Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, : DEC. 1, 1870.

THE Speaker of the Senate, Gen. Harry White, has issued his writ, directed to the Sheriff of Philadelphia, ordering a special election to be held in the First Senatorial District, on *Tuesday, the 20th of this month*, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Wm. W. Watt. It is understood that both parties will make their nominations next week. We suppose that Grant will furnish the necessary number of United States troops to secure *a fair and honest election*. Why not? The district is a close one, and it seems to be conceded that the most unexceptionable and competent candidate will be successful. Let the Democrats of the district, therefore, embrace the opportunity that is now offered to them.

Beecher on Butler.

The new leader of the Radical party, Benjamin F. Butler, after having had a confidential interview with Grant, repaired to Boston, and on yesterday week delivered his promised address before the Lyceum of that city, in favor of a war with England as a most righteous and proper way of settling the Alabama claims. The Christian conclusion at which this political charlatan arrives is that such a war "would be the conquest of Canada" and "would perpetuate the rule of the Republicans in this country more than a generation." This is a view of the case eminently worthy of the "*Beast*" who was so shameless and brazen-faced as to give it utterance. In striking contrast, Henry Ward Beecher thus pointedly alludes to Butler and those who endorse his bloody solution of the Alabama question.

Beecher, in his discourse at Plymouth Church, sternly rebuked the invitation to war with England. He said: "Cursed of God and of all men may be the man who counsels the red hand of war, except when needed to fight for national existence. The only war we want is the war of righteousness. Let Kings war, let aristocrats war; but the nobles of this great Republic should know the fellowship of man, and instead of the red hand of war let them put around their neighbors the arm of fellowship, and dwell with them in harmony, in sympathy, and in love."

Rough on Grant.

If the harsh and severe criticisms on Gen. Grant which now find daily utterance in some of the leading Republican papers had originally appeared in Democratic journals, they would be attributed to a purely vindictive party spirit. But coming as they do from his own political household, they possess peculiar significance, and show that the prominent Radical editors of the country do not entertain even a decent respect for the present incumbent of the White House. Andrew Johnson was never made the target of so many poisoned darts as have been lately leveled at Grant by his own partisans. The following plain talk from the Chicago *Republican* is but one of many cases in point:

"It has been no uncommon thing for party organs in the United States to accuse Presidents of their own party of party offences, untruth to the party principles, or unfaithfulness to their actual or implied pledges in respect to individuals or policy. It is the common fate of acceding Vice Presidents to suffer under accusations of party perfidy in general, accompanied, for the sake of emphasis, with suggestions of official malfeasance. But the official career of General Grant presents a case that is peculiar. He stands charged not so much with unfaithfulness to his party as official misconduct and personal meanness; and these charges are so well established, so universally believed and so freely enlarged upon, that the organs of his own party even which speak in his favor or attempt his vindication are the exception. No American President, taking for it the testimony of the Republican press, was ever more thoroughly despised or deserved it better than the one who now dishonors the highest place in the gift of the people by his tenancy."

Amnesty in Mexico.

A short time ago, the Congress of Mexico, the home of chronic disorder and revolution, passed a law of political amnesty. It is not only so in name, but in substance and reality. By its liberal terms all the revolutionary Generals, as well as those who fought under the standard of Maximilian, are free to return to their homes and are not to be troubled for anything they have done. Even Santa Anna, so long exiled from his country, and nearly all the other exiles, can again make their abode in their native land, their political offences having been forgiven and their political disabilities removed. The law does honor to the members of Congress who passed it. Grant and his administration might learn wisdom from this liberal movement of the Congress of Mexico. But they will not, and the old, stale and hackneyed song of *loyalty* will be played on the Radical "harp of a thousand strings" until after the next Presidential election.

Horace Greely, who can see further into the political future than any other Radical in the country, said two years ago that if Congress did not pass a general amnesty law, utter and inevitable defeat awaited the Radical party in all the old slave States.—His theory was, that the sons of the disfranchised whites in those States were rapidly becoming voters, and that when they went to the polls they would not forget the wrongs and indignities that had been inflicted on their fathers by Radical hatred and revenge. Greely's prophecy is fast becoming fact, as was conclusively shown by the result of the late elections in West Virginia and Missouri. The same fate awaits the Radical party in all the Southern States, with the exception perhaps of South Carolina, which has been given over, for a time at least, to the curse and abomination of negro and carpet-bag rule.

Universal Amnesty is merely a question of time. It ought to have been proclaimed when the so-called fifteenth amendment was said to have been ratified. It is asserted that Grant in his forthcoming message will recommend it to Congress. But coming from *that* source, at this late day, it will signally fail to accomplish the desired political result.

The McGarrahan Claim.

One of the most damaging features of Grant's administration has been his intimate connection with certain well-known jobs or schemes of questionable purity, and which, as they have rapidly succeeded each other, have formed the subject of extended newspaper criticism. The strictures of the Radical press in relation thereto have been both pointed and severe. Passing by the memorable gold speculation in New York, over a year ago, in which he and his brother-in-law (Corbin) acted a mysterious part, the next notable instance of the kind was the San Domingo treaty. All his energies, as well as his official influence, were exerted in favor of that speculating project. One of his numerous military *attaches* who hang around the Executive department, and who, like many other things in this world, are more for ornament than use, was dispatched in a government vessel to that island, in company with a United States Senator, for the purpose of procuring statistical information, so called, in order to secure the ratification of the treaty by the Senate. Grant even transferred his headquarters from the White House to one of the Senate committee rooms, which no President had done before, and there held interviews with refractory Senators, using his personal influence with them to put the job through. At least one well known Senator, of easy political virtue, who was opposed to the President's pet scheme, was convinced of the error of his ways, and as *a quid pro quo*, for his sudden change of front, a son-in-law of that same Senator was soon afterwards appointed minister to a foreign court. All the efforts of Grant in favor of the treaty were unavailing—the Senate stood firm and immovable against the swindle, and the treaty failed, as it deserved to do. It is said, however, that the Presidential Ring have not yielded the point and that another effort to accomplish their purpose will be made at the approaching session.

And now we have the celebrated McGarahan claim, in which Grant appears to be considerably mixed and shows to great disadvantage. The land embraced within this claim is located in California and covers one of the richest quicksilver mines in the world. It was in reference to this claim that one of the difficulties arose between Grant and Gen. Cox, the late Secretary of the Interior and which forced that gentleman, as a matter of duty and self-protection, to retire from the Cabinet. It is enough to say that years ago the Supreme Court of the United States decided that McGarrahan's title to the land was fraudulent. One of the ablest Republican papers in the country, the New York *Evening Post*, clearly sums up in the following article the points established against McGarrahan and Grant by the recently published documents relating to the case.

Elsewhere will be found a number of official documents giving a curious history of the McGarrahan claim, and of President Grant's connection with it. We are sorry to say that the President does not appear to advantage in this story. It seems to be established:

First—That McGarrahan's claim had within five years been decided unfounded by the Supreme Court of the United States, and that court, in fact, in its decisions, showed that some of the persons concerned in it have been guilty of gross fraud.

Second—The claim had been officially exposed by two different Attorneys-General of the United States as fraudulent.

Third—It had been before Congress, as we showed on Saturday, and a Congressional committee decided against it.

Fourth—Attorney-General Hoar officially instructed Secretary Cox that under these circumstances he had no right to deny the demand of the opponents of McGarrahan to have their claim investigated.

Fifth—Under this opinion of Attorney-General Hoar Secretary Cox ordered, not that the New Idria Company should have their patent, but only that in the regular course of business their claim should be examined at the Land Office.

Sixth—Hereupon it seems that one Lewis Dent, a brother-in-law of the President, ran on to Long Branch, where the President was stopping, and, in the interest of McGarrahan and his fellow claimants, persuaded him to forbid the action of Secretary Cox.

Seventh—At the same time McGarrahan induced a minority of the judges of the Court of the District of Columbia, in vacation, and in the absence of the majority, and after they had once been rebuked by the Supreme Court for similar illegal interference with the constitutional province of the Executive, to make an order against the Secretary to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued forbidding him to have the New Idria claim examined.

Eighth—Thereupon Secretary Cox wrote to the President an account of the case, believing him to be uninformed of the facts; pointed out to him that the court proposed a gross interference with the Executive authority; and asked him to come to Washington, call a Cabinet meeting, and deal with the business in a business manner.

Ninth—The President took no notice of this request, and did not act upon the information given him by Secretary Cox.

Thus it appears that the President, who was probably ignorant of the demerits of McGarrahan's case, *allowed himself to be persuaded by a brother-in-law to interfere in it to the disturbance of justice. General Grant does not show well in the matter; and his interference is made worse by the fact that not only his brother-in-law, but some notorious politicians who happen just now to be his confidential and intimate advisers, are reputed to be concerned with McGarrahan in this claim.*

But it ought not to be forgotten that this whole matter is a false issue set up by the President against General Cox. The real issue is the prostitution of the civil service; and it is for that that the President is held responsible by the people.

AS THE TIME approaches for holding the election in Georgia, the usual carpet-bag cry comes up to Grant for a sufficient number of United States troops to preserve order at certain election polls in that State. Of course the demand will be promptly complied with by this bayonet administration, although one would suppose that Grant's late experience in that way in North Carolina, Alabama and New York city had taught him a little wisdom and shown him that all such high-handed and illegal proceedings must end in disastrous failure. Although more than five years have elapsed since the close of the war, Georgia has never been restored to her place in the Union. She has been *reconstructed* so often that it is difficult to say how many different kinds of government have had an existence within her borders. She has been the sport of Congressional malignity at one time, of Presidential caprice at another, and is now writhing in the foul and unnatural embrace of mercenary carpet-baggers and ignorant negro legislators. If a peaceful and fair election can be held in Georgia, as Gen. Crawford, who was in command of the military in Alabama at the recent election, says was the case in that State, the conservatives of Georgia, so far at least as they are concerned, will bury Grant's administration so deep that the trump of political resurrection can never reach it.

The Radical Defeat in Missouri.

The Brown-Shurz Organ on the Situation—The Lesson of the Hour.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Radical.]

The magnificent victory achieved by the Liberal Republican movement will challenge attention in every State of the Union. It is emphatically a victory of principle. The contest, from its earliest inception, has turned upon the most important questions of State and national policy, and the decision of the people, complete and overwhelming as it is, will be accepted everywhere as an indication of the popular will in other States as well as this. That decision is, first, for removal of all political disabilities. The people believe that *the war has lasted long enough*; that men who have surrendered, obeyed the laws and kept the peace for years, and who are now industrious and useful citizens, ought not to be deprived any longer of an equal share in the government. In Missouri this decision enfranchises probably fifty thousand men who have been deprived of suffrage, until this year at least. In other States, the same principles and policy, if carried into effect, will remove disabilities from a host of the ablest and most influential citizens, who have been excluded from office by national authority, and whose places have been filled by a class of men not creditable, as a whole, either to the Republican party or to the State which they represent or govern. Let political disabilities be removed; let the intellect and ability of the South resume their natural influence, and whether these States be Republican or Democratic, they will at least be more wisely governed and more fairly represented in the national councils. No party can long afford to exclude from suffrage or from office a large body of men, including many of the ablest, wealthiest and most influential of the community; and the attempt to do so, wherever made, only injures the Republican party and exposes it to the charge of disregard of public interest for the sake of maintaining itself in power. It is time for the party to relieve itself of this great burden. The decision of the people is most emphatic rebuke of the system of taxation maintained for years with the aid of Republican votes in Congress. The protective system, taxing the many for the benefit of the few, has been tolerated only because the people were deeply interested in other questions, and postponed action in regard to the tariff until a more convenient season. Now the war issues are settled. The country rests in the conviction that the settlement made will not be disturbed. Reconstruction is completed.—Negro suffrage is established and fortified in the Constitution itself. These matters settled, the people are free to consider whether the system of taxation under which they have been living is a wise or just one. The verdict of Missouri indicates what the decision of other States will be when that question shall be presented. It will be well for the Republican party if it heeds this warning and purges itself of responsibility for this great wrong. No party can afford to defend the tariff under which we live. No party, however popular, can afford to be responsible for a scheme of plunder by which three hundred millions a year are taken from the pockets of consumers and given to enrich a few favored capitalists. This policy, injurious to the country, will surely be ruinous to any party which attempts to defend it, and those are the truest friends of the Republican party who labor most earnestly to crush the power of the monopolies and favored interests in its councils. The Missouri election, fairly considered, is a warning to the Republican party that it must drop the policy falsely called protection, or must *prepare itself for overwhelming defeat*. Presuming upon the attachment of men to the party, Republican managers have disregarded the wishes and interests of the Western people, and have suffered the party to be used as a tool by Eastern monopolists. *It is time for them to learn that the West will not tolerate any longer such betrayal of its interests.*

President Grant has given to the election in this State a peculiar significance. The people of Missouri were engaged in deciding important questions of State policy, and in declaring their will upon questions of national importance. They had no thought of the next Presidential election, and were not inclined either to advocate or to oppose the re-election of General Grant at this time. But he was influenced by men who cared more for small offices than for the success and reputation of his administration. They pursuaded him that the Liberal Republicans of Missouri were hostile to his re-election. The absence of any pledge to support him for a certain term, and the emphatic declaration for a reform of the civil service, were regarded by the President as evidences of hostility. *In the most unfortunate moment of his life*, he consented to use the power of appointment and removal in a vain attempt to crush this liberal Republican element in Missouri. Thus he has converted a victory of principles to which he was pledged, which are vital to the Republican party, and which neither General Grant nor the party should ever have permitted to be used against them, *into a most terrible rebuke of his administration. Missouri tells him that her people is not for sale;* that office and the hope of office cannot seduce them from their convictions of duty; and that his own forgetfulness of pledges, and disregard of vital Republican principles will not be imitated, but sternly rebuked by freemen in every part of the land. The voters of Missouri only speak the will of freemen elsewhere. Presidential interference in State elections is so odious, so offensive to every true Republican, that *no President can hope for the confidence and support of the people who so abuses his power.* The victory is complete and glorious. We trust that its lessons will not be lost upon the President and the Republican party of the nation.

ANOTHER DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE BY A NEGRO IN WEST CHESTER.—We last week recorded the develish outrage upon Miss Jenny Young. We have now to add to the catalogue another. A young girl passing along Biddle street, near the corner of High, on Wednesday evening last, was seized by a negro and forced into an adjoining alley, and gagged and raped. It occurred early in the evening, and soon men were on the hunt for the villain, and if he had been caught he would have been summarily dealt with.

It may or may not be the same negro that perpetrated the diabolical deed recorded last week. These are not the first cases that have occurred in our borough. Extreme delicacy in such matters renders it difficult to get hold of them.

What makes it more devilish and culpable is the fact, that, while the victims shrink from public exposure, there are people in our midst who make it a special point to screen the culprits by all manner of stories and devices, and thus become absolute accessories to the crime. Encouraging such offenders by defence and protection, by false and malicious inuendoes, is no better than participation. If these things had occurred in any other place, there would have been a large reward offered by the authorities.—*Jeffersonian.*

GOING to law about a pane of glass cost two citizens of Sunbury $120.

The Mechanism of a Dream.

A German Dreams Out an Automatic Wonder—A Curious Production—Singular Story of the Author of the Work.

[From the Troy Times, Nov. 5.]

A few days ago we told a singular story detailing the arrest of two burglars through the instrumentality of a dream. We have now to record a more singular tale—how a man for fourteen years has steadily worked with one object in view—the perfection of a most wonderful piece of mechanism—having in the first instance received the impression of the idea from a dream, which wrought such an impression on his mind that during all these intervening years he has followed it with an infatuation that could not be resisted, and which was sometimes so great that his daily avocation was neglected, and even his family were left without the necessaries of life. For the past six months he has labored almost constantly at his pet machine; and though often disappointed in the realization of this grand idea, often casting the work of months aside as some object intervened to necessitate a change of plans, he has never been discouraged or disheartened. To the jeers of friends and the pleadings of his family he would always respond, "My dream, my dream!" It was to him the *ignus fatus* which shone across the marches and moors of disappointment, and proved to him the means by which one of the most curious and wonderful mechanical contrivances ever perfected has been produced. The name of this man is Joseph Bergmann, and he lives in a little wooden house on Farm street, Ida Hill. Yesterday, having previously heard of Bergman's invention or contrivance, we took a walk up to the locality with two other gentlemen, and after being nearly mired in mud in our efforts to reach the house, we at last found it, and were kindly received by the proprietor. He ushered us into a room about eight feet square, in which stood his wonder—the result of days and nights of toil—occupying a goodly portion of the apartment. There was a little workbench near the window filled with diminutive tools without number, with which the curious thing had been fashioned and shaped, and cut and carved. But before we describe, even most imperfectly, the machine we had come to see, let us say something of its author. Bergmann is a German, about fifty years of age, and speaks English most imperfectly. He is a little diminutive man, with a pale, shallow countenance, and a look which speaks of care and thought, if not positive suffering. He is evidently very poor—the house is almost bare of furniture—and in speaking of the dream and the work which had so infatuated him, he said it would have been better for him if he had never experienced the one nor undertaken the other. He is a cabinet maker by trade, and the skill of an almost marvelous handiwork as well as the stamp of remarkable inventive genius is to be seen in the construction of the machine. Bergmann informed us that fourteen years ago he dreampt one night of a machine such as stood before us. At first he thought little of it. Then it began to occupy his mind to the exclusion of other subjects, and after a time he commenced the work, at first at odd spells, and then quite continuously for days. Some inexplicable power was urging him on every time he thought of giving it up. When the spells of infatuation came upon him, everything had to be abandoned. His ordinary work had to be laid aside, even though there was no bread upon the cupboard shelf—and many a night the poor artisan went hungry to bed. But after years of anxious toil, the dream is verified—the work is completed.

THE WONDER.

We will now attempt to describe the machine. It is so complicated and does such wonderful thing that a perfect description would fill columns. We hardly know what to call it, even. It beats all the automations in the world. The reader must imagine a beautiful miniature structure set upon a huge mass of rock, with road-beds winding up the sides of the rocks, and streams of water coursing down precipitous bluffs. This miniature house represents the residence of a wealthy old miller, with his grist mill, saw-mill, oil-mill, etc., adjoining. There are some thirty figures to be seen in the foreground and about the buildings and mills. There is also a little fountain in the foreground, with the water playing, and a lake with a boat and oarsman. All these mills and figures and playing waters are set in motion by means of a combination of machinery similar to the works of a clock, and when these are wound up and set running every figure takes up its automatic movement. The old miller sits in an elegant apartment, reading a newspaper. His eyes follow the column downward. His head inclines with a corresponding motion. The column is finished and the sheet is turned over and the eyes are attracted to another portion of the paper. Every movement is wonderfully life-like. The miller's wife sits in another apartment industriously spinning. The domestics are going about performing their daily toil. The saw-mill is a *fac simile* of such an institution. The log is in its place and slides along to meet the teeth of the saw, which is working up and down cutting it in two. The attendants are all busy in their several duties. The grist-mill is also going. One man is tending and feeding the hopper. Every now and then he goes back and forth with a tray upon his shoulders, the contents of which he pours into the mouth of the hopper. The great water wheel is moving steadily under the pressure of the water from above, and the elevator keeps up its show of relieving a canal-boat of its load of grain. Teams loaded with sacks are seen going to and from the mills. A man is perched upon the gable of the miller's home, adjusting a little bird-cage to the eaves, and doing his work most perfectly. The oil-mill is also at work, and the figures are all busy about it performing their several missions. The boatman upon the lake is rowing backwards and forwards, apparently having a good time all by himself. Thus the entire operations of an immense establishment are carried on with as much definiteness and aim as in real life, every figure doing its work with the utmost exactness—the whole forming the most wonderful combination of machinery we ever saw, or expect to see. Mr. Bergmann proposes to exhibit the curiosity next week. We believe the old man has a fortune in store for him after his years of vexation and trial.—All who see it will be edified and instructed, and gain from it enlarged ideas of the capabilities of the human brain—even when worked upon and influenced, as in this case, by that strange and mysterious agency—a dream.

—It is reported in Cincinnati that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has determined to build a road from Deerfield, on the Little Miami river, through Lebanon and Centreville to Dayton. Such a road, besides passing through the celebrated limestone fields of Centreville, would give the Pennsylvania Central Company a direct line to Dayton, and afford them the opportunity of opening a grand through line to Chicago, through Dayton, Union and Logansport.—Those in the interest of the Central Company have for some time had the construction of this link in contemplation.

EGGS are five cents apiece in Philadelphia.

The War Record.

[From Monday's World.]

Our despatches this morning all agree that the army of the Loire, under General Aurelle de Paladines, continues to gain signal victories for the republic. The right of that army, on Friday, was at Gein, and a desperate attempt made by the German commander to flank that right was gallantly repulsed, resulting in the capture of five hundred prisoners. Simultaneously with this failure to turn the right, the Prussians were handsomely repulsed on the left at Chateau du Loir and compelled to retreat on Chateaudun. In fact, it appears that a general attack on the Army of the Loire commenced on Thursday last, and that the French had been victorious all along the lines. We even hear of guns captured by the French, two on the left and four on the right.

The French successes of course created the greatest excitement at Tours, where a large number of troops were pouring in from Brittany and other provinces. News had also been received of a victory gained at Vougeancourt, near Montbeliard, by Garibaldi's troops, and of successes near Amiens, where General Farre's troops engaged a division of Manteuffel's army at Boves, a village not far from that city.

Our despatches all show that the Army of the North, under Farre; the Army of the West, under Keratry; and especially the Army of the Loire, under Aurelles de Paladines, have all been successfully engaged during the past four days in narrowing the circle heretofore occupied by the German forces.

The peace party in the British Cabinet, it is now confidently asserted, will carry the day. Our special correspondent in London telegraphs that there will be no war, the opinion in official circles becoming more general that England will find a way to get out of her trouble without a fight. This, however, does not suit the war party, who, if fight they must, prefer to do so now, while Prussia has her hands full and can thus render no aid to Russia, than later, when flushed with victory she may place her legions at the command of the Czar. For the present, however, notwithstanding the fact that Rursia insists on being bound no longer by the treaty of Paris, the British lion will roar but not bite—"protest," that's the word.

PERILOUS POSITION OF TWO CASTAWAYS.—Two men have been for about six weeks on a desolate and inaccessable island called the Bird Rocks, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and a government steamer has gone to make an attempt to rescue them. The Quebec Chronicle says: "The rocks are over seventy feet high, and to reach the summit the visitor must climb two perpendicular ladders over thirty feet each, an operation attended with considerable risk and trouble. At the base of the island large sharply-cut boulders of black stone are scattered at irregular distances, against which and the rock itself the waves, when the sea is running high, dash with tremendous violence and force. In launching a boat from the Rocks a calm day must be selected, and even then the greatest caution must be observed, owing to the great under-swell, which is almost as dangerous as the high-running sea. One of the government schooners made several attempts last week to reach the men, but failed; and, in addition, the commander, to save his vessel, ordered his crew to throw all the provisions overboard with which it was intended to replenish the exhausted stock on the island. The steamer Lady Head also made an attempt, but it was also unsuccessful. A final effort will be made to reach the rock. A first-class outfit of boats, gearing, and other required appurtenances have been provided; and, in the event of a failure, it is decided to draw the men away from it through the water, by means of ropes tied around their bodies.—Three of the boats of the Lady Head were smashed to pieces, and the occupants with the greatest trouble escaped with their lives. As a last attempt, Mr. Robertson will throw a small line from the ship by means of a rocket."

A MATHEMATICAL PRODIGY.—At or near Warrensburg, Johnson county, Mo., resides a poor widow woman, who has a son, Rubin Field, a mere boy, untutored and seeming incapable of literary culture, who yet possesses most remarkable powers, of mental calculation. As evidences of this among other evidences that might be cited, a gentleman of St. Louis, who heard of his possessing this faculty, sent him the following figures, viz: 145, 145, 145, 145, asking him to square this number mentally, that is, multiply the number by itself, and send him the result, with the time taken to perform it, scarcely believing, however, notwithstanding the extraordinary accounts related of him, that he would be capable of the task. In this, however, he was mistaken as well as others to whom the proposition had been named. A letter has been received by the gentleman named from a highly respectable and reliable citizen of Warrensburg, who states that in three minute's time the boy Field mentally and accurately pronounced the result, 21,067,113,150,163,117,071,025, or written in words, twenty-one sextillions, sixty-seven quintillions, one hundred and thirteen quadrillions, one hundred and fifty-nine trillions, one hundred and sixty-three billions, one hundred and seventeen millions, seventy-one thousand and twenty-five.

A TEN MILE RIDE ON A COW CATCHER.—On last Friday evening a man by the name of Nolder, residing near the mouth of Mahoning, was caught upon the cow-catcher of the locomotive of the 6:20 evening Express down train of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, at or near Mahoning, and carried from that place to this place before he was discovered, a distance of ten miles. When the train stopped at Kittanning, he made his situation know and was released; but with the exception of a cut upon the head or face, from which the blood had flowed pretty freely, he received no other injuries. He could not, so far as we could learn, give any account as to how he got on the cow catcher; and as he took the ride at his own risk, the conductor made no charge.—*Kittanning Sentinel.*

—The suicide of a boy ten years old, at Newcastle, Indiana, the other day, says an Indianapolis paper, is a singular instance of the manner curiosity affects even the youngest persons. He had a happy home, kind parents, and a good mind, and there was no earthly cause why he should seek death.—But a suicide having been committed by hanging near his home, he was seized by a morbid curiosity to try the method himsilf and see how it felt. The result was death. Whether his arrangements were defective, or whether he lost consciousness and was unable stop the experiment when he thought it had gone far enough, cannot of course be told now, but his sin, for it was a sin, was terribly punished.

—A young woman in Ohio picked up at the wood pile a half frozen black snake, which she mistook for a stick of wood. An unpleasant movement of the reptile caused her to discover the mistake and drop him suddenly.

News and Political Items.

—It is highly probable the English Cabinet will be changed into a war cabinet, under the lead of Lord John Russell.

—The rumor is current that J. Glancy Jones, formerly of Berks county, may be chosen U. S. Senator by the Delaware Legislature.

—John H. McCartney, a notorious counterfeiter, who escaped from a station house on Sunday week, was arrested in Illinois on Friday night, and was immediately taken to Springfield, Illinois, for trial.

—A census-taker in a rural district in Missouri reports two pair of twins born in the last three years to a happy couple named Woodbine. Thus is at last found Mr. Fisk's favorite place "where the Woodbine twineth."

—The daughter of an ex-collector of New York, received $80,000 worth of gifts at her wedding, last week, among them being a country seat on the Hudson, thoroughly furnished, a check for $10,000, and a coffee pot of solid gold, costing $2,000.

—On Wednesday night, the barn of Mrs. Eliza Sterner, about two miles from Gettysburg, was totally destroyed by fire, with all its contents, consisting of eight horses, five of which belonged to the Wrightsville Iron Ore Company, and three to a Lancaster County Company.

—The Washington Presbytery, at a meeting held in Hookstown, Beaver county, expelled Rev. Wm. M. White, a young man, who was proven guilty of fornication and bastardy, and of advising his victim to use violent exercise to produce abortion, which proved to be effective.

—On Friday morning a coal bin belonging to Daniel Carter, of Plymouth, Conn., was burned, and, on searching the ruins, the remains were found of Frank Canfield and Everett Carter. They are supposed to have been drinking on Thanksgiving Day and entered the bin at night to sleep.

—The source of the wonderful rain-shower on a single grave at Mobile, Ala., has been traced to a wild cherry tree in an adjoining yard. The gentleman who unraveled the mystery says it is quite common at this season to see the sap falling in showers from the wild-cherry, crape-myrtle and swamp-poplar tree.

—A couple were married at one of the churches at Lowell, Mass., on Monday, and immediately upon leaving the sacred edifice commenced a war of words, in which oaths were plentiful. At the conclusion of this brief honeymoon the twain separated, the bride passing down one street and the groom another, followed by a crowd.

—There is a family in Springfield, Mass., each member of which, with a single exception, was born upon a holiday—the father on the Fourth of July, the mother on Christmas, the first child on Thanksgiving day, the second on Christmas, the third on Independence Day, the fourth and fifth each on New Year's Day, the sixth three weeks before Christmas, and the seventh on Christmas.

—A good deal of unpleasant feeling has been created in England by statements that the Irish and English members of the Papal Brigade have been very badly treated by the Italian officials, notwithstanding that they were protected by a special clause in the convention between General Kanzler and the Italian commander. Some of the best families in England had representatives in the brigade.

—It is stated in a country paper that the late Wilkes Booth, shortly before the famous events which preceded his death, deposited $3,000 in a bank at Montreal. None of his family would draw his deposit and it still remains to his credit. Neither his mother nor his brother will receive it, although, our authority maintains, it has been offered to them several times. It appears that eventually it will go to the British Crown.

—As the case of the Donaldsonville murders is subjected to a judicial investigation, the facts show conclusively that the whole affair rests upon negroes, who were doubtless instigated by white men for political purposes. The whites arrested, charged with the murder of Lawes and Schonberg, have been discharged, and the principal witnesses, colored, arrested for perjury, and R. K. Smith, Parish Judge elect, for subornation of perjury.

—A man named Anthony Hoop, manifestly suffering from partial insanity, entered St. Xavier Catholic College, Cincinnati, on Friday, armed with a hatchet and long knives, saying the Jesuits were getting too much power in this country and he wanted to die for Jesus, and created great consternation by attacking the priest. Father O'Neil was cut on the arm in a painful, though not dangerous manner, and a number of other priests received slight injuries before the man was arrested.

—A deed was recorded in Washington county, this State, a few days ago, for lands which are thus described in the earlier deeds therefor: "Being part of a large tract of land which the King of Great Britain, by patent bearing date the 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, under the hand of John, Earl of Dunmore, Lieutenant-Governor of the then Colony of Virginia, and seal of the said colony, granted to George Washington, Esquire, in fee.

—The Dayton, Ohio, *Journal* (Republican) bewails the fact that the Republican party has not a single great journal paying its true allegiance anywhere west of the Allegheries; that the Cincinnati Gazette and Commercial, the Chicago Tribune, the St. Louis Democrat, and other leading papers of Republican affinities, have all run down the party flag and hoisted that of reform and the election of competent, honest officers in all branches of the Government.

—The wife of William Simmons, of Pittston, eloped last week with a gay Lothario named George Jenkins. The guilty pair took with them a sum of money belonging to the false one's husband, and a warrant was taken out in consequence. The warrant was placed in the hands of an officer, who followed the pair to Bethlehem, where he succeed in arresting them, and brought them back to Pittston. A part of the money was restored to Mr. Simmons, after which the guilty party were alowed to go in peace.

CLOSING PRICES

Of DE HAVEN & BRO., 40 South Third Street, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M., Nov. 28, 1870.

U. S. 6's of '81	113	113¼
" " '62	107⅜	107⅜
" " '64	106¾	107
" " '65	106¾	107⅛
" " '65, new	109⅛	109⅜
" " '67	109⅛	109⅜
" " '68	109⅛	109⅜
" 5's, 10-40's	106⅛	106⅜
U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy	110¾	111
Due Comp. Int. Notes		
Gold	111⅛	111⅜
Silver	105	107
Union Pacific R. R. 1st M. B'nds	810	820
Central Pacific R. R.	900	910
Un'n Pacific Land Gr'nt B'nds	710	725

COAL! COAL!—The subscriber has opened a COAL BANK on the farm of David Reese, on the Clay Pike, within 4½ miles of Ebensburg, and is now prepared to furnish a superior article of BITUMINOUS COAL at $3.50 per ton, delivered anywhere in Ebensburg or vicinity. Persons wishing to haul their own coal can reach the Bank by road leading from Robert Williams' Mill, via John Evans' farm. Orders left with G. G. Owens' Store, Ebensburg, will receive prompt attention.

Nov. 10, 1870.-3m. H. H. OVERDORFF.

Recommended and Endorsed over Seven Hundred Doctors

DR. LAWRENCE'S

Compound Fluid Extract of

KOSKOO

THE GREAT

HEALTH RESTORER!

Not a Secret Quack Medicine Formula around the Bottle.

PREPARED SOLELY BY

Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE

ORGANIC CHEMIST.

KOSKOO

STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE

—BY—

PURIFYING THE BLOOD

RESTORING THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS TO A HEALTHY ACTION, AND INVIGORATING THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This is the Secret of its Wonderful Success in Curing,

CONSUMPTION IN ITS EARLY STAGES, SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, HUMORS, LOSS OF VIGOR, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, AND ALL

DISEASES CAUSED BY A BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD.

It thoroughly eradicates every kind of Humor and Bad Taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition. It is beyond question the

FINEST TONIC IN THE WORLD!

Thousands have been changed by the use of this Medicine from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy and happy men and women.

Invalids cannot hesitate to give it a trial.

No Medicine has obtained such a great reputation as this justly celebrated compound.

FOR TESTIMONIALS

From Physicians, Eminent Divines, Editors, Druggists, Merchants, &c., see

KOSKOO ALMANAC FOR THIS YEAR

Price, ONE DOLLAR per Bottle

FOR SALE BY

THE PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS

In the UNITED STATES and BRITISH AMERICA.

LIST OF CAUSES set down for trial at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Ebensburg, in and for the County of Cambria, commencing on Monday, the 5th day of December, A. D. 1870:

FIRST WEEK.

Lynch ..... vs. Noel.
Barker ..... vs. Robinson.
Fronheiser & Plitt ..... vs. Huether & Bender.
Roberts & Honelis ..... vs. Thompson.
McAbee ..... vs. Paddock & Adams.
Lloyd & Craver ..... vs. Edmiston.

SECOND WEEK.

Kinney ..... vs. Kinney.
Fry et al. ..... vs. Roberts et al.
Holzner ..... vs. Roberts et al.
Huber's Heirs ..... vs. Huber et al.
Kern's Executors ..... vs. Young.
Robson ..... vs. Cowan.
Morgan ..... vs. Cowan et al.
Milliken ..... vs. Troxell & Owens.
McDermitt ..... vs. McDermitt's Heirs.
Cambria Iron Co. ..... vs. Shirey.
Cambria Iron Co. ..... vs. Baker's Heirs.
McDermitt ..... vs. McDermitt et al.
Burk ..... vs. Manley.
Miller ..... vs. McElwee.
Brotherline ..... vs. Dysarts.
Smith ..... vs. McCullough.
Cupp (use) ..... vs. Smith & Hawk.
Brenton et al. ..... vs. Fenlon.
Shaw's Adm'r ..... vs. Pitts et al.
Horne ..... vs. Harter.
Owens ..... vs. Bruner, Garnishee.
Wilson, Endorser ..... vs. Pringle.
Glass (use of) ..... vs. Allison.
Cooper ..... vs. Wike.
Evans ..... vs. Evans et al.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Nov. 7, 1870.

NOW FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT!—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!—The well known and highly cultivated FARM owned and occupied by the subscriber, situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county, about one-fourth of a mile from Kaylor's Station and one-and-a-half miles from Loretto, is offered for sale on easy terms and at a fair price. Said FARM contains 150 ACRES, more or less, in the very best condition and the improvements are first class, consisting of a two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, containing nine rooms and well finished throughout, two Barns, both in good repair, a Frame Carriage House, *Wash House*, and all other necessary outbuildings. The water on the premises is abundant and of the very best quality.

☞ Taken all together, this is one of the most desirable properties in Cambria county, and only needs to be seen to be appreciated. Any person, therefore, wishing to purchase a good Farm on the mountain will do well to call on the subscriber, who is desirous of selling and willing to give a good chance to any one wishing to purchase. JOSEPH HOGUE.

Allegheny Twp., Nov. 3, 1870.-3m.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—Notice is hereby given that the following Appraisements of certain Personal Property of Decedents, selected and set apart for the widows of intestates, under the Act of Assembly of 14th of April, 1851, have been filed in the Register's Office at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county for approval, on Wednesday, the 7th day of December next, to wit:

The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels, etc., which were of Geo. W. Dowell, deceased, set apart for widow of said decedent—$290.40.

The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Joseph Richter, late of Carroll township, deceased, set apart for the widow, Helena Richter—$84.00.

The appraisement of personal property set apart for the widow of Capt. Mark McLaughlin, deceased—$316.25.

The appraisement of the real estate of Conrad Hof, late of Johnstown borough, dec'd, claimed to be retained by his widow—$250.00.

GEO. W. OATMAN, Clerk O. C.

Clerk's Office, Ebensburg, Nov. 16, 1870.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—Notice is hereby given that the following Appraisements of certain personal property of decedents, selected and set apart for the widows of intestates, under the Act of Assembly of 14th of April, 1851, have been filed in the Register's Office at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria