

Cambria Freeman.

THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 17, 1870.

The following dispatch is both refreshing and instructive, and shows to a demonstration how the ballot boxes are manipulated in a city in which carpet baggers and negroes exercise supreme political control. In Radical slang, this would be regarded as a "fair election."

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—It is stated that three hundred persons supposed to be counting the votes in the city received eight dollars per day. The Times says the reason why the election returns are not counted with promptitude is simply eight dollars per day and an interest in the issue. The official returns will be in our possession about Christmas, but as the ballot boxes are to be charged to the Republican officials, no returns are entertained of their reducing their misfortune.

Brown the late elections it was stated, in several dispatches from Washington, that Judge Casey, one of the Judges of the Court of Claims was about to resign his office and that Grant had expressed his intention of appointing as his successor Charles D. Drake, a Radical member of the United States Senate from Missouri. At that time Grant and Drake flattered themselves that they had as well arranged political affairs in Missouri as to render certain the success of their party. But there is "many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." The Democrats and liberal Republicans of that State, by a union of their respective forces, repudiated Grant and his administration and elected a Legislature overwhelmingly opposed to Drake.

ROBERT RANSON BUTLER, of infamous Congressional fame, has been re-elected from the Tennessee district. He belongs to the Whittmore school of politicians and at the last session of Congress put in the loyal plea against his expulsion for selling a cadetship, that he had expended his corrupt gains in the laudable effort of aiding to secure the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. After Congress adjourned the officers of the Pension Bureau at Washington discovered that he had forged certain papers on that office and had drawn the money therefrom for the Treasury. The necessary documents were procured for his arrest in Tennessee, which was effected by a special detective of the government. He was released on a writ of Habeas corpus by the Judge of the U. S. Court for the Eastern district of that State. There the matter rests for the present, but is not likely to remain so. What must be the character of the constituency that returns this unmitigated scoundrel to Congress, to participate in making laws for the country? God save the people from all such grievous afflictions.

Butler on the War Path.

Since the terrible reverse which the Radical party met with at the recent elections, that rebellious warrior, Ben Butler, has made the wonderful discovery that something must be done, and that quickly, in order to save the party from a disastrous defeat in the next Presidential campaign. As desperate diseases require desperate remedies, he flatters himself that he has discovered a certain panacea against this threatened collapse of the Radical organization. His plan is as novel as it is startling, and shows that Butler is no thing when he is not sensational. His programme is, for the Administration to appoint a special Minister (meaning thereby Butler himself) to proceed to London, and, in the Bombastes Furiosus style, demand of the British government that "shall permit a free and fair election to be held in each of the Canadian Provinces on the question of annexation to the United States—that no interference shall be exercised by the home government in said election—that all the provinces deciding to become part and parcel of the United States shall be taken under their protecting wing, thus becoming bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh—and that, in consideration thereof, this government will execute and deliver to John Bull a full receipt for all damages on account of the celebrated Alabama claims. This looks very well on paper, provided it is desirable that any portion of Canada should be incorporated into the Union. But suppose that England should refuse to accede to this proposition. What then? In that event, Butler says he would fight, a performance in which he was never known to engage before. He feels quite certain that England would not run the hazard of a contest with a first-class power like the United States, and this no doubt accounts for his willingness that our government should propose the course he has marked out for it. He has another reason for inaugurating this war with our ancient foe, and that is, that if it is not done all prospects of reflecting his old enemy, but now obedient friend, Grant, are entirely hopeless. This latter feature in Butler's manifesto is the milk in his cocoanut. In the mere contention in power of this ricketty and imbecile administration, worth all the misery, suffering, and sacrifice of human life that would necessarily result from a foreign war? Must the peace of the country be violently interrupted—its trade and commerce crippled, its life destroyed—in order that Grant may continue to reside four years longer in the White House and that Butler, and men of his stripe, may continue to plunder the public treasury? This Massachusetts Bob Acres thinks so, but the American people, the bone and sinew of the country, will soon and reject the cruel and infamous suggestion. If this weak and vacillating administration can only be sustained by embroiling the country in a needless and expensive war, then the sooner it is wiped out of existence the better. Butler's proposition is monstrous and unprecedented, and shows him in his true character as an arrant and unmatchable demagogue and as a reckless disturber of the public peace. If he was never fairly entitled to be called "Boss," the name by which he is best known, that disgraceful appellation can now be applied to him by common consent.

The Late Elections.

The result of the elections held in a large number of the States on last Monday and Tuesday week, and which we give below, shows that while the Radical party is fast approaching dissolution, the Democracy are in the full vigor of manhood, and will enter into the next Presidential contest, confident of achieving a complete and decisive victory.

MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.—The Radical party, as usual, was successful in both these corporation-ridden States, electing a Governor in the former by a plurality of only 8,600, as well as returning from both all the Radical candidates for Congress. It is simply the old story of the Dutch having taken Holland.

NEW YORK.—All the power and influence of the administration were brought into requisition to secure a Radical triumph in this State, and especially in the city. Large bodies of regular troops were quartered in and about it, under the pretense of securing a fair election, but really to annoy and intimidate voters from going to the polls. The result was that Hoffman had a majority in the city of 22,000 and in the State of about 36,000.—The Democrats gained four members of Congress and claim a majority of four in the House, the present State Senate being Democratic.

NEW JERSEY.—We confess to a defeat in this State—Through local dissensions the Radicals gained one member of Congress and have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

DELAWARE.—Although the negroes voted for the first time in this State, the Democrats elected their Governor and Congressman and have a large majority in the Legislature.

MARYLAND.—The Radicals expected to elect two and perhaps three members of Congress. As in New York, Grant sent his military forces to Baltimore to see that all the negroes voted. Eight thousand of them voted in the city and thirty thousand in the State, and yet the Democrats elected all of the five Congressmen, carried the city of Baltimore by 10,000 and the State by 18,000. Every county in the State, except one, gave a Democratic majority. White men will rule Maryland for many years to come.

VIRGINIA.—The delegation in Congress from this State will stand, Democrats 6, Radicals 2, being a Democratic gain of 3 members.

FLORIDA.—This carpet-bag ridden State has been re-elected, the Democrats having elected their Lieutenant Governor, Congressman, and a large majority of the Legislature.

ALABAMA.—This State has also thrown off the odious rule of the carpet-bagger. Result—A Democratic Governor, a gain of two members of Congress and a majority in the Legislature, thus securing a United States Senator.

LOUISIANA.—The Radicals had a majority on the State vote. Two Democrats and three Radicals were elected to Congress.

ARKANSAS.—The Democrats elected two members of Congress and the Radicals one, being a Democratic gain of one. The Legislature is Democratic and will elect a Democrat to the United States Senate in place of M. Donald, carpet-bagger.

TENNESSEE.—In this State, the victory is complete.—Gen. Brown, Democrat, is elected Governor by a sweeping majority and also six Democratic Congressmen to two Radicals, which is a Democratic gain of 6.

KENTUCKY.—The Radicals looked for the defeat of three or four Congressmen from this State, owing to the large negro vote, estimated at 25,000. But they were mistaken. Eight out of the nine members of Congress are Democrats, if the ninth is not a Democrat.

KANSAS.—The Radicals elected their Governor, Congressman and Legislature.

MISSOURI.—Grant undertook to run the political machine in this State himself and has met with his usual ill luck. There were two candidates for Governor—M. Clurg, the present incumbent, who is a bigoted Radical and Brown, Conservative Republican. The Democrats had no candidate of their own, but supported Brown, whose majority is over 40,000. The delegation to Congress will stand 4 Democrats, (a gain of 2), 2 Conservative Republicans and 2 Radicals. The Legislature is two-thirds Democratic. The result in the State will be that hereafter 40,000 white men, who were disfranchised by Radical laws, will be allowed to vote, and henceforth Missouri will be herself again.

MINNESOTA AND IOWA.—In these two States the Radicals elected all their Congressmen—two in the former and six in the latter. No change in Iowa, but a Democratic loss of one in Minnesota—Wilson, Dem., one of the present members, having been elected two years ago through a Radical split in the second district.

WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN.—The Democrats gained one member of Congress in each of these States.

ILLINOIS.—If the delegation in Congress, from this State, stands, as it is said to do, 7 Democrats and 7 Radicals, there is a Democratic gain of 8.

NEVADA.—It is conceded that the Democratic candidate for Governor is elected and that the vote for Congress is so close that only the official vote can determine it.

Twenty members are yet to be elected to make a full Congress, viz: Georgia 6, in December, 1870; Texas 4 and California 8, in September, 1871; Connecticut 4, in April, 1871; and New Hampshire 8, in March, 1871.

Grant and the Elections.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The President looks upon the result of the elections as the most complete endorsement of his administration any President has ever had.

The foregoing dispatch is a jewel in its way. To be rightly understood, it must be interpreted like an Irish dream. It reminds one somewhat of the antediluvian who, at the commencement of the flood, requested Noah to permit him to enter the ark, and, on being refused, told that ancient mariner that he might go to Hades, as it was not going to be much of a shower after all. Did the city of New York, in defiance of Grant's bayonets, endorse his administration when he uttered Democracy gave a majority against Woodford, Grant's candidate for Governor of 62,000? Did the State of New York endorse him when it re-elected Hoffman by over 80,000 majority. Was his administration sustained in Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky, where the Radical candidates had the solid support of the negro vote, and yet in each one of the Democracy achieved a brilliant victory? Is an administration endorsed that has in the present Congress a majority of 104 and exceed 25? Call you that backing your friends? If the stolid nature of Grant can look at the result of the late elections with any feeling of complacency, it can only be explained on the theory that he is gratified because it was not any worse. Radicalism, with all its airs of omission and commission—and with its corruptions—its violations of law—its perjuries grants of the public domain, and with all its other wrongs against the people—will soon disappear, but will not be forgotten. The ballot-box has spoken trumpet-tongued against the administration, and the verdict of the people has inscribed in legible characters on the inner walls of the White House, the ominous and fatal words, "You have been weighed in the balance and found wanting."

In the course of some comments upon the recent election in Maryland, the New York Tribune remarks: "Disappointing in some respects, as the result of the election in that State has proved, it is nevertheless in others a most encouraging sign for the future." It is quite evident that the Baltimore American, the leading Radical organ of Maryland, does not look upon the result of the election with any gloomy foreboding. That journal says: "We are free to confess that the result of the election in Baltimore, particularly in those wards embraced in the Third Congressional district, has disappointed us. From the thorough and intelligent consideration of the candidates and the large attendance at our meetings, we had some reason to expect a different result. The table of returns published in yesterday's American show that while the Republicans have gained a majority in the city, there was not a corresponding falling off in the Democratic vote. One fact will strike every eye who glances at the returns, namely, the enormous disproportion between the vote cast and the aggregate of names on the registry lists. Either some thousand or more of our citizens remained away from the polls, or else the registry lists bear the marks of that purgatorial fire which exists in most of our wards, or at least in some residence within the city limits. There is no more melancholy duty than that of giving reasons for defeat after a battle has been lost, and we do not attempt to explain the disaster that has overtaken the Republican party in Maryland. Probably in some districts the vote may have been frittered away by internal dissensions, but we do not think it prudent to all that extent to analyze the colored vote of the party is in a minority in every county in the State, alone excepting Anne Arundel, which, owing to the uniting energy of the freedmen, is not to be nominated. It has given a handsome Republican majority. The prejudice which is entertained against the voting of the colored people contributed more to our defeat than any other cause, and we have no doubt that it is an element of weakness and not of strength, and it will take time to educate the masses up to an appreciation of the justice of their enfranchisement."

Which will thinking men accept, the encouraging signs of the Tribune, or the hard facts presented by the American? They must hang their hats on one or the other jug.—Age.

That everything is not lovely in the Republican camp about headquarters is too clear to admit of debate. The muddy headed chief of the staff is not to be nominated as being a man of ordinary sense. All understand that he is a fool, and that his administration, with its distribution of offices in return for presents, its appointments of his own numerous relatives to the cabinet without any other reason than that they belong to the Grant family; its utter abandonment of the dignity and interests of the country in the Cuban question, its attempt to force through the corrupt job of the annexation of St. Domingo, and its general incapacity, laziness, co-vision to pleasure, and neglect of duty, is worse than a failure; it is a dishonor to the nation. General Grant had not a real friend in either House of Congress. There is not a man there who respects him, or whose judgment is influenced by his opinions or his wishes. There are scoundrels and flatterers, men who will do anything for money, and who are in his power because that is the most efficacious way of administering to him the license he craves.

SHOCKING CALAMITY.—An appalling accident occurred at St. Charles, Mo., on Friday afternoon, at a new bridge over the course of construction across the Missouri river. The part of the bridge where it occurred is between the first and second piers. There were on this position sixteen men at the time. Near the pier, some two or three hundred feet from the St. Charles, back of the pier, an engine and a derrick were being used to hoist the first cord of the span, an iron casting of five tons weight. This had been elevated to such a height that it was almost ready to be placed in its position, when the wire rope of the derrick sustaining it snapped with the great weight and the ponderous iron mass fell as it falls from beneath a ship, and about one hundred feet of the structure gave way. The engineer and fifteen men went down with the broken mass of timber, and their mangled bodies were soon seen floating in the river beneath.

An Island of Silver.

We have before alluded to the silver island of the north shore of Lake Superior, in the British possessions, just below Thunder Cape, and some fifteen miles beyond Fort William. The island is quite small in dimensions—say one hundred feet by forty—and the most of it is submerged at high water; a small part at one end is about eight feet above the level. This island was entered by the Montreal Mining Company, as a part of a tract embracing 108,000 acres; and the island was subsequently purchased of them by Captain William B. Frew, (formerly of Portage Lake, and Superintendent of South Pewanook copper mine), for himself and associates, including George M. Kenney, a wealthy citizen of New York, a brother we think of General Sibley, of St. Paul. The Montreal Mining Company first made the discovery that the island contained silver, and by their agents sunk a shaft on the island; but these knew little or nothing about mining, and the water coming up upon them, further prospecting was abandoned as hopeless. It was only this last summer that Captain F. and his company completed their bargain with the Montreal company for the island, and secured it by paying, or agreeing to pay, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the entire one hundred and eighty thousand acres. They were considerably disappointed in the mine in "a workmanlike manner," their first step was to surround the island with cribs of timber, filled with stone, to serve as a breakwater and leebreaker; and within these cribs a coffer dam was built and puddled with clay, having the effect of making the whole island a water-tight reservoir, the water being kept from the intrusion of the lake. The next step was to set up a large syphon pump, worked by steam, by which the inside was pumped dry, or nearly so, and it has since been found that a very little working of the pumps daily keeps the island clear of water entirely. They have now had exposed seventy feet in length, and find it to be a true fissure vein with perpendicular walls—the vein of silver matrix being calcareous and with some little quartz intermixed. The vein is eight feet wide, and eye-witnesses from these state that for one quarter of a mile they will average 20 per cent. of pure silver. On the first trial after the water was first gotten out six men took over \$25,000 in four days, and up to the latest accounts the working has been continued at about this rate.—Already 128 barrels of native silver, estimated to be worth from \$75,000 to \$100,000, have been taken out. The value of the mine computed by the ton is not less than a dollar to the pound! The mine employs now about forty men, and will increase their force immediately, the "royalty" paid on this to the English government is quite small—not exceeding one-eighth of one per cent. The track laid by the explosion of the Luzerne powder mill, is estimated at fully \$200,000. The men, Burns and Shoemaker, died from the effects of the explosion. Mrs. Dickinson and children were only severely shocked and have recovered. Dunlop, it is thought will recover.

—The Luzerne Powder Company's mill and dry houses at Wilkesbarre, Pa., where powder is manufactured on the patent of General Oliver, exploded on Thursday morning by a terrific explosion, caused by a slight fire originating in the mill by the breaking of a cog in the machinery, and communicated to the dry house, it is thought, by one of the men whose clothes were afire running there for refuge. The buildings were badly shattered, together with a few freight cars standing on the track near by. Thomas Burnett, the engineer, was thrown against a vice, fracturing his skull, and has since died. Oscar Shoemaker, the man who ran to the dry houses, was very badly burned, and it is thought impossible for him to live. The loss to the company is \$10,000.

—A completion of the Mount Zion tunnel is promised some time during the coming month. This marvel of engineering skill will pass the iron horse under the Alps, instead of compelling him to mount them in the passage to and from France and Italy.

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—About a year ago a man presenting symptoms of insanity accosted the President with threats, on Pennsylvania avenue, for which he was arrested, and after examination, sent to the insane asylum. His friends are now endeavoring to procure his release, and to send him to Dr. Nichols, the Superintendent, will not consent without the approval of the President, which the latter refuses to give.

—A serious riot occurred at the polls of South Camden, New Jersey, on Tuesday week, in which a number of white Democrats were beaten nearly to death by negroes, and one killed, because they had the temerity to challenge some of the blacks at the polls. The vote at the polls—190 Radicals and 16 Democrats—shows how cowardly must have been the acts of the rade of both colors.

—The druggist Helmbold has brought suit against the New York Herald for one hundred thousand dollars damages for ridiculing and abusing him in its columns because, he alleges, he has withdrawn his advertisement from the paper. Helmbold publishes a card, saying he has frequently sought to obtain satisfaction from that paper, and failing, he brings the first suit in his life.

—The fruits of negro suffrage and equality are seen in South Carolina. Already the war of negroes has commenced. The negroes of that State—the full-blooded, black negroes, the negroes with thick lips and long heels—have declared war against the mulattoes. They have issued a manifesto calling on the pure blacks to unite.—Will they yet war against the whites, and will we see the San Domingo atrocities repeated?

—Little Delaware did nobly in the recent contest. The Democrats carried every county in the State, and elected all the officers from Governor to School Director. The Radicals relied upon negroes; the Democrats upon white men. The latter were not disappointed. It was a white man's victory, and the victory will stick like Spalding's glue. The Radicals of Delaware are now infamous, and they will never again make a decent show at the polls.—Age.

—An affecting statement is made by a lightkeeper near where the Cambria was lost. On the night when the Cambria was wrecked he had opened a door or window in the lighthouse, apparently a few minutes after the steamer struck on the rocks.—Looking to seaward, he observed a light short distance away which suddenly disappeared, and there arose above the roar of the tempest the agonizing shriek of women and men, which were quickly stifled. This was the last that was seen of the Cambria.

—A horrible case of drowning occurred in Melgs township, Muskingum county, O., last week, in which a man named Dutton killed his infant daughter. It appears that the man had been out on a hunt, and after returning home and retiring, dreamed in his uneasy slumber that he had caught the coon, and struck it against the tree, killing it. He was awakened by the frantic screams of his wife, and to his horror found that he had picked up his little infant daughter and dashed her against the bed post, killing her almost instantly.

—A young man named Vandenberg, at Scranton, Pa., last Friday night, after having been robbed of all his money and little valuable, went to a drug store and stated that he wanted four ounces of lanolin for a horse. The clerk passed in over the counter to him, when before paying for it, he held it up to the light and asked "if the clerk replied affirmatively." "Then here goes," said Vandenberg, and putting the action to the word, swallowed the four ounces, and he was taken to the station house and conveyed out, but he died before morning. He was from Honesdale.

—The Canadian steamer Arizona, plying between Collingwood and Lake Superior ports, is now nearly twenty days out on a trip from Collingwood to Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, and less are entertained that she has gone down with all on board, nearly one hundred souls.

News and Political Items.

—Kovods, on hearing of Cassa's defeat in said to have exclaimed in startled account—"miraculosity!"

—Four persons were killed and several fatally injured by a railroad accident, near Colombia, South Carolina, on Monday.

—There was a heavy fall of snow in Yorkshire, England, on Friday last, while the weather was bright, bracing and sunny.

—At Boston the revenue officers have captured \$4,000 worth of diamonds from a steamer passenger by the City of Cork, who tried to smuggle them in his tobacco.

—In Massachusetts, John Q. Adams, though defeated for Governor, is elected Representative from Quincy. His father resided from the White House to Congress.

—In St. Joseph, Mo., the other day, two twin sisters played a game of "seven up" for the hand of a young farmer, and the winner married the young man within a week.

—Perry county will catch every body who has to go through the woods after dark. Country "courtin'" is about played out there, and as a consequence the greatest indignation exists among the young people.

—Mr. Helmbold, who prepares the celebrated Buchu, called on President Grant, in the midst of his trouble about the McGarran-hunt, and said to him considerably: "I will not back you, Mr. President."

—Since Senators and things have got to writing for the magazines, Corvode, of Pennsylvania, is open for an engagement to furnish articles for some good paying monthly. His first article would be on "frods in Flaidely."

—Daniel McFarland, if the correspondent of a western paper is to be believed, has been placed in lunatic asylum by his friends. His insanity has assumed a violent and noisy form, and no hope is entertained of his recovery.

—At Rochester, N. Y., on Sunday last, David Montgomery, a young man, aged 26 years, struck his wife on the breast with a razor, and her death is hourly expected. He is said to have been jealous of her. He is in jail.

—Thos. A. Scott, Esq., of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and other officials, have been spending two or three days in Erie, completing the purchase of the Erie canal. The first transfer of the canal has been postponed for two weeks.

—In San Bernardino county, California, a Chinese woman, guilty of robbing some of her people, was seized by Chinamen, and tied to a stake and burned to death. The perpetrators were arrested. Chinese have been ordered to leave the country.

—A completion of the Mount Zion tunnel is promised some time during the coming month. This marvel of engineering skill will pass the iron horse under the Alps, instead of compelling him to mount them in the passage to and from France and Italy.

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—In the late encouraging result of the election, let it not be forgotten that great praise is due to the National Democratic President Committee at Washington, of which our able and ever active representative, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, is Chairman. Its campaign documents were well chosen and vigorously circulated. They were, most of them, high, statesmanlike discussions of the public questions from the perspective of the ablest men in the country, and were the weapons of reason—with which the Democracy have opposed the bayonet, and beaten it.—Age.

—About 1:30 o'clock on Thursday morning, last, a fire broke out in the large transfer house of the East York Central Railway Company, at East Buffalo, near the Catholic yards, destroying the buildings and three hundred empty cars. The loss is estimated at over \$600,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The transfer building, over fifteen hundred feet long, was built partly of brick and partly of wood, with a slate roof. A portion of the residue consisted of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.

—Archbishop Spalding arrived at Baltimore on Thursday afternoon last on his return from Rome, after an absence of little over a year. On his arrival on the train from New York an enthusiastic reception awaited him at that place, and he was escorted to his carriage, and thence by a grand procession through Broadway, Baltimore, and Charles streets to his residence, adjoining the Cathedral. The procession, about two miles long, was composed of all the churches and schools, with banners and bands of music, the clergy of the diocese, and citizens in carriages. The Archbishop appeared in fine health.

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—About a year ago a man presenting symptoms of insanity accosted the President with threats, on Pennsylvania avenue, for which he was arrested, and after examination, sent to the insane asylum. His friends are now endeavoring to procure his release, and to send him to Dr. Nichols, the Superintendent, will not consent without the approval of the President, which the latter refuses to give.

—A serious riot occurred at the polls of South Camden, New Jersey, on Tuesday week, in which a number of white Democrats were beaten nearly to death by negroes, and one killed, because they had the temerity to challenge some of the blacks at the polls. The vote at the polls—190 Radicals and 16 Democrats—shows how cowardly must have been the acts of the rade of both colors.

—The druggist Helmbold has brought suit against the New York Herald for one hundred thousand dollars damages for ridiculing and abusing him in its columns because, he alleges, he has withdrawn his advertisement from the paper. Helmbold publishes a card, saying he has frequently sought to obtain satisfaction from that paper, and failing, he brings the first suit in his life.

—The fruits of negro suffrage and equality are seen in South Carolina. Already the war of negroes has commenced. The negroes of that State—the full-blooded, black negroes, the negroes with thick lips and long heels—have declared war against the mulattoes. They have issued a manifesto calling on the pure blacks to unite.—Will they yet war against the whites, and will we see the San Domingo atrocities repeated?

—Little Delaware did nobly in the recent contest. The Democrats carried every county in the State, and elected all the officers from Governor to School Director. The Radicals relied upon negroes; the Democrats upon white men. The latter were not disappointed. It was a white man's victory, and the victory will stick like Spalding's glue. The Radicals of Delaware are now infamous, and they will never again make a decent show at the polls.—Age.

—An affecting statement is made by a lightkeeper near where the Cambria was lost. On the night when the Cambria was wrecked he had opened a door or window in the lighthouse, apparently a few minutes after the steamer struck on the rocks.—Looking to seaward, he observed a light short distance away which suddenly disappeared, and there arose above the roar of the tempest the agonizing shriek of women and men, which were quickly stifled. This was the last that was seen of the Cambria.

—A horrible case of drowning occurred in Melgs township, Muskingum county, O., last week, in which a man named Dutton killed his infant daughter. It appears that the man had been out on a hunt, and after returning home and retiring, dreamed in his uneasy slumber that he had caught the coon, and struck it against the tree, killing it. He was awakened by the frantic screams of his wife, and to his horror found that he had picked up his little infant daughter and dashed her against the bed post, killing her almost instantly.

—A young man named Vandenberg, at Scranton, Pa., last Friday night, after having been robbed of all his money and little valuable, went to a drug store and stated that he wanted four ounces of lanolin for a horse. The clerk passed in over the counter to him, when before paying for it, he held it up to the light and asked "if the clerk replied affirmatively." "Then here goes," said Vandenberg, and putting the action to the word, swallowed the four ounces, and he was taken to the station house and conveyed out, but he died before morning. He was from Honesdale.

—The Canadian steamer Arizona, plying between Collingwood and Lake Superior ports, is now nearly twenty days out on a trip from Collingwood to Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, and less are entertained that she has gone down with all on board, nearly one hundred souls.

THE KIDNEYS

The Kidneys are two in number, situated on the upper part of the loins, surrounded by a capsule, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Cortex, the Medulla, and the Pelvis. The anterior surface, Interior consists of nerves, or veins, which serve as a depot of urine, and convey it to the exterior. The posterior surface, which is called the Pelvis, is a conductor also, terminating in the ureters, and called a Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various parts, the divided into parts, viz: the Neck, the Body, and the Fundus. The Neck is the upper part, the Body is the middle part, and the Fundus is the lower part. Many diseases of the bladder are attended with difficulty of urination without the ability of retaining the urine in the bladder. The frequent quantity excreted in children.

To cure these affections, we must have recourse to the muscles, which are engaged in the various functions. If they are neglected, the urine is not expelled, and the bladder becomes enlarged, and the blood is supported from the sources.

The regular must also be made exact, however slight may be the attack, it is important to affect the bodily health and mental powers, and the health of the blood is supported from the sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the joints is indicative of the above disease, and occurs in persons disposed to acid stomachs and bilious secretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The regular must also be made exact, however slight may be the attack, it is important to affect the bodily health and mental powers, and the health of the blood is supported from the sources.