Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, : SEPT. 22, 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. HARROLD, Johnstown.
Jury Com.—ALEX. SKELLY, Summerhill Tp.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

R. L. JOHNSTON, *Chairman*, Ebensburg.
Adams Twp., John F. Stull; Allegheny Twp., Wm. Buck; Blacklick Twp., Abraham Makin; Cambria Twp., Wm. Berg; Cambria Bor., Thos. Judge; Carroll Twp., M. J. Nagle; Carrolltown Bor., Francis Flick; Chest Twp., Anselm Weakland; Chest Springs Bor., Jos. Wertner; Clearfield Twp., Jacob Nagle; Conemaugh Twp., Yodock Kohler; Conemaugh Bor., Pat'k Kinney, 1st ward; Augustus Abler, 2d ward; Coopersdale Bor., John Lamison; Croyle Twp., Wm. Lloyd; East Conemaugh Bor., Lawrence Furlong; Ebensburg Bor., B. F. Vaughn, east ward; George Gurley, west ward; Franklin Bor., Wm. Adams; Gallitzin Twp., John Porter; Jackson Twp., Henry Rager; Johnstown Bor., Augustus Dangus, 1st ward; James H. Benford, 2d ward; John Flanagan, 3d ward; Jonathan Horner, 4th ward; H. Mattern, jr., 5th ward; Jos. Thomas, 6th ward; Loretto Bor., H. T. O'Friel; Millville Bor., Patrick Connelly; Munster Twp., Aug. Curbin; Prospect Bor., David Cronan; Richland Twp., Wm. Cole; Summerhill Twp., Pat'k Lynch; Summitville Bor., Peter Dougherty; Susquehanna Twp., John Somerville; Taylor Twp., Peter Kearns, Woodvale Bor., Casper W. Easly; Wilmore Bor., Isaac Wike; Washington Twp., John Hamilton; White Twp., Geo. Walters; Yoder Twp., Abraham Culin.

The Removal Swindle.

It is a difficult task for a man to write an article against the removal infamy and at the same time preserve his temper. It is a Herculean labor to attempt to refute a proposition, of such overshadowing importance to the whole people of Cambria county, in which there *never* has been and *never* can be adduced a single reason that can be dignified with the name of argument or common sense. The question of the location of a county seat involves in its determination, not the interests or convenience of any one particular locality, but the convenience of the citizens of the entire county. It has always been a controlling consideration with the commissioners, appointed in purruance of an Act of Assembly providing for the erection of a new county, to endeavor to locate the county seat as near the geographical centre of the proposed new county as possible, due regard always being had to road and other facilities. When the commissioners named in the original act establishing Cambria county proceeded to discharge their duties, they located the county seat at Ebensburg, then really and in truth an "obscure mountain village"—a point which was then and still continues to be about a quarter of a mile from the territorial centre of the county.

The trustees, as the Act of Assembly styled them, to locate the county seat, were John Horner, John J. Evans, and Alexander Ogle. This was done during the session of 1805. The question now arises, shall it be undone, and the county seat be removed from the centre of the county to within *two and a half miles* of the *line of Somerset county*, merely to gratify the personal vanity and ambition of a few disappointed office seekers in Johnstown? It has been a particular matter of glorification on the part of the removal faction, that Johnstown was the centre of population and commerce. We deny the truth of the assertion and will let the returns of the census settle the question. Is it honest, fair or right that the people of the northern portion of Cambria county, the townships of Susquehanna, Carroll, Chest, Clearfield and White, to and from which districts there are good and available roads leading to Ebensburg, should be forced and compelled, as they would be if the county seat is removed, to go to Johnstown, more than *twice* the distance now traveled, and to pay more than *twice* the expense? Is there a man of honesty and intelligence in either of the townships named who will endorse or sanction so glaring and unparalleled an outrage? We think not; and by their votes as men who are in favor of even-handed justice, though the heavens should fall, they will teach all such double-faced political hypocrites as Henry D. Woodruff that they are fully competent to take care of their own local and personal interests—that they fully understand and appreciate his hollow and insincere professions of friendship—and that on the second Tuesday of October next they will pronounce upon him the fearful sentence which was once passed on his infamous prototype of old, "*Mene, mene tekel upharsin*"—"You have been weighed in the balance and found wanting."

Woodruff's Falsehoods.

Potts was nominated by the removalites for Assembly, but didn't suit the Boggs ring. Accordingly he got sick *to order*—declined—and got well again! Woodruff suited better. It is true, he had supported and praised the management of the Commissioners' Office and the Poor House—it is true, he had opposed the removal project—but in buying him, body and breeches, his purchasers knew they bought his paper along with him.

Woodruff *now* says the County Commissioners are corrupt and dishonest. The Board are John A. Kennedy, Morris McNamara and James E. Neason. One resides in Carrolltown, one in Johnstown, one in Clearfield—and *none* in Ebensburg. Yet *they* are the corrupt Ebensburg ring. What balderdash and falsehood! H. D. Woodruff would not dare to call these gentlemen either dishonest or wasteful of the people's money. In fact, Woodruff himself gets more from these same Commissioners annually than any man in Ebensburg, excepting the counsel and clerk of the Commissioners.

Francis O'Friel, the Democratic nominee for Commissioner, is admitted by all men, of all parties, *and by Woodruff himself*, to be the best man that could have been nominated for the position. If reform were needed, he would, of all men, be the man to make it. But H. D. Woodruff opposes him since *he* has been bought over.

So of the Poor House. The Directors of the Poor of Cambria county are three Germans, two of whom are mechanics, and one a farmer. One resides in Ebensburg, one in Johnstown, and one in Jackson township. Woodruff would not dare to assail either of these gentlemen, personally, because he *knows* they are honest men. Peter H. Berg, the present nominee, is also a German farmer. If these laboring men are not qualified to take care of the interests of the people, with due regard to the comfort of the poor and unfortunate, in God's name who are? Woodruff sustained them until *he* was bought!

Now he prates about the ring, and supports a ticket half radical—urges the election of men who have fought all their lives against the Democracy and in favor of the negro. He, (Woodruff) calling himself a Democrat, puts three old Know Nothings—Joseph Croyle, Thomas Davis and Henry Walters—*above* the regular Democratic ticket, and has the impudence to ask Democrats to vote for it.

Like all renegades, he will find that he underrates the intelligence of the Democracy of "Little Cambria."

H. D. Woodruff.

If there ever was any doubt that H. D. Woodruff, the editor of the Johnstown *Democrat*, and now the purchased candidate of the removal faction for Assembly, is a first class blackguard—peerless, and beyond all approach in that particular sphere—that doubt has been conclusively dispelled by the filthy columns of his last week's issue. If it were possible for him to have a single sincere friend in Johnstown, or Ebensburg, the vile and uncalled for personal abuse which he has seen fit to heap upon the editor of this paper ought to make the cheek of that friend crimson with profound shame. If he expects that he can provoke us into imitating his cowardly example, he is sadly mistaken. We have stated to him, heretofore, that neither his character nor that of our own, have anything whatever to do with the issue which is involved in the present campaign. The stake is far higher and far beyond all such personal controversies. Our charge against H. D. Woodruff has been and will continue to be, that he has played a double and dishonorable game—that on the 8th of August he was in this place, at the meeting of the County Convention, the open, avowed and violent enemy of the removal of the county seat—that he denounced William H. Rose and Capt. Bonacker on the distinct ground that they *were in favor of the removal* and he would not, for that reason, support them if nominated. Has he ever denied the truth of these allegations? Never! Nor dare he do so. In *twelve* days after having thus fumed and blustered against the removal project, this very creature, H. D. Woodruff, accepted a nomination from the mongrel convention at Cresson, *on a removal platform*. Would a pure, upright man, as he claims to be, thus dishonor and demean himself? Does the history of parties in Cambria, or any other county in the State, present a parallel case of such shameless, wanton, bare-faced duplicity and personal abasement? If so, we would like to know it. This, and this alone, is our grievance against H. D. Woodruff. We had nothing to do with his personal character or habits, until he made an unprovoked attack upon ourself. To all such personal warfare we will respond and resent in the proper tone. If Woodruff, in the future, sees proper to evade the true issue and indulge to the top of his bent in vile personal defamation, let him pursue his natural instincts. He is welcome to all the laurels he can place upon his traitorous brow in such a contest.

Another Falsehood Refuted.

We do not suppose that any person who knows us believes that we wrote letters in favor of Mr. Morrell and against Mr. Johnston, as alleged by the pretended Ebensburg correspondent of the Johnstown *Democrat*; still we cannot resist the temptation of showing the utter falsity of the accusation, and for that purpose have gone to the fountain head to obtain evidence which can neither be questioned or refuted. The gentlemen who have furnished the following letter are not of our political way of thinking, which makes their testimony if possible the stronger and more convincing:

ALTOONA, Sept. 19, 1870.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Our attention having been called to a statement made by a correspondent of the Johnstown DEMOCRAT, writing over the non de plume of "Bismarck," in which the publisher of the CAMBRIA FREEMAN is charged with having written letters from Johnstown to an Altoona paper, in 1866, in which letters he lauded Mr. Morrell and traduced his Democratic opponent in the Congressional contest of that year, Mr. Johnston, we deem it due to Mr. McPike to say that he wrote no letters of that character to our paper, and as the TRIBUNE was the only newspaper published here during Mr. McP.'s residence in Johnstown, it follows that he could not have written them to any other journal printed in this place. An examination of our files show that in one or two of the letters in question reference was made to Messrs. Morrell and Johnston, but in no way laudatory or condemnatory of either. This is a plain statement of facts for the truth of which we freely vouch.

McCRUM & DERN,
Editors Altoona Tribune.

As to the assertion that many Democrats in Johnstown believe that we voted for Mr. Morrell in 1866, we are willing it should go for what it is worth, and that is simply nothing. Nobody believes it or ever did believe it, and it would only be a waste of valuable time and space to attempt to refute so silly a charge. We will simply say that if our business associations in 1866 gave rise to such an impression, and the editor of the *Democrat*, when asked, assigned that as the only reason, then the affiliations of Mr. Woodruff at the present day stamp him as a radical of the most ultra character, for among such men he finds his noisiest partisans and most fulsome friends. That he is no longer a Democrat, his treacherous course has only too plainly established, but that he is a radical after the fashion of many of his prominent supporters in the removal iniquity we are fain to believe, yet his own reasoning can lead to no other conclusion.

READ THE TRUTH!!

THOSE REMOVAL NUTS CRACKED!

We despise publishing Court proceedings in the newspapers of the day for political effect, and our only excuse for inserting the following is that the *questions* were published in the Removal organs, and is no more than just that the *answers* should be published also.

The Court relieved the officers to whom these questions were propounded, of all blame—pronounced the answers full and satisfactory—whereupon James Potts immediately left Ebensburg on foot, and was found wandering somewhere near Wilmore and taken charge of by his friends:

Lewis Plitt, C. B. Ellis, John J. Murphy, John Geis, *et. al.*, vs. J. A. Kennedy, Maurice McNamara, and James E. Neason, Commissioners of Cambria County, and William Linton, Treasurer.	In the Common Pleas of Cambria County. Sitti'g in Equity. No. 1, June Term, 1870.

TO THE HONORABLE THE JUDGES OF SAID COURT:

The answer of John A. Kennedy, Maurice McNamara, and James E. Neason, Commissioners of Cambria County, and Wm. Linton, Treasurer of said County, in response to an attachment awarded by your Honorable Court, respectfully represents: That your respondents hereby, upon their corporal oaths, purge themselves of any contempt of said Court, in not replying to the interrogatories propounded by said complainants. True it is that certain interrogatories were served upon your respondents, requiring an answer in fourteen days, but as said interrogatories are accompanied by what purported to be an amended bill, without the sanction or endorsement of this Honorable Court thereto appended, and your respondents being unaware that any such sanction or endorsement had been obtained, believed and were instructed that they were not bound to answer the same. Your respondents further aver, upon their oaths aforesaid, that they have been at all times, since the original bill was filed in the above case, ready and anxious to comply with every order of the Court in the premises, and have so instructed their solicitors, and have faithfully endeavored to have a hearing and have a final disposition of the case before the Court.

To the several interrogatories of the complainants your respondents do respectfully make answer and say:

1. To the first interrogatory your respondents answer and say: That the purchase of the land from Eliza McDonald was made on the 20th of October, 1869; that it was made at the date of the written agreement, and that said purchase was concurred in by a full Board of Commissioners.

2. To the second interrogatory your respondents answer and say: Said purchase was made before any of the Bonds of Cambria county had been issued. Eliza McDonald was paid twenty five dollars in cash at the time the agreement was signed, and on the 22d of April, 1870, County Bonds Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, each for the sum of five hundred dollars, were delivered to Gen. Joseph McDonald, Attorney for Mrs. Eliza McDonald, for balance of purchase money due on the purchase of said land, Eliza McDonald paying the amount overpaid by the Bonds to the Treasurer in cash. The Bonds delivered to Gen. McDonald were dated 22d April, 1870.

3. To the third interrogatory your respondents answer and say: The Bonds were delivered to Gen. Joseph McDonald, Attorney for Eliza McDonald, by your respondents, and were received by her at par.

4. To the fourth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: Your respondents, nor neither of them; nor any other person to our knowledge, had an interest in the purchase from Mrs. McDonald of the ground in question.

5. To the fifth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: Your respondents employed Mr. Haviland on or about the first day of August, 1869, at a compensation of five per cent. on the contract price of the new Jail, and to be paid in money.

6. To the sixth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: Your respondents were advised by Mr. Haviland, and on a careful examination their own judgments coincided with that of the architect, that it would be much less expensive to erect the new jail on its present location than to construct it upon the ground occupied by the old Jail. Your respondents never contemplated the erection of a new Court House, but in their action sought only to comply with the requisitions of the Grand Juries and Court in the erection of a new Jail.

7. To the seventh interrogatory your respondents answer and say: That, to the best of your respondents knowledge, it is about six hundred and seventy eight feet.

8. To the eighth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: That neither the architect nor any other person, so far as your respondents know, has any interest in the purchase of the ground from Eliza McDonald, or in the erection of the new Jail.

9. To the ninth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: Your respondents advertised the Letting of the new Jail in all the newspapers of the county, viz: in the Cambria Freeman, Johnstown Democrat, Ebensburg Alleghania, and Johnstown Tribune; also in the Pittsburgh Post. The notices were advertised four weeks prior to the Letting. Ten bids in all were received, and from the persons and in the amounts following, to wit: Michael Brawley and Dennis Brawley & Co., ninety-five thousand four hundred and eighty dollars; Frederick Snyder and Philip Collins, eighty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty five dollars and three cents; J. King McLanahan, eighty five thousand dollars; Shoemaker & Co., eighty four thousand five hundred dollars; James H. Marshall, eighty-four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; Jas. Myers, seventy-nine thousand five hundred dollars; J. Rhule, seventy-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars; William Callan, seventy-three thousand dollars; William D. Robinson, sixty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars; and one bid for the cast iron from Wm. J. Anderson & Co., eighteen thousand dollars. They were all received as sealed preposals, and none were opened until after the time for receiving bids had passed.

10. To the tenth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: None of the bids were opened, nor had we any knowledge of their contents, until after the time for receiving bids had passed. They were all opened at the same time and in the presence of the architect, Mr. Haviland.

11. To the eleventh interrogatory your respondents answer and say: A full set of plans were for exhibition in the Commissioners' Office, and all parties notified of the same by advertisement. There were about one dozen of copies of the specifications in the office and furnished to those desiring the same.

12. To the twelfth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: The architect, Mr. Haviland, did not furnish his estimate of the cost of the building until all the bids were opened. His estimate was about seventy-five thousand dollars. Of course your respondents did not and could not inform Mr. Wm. Callan, or any other party, what that estimate was.

13. To the thirteenth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: Your respondents cannot give the precise date of the filing of the plans and specifications with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, but they were approved by said officer on the 10th day of March, 1870, as shown by his certificate on file in the office of your respondents.

14. To the fourteenth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: Your respondents have no interest whatever in the erection of the Jail or in the furnishing of materials therefor, nor in the employment of any person engaged about or upon said erection.

15. To the fifteenth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: That your respondents entered into the contract with William Callan upon the day upon which it purports to have been made, and that they, nor neither of them, know of any person having an interest in said contract with William Callan.

16. To the sixteenth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: That Wm. Callan has not given bonds for the faithful performance of his contract, but that by the terms of said contract twenty per cent. of each estimate is withheld until the building is completed, to secure the faithful performance thereof.

17. To the seventeenth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: Your respondents have negotiated bonds of Cambria county to the amount of twenty-two thousand seven hundred dollars, between No. 1 and No. 92, and have received for the same twenty-two thousand and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents, and have applied the proceeds to the erection of the new Jail. Your respondents decline answering to whom each Bond was sold, unless required specially to do so by your Honorable Court, believing that the same would be prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Bonds and to the interests of the taxpayers of the county.

18. To the eighteenth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: We have given William Callan Bonds in part payment of his contract, the same being given at par. Your respondents further say that they have given none of the Bonds of the county to any person to sell at a discount.

19. To the nineteenth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: That the purchase of the ground was paid for in Bonds at par, and that your respondents have drawn orders on the County Treasurer in favor of William Callan for the sum of twenty thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars; and, besides, have drawn orders in favor of the architect, and on account, and to pay printing bills.

20. To the twentieth interrogatory your respondents answer and say: Your respondents have not loaned or given the credit of the county for the purposes aforesaid, except in the sale of Bonds, as before stated.

21. To the twenty first interrogatory your respondents answer and say: That this interrogatory has already been fully answered in the reply of your respondents to the nineteenth interrogatory.

22. To the twenty-second interrogatory your respondents answer and say: That the ground occupied by the present public building is two hundred and sixty-four feet square, about one-third of which is occupied by the Academy building, over which your respondents have no control, and upon the balance is erected the Court House and offices, the old Jail and outbuildings.

23. To the twenty-third interrogatory your respondent answers and says: That he has paid, on orders drawn by the Commissioners, to Wm. Callan the sum of twenty thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars; that your respondent has paid no money to Eliza McDonald or any other person or persons on account of the purchase of land from her; that of the money paid William Callan, six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents were derived from taxes, and that the balance paid said William Callan was derived from the sale of the Bonds of the county.

24. To the twenty-fourth interrogatory your respondent answers and says: That your respondent has received from the sales of the Bonds of the county, nineteen thousand five hundred and thirty four dollars and fifty cents, and that your respondent knows nothing further in regard to said Bonds.

25. To the twenty fifth interrogatory your respondent answers and says: That your respondent borrowed no money upon the Bonds or credit of the county.

26. To the twenty sixth interrogatory your respondent answers and says: That your respondent is not authorized to sell the Bonds of the county, nor does he know of any party authorized to sell the same.

27. To the twenty-seventh interrogatory your respondent answers and says: That he has no Bonds of the county in his possession or control.

CAMBRIA COUNTY, SS:

J. A. Kennedy, Jas. E. Neason, and Maurice McNamara, being severally sworn according to law, say that the foregoing answers to the special interrogatories directed to them are true, to the best of their knowledge and remembrance, and also to their information and belief.

J. A. KENNEDY,
MAURICE McNAMARA,
JAS. E. NEASON.

Sworn and subscribed this 14th day of September, 1870. J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.

CAMBRIA COUNTY, SS:

WILLIAM LINTON, being sworn according to law, says the foregoing answers to the special interrogatories directed to him are true, to the best of his knowledge and remembrance, and also to the best of his information and belief. WILLIAM LINTON.

Sworn and subscribed this 14th day of September, 1870. J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.

ANSWERS OF WILLIAM CALLAN.

23. To the twenty third interrogatory your respondent answers and says—That he filed his bid for the construction of the new jail on the tenth day of November, A. D. 1869; that said bid was endorsed in a sealed envelope; and that previous to the filing of said bid your respondent had no means of knowing and did not know Mr Haviland's, the Architect's, estimate of the cost of said Jail; that your respondent did not know Mr. Haviland until the day of the letting.

24. To the twenty-fourth interrogatory your respondent answers and says—That he did not know the Architect's estimate of the cost of the new Jail prior to nor until after he had received the contract, nor did he know what any other person or persons had bid upon said jail.

25. To the twenty fifth interrogatory your respondent answers and says—Your respondent filed but one bid, and upon that bid he had received the contract for the erection of the new Jail. Your respondent further answers that said bid was not altered or changed after it had been filed with the commissioners.

26. To the twenty-sixth interrogatory your respondent answers and says—That he has given no security for the performance of his contract, but that under said contract twenty per cent is retained upon each estimate, to secure the faithful performance thereof.

27. To the twenty seventh interrogatory your respondent answers and says—That no other berson than himself is directly or indirectly interested in said contract, and that no other person is to receive any profit or advantage out of said contract.

28. To the twenty eighth interrogatory your respondent answers and says—Your respondent has been paid on his contract by the County Commissioners the sum of twenty thousand two hundred and thirty two dollars. Your respondent further answers that he received County Orders for the above amount, and with part of said orders your respondent purchased County Bonds, taking the Bonds at par. Your respondent further avers that he has no County Orders on hands—that he has sold none of said orders at a discount, and that all the money he received on said orders was paid to him by the County Treasurer.

29. To the twenty ninth interrogatory your respondent answers and says—That he has parted with none of the County Bonds or County Orders at a discount, and your respondent further avers that he is not authorized by the County Commissioners to sell either the Bonds of the County nor County Orders in any manner.

CAMBRIA COUNTY, SS:

J. A. Kennedy, Jas. E. Neason, and Maurice McNamara, being severally sworn according to law, say that the foregoing answers to the special interrogatories directed to them are true, to the best of their knowledge and belief, and also to their best information.

J. A. KENNEDY,
MAURICE McNAMARA,
JAS. E. NEASON.

Sworn and subscribed this 14th day of September, 1870. J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.

CAMBRIA COUNTY, SS:

William Callan, being sworn according to law, says that the foregoing answers to the special interrogatories directed to him are just and true, to the best of his knowledge and remembrance, and also to his best information and belief. WM. CALLAN.

Sworn and subscribed this 14th day of September, 1870. J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.

CAMBRIA COUNTY, SS:

I, J. K. Hite, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, certify that the foregoing are true copies of the answers to special interrogateries, filed to No. 1, June Term, 1870.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, at Ebensburg, 19th September, 1870.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.

—A few days since Mrs. Klingensmith, of Irwin Station, fainted and fell into a deep well. She was rescued by a gentleman who happend to be near.

The Massacre at Tien-Tsin.

The London *Standard* publishes a private letter, written from Cheefoo, June 30, in which the barbarities practiced on the fatal day of the massacre are fully depicted.—After telling how the French Consul, M. Fontanier, M. Thomassin, an attache of the consulate and his wife, and two Catholic priests were murdered, the letter proceeds to give details of the sanguinary sequel to these crimes.

THE WRETCHED DEATHS OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

The mob, led on by soldiers, set fire to the consulate and the church of the Catholic mission, and burnt all the other inmates who could not escape. Simultaneously with the assault on the French consulate, the mob and soldiers surrounded the hospital of the French Sisters of Charity. Having set fire to a portion of the building, they entered the gates and dragged all the Sisters of Charity out into the street. There they stripped them naked, exposed to the public gaze, plucked out their eyes, cut off their breasts, ripped them open, dragged out their hearts, and deliberately cut them to pieces, and divided portions of their flesh amongst the infuriated mob. No European witnessed these outrages on humanity save the poor victims, who, in presence of each other, passed through the terrible ordeal, and perished without hope of release, and without any support in that extreme hour of misery and torment save their confidence in a merciful God, whose behests they have endeavored to fulfill amongst a barbarous people at the peril of their lives. Chinese spectators of the bloody scene relate other horrors perpetrated on the innocent ladies that cannot be mentioned. The lady superioress of the hospital, it is related, was cut in twain while yet alive. God alone and the sisters know what they endured of agony and bodily sufferings. Their modesty outraged, their purity defiled, their poor frail frames torn assunder, their blood scattered, and their lives destroyed by savages whose murderous rage inflicted all those and other outrages amidst a scene of horror that alone would be terrible to encounter. One short hour sufficed to extinguish those noble martyrs of charity. Their labor of love among the poor of Tien-tsin for six years was thus crowned in bitterness and earthly shame, by the very people whom they had succored and fed and clothed and tended in the hour of sickness and pestilence.

BURNING OF THE ORPHANS ALIVE.

No sooner had the mob and the soldiers glutted their thirst for human blood on the unfortunate sisters than they burnt the entire hospital. Nearly one hundred children, who had been received into the orphanage attached to the hospital, perished in the flames. The mutilated members of the dead sisters were thrown into the burning ruins and thus, together with the little children they were charitably nurturing, was the holocaust completed.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.—The Wilmington, (Del.) city election was held on the 6th inst., and resulted in a glorious triumph for the Democracy. Wm. Bright, Democrat, was elected President of the city council by over two hundred majority, and the entire Radical ticket was signally defeated. The Democrats carried five of the nine wards. Wilmington is usually Radical by from fifty to two hundred. This year, with the accession to the party of "moral ideas" of several hundred negroes, enfranchised by the Fifteenth Amendment, the city ranges itself unmistakably on the side of the friends of constitutional liberty. The result has produced unbounded enthusiasm among Democrats, and has fallen like a bombshell in the Radical camp. Delaware can be set down as good for her usual majority, if not more.

The Radicals during the afternoon boasted that they would vote between six and seven hundred negroes, and claimed four hundred majority when the polls closed. Their defeat is a Radical disaster, and points to a certain and inevitable rout in November. Their negro allies prove a burden in Wilmington as in all other cities. Ranting Radical politicians here are denouncing negro suffrage as the cause of their defeat.

The Democrats and Conservatives are jubilant.

MAGNIFICENT ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AT NEWARK.—Rev. Father Doane, of Newark, who has just returned from Europe, has spent some months in visiting the cathedral towns of the Continent and in examining the larger churches in Rome and England. Mr. O'Rourke, of Newark, and two London architects accompanied Father Doane, and he has returned with the plans for a magnificent cathedral. The edifice will be in the form of a cross, built of brown stone, with a spire containing niches for statues. The style will be pure Gothic of the seventh century. The roof is to be composed of groined arches, snpported by columns of Aberdeen granite. If the plans are strictly followed the building will be the finest of its kind in the country, exceeding considerably in size the Fifth avenue cathedral, of New York, now building, and in beauty the immense cathedral of that city. More than a year has been spent in perfecting the plans, and it is expected that fifteen years will be spent in the erection of the building.

A STRANGE SUICIDE was committed in Harrison county (Mo) on the 1st inst. A traveler stopped at a farm where they were threshing out grain, and going into the barnyard began talking to some of the men at work, telling them he used to work with a machine, whereupon he asked leave to drive. His request was granted, and after a short spell he asked if he might not feed the machine. It was quite apparent that he was well posted in regard to threshing, and having fed for sometime, he looked around at the driver with a nod, signifying that he wanted more power. Standing still till the cylinder was flying and buzzing around like "double-geared lightning," and everyone becoming alarmed at the awful motion, he jumped head first against the teeth of the cylinder, and in less than an instant he was crushed into eternity. No one knew him, and there were no papers upon his person by which he could be identified.

SOME facts are stated by the Delaware *Gazette*, in relation to the negro vote in Wilmington, which are interesting, as showing the effect of this pet scheme of the Radicals upon white men. In the Fourth ward, fifty-one negroes voted. This ward gave fifty-seven Democratic majority last year. Now it returns ninety-nine majority. In the fifth ward, where the negro vote is strong, the Radical majority fell from ninety-five, in 1869, to twenty nine in 1870. This is a marked change. One hundred negroes voted in the sixth ward, and yet the Radical majority was reduced from sixty-three to thirty five. The Radical majority in the Eighth ward, in 1869, was sixty-six. With all the negro votes they only beat the Democrats twenty-eight at the last election. The facts are significant. They marshal the Democratic party in the road it should travel, and point out the path to certain success. White men will not yield the rule of this country to negroes.

CAN'T SEE IT.—When an iron manufacturer votes in Congress to increase the price of an article, in making which he is interested, forty per cent. and at the same time refuses to pay his workmen one cent per week advance for their labor, the Radical papers call him a friend of American laborers.—Wonder if the laborers can see it in that light.

General News Items.

—The Rev. Dr. James of Bustletown Pa., is the oldest Methodist preacher in the world. He is in his ninety-fourth year, and has been a preacher for seventy years.

—A thunderbolt, weighing thirty-five pounds, was picked up in Greene county, Pennsylvania, a short time since by a farmer named Banvard, who had seen it fall. It resembles hard sandstone.

—A young girl and a young man kneeling in the Catholic church in Liedberg, Germany, were recently struck by lightning and killed. They were five paces apart, and persons kneeling between the two were not injured.

—The Radical organ of Clearfield the *Raftsman's Journal*, speaks of the laboring man as "the lowest startum of our population." He will find it a rather high "stratum" for him and his pig-tails to get over on the day of the election.

—The Radical nominating convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., refused to give a single German a place upon the ticket. After that they passed a resolution highly eulogistic of the Germans in the Old World, and of the Prussians in particular.

—A man was recently found standing upon his head in the streets of Mobile, Ala., who claimed to be the brother-in law of President Grant. Whenever the boys hooted at him, he turned around savagely and shrieked "Let us have peace."

—Ira G. Sharp has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kansas, upon a platform which takes strong grounds in favor of taxing United States bonds, doing away with National Banks, against Coolie labor, and accepting the Fifteenth Amendment as a finality.

—There is growing on the premises of Mrs. Mary Hunter, in Oley township, Berks county, a mammoth chestnut tree, which measures 32 feet in circumference and 10 feet in diameter. The age of this monster chestnut is unknown, it being an old tree when the "oldest inhabitant" was a "child."

—A London despatch of Sept. 19th says that the advance guard of volunteer battalions now being raised in America for service in the French army, has arrived in Paris and, an enthusiastic reception attended their entrance. This battalion will be immediately enrolled in a most important command.

—The negro nurse girl of R. I. Trice, at Verona, Mississippi, drowned the infant in her charge one day last week by deliberately dropping it into a cistern. She assisted in the search, but when the body was found confessed her crime, saying that an old negro woman was her adviser. The young fiend was taken to Tupelo and put in jail.

—The Democratic Conferees for the Eighteenth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Lycoming, Centre, Clinton, Tioga and Potter have nominated the Hon. Henry Sherwood, of Wellsborough, Tioga county for Congress. Mr. Sherwood is a lawyer of large practice, a man of great moral worth and will command a full vote in the district.

—Ex-President Andrew Johnson made a long and important speech at Gallatin, Tennessee, on Saturday night. He proclaimed that he was always a Democrat, and had been elected Vice-President as a Union Democrat. He counselled the people of Tennessee to act with the National Democracy, and to repudiate the actions of the old secession leaders, who were striving to regain their influence in the affairs of the State.

—About the first church which the Rev. Wm. Pinkney, now assistant Bishop of Maryland, will probably consecrate is the historic and splendid sanctuary at Rock Creek, which was planned, surveyed and oftentimes superintended by Washington. Remarkable as it may be, it does not appear that the edifice, although originally erected in 1791, was really never consecrated.

—Vincent Colyer, John V. Farwell, and John D. Lang, Indian Commissioners, arrived at St. Louis on Wednesday, after a three weeks' consultation with the Osage Indians. The Osages have agreed to accept the act of Congress for the sale of their landt in Kansas and their removal to the Indian territory. This opens for settlement 8,000,000 acres of the best land in Kansas at $1 25 per acre, and exempt from railroad grants.

—Here we have a couple of condensed lectures in favor of temperance: Isaac Wagner, of New Castle, got more liquor aboard than he could balance under, toppled over into the river and was drowned. Francis W. Franklin, of Philadelphia was a man of passionate temper, and fond of strong drink. On Wednesday of last week he quarreled with his wife, chased her off, and then shot himself through the head, dying within three minutes.

—A man in Norwich, Connecticut, has whitteld, with a pen-knife, a perplexing bottle puzzle. He has taken an eight-ounce phial, and set up in its interior a perfect keg, about two inches long, with four hoops in it, and both heads in; and he has stopped the bottle with a wooden plug, which fits perfectly tight and is keyed inside, the key pinned and the pin toggled. The workmanship is excellent and the way it was done is a mystery.

—At the execution on Friday last, of the four negroes, at the Isle of Wight Court House, for murder, when the drop, fell two of the ropes broke, leaving two bodies dangling from the scaffold, and two lying on the ground. The executioner, after the two hanging ones died, which was not until seventeen minuets had elapsed, marched the other two upon the scaffold, and hung them. There was much excitement in the crowd, and inside the jail, when the ropes broke, and the guard had to quiet them.

—Niagara is no longer the most wonderful of cataracts. Its rival has been discovered in British Guiana, in South America. There are two falls, one of seven hundred and seventy feet and another of fifty. The volume of water passing over these falls is seventy-eight feet deep and three hundred feet broad during the dry season. The colonial government of Guiana is arranging facilities for visitors. By way of comparison, it may be well to add that Niagara Falls on the American side is 164 feet high, and on the Canadian side, 150 feet high. The width of the American falls is 1,100 feet, and the Canadian falls about double that number.

—Rev. Father Gervans, priest of Saint James Church, Newark, N. J., is a very remarkable man. Being a most skillful builder he personally supervised the erection of his magnificent church, thus saving thousands of dollars. He is now erecting a large hospital and also a convent building, the latter two hundred feet square and five stories high and wholly of iron. The building is only thirty feet wide, there being an interior court one hundred and forty feet square.—The Reverend Father attends to every detail, pays the men and all, and is even thought to be his own architect, though not even reporters can find out about him.

REMAINS OF A RACE OF GIANTS FOUND IN ARKANSAS—STRANGE AND USEFUL POTTERY.—Two miles west of Barfield, in Arkansas county, Ark., on the east side of the Pemiscott river, stands an Indian mound, some twenty-five feet high and about an acre in area at the top. The mound is called Chickasaba. A number of years ago in making an excavation in or near the foot of Chickasaba mound, a portion of a gigantic human skeleton was unearthed. The men who were digging, becoming interested, unearthed the entire skeleton. From measurements given us by some parties, the frame of the man to whom it belonged could not have been less than eight or nine feet in height. Under the skull, which easily slipped over the head of our informant (who, we will here state, is one of our best citizens), was found a pitcher-shaped earthern jar, resembling in form the way of Indian pottery which had been seen before by them. It was the shape of a round-bodied, long-necked carafe, or decanter. The material of which this jar was made was a peculiar kind of clay, and the workmanship was very fine. The neck or body of it was ornamented with figures or hieroglyphics consisting of a correct delineation of human hands, parallel to each other, open palms outward, and running down the vase, the wrists to the handle, the fingers toward the neck. On either side of the hands were *tibea*, or thigh bones, also correctly delineated, running round the vase. There were other things found with the skeleton, but this is all our informant remembers. Since that time, whenever excavation has been made in the Chickasaba country in the neighborhood of the mound, similar skeletons have been found, and in the skull of every one were found similar funeral vases, almost exactly like the one described. There are now in this city several of the vases and portions of the huge skeletons. One of the editors of the Appeal measured a thigh-bone, which is fully three feet long. The thigh and shin bones, together with bones of the foot stood on proper position, in a physician's office in this city, measured five feet in height. This show the body to which the legs belonged to have been from nine to ten feet in height. At Beaufort's Landing, near Randolph, in digging a deep ditch, a skeleton was found the leg of which measured between five and six feet in length, and other bones in proportion.—*Memphis Appeal.*

IMPORTANT NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The *Hearth and Home*, a finely illustrated literary journal of high character, hitherto published by Messrs. Pettingill, Bates & Co., has been purchased by Messrs. Orange Judd & Co., of 245 Broadway, New York, the well known publishers of the *American Agriculturalist*. Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., whose advertising agency, established in 1849, is one of the largest and most reputable in the world, find that their extensive business requires their exclusive attention, and they therefore transfer *Hearth and Home* to the new publishers, whose long experience and abundant facilities will enable them not only to maintain the past high character of the paper, but to add materially to its value. The new publishers also announce a reduction of terms to three dollars per year. This change will not at all affect the American *Agriculturist*, which will continue independently as heretofore. The illustrated and reading matter of the two journals will be entirely different. Either of the two journals will be furnished from now to the end of 1871 (fifteen months), at the yearly subscription rate, viz: the *Weekly Hearth and Home* at three dollars; the *Monthly American Agriculturist*, one dollar and a half; or the two for four dollars.

New Advertisements.

SECOND ANNUA