Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, : SEPT. 8, 1870.

Democratic District Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS:

R. MILTON SPEER, Esq., Huntingdon.

Democratic County Ticket.

Assembly—W. HORACE ROSE, Johnstown.
Sheriff—WM. B. BONACKER, Johnstown.
Commissioner—FRANCIS O'FRIEL, Loretto.
P. H. Director—P. H. BERG, Cambria Twp.
Auditor—JOHN WAGNER, Chest Springs.
Coroner—JACOB A. HAROLD, Johnstown.
Jury Com.—ALEX. SKELLY, Summerhill Tp.

Our Candidate for Congress.

We place at our masthead this week the name of R. MILTON SPEER, Esq., of Huntingdon, who was unanimously nominated for Congress in this district by the Conference which met in Altoona on Friday last. It is a nomination eminently fit to be made. Mr. SPEER is in the prime of life, and is a lawyer of well recognized ability. He is a Democrat of the most orthodox stamp, and, as a ready and eloquent speaker, is always prepared to give substantial and convincing reasons for the political faith he professes and of which he is so able an expounder. We congratulate the Democracy of the district that they have for their candidate a gentleman so entirely unexceptionable, both personally and politically, as Mr. SPEER, and one for whose success the Democratic party can labor with a cordial and hearty good will. There is no man in the district who more fully possesses the confidence of his own party, or who can command to a greater extent the support of the many Republicans who are honestly opposed to the election of Mr. MORRELL. We hope for the triumphant election of Mr. SPEER, but if he fails it will not be through want of effort on his own part or want of confidence in his integrity and ability on part of the Democracy of the district.

Geary's Proclamation.

Our vainglorious Governor has issued another high sounding proclamation, which is as superfluous as it is silly. Geary, like most weak minded and shallow men who chance to occupy public positions, has always had an overweening desire to see his name in print. Being a candidate for the United States Senate, as the successor of his quondum friend, Simon Hon. Cameron, he imagines that, in order to make his calling and election sure, he is bound on every slight pretext to parade his name prominently before the public. His excuse for issuing the proclamation is, that "it has come to my (Geary's) knowledge that sundry assessors and registers of voters have refused and are refusing to assess and register divers colored male citizens of lawful age, and otherwise, qualified as electors."

It is said that this Gubernatorial "Bull" is intended specially to apply to the commissioners, assessors and sheriff of Montgomery county. We do not believe that Geary has or ever had any evidence that the proper officers of Montgomery, or of any other county in the State, "have refused and are refusing to assess and register divers colored male citizens of lawful age." It is purely an afterthought. But suppose they have so refused, does that warrant or justify the proclamation? Not at all. The very act of Congress approved May 31, 1870, which Geary incorporates in his ill-timed proclamation, and which was passed for the express purpose of enforcing the so-called fifteenth amendment, provides full and ample remedy for the evils complained of, if they really exist. Under that act, the assessors are liable to the persons aggrieved in a civil action for a failure to perform their duties, and also may be indicted for a misdemeanor in office, and, if convicted, sentenced to pay a fine of not less than $500 and be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than a year. Where then did John W. Geary get his authority to issue this foolish proclamation? It would have been just as valid, and not any more so, if it had been put forth by the Governor of British Columbia. It is a question peculiarly and conclusively for the Courts, just as are all other violations of the election law. The act of Congress explicitly so declares. Geary is therefore attempting to usurp the authority which has been conferred on another tribunal, and his proclamation is void and without authority and not worth the paper on which it was written. Coming from the source it does, it cannot create the least surprise.

IT will be recollected that during the session of Congress prior to the last, one J. W. Menard, colored, came to Washington and claimed to be admitted as a member from the third Louisiana district. He was refused a seat by the vote of his Radical friends, and left in disgust. He at one time lived in Kansas, where his name was associated with some very discreditable transactions. The latest exploit of this "man and brother" is sufficiently set forth in the following telegraphic dispatch from New Orleans:

A MODEL RADICAL.—*New Orleans, September 1.*—Hon. J. W. Menard, colored, who contested the seat of Bailey, from the Second Louisiana district, in Congress, was yesterday sent before the Criminal Court, under $500 bail, charged with attempting to outrage the person of Amelia Hays, a quadroon girl, living with his family. Menard's wife was accused of being an accessory.

The "Ebensburg Ring."

For several months past the editor of the Johnstown *Tribune* has been sorely afflicted with a chronic hatred of what he is pleased to style the "*Ebensburg Ring.*" Every week he hurls the fierce anathemas of his wrath against this imaginary Democratic demon. His new ally, H. D. WOODRUFF, since his sudden, but not unexpected, conversion to the removal infamy, has taken up the refrain of the *Tribune*, and he also professes to be terribly alarmed about the potent influence of the "Ebensburg Ring." Is this mere *fancy*, or is it *fact*? Let us see.

These two Arcadians base their hypocritical complaints mainly upon the nominations of the late Democratic County Convention. In that convention, which was composed of as high-minded and honorable men as ever sat in a convention in this county, and who went into that convention to use their influence to nominate a strong and acceptable ticket, the two wards of Ebensburg and the adjoining township of Cambria, entitled to *six* delegates, were represented by John A. Blair and Philip Collins from the East ward, R. L. Johnston and James Myers from the West ward, and George C. K. Zahm and Peter Berg from the township. All these gentlemen are well known throughout the county and command very general respect—H. D. Woodruff himself having heretofore held political counsels with most of them on the removal issue and coincided in all their views. Now, if these gentlemen had formed a political combination to effect and bring about certain nominations, they would have left their marks on the ground so plainly that every Democrat in the county could easily have seen and understood them. How was it, and what is the true answer to this doleful and stereotyped cry uttered by Swank and Woodruff about the "Ebensburg Ring"?

Wm. H. Rose came into the convention as a candidate from Johnstown, as did also James Griffin and Nathaniel Horne, both from the same place. It was well understood among gentlemen (we make no allusion to H. D. Woodruff in this connection) that these three candidates from Johnstown were *opposed* to the removal of the county seat. Mr. Rose was supported by a large number of the delegates from Johnstown and the adjoining districts, it being well known, both here and in Johnstown, that he (Rose), Griffin and Horne were good and true Democrats, in favor of the integrity of the party organization, and *opposed* to the removal infamy. Had the Ebensburg delegates not a full and perfect right to vote for Rose, or Griffin, or Horne, as they saw fit, without forming any political combination to bring about the nomination of either? There was no concert of action between the Ebensburg delegates and the other delegates from the north of the county, but, on the contrary, a marked and decided hostility. Who doubts the integrity, personally and politically, of such men as ex-Sheriff Durbin, George McCullough, Michael M'Guire, Abraham Makin, Henry Hopple, Michael J. Nagle, Anselm Weakland, James P. McAnce, William McConnell, Jacob Nagle, and many others, who were delegates to that convention from the northern districts of the county? Were *they* controlled by the "Ebensburg Ring?" Let their uniform vote for Robert H. Brown answer that question. If there was any "Ring" at all, it was a Johnstown and not an Ebensburg "Ring." Was Capt. Bonacker nominated for Sheriff by this potential "Ebensburg Ring?" Not much. Of the *six* delegates who represented Ebensburg and the adjoining township of Cambria, *he* received just *one* vote. As was to have been expected, Capt. Bonacker's strength came from the *south* of the county, where he resides, and not from the *north*, which those pure and immaculate editors assert is and always has been under the peculiar control of a few Ebensburg politicians.

This mischievous and corrupt "Ebensburg Ring" is therefore a *myth*, evoked for the simple purpose of promoting the removal cause in the South. It has no existence, except in the heated imaginations of the editors of the *Tribune* and *Democrat*. If the convention had nominated the editor of the *Democrat* for Assembly on the *anti-removal* platform, as he hoped and expected it would, this dreadful "Ebensburg Ring," would not then have had a local habitation and a name —*his* equanimity would not have been disturbed—but everything would have been lovely and serene.

THE Johnstown *Democrat* has resorted to the stale and contemptible device of publishing in its columns letters purporting to have been written in various portions of the *northern* section of the county, endorsing the removal villainy. Of course all these documents were prepared to order *in Johnstown*. Amongst the number was a bogus letter, published in the last issue of that paper, which claims to have been written in *Blacklick township*, and in which the author says: "I shall vote for you (Woodruff) and so will the people of this township." We now assert, with absolute confidence, that when the vote of Blacklick township is counted on the night of the election, it will be found that Woodruff *did not receive a solitary ballot*. No one citizen of that township will endorse by his vote the stupendous removal outrage. Let this prediction be remembered.

The Johnstown Democrat.

When we took occasion, two weeks ago, to refer in strong but truthful language to the shameless duplicity of the editor of the Johnstown *Democrat* on the vuestion of the removal of the county seat, we expected that in his reply he could rave and rant like a very *drab*.—We have not been deceived. Although we do not shrink from a comparison of our character with that of the editor of the *Democrat*, we desire to say to him, that neither his personal character nor that of the editor of the *Freeman* make up the issue which is to be determined at the ballot-box on the second Tuesday of next October. *His* character, as well as our own, are but mere "leather and prunello" when compared with the grave and important question then to be decided.

In reply to his personal attacks against us, we will merely say, that it is the broadest kind of burlesque for a man to assume the *role* of a reformer whose countenance is as well known and familiar in two-thirds of the saloons of Johnstown as was the rubicund face of old Jack Falstaff, that model tipler and braggart, at the '*Garter Inn*,' or at Mrs. Quickly's famous tavern, with the well known sign of the '*Boor's Head*' in Eastcheap, London, during the merry days of Prince Hal.—It is charged against us, that we are a "subsidized follower of Simon Cameron." Now mark how plain a tale will put this slander down. The writer of this article was a member of the Assembly during the sessions of 1850, '51 and '52. He then became acquainted with Simon Cameron, who, at that time, was one of the leaders of the Democratic party in the State. In the Democratic caucus which was held during the session of 1851 to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, Simon Cameron was an aspirant along with such leading and distinguished members of the party as George W. Woodward, Henry D. Foster, Jeremiah S. Black, Richard Broadhead, Arnold Plummer, Richard Vaux, and other prominent gentlemen. *We* voted for Henry D. Foster on *fourteen* ballots and for Arnold Plummer on the last three, but *not once for Cameron*. Were we "subsidized" by Cameron on that occasion?—Let our votes answer. The charge is so mendacious that it carries with it its own refutation. To another accusation preferred againts us, that the writer of this article "publicly proclaimed that he (we) would not vote for the ticket formed," we here pronounce H. D. Woodruff, or any other Janus-faced hypocrite who makes it, a venomous and unmitigated liar—a liar in *italics*. We have no other language with which to stamp out this miserable calumny.

H. D. Woodruff denies that he was a candidate for the Assembly at the Ebensburg convention. He came to this place from the Summit, late on Sunday night, accompanied by his faithful and congenial "friend." On the next morning (the day on which the Convention met) he commenced denouncing Wm. H. Rose and Capt. Bonacker, for the reason, well knowing at the time that it was false, that they (Rose and Bonacker) were friends of the removal. He stated to Sheriff Myers, on the night of his arrival here, that neither of the candidates for Assembly then spoken of would or ought to be nominated, but that a *new* man would be taken up as a *compromise* candidate. When asked by Sheriff Myers to name him, he declined doing so. He made the same statement previously in Johnstown. Who was this new man? Why it was simply *H. D. Woodruff himself*. Some time between 10 and 11 o'clock on Monday, he and his "friend" were passing along the east side of Centre street, from the Court House. Two of the Ebensburg delegates were engaged in conversation on the pavement on the west side of the same street. His (Woodruff's) "friend," left him, walked across the street to where the two delegates were standing, and then and there suggested to them the propriety of voting for H. D. Woodruff, or as he (the "friend") affectionately styled him on other occasions during the same morning, "*The Old Captain.*" Did his "friend" thus importune delegates to vote for H. D. Woodruff without the full knowledge and consent of "The Old Captain"? Tell such stuff to the Horse Marines. On that Monday "The Old Captain" was like the immortal *Wilkins Micawber*, who was eternally *waiting for something to turn up*. And now,

Lay on, Wood-ruff,
And damned be him that first cries "Hold, enough!"

WANTED—The time, place, persons, inducements and conversation when Rose offered to pledge himself, as the *Tribune* alleges, in favor of removal. These not being given, in the language of the great *Tribune* "You lie! you villain, you lie!"

AT HIS OLD TRICKS.—Thomas, the *Tribune* man, has gone back to his old tricks—misrepresentation of material facts. It won't help you out of the drag, Thomas, so you may as well dry up.

GIVE US THE NAMES.—The *Tribune* will confer a favor by giving the names of the dozen men to whom Rose offered or exhibited a pledge that he would favor the removal of the county seat.

Congressional Conference.

To the Altoona *Daily Sun* of Saturday last we are indebted for the proceedings of the Democratic Congressional Conference held in that city on the day previous, and which we publish below:

The Democratic Conferees of the Seventeenth Congressional District met at Woods' Exchange in this city, at 3 o'clock yesterday (Friday) afternoon.

On motion, Hon. Cyrus L Pershing, of Cambria county, was called to the Chair, and Samuel Lloyd, of Blair, and T. M. Utley, of Mifflin, were chosen Secretaries.

The following gentlemen then presented credentials as Conferees:

Cambria—R. L. Johnston, Isaac Wike, C. L. Pershing.

Blair—Jas. H. Patterson, Samuel Lloyd, W. W. Jackson.

Huntingdon—Thomas Bell, Thomas H. Adams, John M. Bailey.

Mifflin—John K. Rhoades, A. G. Gibboney, T. M. Utley.

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to make nominations, when

Mr. Bailey nominated R. Milton Speer, Esq., of Huntingdon,

Mr. Jackson nominated John Cresswell, Esq., of Blair.

The nominations being closed, the Convention then proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

Mr. Cresswell received 4 votes.

Mr. Speer received 8 votes, and was thereupon declared the nominee.

On motion of Mr. Johnston the nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. Jackson offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican party, having absolute control of the Executive and Legislative branches of the National Government, is responsible for the failure of Congress to impose such a tariff as will justly protect the iron, coal and manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania; and the attempt of that party now to escape this responsibility, in the face of its public record, is unworthy of any political organization asking the renewed confidence of the people.

Resolved, That the reduction of the Tariff on pig-metal *two dollars per ton*, and the increase of the tariff on Bessamer steel, in the manufacture of which it is alleged Hon. D. J. Morrell is largely interested, afford evidence that the interests of Pennsylvania have been neglected in the effort to protect the interests of some of her representatives.

Resolved, That the regulation of the tariff duties is not and should not be made a matter of party politics; and that as Pennsylvanians we are in favor of ample protection to the great iron, coal, and manufacturing interests of our State; while we are also in favor of relieving the poor man from paying taxes on the necessaries of life.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to wait upon Messrs. Speer and Cresswell, and invite them to address the Convention.

The committee returned with both of the gentlemen, when Mr. Cresswell made a very neat and happy speech, pledging the harmony of the party in the district, and wound up by declaring that "Bessemer steal would be Speered."

Mr. Speer's remarks were equally appropriate and well chosen, and he closed by declaring the intention of the party, in this district, to carry the war into Africa.

Messrs. Johnston, Pershing and Utley also made timely addresses, which were well received and loudly applauded. On motion, thanks were returned to Col. J. Woods for the courtesies shown and accommodations given the Convention.

On motion adjourned.

DESPERATE GAME.—The editors of the Johnstown *Tribune*, conscious of the fact that the Removal movement is a played out farce, yet anxious to keep up the agitation for the purpose for which it was originally designed, namely, to aid the Radicals in carrying Daniel J. Morrell, has resorted to the desperate game of lying about the Democratic candidate for Assembly. When George T. Swank, or whoever did it, wrote the article in last week's issue of the *Tribune* in which he asserts that Mr. Rose offered to pledge himself in favor of removal to a dozen of men in Johnstown, and asked them to keep it *secret*, he wrote what he knew to be a wilful, malicious and transparent falsehood. If he had written that certain parties called upon Mr. Rose and asked him, if he was assured of his nomination and election, whether he would give a secret pledge to favor their pet iniquity, and that he refused, he would then have stated precisely the truth. Having no hopes of helping Morrell by fair means, the Removal leaders are driven to the pitiful and desperate game of brazen-faced falsehood. But, gentlemen, your falsehoods will not aid you. You are irrevocably doomed.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.—The New York *Sun* is authority for saying that Chief Justice Chase has, for some time past, been suffering from a paralytic stroke, which, without entirely destroying the use of his limbs, incapacitates him from walking without help, and seriously affects his mind. His recovery is desired rather than confidently expected; indeed it is considered doubtful whether he will again be able to resume the arduous labors of the bench, although it will be remembered that Judge Grier remained on the bench for several years after he became partially paralyzed. The Chief Justice is now at the country seat of his son-in-law, Senator Sprague, of Narragansett Bay, where he has the best medical attendance that the country can afford.

This intelligence will be heard with regret by the whole country. The course of the Chief Justice has been such as to inspire public confidence in the courts, and add new lustre to our highest tribunal. His restoration to health would be a subject for congratulation.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON NOT A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—Some of the friends of Ex-President Andrew Johnson have called on him and earnestly solicited him to become a candidate for Congress, which he very politely and as positively refuses to do.

There is no man in our district that we would support so cheerfully as our honored ex-President for any position that he would accept. He would be a tower of strength and a terror before the enemy, causing them to quake. But we have been assured and reassured that he has no idea of being a candidate for Congress. So then friends and foes may dispel their hopes and fears on that score and look for some other Ajax who will wield the two-edged sword in the coming fight.—*Greenville (Tenn.) Union.*

THE removal candidate and his new found friends are requested to put the following (from the last Indiana *Democrat*) in their pipes and smoke it to their hearts' content:

The "removalists" (those in favor of removing the County Seat to Johnstown) of Cambria county, last week met at Cresson and nominated a ticket. Mr. H. D. Woodruff, of the Johnstown *Democrat*, was nominated for Assembly, and we are sorry to perceive that he has accepted the responsibility of the disorganizing movement.

The War Virtually Ended.

The Surrender of Napoleon and Capitulation of McMahon's Army.

Want of space has prevented the publishing of the details of the great battle of Sedan, which took place on Saturday last, but when we say that Napoleon has surrendered and McMahon's army has capitulated—that the former is a prisoner of war in the hands of King William, and that the latter, also a prisoner, is badly wounded and reported to be dead—we give nearly all that it is possible to glean from the wordy despatches that is worth publishing. It was also rumored that Bazaine and the entire garrison at Metz had capitulated, but later reports contradict this rumor, although he is said to be surrounded by about 150,000 Prussian soldiers.

Of the condition of affairs in France and elsewhere the N. Y. *World* of Tuesday has this to say: News from the seat of war to-day has lost nearly all its interest in the vastly more stirring and startling news which comes to us from the capital of France. The tidings of the disaster of Sedan and of the surrender of the Emperor were received in Paris with a deep feeling of sorrow, which at once, however, gave way to an irrepressible feeling of indignation and sternest determination of resistance to the enemy. As the first step to this great work, the empire was formally declared to be abolished. A mighty revolution, sweeping away in an hour the glittering fabric reared by twenty years of imperial power, was accomplished as calmly as the passing from night into day. The people declared France a republic. A Provisional government, composed of the leading members of the republican party, was installed. General Trochu accepted the position of Governor of Paris, charged with the national defence. The Empress left the city unopposed at night for Belgium, and France, which, on Sunday night was an empire lying in the dust, rose on Monday morning a republic armed to the teeth. The news has already begun to produce an immense excitement throughout Europe. Ireland in particular is alive with sudden hope. England, thoroughly alarmed, begins to menace Prussia, as yesterday she reviled France, bent only on stopping the war at no matter what cost to the rights or liberties of others. From Russia a menacing rumor comes of intervention. Italy begins to sympathise openly with the French people. What the effect will be of this great and profound change in the aspect of affairs upon the Prussian government remains to be seen. It is certain that a prosecution of the war with views of conquest and of dismemberment against France will bring Germany into a position at once unworthy and unsafe, but we have no light as yet upon the intentions of the German provinces.

It is reported that the armies at Sedan are moving upon Paris, but the report is probably premature. The Emperor has been assigned a residence in Hesse, as our special correspondent in London informed us two days ago he would be. The Empress has joined him probably by this time in Germany, unless she was detained at Namur, where the Prince Imperial is reported to be lying ill.

Sedan and its Probable Results.

The surrender of the Emperor Napoleon, and with him McMahon and his entire army, has given a new aspect to the great war.—To those who at a distance have been carefully and anxiously noting the wonderful success of the Prussians, it would seem as though the events of the last three day must certainly result in a speedy peace. But, if we are to judge by the tone of the ministers at Paris, all hope is not yet abandoned. A new army is to be raised to take the field at once. Paris is to be defended to the last extremity, and submission to be made to the Prussians only when not a single point remains to be defended. Whether the address issued by the ministers means anything more than an attempt to let down the humiliated people of France as gently as possible, or whether it is meant to express the real determination of the nation to resist to the last, is a question which a few days will determine. The struggle thus far has been an almost hopeless one.

From the inception of the war it has been a series of disasters and defeats to the French, the whole culminating in the surrender of Napoleon and his favorite general, together with an army of 100,000 men; the cooping up of Bazaine in the fortress of Metz, with no possible hope of escape, and the continued presence on French soil, and within easy striking distance of Paris, of an army full flushed with a series of great victories, and as strong, numerically, as it was the day when it invaded the French territory and struck its first blow at Weissenburg.

With McMahon wounded and a prisoner, and Bazaine bottled up in Metz, there remains but one man, apparently, who has the ability to take the lead, and that is General Trochu, who has command of the defences of Paris. Had the French nation any different form of government something might yet be done. But with the Emperor's surrender the Empire falls, the Regency becomes a nullity, and France to-day is absolutely without any recognized government. It is wonderful, astounding, and altogether without a parallel in history. Sixty days ago France stood the acknowledged head of European nations. To day where is she?—*Phila. Evening Herald.*

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE AND SWIFT RETRIBUTION.—On Thursday evening week the family of a Mr. D——, residing near Elizabethville, in Fleming county, Kentucky, had occasion to be absent upon a visit to a neighbor. The house was left in charge of a daughter, a lovely girl about sixteen years of age. About nine o'clock in the evening the young lady was called to the front door by the ringing of the door bell. Upon opening the door she found a stalwart negro boy standing on the portico. Without saying a word he seized her, and stifling her cries, threw her down upon the floor and brutally ravished her. He then escaped. When the family returned, a few hours later, the horrible state of affairs was revealed and an alarm was given to the neighborhood. The father of the outraged girl being one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of that locality, there was but one universal sentiment, and everybody turned out to hunt down the perpetrator of the foul deed. He was found on Wednesday, only a few miles from the scene of his dastardly act, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the infuriated citizens were prevented from lynching him on the spot. He was taken, however to Flemingsburg, and lodged in jail.—During the night the excitement increased and an armed mob surrounded the jail, took the black wretch out and hung him upon a convenient tree. They left him hanging until Friday morning, when they had his body cut down and turned over to his people. Our informant states that such an excitement prevails in the community as was never before known. The name of the negro we did not learn.

—Wendell Phillips and Edward A. Pollard are suggested as the candidates of the grumblers in 1872 for President and Vice President. They would hang well together.

Exit Napoleon. Entrance Who?

Ring down the curtain on the Napoleonic dynasty.

On the fifteenth of July Napoleon declared war on Prussia. On the second of August the battle of Saarbruck was fought. On the second day of September Napoleon surrendered to King William at Sedan. On the same day the army of General McMahon surrendered to the Prussians. Were there ever so many events crowded into so short a space? France conquered; Prussia elevated; Napoleon a prisoner. William a conqueror; one mighty nation prostrated, and then another pushed into the lead of European powers, and all in sixty days. On the part of the Prussians, the campaign was conducted with skill, spirit and dash. They raised mighty armies, and threw them immediately upon the enemy's weakest points.—Their Generals were skillful, and acted as a unit upon one comprehensive plan. When one attack failed to effect the desired end, another and another followed. There was no hesitation. Delays did not clog the wheels of progress. Decimated regiments were filled up with fresh men. Divisions rent and torn with shot and shell, were made whole by home drafts. While one army was fighting in the field, another stood on the frontier ready for service. In a word, Prussia was prepared for war. She outmatched the French in men and in the completeness of her campaign, and hence the result. France was not prepared for war. The facts show this. Her troops sent into the field have never been excelled for bravery, spirit and endurance. Beaten from the start, they still fought from Woerth to Sedan with the most heroic fortitude. Nothing could overcome their resolution. Though each man in the French lines was opposed by two in the Prussian divisions, still they faltered not. Even the official despatches of the Prussian Generals admit these facts. But they were badly led. The inception of the campaign seemed to have been a blunder, and the blundering continued up to the teeth. The movement lacked decision, and when made were not properly supported. Corps were separated, which should have been kept in near supporting distance, and divisions allowed themselves to be forced into improper positions by want of prompt movements. To these matters, so important and vital in their effects upon the efficiency of the army, must be added the condition of affairs in Paris, and then the true state of the case in relation to the French campaign of 1870, will be placed before the view of the public. It ended at Sedan, and with it Napoleon and his dynasty.

Ring up the curtain. On what?

Who can tell? The needle gun is now triumphant. What does it represent? Freedom to man? Progress in liberal government? More individual rights? Liberalized constitutions? Napoleon is crushed. But who is to take his place? The Regency falls with the Empire. Father, wife, son, all sunk beneath the bloody waves at Sedan.—When Napoleon laid his sword at the feet of William, that moment the government of France changed. Will that change be so constructed by William and Bismarck as to give the people more liberty than they had under Napoleon? If so, well. If not, then fight on the part of Prussia has not been to free France from a tyrant, as was declared, but to change the man who is to use power from the throne. If the Prussian King compels France to alter her government from one form of despotism to another more repulsive, his declaration that Prussia waged war, not against Frenchmen, but against Napoleon, was a cheat and a delusion. Frenchmen want a Republic. They do not desire a Napoleon to rule them. Nor will they willingly accept a Bourbon, even when backed by the guns of Prussia. William will be guided by Bismarck in the future, as he has been in the past, and Bismarck is a cold, cruel, heartless despot. He will crush the people of France under the iron heel of military power, unless the Great Powers call a halt, and demand that affairs shall be settled by a Congress of Nations. But will that be done? Who now will have the courage to bell the cat? Will Russia or England? If not these powers, then from what quarter will even a meek, mild remonstrance come? The present is an eventful period in the history of Europe. Despotism has gained a decided advantage, and the rights of the masses are pushed back a half a century.—A bold spirit in France might now declare a Republic and summon the freemen of Europe to rally around one common flag, for common rights—liberty, equity, fraternity. Such a cry aroused Europe at the end of the last century. Why not now? But, we repeat: Ring up the curtain. On what? Who can tell?—*Age.*

TRAGIC INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE FIRES IN CANADA.—An Ottawa correspondent relates the following:

Sad stories are told of the way in which lives were lost. At one farm the house having taken fire, the farmer placed his two children for safety in a well a short distance away, and returned to his blazing dwelling with the hope of saving something, intending to join the children later. Unfortunately he perished in the flames, and the neighbors who came to the rescue, not knowing the whereabouts of the children, and failing to hear their cries, the two little ones were left to their fate. They were found some time after when beyond human succor. Both had perished from suffocation.

Elsewhere a young woman had placed her uncle, who was aged and infirm, having passed his eightieth year, in a wagon to drive away from the advancing flames.—The fires were so near, however, that the old man became overcome with the heat and smoke, and twice fell from the wagon into the road. Twice his niece lifted him in, and urged on the horse with voice and whip.—A third time the feeble passenger lost his hold and fell out. The fires were then abreast of the wagon on each side, and forked tongues of flame were darting hither and thither. The young woman, in describing the scene afterwards, said that every bit of strength left her then, and she knew it would be useless to again attempt to lift her uncle into the wagon. She drove on and escaped the fate which befell the old man, who perished where he lay. Strange to say, his wife was in a place of safety not many yards away, but no human cries could have been heard above the terrible roar of the fire.

Three persons are reported to have been burned in the township of Huntley. Mrs. J. Allan was burned to death in a potato field, where she took refuge from the fire, and a man and his two children, whose names have not been learned, met a similar fate.

—Governor Davis, of Texas, has removed naturalized Germans from the board of aldermen and appointed negroes in their stead. This is Republican love for Germans. Flake's *Bulletin* says: "If he possessed a grain of prudence or particle of love for his party, he never would have given the most influential element of his party an insult that will drive from it every German vote in the State.

—Joseph Sauvage, a Belgian iron-worker, was brutally murdered on Saturday evening in South Birmingham, Pittsburgh. His neck was broken and skull mashed in above the eye. A bar of steel nearly three feet long was found near the scene of murder.—

General News Items.

—A boy at Portland, Maine, has been taken from his ear where it has for thirteen years.

—Fifteen years ago a St. Louis man two cans of oysters on credit. He in the business, and is now worth $ over a South Carolina cotton field day, and, within a few hours, the has withered and died.

—Private telegrams received from at London on September 2d, another massacre has been committed Chinese in that city. The British is said to be among the victims.

—Dr. J W Bechtel, of Harrisburg, merly of Lebanon, has been committed prison in that city for producing on the person of a young woman Lillie Mason, and which resulted in her of the woman four days after—Sunday

—About one mile from Elk, on the old White Pine road, are a curious springs. One is a hot spring considerable size, the water of properly seasoned with pepper and cannot be distinguished from the best soup.

—A Georgia stove dealer offers a five dollar stove to the young lady, thirteen and eighteen years of age, during the State Fair best illustrate knowledge of the use of such article, cooking a dinner for six persons on the Fair ground.

—A man in Concord, N. H., has possession a biscuit which was set table at the collation given on Lafayette's visit to that city in 1825. It is shape, has stamped upon it the "Welcome to General Lafayette," of the letters can be still distinguished.

—A singular marriage was recently emnized in the Mammoth Cave of Ky., at the desire of the bride, who had her mother that she never would bridegroom "on the face of the earth." recess of the cave where the ceremony performed has since been known as the dal Chamber."

—In New Hartford, Iowa, the other a fellow thought to play a trick on Mr. Churchill, by calling on him of night, dressed as the devil. Mr. terribly alarmed by the appearance horrible face at the window, and arose, ran out and thrashed the yelled for mercy.

—The Philadelphia *Record* table of the Government expenses to 1870, and says: "This comparison that we are now spending *two and times as much as ever before the war*" asks: "Where is the boasted retrenchment The paper which makes the above and asks the above question is journal.

—The child of a German at N. Y., died recently from starvation. father had not been in the country could succeed in earning no more per week. He frequently had ness, during which time his wife dren suffered from privation. by the Coroner they were all skeletons.

—A great conflagration has Samsoun, Asia Minor, a station of trian Steam Navigation Company's Twenty-five hundred houses and are in ashes. Many lives were inhabitants are reported to be ribly for want of food and shelter. fire, in which 880 houses were reported at Monday.

—The New York *Sun* wants to thrashed because she "dishonors Columbus." These ashes are private property, we believe, her to dishonor them, why, let Besides, if Columbus, instead of this country for Radicalism stayed at home and attended business, nobody would have had any ashes.—*Lou Cour.*

—In Wisconsin recently, young people were crossing a small boat, a sudden gust of them, and threw a Mr. Southwell the number, overboard. He to sink when his young wife board, seized his coat collar, head above water until to their assistance and They had only been married

—Speaking of the "War maps," which many newspapers are and which appear to be Chinese contemporary says: "They are made. A pistol is first charged der, then a small bottle of ink charge, and fired against a wood; the block is then handed ist, who chips away all the ered with ink—producing a paper war map."

—Again has the issue between and the carpet-bagger been publican State Convention, and the negro carried off the his white opponent. In the Florida can State Convention, Hamilton, member, was defeated for and a negro put forth as the date. So far, the Republican have nominated five Congressmen, of the five are black. Having negroes think they ought to have In the exceedingly improbable ical victory this fall, how House will be.

THREE MEN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—During the terrific thunder storm day afternoon a terrible at Freeport. A gentleman named with his two sons, Louis and company with the sexton, visited yard for the purpose of selecting which to bury a brother then lying dead in his house. storm arising the party sought umbrellas, and had been grouped together when the them, instantly killing the sexton, and the two brothers. Mr. stunned, but when he awoke ness of the terrible calamity fallen him his feelings can be ined than written. All the known citizens, and the town mourning for this complication tunes which has fallen upon esteemed families.—*Pitts. Evening* 30*th ult.*

TERRIBLE TORPEDO ACCIDENT.—On Thursday Mr. Thompson, of Franklin, left home in a buggy with him a torpedo, to be well on the Foster farm, a few Franklin. At the farm he torpedoes to fetch to the lin. He started with them home. The report of the heard in Franklin, but it be a blast from a quarry of town. Soon after the in, and his friends started remains. The body of Mr. thrown about fifty feet pedo exploded. His left elbow, was dissevered missing. The buggy and one of the tires and one of the unfortunate were hanging on another tree.