

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA. THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

The Democratic electors of the several Election Districts of Cambria county, will please meet at their respective election houses, on SATURDAY, the 30th DAY OF AUGUST, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock P. M., and elect two delegates each, to attend the County Convention to be held in Ebensburg, on MONDAY, the 31st DAY OF AUGUST, 1870, to place in nomination a County Ticket, to be supported by the people at the ensuing general election, and to transact such other business as the interests of the party may require.

By order of the Committee, F. A. SHREVE, Chairman, Ebensburg, July 11, 1870.

All the signs of the times indicate beyond question or doubt the early and triumphant success of the Democratic party, pledged as it is to the supremacy of the white race and the protection of the laboring classes everywhere against the grasping greed and base machinations of the bond-holding and wealth-absorbing aristocrats of the country, who are arrayed almost to a man on the side of radicalism and the many other stupendous and damning heresies which follow so closely in its wake.

That light is at last dawning, and that the great day of jubilee is rapidly approaching, cannot be gainsayed, as the following instances cited by the Philadelphia Age, as well as numberless changes that are constantly occurring throughout our own and other States, most clearly and unmistakably manifest. Corruption and misrule have had their day, and must now succumb to the cause of truth and right, as maintained and battled for by the Democratic legions so gloriously moving on to certain victory.

At the late Democratic primary election in Uniontown, in the State, seventeen persons previously connected with the Radical party, pledged themselves to vote the Democratic ticket in the future. In Washington county, eight Radicals came out in the same way; and in East Fairfield township, same county, six formerly active Radicals took the same high position on the White Man's Platform. If the Democratic party will carry the White Man's banner, well advanced in front of their column in the coming contest, they will win the day from Maine to Texas.

On SATURDAY of next week the Democrats of the several boroughs and townships of this county will be called upon to choose delegates to represent them in the County Convention, to be held on the Monday following. We need hardly admonish our Democratic friends of the importance of the great duty before them. If good, reliable Democrats are selected as delegates, and they do their work wisely and well, as they no doubt will, all will be right.

We sincerely hope that the honest, hard working Democrats of Cambria county will take this matter into their own hands and see to it that the very best men in their respective districts are sent to represent them in the Convention. If this is done, and all personal feelings are disregarded, we shall have candidates who can not only sustain themselves in the field, but sustain the reputation of "Little Cambria" in the legislative halls and in the faithful and honest discharge of their duties as county officers.

We profess to be the special friend of no particular candidate, but we do profess an ardent desire that all the nominations may redound to the credit of the county, and secure us a brilliant, as it will be a well merited, success.

The London Times of July 25th publishes the full text of the late treaty proposed by France to Prussia as the price of peace, after the war of 1866 between Prussia and Austria, and again revived recently when France asked the cession of the Grand Duchy to Luxemburg and the conquest of Belgium, assisted by Prussia. France as a return for this promised Prussia to permit the fusion of South and North Germany, except the Austrian provinces; also, recognizing the validity of the acquisitions made by Prussia at the end of war in Bohemia. France also proposed an offensive and defensive alliance between the two nations. To these arrangements the reply of Prussia was curt and decisive. She positively refused to consider any such propositions coming from France. This declaration of Prussia to listen to any overtures from France was the real cause of the present conflict.

This is the way the labor assembly of Cincinnati and vicinity goes for the negro-Chinese party. Unless the Government shall soon commence the work of redressing the wrongs of labor it will prove to have been unworthy of the first drop of that river of blood which five hundred thousand working-men poured out in defense of the old flag. To take our blood, to take our lands, to tax us so enormously to pay the costs of the war which the monopoly produced, and then to import Chinamen to work in our stead and drive our families into distress, constitute such an accumulation of wrongs as would justify revolution had we not the ballot for redress of grievances.

The Huntingdon Monitor truthfully remarks that Democrats should consider well the importance of going to the delegate elections and when there to see to it that the persons to be chosen delegates are men of undoubted integrity and good judgment, who are thoroughly conversant with local politics and political interests dependent upon their action.

Suicide of the French Minister.

On Wednesday morning of last week M. PREVOST PARADOL, the newly appointed Minister from France to this government, committed suicide in his own house in Washington city, by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol. It was a most sad and melancholy affair. The deceased had only arrived in this country from Paris about ten days before the commission of the terrible tragedy, and only on the Saturday previous to his lamentable death had he presented his credentials to President GRANT. M. PARADOL brought with him to this country his young son and daughter, both of whom were sojourning at Newport, Rhode Island, at the time of their father's tragical death. Young as they are, and strangers in a strange land, their sad bereavement appeals to the warmest sympathies of the American heart. They and the remains of their honored but unfortunate father left New York for France in the steamship Lafayette on Saturday last. He was one of the most prominent men in France. His literary attainments were of the very highest order, and it was peculiarly in that department that he achieved his greatest success. His melancholy death is to be sincerely regretted.

In commenting on this lamentable affair the New York World throws some light on the causes which led to the commission of the terrible act and furnishes a glance at the inner life of the unfortunate man which will be perused with painful interest by all our readers: "He found himself exiled from the land of his birth the very moment of one of the grandest struggles of his marvelous history. He found himself surrounded in the land of his exile by passions and distrust which pained as deeply as they surprised him. All this might have been easily borne by a man trained to the Olympian indifference of diplomatic life. The surge of the sea, which is so appalling to the landmen fresh from forest, and fell and quiet upland homes, makes only music in the sailor's ear. But M. PREVOST PARADOL was new to diplomacy, new almost to politics. He had never filled any public position, save as a Member of the Academy. His ear had not been soothed and his brain had not learned anything of the tortuous, troubled and irritating practical exigencies of public affairs. Had his initiation into these new and dire necessities come upon him at a more favorable season, however, he might have passed through it calmly and successfully. For his nature, though sensitive as a woman's, lacked neither fibre nor muscle. But his whole constitution was shaken and debilitated by the sudden strain of our descending atmosphere, and the stress of our 'sunbeams like swords.' He began to complain of the dazing and disturbing effect of the great heats upon his nerves and his brain almost as soon as he reached Washington, and he made haste to send his young children away from that fearful furnace of fire to the breezes and the bland air of Newport. They had scarcely reached their summer home when the measure of his cup ran over, his silver cord was snapped, and his self-command gave way. The dismal story in all its pathetic details, we leave it to our correspondents at the Capital to tell. One thing, however they cannot set forth—one thing every feeling heart must shrink from dwelling upon—the infinitely piteous hap of the dead Minister's poor children thus so suddenly and so terribly orphaned in a strange land."

On the subject of Papal infallibility, which has elicited so much criticism, favorable and otherwise, as well in the public journals as among the people of all civilized countries, the New York Sun makes the following sensible and well-tempered comments: "The ignorance displayed by so many of those who undertake to discuss the question of Papal infallibility appears in full force in the following extract from the Chicago Tribune: 'The Pope having been declared infallible by the council of 1870, the statement of Europe refers to the outstanding question between France and Prussia to His Holiness, and thereby save the enormous outlay of blood and treasure which will be entailed by a war? What is the use of having an infallible personage at Rome, if his infallibility cannot be turned to account in great emergencies?'"

The infallibility of the Pope has no reference whatever to temporal affairs. He is declared to be infallible, not as an individual man, but as the chief Bishop of the Roman Church, claiming to be the vicar of Christ on earth. That the Church is a depository of divine inspiration is a doctrine which has long been professed by the Roman Catholic communion, and it is not strange even to some Protestant churches. This inspiration of the Church, however, relates exclusively to spiritual concerns, and has no connection with business of state, war, finance or other worldly matters. What the Ecumenical Council have now done is to declare that this infallibility respecting things of faith and rules of morals, which has always been regarded as belonging to the Church, henceforth attaches to the head of the Church, to the Pope. Whenever he speaks in that capacity upon religious and moral subjects, he is infallible; but any suggestion of bringing the divine powers which are henceforth attributed to him into the settlement of the difference between France and Prussia must be regarded as absurd, even by those who do not consider it blasphemous. Possibly, however, the Tribune intended only to utter a sarcasm against infallibility, and had no serious idea of calling in the Pope for the purpose which it mentioned.

There is a queer story among the Cincinnati German printers in regard to Charles Boehler, of their number, who recently died of diphtheria tremens, and a friend of his named Carl Steiner. Some three years ago, as the story runs, Steiner, who was at that time accustomed to work at the same shop with Boehler, gathered a group about him in a beer saloon and told them he had had a dream the night before, in the course of which he had seen, slowly drawn before him by black-piimed horses, a hearse, containing a full length coffin, on which was inscribed in large letters, 'Charles Boehler, July 10.' Boehler was told of this dream, whereupon he died as a prophecy. Some time after, he died on July 10. It is supposed by his friends that the very dread of his approaching doom drove him to the liquor which really caused his death by diphtheria tremens.—World.

France and Prussia.

The strength of the combatants. We publish below some facts in regard to the comparative strength of the armies and navies of France and Prussia, which cannot fail, in view of the impending war between those countries, to prove highly interesting to our readers:

STRENGTH OF THE FRENCH ARMY. The number of men under arms in France is 1,350,000. Under the law of February 1, 1868, the army was organized in three grand divisions—the active army, 400,000 men; the reserves, 400,000; and the National Guard, 550,000.

Table with columns: Description, Number, Gross. Includes items like Screw steamers, Iron-clad, etc.

Besides these there were 8 screw steamers, iron-clad, with 68 guns, and 23 non iron-clad, with 144 guns building. The French naval force consists of 72,445 men. There are two admirals, C. Rigault de Genouilly and P. T. Drouhard; 6 active vice admirals, and 30 active counter admirals.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY. The German military organization is complete, and, according to a statement in the Philadelphia Age, is as follows: "The Prussian troops, the same authority adds, consist of 325 battalions of infantry, 268 squadrons of cavalry, 11 regiments of artillery, with 1,749 guns, and 12 battalions of engineers, making in all 410,000 soldiers. To these should be added the Federal contingents of Saxony, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Stralitz, and Hesse Darmstadt—all 65,000 men. But this force of 475,000 only represents the standing army of North Germany. In case of invasion, and then only, Prussia can also command the services of the troops of Baden, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria, and immediately order a reserve, consisting of an army of 200,000 men is at her disposal for the occupation of towns and garrisons. Every Prussian soldier is armed as a soldier, as soon as he has completed his twentieth year. He serves, unless exempted, three years in the regular army, four in the reserve, and at the end of this term enters the Landwehr or Militia for nine years. Leaving the Landwehr he is finally enrolled in the Landwehr until he is fifty years of age. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy is the King. The chief of the staff is Gen. Moitte. The regular army is divided into 12 corps d'armee and 24 divisions.

Count Von Bismarck has been able to assert that the Prussian navy is now second to none in the Baltic sea. Since 1860, vessel after vessel has been rapidly launched, until Prussia, which a few years ago was contemptible on the sea, has now become a formidable naval power. According to the latest returns, the fleet of Prussia is composed as follows: Description, No. of Vessels, Guns. Includes items like Iron-clads, Frigates and Corvettes, etc.

The steam fleet is being increased as rapidly as human efforts will admit of. The vessels on commission are manned by 5,012 sailors, 737 engineers, 370 carpenters and mechanics, 192 warrant officers. Besides this there is a reserve of 4,156 men which can be called upon at any time, and a second reserve, called see veler, which acts only in time of war, and may be translated sea militia.

A LIE NAILED.—The New York Times published a statement a few days since to the effect that the Democratic vote returned at the last election in New York city was about equal in some districts to the number of inhabitants returned by the census-takers. The reporter who got up the article must have been drunk at the time he prepared it, and the editor who published the story must have been laboring under some inability to comprehend figures. The whole vote of New York is divided into a number of wards, in which there are a number of polling places, was compared with the population of single precincts. A true statement of the case shows that not more than one vote was cast to seven inhabitants. The usual allowance in rural districts is one voter to six inhabitants, and in large cities like New York, where many unmarried men find employment, it would not be strange to find one voter to every five of the population.—The vote returned being only one to seven inhabitants shows that there was still a reserved force at home. Had all the votes of the city been polled the Democratic majority would have been still larger than it was.

The radicals want to find some excuse for the passage of the new Naturalization bill, which discriminates against foreign-born citizens, and these giving reports in regard to the conduct of elections in New York city are gotten up for that purpose. The subterfuge will not avail them. The lie was promptly nailed as soon as made, and the falsehood did not travel far until truth overtook it. The radicals will find out in the end that they can gain nothing even in New York city by the odious Naturalization bill, and their appointment of federal officials to try around the polls and supervise elections. The Democratic majority will not be lessened. With a full poll of the legal vote it can be greatly increased.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFAIR.—A shooting affair took place on Saturday morning week at Leacock, Columbia county, just on the border of Schuylkill, involving loss of life. It seems that John Phillips, unmarried, and a blacksmith, bearded with Richard Palmer, who is married and keeps house. Palmer came home on Saturday morning and shot Phillips. Palmer states the cause to have been criminal intimacy with his wife. The dying deposition of Phillips denies this. He says that Palmer came home about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning drunk, and then coming up stairs to his wife, and then bed, ordered him to get up and leave the house. While he was putting on his clothes, Palmer ran into another room for his revolver. Phillips then started, half dressed, to run out of the house. He was followed by Palmer, who, when he reached the door, fired three shots at him, one ball taking effect in his back, passing through his body. Phillips died at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning. It is stated that before he died he told a friend to go to his trunk in Palmer's house, and that he would find \$250, a part of which could be used for his funeral expenses. The friend went, opened and examined the trunk, but found no money. After Phillips had been shot, Palmer's wife escaped from the house, fearful for her life at the hands of Palmer, who at the time of the shooting was much infuriated. Palmer was arrested, and after a hearing to secure a justice of the peace at Centralia, was committed to jail at Bloomsburg to await his trial.

THE WAR.

The fall of bloody rain, says the Philadelphia Age has not yet commenced in Europe. It is, however, daily expected. The contest cannot long be delayed, as the armies are getting into such positions as will make the postponement impossible. Five French army corps are on the frontier of France, and the Emperor's headquarters will be at Nancy. Large detachments from the army of Algiers are daily arriving at Lasalles, and pushing on to the scene of action. These troops have seen much service, and are hard, determined fighters. Their officers are also among the most skilled in the French army. The Emperor and Prince Imperial will take the field in a few days, and then the whole line will be put in motion. The Journal Official publishes a proclamation from the Emperor to the people of France, in which, after putting the cause of the war upon Prussia, he declares that "the people composing the great Germanic nationality, shall dispose freely of their condition." This is a wily movement.

The headquarters of the Prussian Army are at Kreutznach, a town and watering place of Rhenish Prussia, and the garden spot of Germany. General de Kerboch will command the Fifth Army Corps, and Lieutenant General de Colborn the Eighth. Prince Royal, Frederick William, commands the left of the Prussian Army, Prince Frederick Charles the centre, and Herwarth von Bittenfeld the right. The defenses of the coast will be entrusted to General von Falkenstein. The different corps are in fine condition, and anxious for the fight. All Germany is aroused, and the volunteer corps filling up rapidly. They will hold the depots while the volunteer troops are actively engaged. King William is welcomed wherever he appears, and the enthusiasm is intense. A competent military authority in speaking of the condition of France, says: "The geographical position of France, as well as the enormous amount of her population, renders her capable of prolonged resistance. Bounded on the south by the almost impassable Pyrenees, on the west by the broad ocean, on the north by the English Channel, she has but to spring forward to her eastern line, overrunning Belgium, as she must and will, and lay her legions in quintuple strength, all along her natural boundary, the Rhine. Reposing there, with her Spanish frontier protected by the Pyrenees, she may rest forever without fear of penetration by any outside force. Her base of operations is her centre, where her people grow their food; and her lines of communication to the armies on the frontier are short interior lines. The lines of the outside armies, on the contrary, must widely radiate, and depend upon bases of operations more or less distant from the point of attack. The armies of France, therefore, after having acquired the whole of Belgium and the entire left bank of the Rhine, which is all that she desires, would be equal, through her short lines of communication and facility of striking from her center to all points of the exterior, to five times the number of the enemy." In order to make the plan of the campaign complete, the Prussian troops have fallen back and are concentrating between the fortresses of Coblenz and Mayence. Opposite Coblenz, across the Rhine, is the celebrated Prussian fortress of Ehrenbreitstein. This fortress has always been considered impregnable. It has succumbed only twice to an enemy; and on these occasions the event was brought about at one time by treason and the other by famine. It has, on the other hand, been repeatedly attacked unsuccessfully. In 1868, it was in vain besieged by the French under Marshal Boffiers, though the celebrated Vauban directed the works against it; and even Louis XIV repaired to the spot in order to be an eye-witness to its surrender. Again, in the course of the wars of the Revolution, it was frequently invested by the French without success. If Napoleon means to invade Prussia he will have to attack this place, and that will be an undertaking of the greatest magnitude.

This MORNING, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger, dates the thirteenth day of July, and the fifteenth is designated for the adjournment of Congress. In two days, therefore, the present session will be at an end, and no one will regret it unless it be the lobbyists and the speculators in and out of the two Houses. When the session commenced, a strong hope was entertained that wise and comprehensive measures would be matured to relieve the financial, commercial and political difficulties of the times. But after a session of more than seven months, there is but little result except disappointed hopes and vain expectations. It would be most difficult for any one familiar with Congressional history to point out a session characterized by so great an amount of the merest caprice in attempting legislation. There is scarcely an important subject (not of a party nature) upon which the two Houses agreed, and scarcely one upon which either House agreed with itself from the beginning to the end of the consideration of any one principal measure. It appeared to be the fate of nearly every important bill to be matured up to a certain point, and then to be either defeated by the House which matured it, or else to be revolutionized by the other House, after it got there. Then came a series of back-and-forth compromises, and the inevitable conference committee—and hybrid compromises that are of very little account either way. It would have been much better if such matters had been left alone. The uncertainty and business unsettled, and all to no purpose. As the session closes there will be a sensation of relief, just as there is in this State after the adjournment of the Legislature.

The expense of taking the census of 1870, in round numbers, was \$1,700,000. To defray the expenses of taking the census of 1870, \$3,000,000 will be required. A slight difference between Democratic and Radical rule, but a difference which tax-payers cannot fail to appreciate.

The European War—A Change Demanded at Washington.

If the war between France and Prussia is to last through two or three campaigns, and draw all Europe into the arena, or compel it to stand sentinel around its borders, then the United States, if their government were in the hands of men of genius and vigor, might embrace the opportunity to restore its prestige among the nations, and adopt a line of policy that would enable our people to reap rich rewards both on sea and land. In the wars of the First Napoleon, from Marengo to Waterloo, Jefferson presided at the White House, and Madison managed our foreign affairs. Our commercial marine grew with astonishing rapidity, covering the ocean with its canvas, and doing a profitable share of the carrying trade of the combatants. Our sagacious rulers seized this opportune epoch to purchase and annex to the United States the territory of Orleans, which we acquired a wide domain, and forever secured the mouth of the Mississippi, thus changing the face of the North American Continent.

When, nearly half a century later, the great powers of Europe were tugging at each other's throats before the walls of Sevastopol, William L. Marcy was Secretary of State, and the central figure of the national administration. He seized the opportunity to proclaim the Monroe doctrine, in his famous correspondence with Mr. Hulseman, the Austrian Minister, in the Koszta case, that the American flag covers the head of a naturalized citizen, and claimed his undivided allegiance, in whatsoever part of the world he might happen to be found. He thus prepared the way for those treaties since concluded with foreign powers, in which the doctrine is acknowledged to the great advantage of our adopted citizens.

And when Gov. Marcy found that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, was violating our neutrality laws in the interest of one of the parties to the Crimean war, he did not fawn around him and encourage his relatives to accept his retainers, but at the close of an able dispatch, wherein he went over the entire grounds of the controversy, he intimated to Crampton, in diplomatic style, that he might deem it convenient to extend his travels beyond the boundaries of the United States, and so he went with his passports enclosed. In plain English, he dismissed him, and Crampton packed his trunk and left for home.

But how is it now? Have we a President that can initiate a policy adapted to the exigency? Rather is he fitted to go junketing around the country, the dead-end of railroad conductors and tavern keepers, a sort of wandering Wilkins Micawber, waiting for something to turn up. And for what? Secretary of State, who reside about the White House, in the matter of Turkey, but who, in respect to the serious duties of his office in a great crisis like that now upon us, is barely fit to be the custodian of the red tape of the department. And his Assistant Secretary is a man who has been convicted by the legislature of Massachusetts of receiving bribes! If the republicans hope to retain any part of the confidence of the public, they should demand an immediate change in the State Department, and give the country to understand that President Grant must leave the White House at the close of his present term.—N. Y. Sun.

A MOTHER AND HER DAUGHTER OUTRAGED.—A most dastardly outrage was committed by a black man on Saturday night against a mother and her daughter, who reside about Pelz and her daughter, who reside about one mile above Shemakerville, along the Reading Railroad. On the night mentioned, Mr. Feliz was away from home, having gone to the store in the village. Between 9 and 10 o'clock a knock was heard at the door, and Mrs. Feliz, from the manner of the knock, discovered that it was not her husband, and therefore refused to open the door. Finding that he could not gain an entrance at the door, he proceeded to the cellar door and succeeded in getting in, where he called to the ladies to come down. At this time the ladies understanding his design, ran out of the house, taking different directions, when the fiend followed them and overtook the mother, whose escape was prevented by having fallen into a ditch. She made a desperate struggle to get away, but the grip of the black wretch was so firm that the print of his hand could be seen on her body a few days after, and thus had to submit to the hellish work. After this was accomplished he left the mother in an insensible condition and followed the daughter, who was soon overtaken, she having sank down, overcome with fright, and outraged her in the same way. The fiend then left, and up to this time, has not been arrested. Mrs. Feliz was taken up by her husband, who had just returned home, and placed in bed, and suffered much until Sunday evening. The daughter is still suffering, and it is believed is injured for life. This unfortunate case has caused much excitement and indignation in the neighborhood, and if the perpetrator had been caught he would not have been spared. On Thursday a colored man was arrested at Reading on a suspicion, from the fact that he was at Leasport on Sunday; but, no evidence having been found against him, he was discharged. The officers are still on the look-out, and we hope will get the right man.—Hambury Rural Press.

The Philadelphia Sunday Mercury thus discourses upon the troubles which beset the negro cadet at West Point: "The exceedingly disagreeable situation of this citizen of African descent illustrates the folly of the radicals in attempting to force an equality between the two races so different as the white and negro. Legislation cannot overcome or suppress the instincts of nature nor obliterate the distinctions made by the Almighty between the various races of his creatures. A buzzard and an eagle are both birds, but not 'birds of a feather,' and nothing within the power of man could make them 'flock together.' The negro is to the white man what the buzzard is to the eagle; yet, if the Radical doctrine is to be permanently incorporated in our institutions, we shall have to commit the crime against nature of placing both these dissimilar birds upon our national banner! But the eagle will peck and tear his companion of disgusting odor and appearance, just as his young representatives at West Point are pecking at the buzzard's representatives now caged in the Academy. These naturally incompatible elements will never mix harmoniously in our governmental and social affairs, and the poor buzzards are doomed to just such a pecking and plucking as the colored cadet, Smith, complains of. It may be wrong, but it is natural and, as we have said, legislation cannot conquer nature, nor the laws of Congress repeal the laws of God."

Hon. Alex. Stephens has written a letter repelling the statement that his book makes Mr. Davis responsible for the failure of the Confederate army to advance after the battle of Manassas, saying, "on the contrary I expressly state that in my opinion the Confederate army at Manassas was in no condition to make an advance after the great battle at that point."

General News Items.

—Grant is fond of salted shad. —A petrified forest has been discovered in Lake county, California. —Benj. Robinson, a merchant of Lowell, and John E. Stowell and John Shea of Boston, attempted suicide on the 24th, but failed. —Among the prisoners of the York (Pa.) jail is a man who has been confined for over nine years for refusing to answer a question in court. —Some workmen digging in Iowa broke into a cave, the air from which was so cold as to freeze the water in a pitcher and drive the men away. —A public-school teacher in Iowa, who is conscientiously opposed to whipping, has been dismissed for twisting a little girl's neck round till she became senseless.

—It is reported that Senator Revels was ejected from a street car in Louisville on Wednesday, and will bring a civil suit against the company in consequence. —The Grand Haven (Mich.) News consoles radical farmers who complain of hard times, by advising them to "go naked, eat greens, and vote the republican ticket." —There is a cannon in the Palais Royal which is discharged by the heat of the sun concentrated by a magnifying glass. It is so regulated by a machinery of glass. —The majority for Grover, Democratic candidate for Governor of Oregon, is 631, a gain of 958 since last governor's election, when Woods, Radical, was elected, by 227 majority.

—Only three counties in Illinois gave majorities against the new Democratic Constitution of that State. The Supreme Court just chosen consists of four Democrats and three Republicans. —Twelve thousand five hundred dollars have been appropriated by Congress for a negro college in Chester county in this State. All for the negro; nothing for white men, is the motto of the Radicals. —Professor Welling, of the old Intelligencer, and Mr. Harvey, ex minister to Portugal, will edit the new Democratic organ at Washington. It will be called "The Patriot" and have a capital of \$100,000.

—A Long Branch Jenkins asserts that the hotel proprietors at that place made up and presented Grant with a fifty thousand dollar purse, which induced him to agree to stay there several weeks this season. —The census taker on Hooper's Island, Md., has discovered a colored woman aged 117 years. For a wonder she did not claim to have been a servant to General Washington. —Perhaps she forgets all about it. —Christina Schaeffgen, a German servant girl, twenty three years of age, and seven weeks in this country, was frightfully and probably fatally burned at Reading, on Friday last, while trying to light a fire with coal oil.

—Judge Paschal, of Texas, has written a letter to the President praying for the release of all persons imprisoned by order of military commissions. The judge argues that according to the bill of rights their incarceration is illegal. —Details of the massacre of foreigners at Peking, China, are received. The first accounts do not exaggerate the horrors of the affair. Neither age nor sex were spared, and some persons were burned to death in the buildings destroyed. —An Illinois lady, without the slightest ascertainable moral or emotional provocation, has been weeping without intermission for nearly a month, and phy-sicians recommend a patent sewer as the only means of saving her from a watery grave.

—At a fire in Boston on Monday, 25th, property valued at \$500,000, was destroyed, and one fireman was so badly injured that he died. On the same day nearly the entire business portion of Colerbrook, N. H., was laid waste by the same devouring element. —An inquest was held in New York on Friday upon the body of the late Austrian Consul General C. de Scharf, who died suddenly the night previous. The post-mortem examination showed that death was caused by the rupture of a blood vessel near the heart.

—Mrs. Sarah A. Grant, residing in Andover, Mass., died suddenly on Friday afternoon, from the sting of a bee. Immediately after she was stung she lay down on a lounge, saying "I am dead," and going into convulsions, died in about two hours afterwards. —Springfield, Fayette county, is excited over a huge ghost that is reported to have been seen in and about a house in that place. The ghost is said to have a semblance of an immense man with great horns on his head. When approached it is said to vanish instantly.

—Lady Franklin, widow of Sir John Franklin, the Arctic explorer, arrived in Cincinnati on July 23d, and will remain here. She visited that city to confer with Captain Hall on the subject of the proposed Arctic expedition, and was to leave for Washington on Monday. —Gen. Wm. A. Leach, Register of Wills of Philadelphia, died a few days ago. He was a prominent member of the Democratic party, by whom he was elected to that office in 1867. He was a graduate of West Point and served with distinction from the breaking out until the close of the war. —The "Duplex Elliptic" has again proved of service in the saving of life. An unfortunate girl attempted suicide a few days ago at St. Louis by jumping into the river. The fall rendered her insensible, and the hoopskirt kept her afloat until rescued by one of the loungers at the wharves.

—On opening a box car of a train for Boston, the other morning at Windsor, Vt., it was found that of one hundred and twenty-five lambs confined therein, and on the way to market, only four were alive! One hundred and twenty-five lambs crowded into a tight car, on a hot day, was the work of a fiend or a fool. —The Lynchburg News says: "It is stated that the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company intend employing immediately one thousand Chinese to work on the construction of the road. They are induced to take this step, it is believed, because of the unreliability of the negro laborers, who have left and are still leaving the road in large numbers."

—The Vevay Democrat says old Jesse Grant was in clover for two days at Covington, Ky., during the stay of Dan Rice's circus there. He said that the negro riding the educated mule was worth the price of admission, and reminded him forcibly of Uncle Sam's younger days. The old man was admitted at half price, the same as with them. These naturally incompatible elements will never mix harmoniously in our governmental and social affairs, and the poor buzzards are doomed to just such a pecking and plucking as the colored cadet, Smith, complains of. It may be wrong, but it is natural and, as we have said, legislation cannot conquer nature, nor the laws of Congress repeal the laws of God.

—Hon. Alex. Stephens has written a letter repelling the statement that his book makes Mr. Davis responsible for the failure of the Confederate army to advance after the battle of Manassas, saying, "on the contrary I expressly state that in my opinion the Confederate army at Manassas was in no condition to make an advance after the great battle at that point."

—An affecting incident occurred this afternoon, in this city, at the funeral of two children of Mr. Wm. Reiff. The children, one a boy, aged about 7 years, and one a girl, aged about 17 years, were laid in one coffin. A dog, belonging to the family, generally very cross towards the children, but a great lover of the deceased girl, appeared to fully comprehend the nature of his little playmate's, and approached the coffin, and before it was closed, he was taken to the Cemetery, and buried with the face of the little boy in an affectionate embrace. He was driven away, and the funeral procession arrived at Charles Evans cemetery the dog was there, and when the coffin was set upon the ground he crept up to it, and laid down upon it, and when the coffin was finally removed he refused to rise, but as it was lowered into the grave he uttered most piteous howls, and was a very affecting one, and was scarcely a dry eye among those who witnessed it.—Reading Eagle.

—Congress could not have more properly indicated its contempt for the President, than it did in adjourning without sending a message in regard to the condition of our troops in Europe.