew to a syrup—the quicker the better. Take a teaspoonful three times a day. Be particular in following directions as to making, and also as to taking it, and we shall guarantee relief in all cases not too far advanced. The writer does not claim this recipe as original with himself, but has recommended it in many cases with good result. As the ingredients are common and easily obtained, it is not best to make more than a quart at a time, particularly in warm weather, as the frother is the better effect will be produced. Papers of the country will confer a blessing on this, also! too numerous class—north, south, east and west—by publishing the above recipe."

FROZEN TO DEATH.—The "Jonesboro" (Ill.) Gazette, January 10, says: "On Monday last, on the farm of Allen W. Kimmel, in Mississippi bottom, a man was found dead, who had been frozen to death. He was about 40 years of age, and had been in the country about two weeks. Mrs. Hatchett and her two little children were aged two and the other five; they had been dead about two weeks. Mrs. Hatchett had been living in Missouri, but having some difficulty with her husband, she had come to go to her sister's, but as is known, perished from cold in the dead hour of the night, having been rescued, as reported, at a farm house by the roadside."

GEORGE D. PRENTICE, the eminent journalist, who died at the residence of his son, near Louisville, Ky., on Saturday last. He had been in bad health for a long time, and his death was not unexpected. He was born in Preston, Conn., Dec. 18, 1802, and was educated at Brown University, Providence, R. I. He studied law, but never practiced it.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HIS POLITICAL POSITION IN 1860.

Reprint from the Close of President Buchanan's Administration.

HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK'S CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

To the Editor of the New York Herald: Since the death of Mr. Stanton some newspapers have revived the scandalous accounts which have been propagated, I think, in 1862 concerning his conduct while a member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet. It is asserted that he came into that administration with views entirely opposed to those of the President and the men who were to be his colleagues, all of whom, except Holt and Dix, were in favor of the Southern Confederacy, and ready to sacrifice the Union; that supported by these two he bullied the rest; that he terminated the President's resignation into measures which otherwise would not have been thought of; that he urged immediate war upon the seceding States to crush out the rebellion; that though defeated in this by the treason of his associates, he carried with a high hand other points of sound policy; that by these hardy displays of hostility to the administration which trusted him he promoted the interests of the Union, &c. &c. This is the substance expressed in my own plain English of many statements coming from various sources extensively circulated, and so generally believed that if not soon contradicted they are likely to be received as authentic history. They are not only false, but they must be injurious to Mr. Stanton's reputation; and they are grossly unjust to others, dead as well as living.

STANTON'S DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

I am not the special defender of Mr. Stanton and I certainly would not assail him. Before he fell away from the democratic fold our friendship was intimate and close. There was no separation after his election, and the separation which is inevitable between two persons who differ widely on public subjects between two persons who differ widely on public subjects believed by both to be vitally important. Our correspondence of last summer and autumn (began by myself) shows that I was able to forgive him my particular share of the injury he had done to the liberties of the country, and to his own good wishes for his future health and welfare. His political course towards the Buchanan administration previous to his appointment as Attorney General is wholly misunderstood or else wilfully misrepresented. He was fully with us at every stage of the Kansas question, and no man felt more loathing contempt than he did for the knavery of the abolitionists in refusing to vote upon the Leocompton constitution, when nothing but a vote was needed to expel the seceders. He felt that this terminated the dispute by deciding it in the way which they themselves pretended to wish. He wholly denied Mr. Douglas's notions, and blamed him severely for the unreasonableness and mischievous schism which he had created in the party. The Know Nothingism of Bell and Everett found no favor in his eyes. In the canvass of 1860 he regarded the secession of the country as hanging upon the further delay of Breckinridge's election. We knew the abolitionists to be the avowed enemies of the Constitution and the Union, and we thought the republicans would necessarily be corrupted by their alliance with them. As we saw the march of these combined forces upon the capital we felt that the constitutional liberties of the country were in as much peril as Rome was when the Gauls were pouring over the broken defenses of the city. We were not in a fight or wrong is not the question now. It is enough to say that Mr. Stanton shared these apprehensions fully. He more than shared them; to some extent he inspired them; for he knew Mr. Lincoln personally, and the account he gave of him was anything but favorable.

MR. LINCOLN'S ELECTION.

The 6th of November came, and Mr. Lincoln was legally chosen President by the electoral machinery of the constitution, though the majority of the popular vote was against him by more than a million. The question was now to be tested by actual experiment whether a party which existed only in one section, and which was organized on the sole principle of hostility to the rights, interests and feelings of the other, could or would administer the federal government in a righteous spirit of justice, or whether the predictions of all our great statesmen for thirty years must be verified that the abolitionists, when they got into power would disregard their sworn duty to the Constitution, break down the judicial authorities and claim obedience to their own mere will as a "higher law" than the law of the land. The danger was greatly aggravated by the criminal misconduct of large bodies in the South, and particularly in South Carolina, where preparations were made for active resistance. What was the federal Executive to do under these circumstances? Make war? He had neither authority nor means to do that, and Congress would not give him the one or the other. Should he compromise the dispute? He could offer no terms and make no pledges which would not be repudiated by the new administration. Could he meditate between the parties? Both would refuse his umpirage, for both were as hostile to him as they were to one another. Nevertheless he was bound to do the best service he could, in spite of their hatred their service consisted in preserving the peace of the country. It was his special and most imperative duty not to embroil the incoming administration by a civil war which his successor might be unwilling to approve or to prosecute. It was undoubtedly right to leave the President elect and his advisers in a situation where they could take their choice between compromise and fighting. In fact Mr. Lincoln was in favor of the former, if his inaugural was any sign of his sentiments.

STANTON'S POSITION.

The mind of no man was more deeply imbued with these opinions than Mr. Stanton's. The issue never entered his head—certainly never passed his lips. He felt that the President ought to make war upon the States, and to the whole people out of the protection of the laws, and expose them all to indiscriminate slaughter as public enemies because some individuals among them had done or threatened to do what was inconsistent with their obligations to the United States. He knew very well that no such thing was either legal or physically possible. General Scott had reported officially that five companies could be sent to the South for any purpose offensive or defensive. It is possible that Mr. Stanton would have undertaken to conquer the South with half a regiment? He was thoroughly convinced that a war at that time of that kind and under those circumstances would not only "fire the Southern heart" but give to the secessionists the sympathy of all the world and ultimately insure their success, while it would not help the Union. Nor did he feel pleasure in the anticipation of any civil war between the two sections of his country. From the standpoint which he then occupied he said that

war was disunion; it was blood, conflagration, terror and tears, public debt and general corruption of morals, all ending at best not in the union of the States but in the subjugation of some to the despotic will of others. He was apt to take a gloomy view of things, and he looked at the dark side of this subject. The glory, profit and plunder, the political distinction and pride of power which brighten it now, were not included in his prospective survey.

STANTON ENDORSES BLACK.

On the 20th of November I answered the President's questions concerning his legal powers and duties, holding that the ordinances of secession were nullities; that the seceding States were and would be as much in the Union as any other; that the federal Executive was bound to execute the laws, to execute the laws, to hold the public property and to collect the revenue; that if the means and machinery furnished by law for these purposes were inadequate he could not adopt other and usurp powers which had not been delegated; that neither the executive nor legislative departments had authority under the constitution to make war upon a State; that the military power might be used, if necessary, in aiding the judicial authorities to execute the laws in collecting the revenues, in defending or retaking the public property, but not in acts of indiscriminate hostility against all the people of a State. This is the "opinion" which has since been so often, so much, and so well abused, denounced and vilified. Mr. Stanton did not stultify himself by denying the plain, obvious fact that he had so expressed. The paper was shown him before he signed it, and he did not ever propose or carry any measure of his own, directly or indirectly, relating to the secession troubles. He uniformly professed to be as anxious for the preservation of the public peace as any man there.

It would be a wrong to the memory of Mr. Stanton not to add that so far as I know, he never gave countenance or encouragement to those fabulous stories of his behavior. JEREMIAH S. BLACK.

General News Items.

—Ten old women, widows all, are keeping house together at Palmyra, N. Y. —"Imperishable paper coffins," the latest device of Yankee genius, are made at Madison, Conn. —Last week a man named Ephraim Shearer was killed at the Bellefonte depot by the cars running over him.

—A New Haven Republican is said to have refused to let his child be vaccinated with virus from a democratic lady. —Five prisoners escaped from the Uniontown jail on Sunday evening last—smoking them one charged with the crime of murder. —Alderman Lynch, of Pittsburgh, has been sentenced to ten months in the public workhouse for receiving bribes while in office. Grant's turn comes next.

—A bill is to be presented to the Senate, making it a penal offence on the part of any Government official to receive the present of any kind. We hope it will become a law. —The wife and two children of a farmer named Dowd, near Vermilion City, Pa., perished during a violent storm Saturday night while endeavoring to reach a neighboring farm house.

—A false alarm of fire was raised in St. Joseph's chapel, Liverpool, England, on Sunday last, creating a panic and rush for the doors, during which fifteen persons were trampled to death. —The Bedford Gazette speaks of a severe storm passing over that place on Monday week. Whole lines of fences were carried away and barns entirely destroyed by the fury of the element.

—It is stated that the New York Tammanyites have negotiated with James Gordon Bennett for the purchase of the Herald for five million dollars, the transfer to take place immediately after his death. —A little daughter of George Ewing, of Hendersonville, Mercer county, was lately burned to death by her clothes taking fire, in the absence of her mother. Her clothes were entirely burnt off, and her flesh burned to a crisp.

—A letter from Mackinac, dated January 8, says that the bodies of six men, supposed to be the ill-fated brig R. B. Turner, floated ashore near the Sheboygan, Michigan, Light house. They were decomposed beyond recognition. —General O'Neill, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, has called a Congress of that organization, to meet at New York, on April 19th, to make "final preparations for active hostilities." The Savage wing is included in the invitation.

—Some political gossip has represented the silver medal as representing the thirty hours of midnight. Pooh! we can beat that all to smash by representing the colored Senator from Mississippi as an ebony breast-plate stuck in the dirty shirt-bosom of the nation. —A family which was residing in Lynn, Mass., at last accounts, has during the past sixteen years, lived in sixteen different towns and cities, and has occupied twenty-eight different houses. During this moving period the wife became the mother of eleven children.

—A young matron of Bridgeport, aged 16 years, recently made an addition to the census, with the assistance of her mother, aged 82, her grandmother, aged 61, and her great grandmother, aged 78, thus comprising five generations into the smallest compass on record. —It has been announced by telegraph that a black Rev. is one of the United States Senators elect from the State of Mississippi. It is quite probable that in transcribing the telegram, an error was made in substituting an R for a D, and the i not being dotted was mistaken for an e.

—During an affray between Henry Doran and Jefferson Lowe, at Uniontown, Pa., on Saturday last, the former knocked the latter down and kicked him on the head and stamped upon him, producing injuries that caused his death in three quarters of an hour. Lowe is in custody. —Mr. John Powell, a laboring man living near Weirport in Carbon county, has fallen heir to an immense estate, consisting of dwelling houses in Philadelphia, valuable coal lands and money amounting to seven millions of dollars. Mr. Powell heretofore worked at odd jobs, digging cellars, etc.

—The Greenville Argus reports that a little girl, daughter of Mr. Thomas Young, of Clarksville, was drowned in attempting to cross a stream formed by the overflowing of Shenago river. A Miss M'Clure witnessed the sad occurrence, and nearly perished in an attempt to save the little girl. —Two daughters of a thrifty farmer in Princeton, Ill., 16 and 17 years old, completed on Monday evening the task of walking eighty miles within twenty consecutive hours, for a prize of \$100. They began at 9 o'clock in the morning, and finished at 8 28 in the evening, having one hour and thirty-seven minutes to spare.

—Pittsburg jury has brought in a verdict of "murder in the second degree" against Campbell, who recently, in cold blood, murdered his wife with a dogged ferocity that the annals of crime never surpassed. The spectators hissed the jury and vented, and the prosecuting attorney refused to take up another murder case set down for trial at this term.

ACTION OF THE CABINET.

On the one side it was insisted that the surrender of the fortress was so utterly incompatible with our plainest duty that the demand was a gross insult. To leave it in a condition which would enable rebellious citizens to take it if they pleased was still worse; for that would be merely another mode of making the surrender, and a worse one, because it would be fraudulent and deceptive. Major Anderson should, therefore, immediately so reinforce that his castle's strength would laugh a seige to scorn, and then no attack would be made. This, instead of being dangerous, was the only measure that gave us a chance of safety; it would not bring on hostilities, but avert them, and, if war must come at all events, the possession of Fort Sumter, which commanded the other forts, the harbor and the city, would be of incalculable value to the government of the Union.

To this there was absolutely no answer, except what consisted in saying that the fort could not be relieved without difficulty and danger of successful opposition; that South Carolina would take it as an affront, and that it was tantamount to a threat of coercion. The reply was easily made: There was no danger of even an attempt at the surrender of the fort, and the statements made of the rebel power were merely brag; if South Carolina took offense at our propa-

ration for the safety of our own men and our own property she must already be in a temper to make reconciliation impossible; and, as to coercion, let her take care not to coerce us, and she will be safe enough.

At length the President produced his decision in the form of an answer to the commissioners. While it was far from satisfactory to the Southern members, it filled us with consternation and grief. Then came the desperate struggle of one alone to do what all had failed to effect. It was painful in the extreme, but unexpectedly short and decisive. The President gave up his first ground, yielded the points on which he had seemed most tenacious; the answer to South Carolina was essentially changed, and it was agreed that Fort Sumter should have men and provisions.

STANTON'S SHARE IN THE BUSINESS. During these discussions Mr. Stanton was always true, but the part he took was by no means a leading one. He said many times that he was there only that I might have two votes instead of one. On no occasion was there the slightest conflict between him and me. He exhibited none of the coarseness which some of his later friends have attributed to him. He never spoke without the greatest respect for his colleagues, and the profoundest deference to the President. He said no word to the President about resigning. He told me that he would resign if I did; but when certain concessions were made to my wishes, he expressed himself perfectly satisfied. He did not furnish one atom of the influence which brought the President around on the answer to South Carolina. Nor did he ever propose or carry any measure of his own, directly or indirectly, relating to the secession troubles. He uniformly professed to be as anxious for the preservation of the public peace as any man there.

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—A young girl named Maggie Banlon was arrested a few days since at Britton's Station and taken to Pittsburgh on the charge of having caused her father's death by poisoning. On Monday she had a hearing before the Mayor and evidence appearing against her, she was honorably acquitted.

A bill to prevent and punish the publication of obscene advertisements has been introduced into the Legislature of this State. Such a bill was introduced during the last session, but failed to become a law. There is a necessity for an act of this character and it should be passed at an early day.

—Two young ladies in Allentown, a few evenings ago, were entertaining each other with gymnastical and acrobatic exercises after the manner of the India rubber man, when one of them unfortunately dislocated a leg at the hip. The evolutions of the fair amateur performers came to a sudden close.

—The Oil City Times of the 19th inst. reports great excitement, especially among the colored citizens of the place, caused by the sudden death of a young colored girl, the daughter of R. M. Green, a highly respectable barber of the city. Another colored man named Cyrus Adams and his wife have been arrested on the charge of poisoning the girl in an attempt to produce an abortion.

—It now appears that the three children of Joseph Wyble, of Wynocke, N. J., who disappeared on New Year's day and who were reported found dead in the woods, have not yet been discovered, although a large force has been engaged in searching the woods nearby. It is supposed that they were murdered by their father and their bodies scattered in the mountains, although there has been nothing yet developed to substantiate the terrible rumor. The search still continues.

A Radical Estimate of Geary.

The Philadelphia Morning Post, the most ably edited Republican newspaper in that city, draws the following graphic sketch of Geary. It is true to the very life:

It is evident that Mr. Geary has a high opinion of himself, and we are pleased to know that he has it. He is a man of high ability, and we are glad to find an able and earnest acknowledgment of his public services, and we are glad to find an absence of that self-depreciation in which so many politicians indulge. So great a man might safely rest upon his own merits entirely, and we are surprised that the Governor should admit that he depends upon his fellow-citizens, and actually acknowledge that he owes something to the Almighty. We believe, indeed, it is not much to say that he does not owe the Governorship to the Almighty, we reverently suggest, nor to the people, though he says so. To thank them for their generous confidence is to be rather ironical. It is well known now that Mr. Geary owes his re-nomination, not to the people, but to the politicians who ran the Philadelphia Convention, and that the Convention chose him because they could not agree on a better man. It is well known now that Mr. Geary owes his re-nomination, not to the people, but to the politicians who ran the Philadelphia Convention, and that the Convention chose him because they could not agree on a better man.

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Of his message the Governor thinks well. He has fully reflected upon his views, and is confirmed therein, and only his unwillingness to bore the Commonwealth prevents him from repeating them word for word. Like Andrew Johnson he says, "I will not make any promise, but in my past life I have pledged to my future conduct." We are sorry to hear this. Instead of a stubborn persistence in his past policy we had hoped for a reform.

It is true that the Governor advocates reform, and says that he is in favor of integrity, a protective tariff, public virtue, the payment of the debt, and education. It is a million dollars, the transfer to take place immediately after his death. —A little daughter of George Ewing, of Hendersonville, Mercer county, was lately burned to death by her clothes taking fire, in the absence of her mother. Her clothes were entirely burnt off, and her flesh burned to a crisp.

—A letter from Mackinac, dated January 8, says that the bodies of six men, supposed to be the ill-fated brig R. B. Turner, floated ashore near the Sheboygan, Michigan, Light house. They were decomposed beyond recognition. —General O'Neill, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, has called a Congress of that organization, to meet at New York, on April 19th, to make "final preparations for active hostilities." The Savage wing is included in the invitation.

—Some political gossip has represented the silver medal as representing the thirty hours of midnight. Pooh! we can beat that all to smash by representing the colored Senator from Mississippi as an ebony breast-plate stuck in the dirty shirt-bosom of the nation. —A family which was residing in Lynn, Mass., at last accounts, has during the past sixteen years, lived in sixteen different towns and cities, and has occupied twenty-eight different houses. During this moving period the wife became the mother of eleven children.

—A young matron of Bridgeport, aged 16 years, recently made an addition to the census, with the assistance of her mother, aged 82, her grandmother, aged 61, and her great grandmother, aged 78, thus comprising five generations into the smallest compass on record. —It has been announced by telegraph that a black Rev. is one of the United States Senators elect from the State of Mississippi. It is quite probable that in transcribing the telegram, an error was made in substituting an R for a D, and the i not being dotted was mistaken for an e.

—During an affray between Henry Doran and Jefferson Lowe, at Uniontown, Pa., on Saturday last, the former knocked the latter down and kicked him on the head and stamped upon him, producing injuries that caused his death in three quarters of an hour. Lowe is in custody. —Mr. John Powell, a laboring man living near Weirport in Carbon county, has fallen heir to an immense estate, consisting of dwelling houses in Philadelphia, valuable coal lands and money amounting to seven millions of dollars. Mr. Powell heretofore worked at odd jobs, digging cellars, etc.

—The Greenville Argus reports that a little girl, daughter of Mr. Thomas Young, of Clarksville, was drowned in attempting to cross a stream formed by the overflowing of Shenago river. A Miss M'Clure witnessed the sad occurrence, and nearly perished in an attempt to save the little girl. —Two daughters of a thrifty farmer in Princeton, Ill., 16 and 17 years old, completed on Monday evening the task of walking eighty miles within twenty consecutive hours, for a prize of \$100. They began at 9 o'clock in the morning, and finished at 8 28 in the evening, having one hour and thirty-seven minutes to spare.

—Pittsburg jury has brought in a verdict of "murder in the second degree" against Campbell, who recently, in cold blood, murdered his wife with a dogged ferocity that the annals of crime never surpassed. The spectators hissed the jury and vented, and the prosecuting attorney refused to take up another murder case set down for trial at this term.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with steady employment at home, the whole of the time or for spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Moments of either sex easily earned from 50c to \$5 per evening. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer. To such as are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of THE PEOPLE'S LITERARY COMPANION—one of the largest and best family newspapers published in any country—will be sent free of charge to all who send their names to the address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the full directions for preparing and using the same, which will find a sure cure in every case, and which will find a sure cure in every case, and which will find a sure cure in every case.

Parties wishing the prescription will