Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, : Nov. 10, 1870.

Contesting Seats in Congress.

The practice, since the close of the war, of defeated Radical candidates for Congress contesting the seats of their successful Democratic opponents, has become an intolerable nuisance. Falsely and impudently assuming that the Radical party, solitary and alone, fought the rebellion and conquered it, it became almost an article of Radical faith, that the people had no right to elect a Democrat to Congress, and that if they dared to do so, their action should be treated with contempt. Acting on this doctrine, and presuming on their numerical strength in the House, the Radical majority four years ago unseated D. W. Voorhees, from Indiana, Gen. Morgan, from Ohio, and James Brooks, from the city of New York. No fair man doubted the legality of their election; yet it was decided in a Radical caucus that they must be officially decapitated, and the outrage was consummated. These three gentlemen were triumphantly returned by their indignant constituents to the next Congress, and were all reselected by overwhelming majorities at the recent elections. One would suppose that this lesson would have produced a salutary effect upon the friends of the Radical candidates for Congress who were defeated at the late election in this State. But as soon as the election was over and it was ascertained that Armstrong in the Lycoming district had been defeated by Sherwood by 27, Morrell in the Cambria district by Speer by 11, and Cessna in the Bedford district by Meyers by 15, it was proclaimed by the Radical press, not of the districts themselves, but *outside of them*, that the defeated candidates would contest the election. And why? Simply because they were beaten by *small majorities*. Is that a true test of the honesty of an election, and may not a candidate be as fairly elected by a majority of *five* votes as by a majority of *five hundred*? Most unquestionably so, in the absence of plain, open and palpable fraud. Where *that* can be clearly proven there ought to be a contest. Has it been alleged by the Republican papers in Blair and Huntingdon that illegal votes were polled for Mr. Speer in either of those counties? No such allegation has ever been made, but on the contrary many and very different reasons have been given by Mr. Morrell's friends in these two counties for his failure in receiving the Republican vote. We do not know what course Mr. Morrell will take, but as he is known to be a gentleman, it is fair to presume that he will pay a decent respect to the voice of the people. Mr. Speer does not in the least fear the result of a contest, should that usual Radical dodge be resorted to.

It is asserted, as if by authority, that John Cessna will contest the seat of B. F. Meyers. Any man who knows Cessna, his love of office, his political trickery, his inordinate vanity, and more especially his demagogueism, will not be at all surprised at this announcement. It is in perfect harmony with his political career. His refusal to do so would have excited our special wonder. He declared *even in advance of his nomination*, that if he should be defeated he would contest the election. We make this statement from a conversation we had a short time after the election, with a well known gentleman, formerly a citizen of Bedford, who stated to us, that either in May or June last, Cessna told him *that if he was defeated, he was determined to contest the seat of his opponent*. The high character for integrity of the gentleman who made this statement to us is not to be questioned. It shows what manner of man John Cessna is How utterly base and devoid of all sense of honor must the man be who, after having received six or seven hundred negro votes, and was defeated, will yet get down on his knees and basely attempt to crawl into a seat which the freemen of his district declared by their votes he should not occupy. Yet of such contemptible stuff is Cessna made. That he will signally fail in his impudent attempt to nullify and set aside the verdict of the honest voters of his district, who, well knowing him, spurned him with contempt, does not admit of a reasonable doubt.

ALTHOUGH elections were held in *eighteen* States on last Tuesday, the Pittsburg papers of this (Wednesday) morning do not furnish any satisfactory details of the result in a single State. All that we know is that Hoffman, the Democratic candidate for Governor in New York, carried the city of New York by about *forty thousand* majority and is elected, as well as the balance of the State ticket.—Horace Greely was defeated for Congress in the sixth city district by S. S. Cox, the present Democratic member. In our next issue we will give the result in the different States in which elections were held.

RUMOR revives the report that Secretary Boutwell will leave the Treasury Department soon after the meeting of Congress.

Grant and Cox.

Grant's administration signalized its commencement by a startling and inexcusable blunder, and as a general rule it has been blundering ever since. Of all the fatal mistakes, however, which Grant has committed, his virtual dismissal of Gen. Cox from the Department of the Interior has created the greatest revulsion in public sentiment against him. Nearly all the leading and influential Republican papers throughout the county have expressed their indignation of it in unmeasured terms. The head and front of Secretary Cox's offence was, that he would not allow certain Radical politicians from Pennsylvania and Ohio to go into his Department and *demand* from the clerks therein employed a certain *per cent.* on their salaries, to be added to the Radical electioneering fund at the October election in the States named. His conduct in this respect excited the ire of those two virtuous and irreproachable patriots, Simon Cameron and Zachariah Chandler, and they set themselves at work to drive him from the Cabinet. Grant listened to the appeals of these two corrupt and unscrupulous senators and yielded. General Cox, although not formally dismissed, knew that Grant was ready to strike the blow, and tendered his resignation.

As a sample of the light in which Grant's conduct in this matter is received by the Republican press, we publish below two articles, the first from the New York *Evening Post* and the second from the Chicago *Republican*, both of which are well known and able Radical papers and have heretofore been warm supporters of Grant and his administration:

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

The letters of Secretary Cox, which we present elsewhere in full *will be read with painful interest by all true friends of General Grant. They contain in fact, the announcement of the President's unconditional surrender to the "men inside of politics."*

The new President promised nothing so often as that he would not appoint or remove for merely political reasons. Merit was to be the test; if a man was faithful he might even be a Democrat, and keep his place; if he was unfit, he might be ever so zealous a Republican, and yet he should not get a place.

This was the most distinct pledge General Grant gave, in regard to the conduct of his administration; it was almost the only pledge. It meant a reform of the civil service; it was accepted by the country as a promise that the abuses in the civil department of the government, which had grown to be a monstrous and fertile source of corruption, and a serious cause of weakness to the Executive, should be reformed.

Unfortunately, the President joined in one condemnation all men who had been engaged in politics; he rejected the advice of the statesmen as much as of the merest political hacks of the party which elected him; and, so far as he could, selected for office his own intimates. So far as these were good men, he did wisely; but the mere fact of friendship or relationship to the President was perhaps as poor a test of fitness for public place as any. *Having isolated himself, however, in the beginning from the statesmen of the Republican party, men who needed to be sought and had no favors to ask, he was the more ready to fall into the hands of the hack politicians, among whom it was before long whispered, with no little amusement, that 'General Grant would, after all, make a first rate politician."*

If he meant to "go into politics," as the phrase is, he had at his hand a very shrewd master of the ignoble art in Mr. Boutwell, who, unless he is greatly belied, knows more about "making up a slate," and about the mysteries of dispensing office with a view to party effect, than any other man in the Republican party.

Whoever was the President's tutor, he has been, it seems, a willing, though not, in our judgement, an apt scholar. He has learned the rules, and he has hastened to apply them. *Not even Buchanan's interference in Kansas was more gross and unblushing than President Grant's attempt to coerce the Missouri Republicans to do his will and not their own. No President except Andrew Johnson has ever so openly tried, by wholesale removals from office and by the appointment of his favorites, to impose his policy upon the party.*

The letters of Gen. Cox, now published, show that in the practice of the smaller devices of politicians tho President has been no less ready. The Secretary of the Interior, who came into the Cabinet as the especial friend and representative of civil service reform, is forced to leave the Cabinet because the President insists, contrary to General Cox's desires, upon letting political committees levy tribute upon the poor clerks in the Interior Department.

This is the end of all the promises so repeatedly and openly made by Gen. Grant before and immediately after his inauguration. So far from reforming the civil service, he is the first President who gives leave, openly to political committees to go into the departments and levy blackmail upon the clerks. He is the first President who has unblushingly sacrificed a member of his Cabinet to the demands of secret and irresponsible party committees. The system of political blackmail to which he has given official recognition was hitherto, even under Andrew Johnson, carried on secretly. Can any one longer doubt the immediate and urgent need of a reform of the civil service?

[From the Chicago Republican.]

"It shows us a President who virtually acknowledges himself to be in the hands of the worst and most unscrupulous men in the Republican party, and who readly sacrifices a faithful friend and an able minister rather than make an issue with them. General Grant is all the more inexcusable in this matter because of the great flourish with which, on his accession to the Presidency, he announced his thorough independence of politicians, and his determination to keep entirely aloof from them in his administration of the government. Johnson's folly made the 4th of March, 1869, a welcome day to the American people. Grant's blundering imbecility, if persisted in much longer, will convert the 4th of March, 1873, into a fit occasion for national thanksgiving."

JOHN CESSNA is riding Fulton county looking for fraudulent votes. A gentleman informed him that he knew of two illegal votes in his township, when Cessna took out his note book and asked for their names. He was informed that they were negroes whom a prominent Republican had hauled to the polls to vote the Radical ticket. John left suddenly.

The Spring Elections.

Although the Legislature is not in session, we deem the present an opportune time to refer briefly to the subject indicated at the head of this article. When the Registry law was enacted, during the session of 1869, a section was incorporated in it abolishing the Spring elections and directing borough and township officers to be elected at the general election in October. What moved the Legislature to make this sudden change was a mystery then and still remains so. Certain it is that not a single petition from any part of the State, asking for such hasty legislation, was ever presented to that body. If it was a mere experiment, it has most signally failed to meet the expectations of its advocates. After its first trial, at the October election in 1869, a universal demand for its prompt repeal went up from one end of the State to the other. No petitions, or at least very few, were presented to the Legislature asking that the old order of things might be restored, for the plain reason that the people, knowing that their representatives, having *once* experienced the workings of the law, would themselves feel the necessity of wiping it from the statute book. It is true that a feeble effort to do so was made in the House and failed. The law was acted on the second time at the recent election and failed to convince the people of the State that it is wise and judicious, and ought therefore to stand. The two elections are for widely different purposes and ought to be held at different times. To hold them both on the same day is like attempting to mix water and oil together. In every aspect of the case, the arrangement is inconvenient and troublesome, and must in the future, as in the past, fail in meeting with public approbation. We trust that this grievance will be thoroughly ventilated by the public press throughout the State, that the attention of the people will be specially directed to it, and and that at the approaching session a perfect avalanche of petitions from all parts of the State will be precipitated upon the Legislature, asking for the immediate repeal of the obnoxious section. Let this be done and then let the servants of the people refuse to comply with their demands —*if they dare.*

THE ARMISTICE.—We have the important news to-day that an armistice has been concluded between France and Prussia for the purpose of enabling the people of the former country to take deliberate action towards strengthening the claim of the existing French government to be recognized as legitimate and established. The armistice is to last twenty-five days, during each of which, as we understand, the people of Paris will be at liberty to receive one day's supply of provisions from without, and both of the belligerents will be permitted to confirm, though not to extend, their military organizations in general, and to retain the military positions now held by them.

It is probable that the consent of Prussia to this step has been brought about partly by the direct influence of the neutral powers, and partly by the hope that during the period of the armistice the front of the French resistance may be seriously weakened by political intrigues for the overthrew of the existing government. Even this hope, however, it is tolerably clear, would not have prevailed with Count von Bismarck had not the pressure of the increasing difficulties with which Prussia finds herself surrounded, in her self-imposed task of "reconstructing" the French nation, begun seriously to make itself felt.

The republican government at Tours enters with the armistice upon a new and most trying ordeal. While all good men everywhere must ardently desire that the sword once laid down in this really fratricidal war may not again be taken up, no man who rightly estimates the existing perils of European society, or honestly believes in the efficacy of free government, and of free goverment alone, to dissipate those perils, can well avoid the conviction that any armistice which should lead to the collapse of the republican experiment so bravely begun in France would entail upon the Old World eventual catastrophies even worse than those which for the past few months have appalled mankind.—*N. Y. World*, 4th.

[From Monday's World.]

The armistice has been finally rejected—and the war will proceed and probably be carried far into the winter. It is not yet fully known exactly why no agreement could take place, but it seems that the terms demanded by the Germans were far too severe. Owing to the circumstance that the negotiations pending were known to the commanders of the armies in the field no movements of importance took place anywhere. Garibaldi is reported captured, and Neu Breisach and Beifort are vigorously beseiged. It seems after all as the opinion expressed by Napoleon at the beginning of this war that it would be a long one will be verified. From all parts of France the news reaches us of the most determined measures and preparations for a grand rally and resistance to the very last.

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, a Radical paper, is subject to fits of spasmodic candor, during which it is liable to blurt out unpalatable truths in the bluntest sort of way. As witness the following comments on the result of the West Virginia elections:

The illiberal, proscriptive course pursued by the republicans of the State ever since the war closed, puts them in the position of both deserving and inviting defeat; and in the present position of parties the gain of three Democrats in Congress is more a matter of congratulation than would be the increase of the Republican majority by that number. The good that is in the dominant party can only be brought out by the discipline of adversity, and there are other States than West Virginia where an occasional defeat would have the happiest effect upon it.

—General Lee's attending physician, Dr. Barton, states that "we consider his protracted grief at the condition of his country, and the continued suppression of his strong feelings, the chief remote causes, and the excessive fatigue and mental application the immediate cause of congestion of the veins of the brain."

The Double Child.

Details of the Wonderful Freak of Nature in Ohio.

Delaware (O.) Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.

Our community is much excited over a freak of nature in the production of a double baby. The Siamese Twins are completely overshadowed by this infant wonder. There is living in Peru township, Morrow county, a family named Finley. Up to last Wednesday morning it consisted of Mr. Joseph Finley, his wife Mary and two children, little girls aged three and five years. On that morning Mrs. Finley was confined and gave birth to twins joined together in a manner unknown to the books. When the gossips brought the news of the event to our city, and gave descriptions of the child, or rather children, it was laughed at by the professional, and pronounced a good hoax. A gentleman living in the vicinity of the Finley home called on one of our physicians and assured him that there was no exaggeration in the description, as he had seen the wonder. Convinced that there was something in the case, a party of gentlemen, consisting of Drs. J. A. Little and T. B. Williams, W. O. Seamens, Professor of Natural History and Chemistry in the Ohio Wesleyan University, and S. K. Donavin, on the 16th inst., visited the family. Before reaching the Finley farm the party called on Dr. A. E. Westbrook, of Ashley, who had been called to attend the mother, and learned from him that the half had not been told. Dr. Westbrook accompanied the party. An hour's drive brought them to the place. On going to the gate leading to the yard, a written notice was discovered announcing that visitors would not be admitted. This did not deter the party. They immediately entered the yard, and on reaching the front door of the dwelling, they were met by Mr. Finley (the father) and a gentleman who appeared to be acting as his aid-de-camp, who informed the party that they could be admitted to see the show on the payment of 25 cents each. The Professor promptly forked over, and the party stepped in. In a few minutes the nurse made her appearance with the wonder. A double child was exhibited. Two perfectly formed heads, one on either end of the spinal column.

To give a clear idea of it, just suppose that you sever the bodies of two men at the lower part of the abdomen, and then put the two upper parts together, and you have the trunk of this child. At the instance of Drs. Williams and Little the clothing was taken from it and a critical examination was made, so far as could be without doing injury. From the occuput of one child to the occuput of the other there is a continuous spine in a direct line. Upon one side and directly in the centre of the trunk were perfectly developed hips, thighs, legs and feet. They are in nice proportion to the body of either child. On the opposite side there is one large, imperfectly formed leg, presenting the appearance of the consolidation of two legs. There are eight toes on this limb, two of which have the appearance of great toes, being much larger than the others. Each has a well formed head, good features, good chest, good arms and hands, lungs, heart, liver and stomach. Between the perfectly formed limbs and properly situated are the anus and sexual organs in common. The lower portion of the bowels, the bladder, and perhaps the kidneys, are in common. All the other organs are separate.

There was but one umbilical cord and one placenta. The length of the body is twenty inches, and the umbilicus is central in the abdomen and equi-distant from each head. It nurses well at both ends; and when first exhibited to the party one child was asleep and the other was crying. While the physicians were making their examinations, both cried, but a few minutes after the one which was crying first went to sleep, while the other remained awake. When either head would cry the perfect leg which was nearest to that head kicked and crew up, while the leg nearest the other head remained quiet. When either cried the toes on the imperfect foot would move, but the limb remained stationary. Both heads nurse well, and the child, or rather children, are in excellent health. The physicians could see no reason why it, or they, should not live. The mother is doing well. There was no physician present at the birth, and the labor pains lasted only fifteen minutes.

Mr. Finley is alive to the importance and value of this addition to his family. He is now charging gate money, and he informed the writer that he had already entered into an article of agreement with a gentleman for the sale of the body if it should die.—Price fixed is $10,000. Negotiations are in progress for its exhibition if it lives. He is convinced that there is money in it, dead or alive, but thinks there is most in the latter condition. He says that he is conscious of the fact that he "is an unlarned man, but has sense enough not to be fooled out of it."

It is certainly one of the most extraordinary freaks, if not the most so, which has ever occurred, and will certainly attract great attention from the medical profession at least. Drs. Williams and Little are well known to the brothers, Drs. Davies, and many other physicians of your city.

I close by asking "Where is the Cardiff Giant now?"

DIED OF BROKEN HEART.—A man, named Frank Wilson, aged 40, a well-to do merchant of Bellefonte, Centre county, this State, has been for a long time paying his addresses to a young lady by the name of Miss Marr, aged 20, who resides at Lewisburg, on the line of the Lewisburg and Bellefonte railroad. They were finally engaged to be married, and a day appointed for the nuptials. The day before they were to be married, Miss Marr telegraphed to her affianced that he need not leave his home, as the engagement was broken. On the receipt of the message, he started for Lewisburg, and when he arrived at the home of the cruel-hearted girl, he tearfully pleaded for a retraction of her words. She, however, was firm, and refused to have any communication with him. Mr. Wilson must have been devotedly attached to her, as the breaking off of the engagement resulted in his death in three weeks afterwards. He did not leave Lewisburg alive.

A NOVEL WAY OF SAVING LIFE.—A German woman in the employment of a farmer on the Rivanna river, during the late flood, who lived very close to the bank of the river, had her house washed away with herself and two children. The house lodged for a few moments against a large birch tree; she found it would be soon washed off again, and finding it going to pieces, determined to climb the tree with her children.

They being too small to climb, she deliberately unwound her hair, which was very long, and, dividing it into strands, tied each one of her children around her arm, and climded up as far as she could get. Finding the water rising rapidly she tore portions of her dress into strips and lashed herself to the body of the tree, and remained in that position for fourteen hours. The water rose over her waist, but she was finally rescued. If she had not tied her children in the way she did, they both would have been drowned.—*Richmond Journal.*

TAKING the census will cost the government $1,750,000.

Political and News Items.

—There is a servant girl in Evansville, Ind., who works for the pure love of it. She is sixteen years old, and owns real estate worth $50,000. So reports a census marshal.

—A lady in Jasper county, Indiana, aged seventy-five, wants a divorce from her husband, aged seventy-eight, because he "spends half his time running about with the girls."

—At the dedication of the Methodist church in Girard, Erie county, the other day, $15,190 were subscribed to pay off the debt of the church. Dan Rice put his name down for $1,000.

—Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the late Southern Confederacy, spent several days week before last, with his niece, the widow of the late Senator Brodhead, at South Bethlehem.

—A boy has been locked up in the Troy jail for stealing an umbrella valued at 80 cents. This item is important, inasmuch as it establishes the fact that it is a crime to steal an umbrella.

—A wealthy old miser recently starved himself to death at Chicago. He had lived for years on rotten fruit, decayed vegetables, putrid meat and stale bread. His death finally resulted from strangulation and gangrene of the intestines.

—No news has been received from the overdue steamship Idaho, although her agents do not believe that she is lost. It now appears that she had on board fifty cabin passengers and 210 ex Papal Zouaves on their way home to Canada.

—The apple crop throughout the country is represented to be enormous, and in New England and New York it is especially so. The estimated yield in Genesee county, in the latter State, is 130,000 barrels. Prices range there from $1.30 to $1 50 per barrel.

—Three little children of John Bower, of Mercer, Pa, was fatally poisoned last week, by swallowing pills. The box, containing twenty one pills, had been laid aside in the closet for some months, and at house cleaning time accidentally got into the hands of the children.

—Despatches from Tours announce that a young girl of that city is creating the most intense excitement by imitating the example of Joan of Arc. Hundreds of enthusiastic persons have joined her standard. Her appeals for recruits are said to be singularly patriotic and eloquent.

—The trustees of Washington College, at Lexington, Va., have unanimously elected General G. W. C. Lee, second son of Gen. Robert E. Lee, as President of the institution, to succeed his father. They have also changed the name of the college to "Washington-Lee University."

—A sailor named Joseph Tibble, who was in a small boat on Lake Huron at the time of the late earthquake, states that the waters seemed to boil, that small lumps of mud were thrown into the air, and that thousands of fish came to the surface and jumped about as if being pursued.

—A boy about fifteen years of age, son of a man named McDermott at Auburn, Mass., was recently attacked by a gray eagle, measuring eight feet from tip to tip, and would have been killed but for the timely aid of an uncle, who was obliged to beat the fierce creature to death in self-defense.

—It is stated that Louis Napoleon has ten million francs invested in mortgages on property in New York. We hope this is true, and that the ex-Emperor will come here to enjoy the fortune he has so judiciously saved for a rainy day. As he spends his money freely, New York is just the place for him.

—A fortunate beggar, 91 years of age, who has been known for many years about the streets of St. Louis, has fallen heir to the Caruthers estate, at Portland, Oregon, which is estimated to be worth $500,000. The original owner of this property used to be known among trappers as "Wrestling Joe."

—A Cranberry Isle, Me., correspondent of the Ellsworth *American* says the people in that vicinity are quite excited over the recent discovery of a gold mine in the mountains, and specimens have been sent to Boston to be tested. It has been reported that an iron mine and a granite mine had also been found.

—The Washington *Star* gives an elaborate description of Grant's stables, which comprise twelve fast animals, and a large supply of carriages, wagons, phætons, and other luxuries on wheels. Some of the harness is heavily mounted with gold, and other sets richly laden with silver. Poor Grant how the war distressed him.

—A few days ago a young man named Ward sustained accidental injuries which resulted in death. His funeral was attended by his mother, Mrs. Ellen Ward, of No. 79 North Fifth street, Williamsburg, who exhibited the most intense grief throughout. Immediately after his burial his mother sank lifeless in the room from which his corpse had been removed.

—A love-stricken youth of Muscatine, Iowa, recently asked the object of his affections to elope with him. The young lady consented to do so on condition that he should pay her debts, which amounted to a considerable sum. He gave her the money, but she failed to come to time at the hour appointed for starting, and the poor fellow is now very miserable indeed.

—A fatal coincident is reported from before Toul. Among the persons killed there during the bombardment was a young girl, who was literally torn in two pieces by a shell. She had been born sixteen years ago in front of Sebastapol, and the fright occasioned by the bursting of a shell had brought about her premature birth and the death of her mother. On the 24th of September last, she was killed herself by a shell.

—The gentlemen who appointed themselves a special committee to examine the tin mines of Missouri have made a very favorable report. They say that the ore is found in such abundance that ages of active industry cannot exhaust it. "The yield of pure tin," says the committee, "is from three and seven tenths per cent. to ten and one half per cent., and on the usual assays an average of five and fifty-three hundreds per cent."

—It is related that a recent letter to Bismarck, marked "private," was opened by his confidential clerk, who had scarcely opened it and read a few lines when he was seized with violent pains in the head and fell back in a swoon. Another clerk picked it up and felt the same symptoms. After a little while they recovered, and carried the document to a chemist, who soon ascertained that the letter had been poisoned with veratrim, a subtle and dangerous substance, the odor of which mounts into the brain, and is very liable to produce death or insanity.

—A fire broke out in the old "Free and Easy," above the Eckert House, Parker's Landing, at half-past four o'clock on Friday morning last. The Eckert House, Weaver & Son's restaurant, Morrison's store, Stull's store, Fuller House, Goldrick & Herbst's offices, and all the buildings between Morrison's store, opposite the ferry landing, to the residence of Mrs. E. H. Parker, were destroyed. No oil rigs were burned, and no oil of any account was destroyed. Two-thirds of the town, including all the portion on both sides of front street, was destroyed. The loss is very heavy.

—The Varuna steamship, between New York and Galveston, foundered at sea on the 20th of October last, off Jupiter Inlet on the coast of Florida. A gale of unusual violence even for those stormy latitudes threw her on her beam ends, and she sank rapidly. All her passengers were drowned in their staterooms, while the life-boat that contained the captain and crew was carried under by the sinking vessel, five only escaping in another boat to tell the tale.

—The chair in which Napoleon sat while arranging (or rather assenting to) the terms of his capitulation with King William at Sedan is likely to become a historical relic. He had no sooner risen from it than a Berlin police officer, on duty at the Prussian headquarters, laid hands upon it, at the same time giving the servant who had charge of the room a twenty franc piece. It may yet sell for its weight in gold, as it is probably the most interesting Sedan chair in existence.

—A singular case of insanity has occurred at Lawrence, Mass. Mr. C. T. Chamberlain, a highly respectable man, experienced an irresistable desire to kill his children, and every morning he was accustomed to count them to make sure he had not dispatched one or more of them during the night. But Mr. Chamberlain was sane enough to know that he ought to be restained of his liberty, and accordingly, at his own request, he has been conducted to the Worcester Asylum.

—Sarah Van Camp, of Metamora, Ind., has brought suit against M. H. Aldrich, of Cincinnati, for $5,000 for the loss of her husband. She alleges that she purchased of Aldrich forty gallons of oil, represented by him to be non explosive, but after emptying a portion of it, and while coming out of the cellar with her husband carrying a lighted candle, an explosion occurred, killing her husband. She says this was caused by the explosive gas of the oil coming in contact with the lighted candle.

THE CAMBRIA MYSTERY SOLVED.—The wreck of the steamship Cambria of the Anchor Line, which struck on one of the Instrabull group, on the passage to the Londonderry port, has been found at last, and the mystery attending the calamity which befell her solved.

The vessels which have been cruising around the vicinity of the spot indicated by McGartland, the only survivor of the disaster, have been rewarded by finding the missing steamer at the ocean bottom on Wednesday. The vessel discovered the wreck of the Cambria five miles off Instrabull Islands, where she foundered, lying upon her side, with four fathoms of water rolling over her. The intelligence of finding the Cambria circulated with marvellous rapidity, and most intense excitement prevails in Londonderry. It is probable that submarine divers will be dispatched immediately to the wreck to ascertain the fate of the passengers, whether all escaped in boats only to be lost, or whether some remained upon and went down in the wreck.

EXTRAORDINARY DEER HUNT.—The Galt (Ontario) Reporter says: "A young man named George Mays, of Luther township, recently went in pursuit of a deer, which took refuge in a pond. Being without firearms, the hunter boldly jumped on the back of the animal, which started from the pond and took across the fields, Mays clinging to the horns. The deer jumped the fence, and the young man's head coming in contact with one of the stakes was badly cut. Falling from his seat he grasped the deer by the hind legs and was again mounted, and forced the deer to the ground, after receiving a severe cut in one of his legs from the animal's horns. Mays received assistance from some neighbors, who brought an ax and put an end to the struggle. The carcass weighed 145 pounds.

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OCTOBER, 1870.

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LADIES' FANCY FURS. JOHN FARRAR, 718 Arch Street, Middle of the Square between Sixth and Seventh Sts., PHILADELPHIA. Importer and manufacturer of all kinds of FANCY FURS. FOR LADIES' WEAR. Having purchased at the recent sale of Leon Parmentier, of the celebrated firm of Parmentier & Marcus, 184 Greenwich street, New York, the splendid assortment of all the finest Furs from first hands in Europe, and having them made up by the most skillful workmen, I would respectfully invite my friends in Cambria and adjacent counties to call and examine my very large and beautiful assortment of Fancy Furs for Ladies and Children. Being determined to sell at as low prices as any respectable House in this city. All Furs warranted. No misrepresentations to effect sales. JOHN FARRAR. oct.27.-3m. 718 Arch St., Philada.

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AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to report distribution of the funds in the hands of Augustus Ashe, Adm'r of Joseph Batin, dec'd, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in Ebensburg on TUESDAY, the 29th day of NOVEMBER, 1870, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment. Those interested are requested to attend. WM. H. SECHLER, Auditor. Ebensburg, Nov. 3, 1870.-3t.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor, have been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county an Auditor to report distribution of the money in the hands of A. Boyle and Henry Bender, Executors of Simon Bender, dec'd, gives notice that he will sit at his office in Ebensburg, on *Friday, the 4th day of November next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested can attend if they think proper. JOSEPH McDONALD, Auditor. Ebensburg, Oct. 20, 1870.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county Auditor to distribute money in the hands of Sarah Gillespie, late of Ebensburg, dec'd, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in Ebensburg, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper. JOHN S. RHEM, Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of William Gwinn, M. D., dec'd, late of Johnstown borough, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said borough. Those indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. A. J. GWINN, Adm'r. Loretto, Sept. 28, 1870.-6t.*